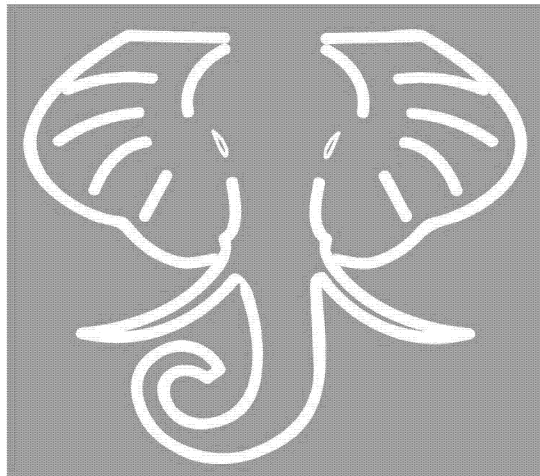


**Cassell's Latin dictionary Latin-English and English-Latin revised  
by J. R. V. Marchant... and Joseph F. Charles...**

New York, Funk & Wagnalls 1953.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015025451645>

# HathiTrust



[www.hathitrust.org](http://www.hathitrust.org)

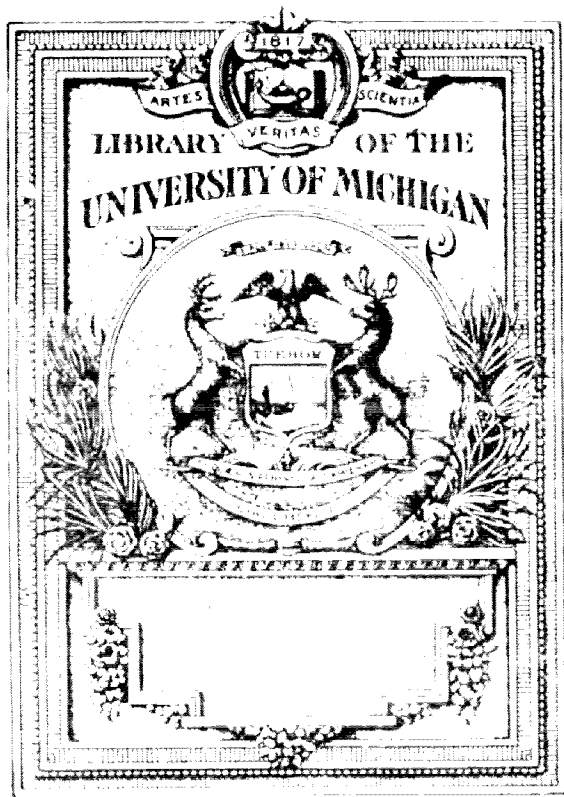
**Public Domain, Google-digitized**

[http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#pd-google](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google)

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.

**B** 1,651,087





THE GIFT OF  
Mrs. Fred Matthaei

Francis Green  
Ann Arbor  
1954

---



**CASELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY**



CASSELL'S  
LATIN DICTIONARY

LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN

REVISED BY

J. R. V. MARCHANT, M.A.  
*Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford*

AND

JOSEPH F. CHARLES, B.A.  
*Late Assistant Master at the City of London School*



359TH THOUSAND

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY  
NEW YORK

Music

PA

2365

.F 5

C 34

1953

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1953 PRINTING

60 30

Music  
Left  
Miss Fred Matchall  
E. 10-74  
1330041 218

## PREFACE

---

IN preparing a Revised Edition of the Latin-English part of this Dictionary, the aim has been so to adapt the work that it may be suited for the middle forms of public schools. It is above all intended to be a Dictionary of Classical Latin, and thus a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan words, have been omitted, while nearly all the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with the view of introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate constructions and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number and lessened in size. Etymologies have been added, but mainly those of an unambitious kind. It is hoped that the considerable changes that have been made in type and classification will make the work more intelligible, and so more useful.





## EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

<i>ablat.</i> ablative.	<i>ellipt.</i> elliptical, elliptically.
<i>absol.</i> absolute, absolutely, i.e. without dependent case or adjunct.	<i>enclit.</i> enclitic.
<i>abstr.</i> abstract.	<i>Eng.</i> English.
<i>acus.</i> accusative.	<i>esp.</i> especially.
<i>act.</i> active.	<i>etc.</i> et cetera.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>eth. dat.</i> ethic dative.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>etym.</i> etymology.
<i>al. l.</i> alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).	<i>euphem.</i> euphemism or euphemistical.
<i>ap.</i> followed by a proper noun, e.g., <i>ap. Cic.</i> = in the works of.	<i>euphon.</i> euphonic, euphonicly.
<i>appellat.</i> appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).	<i>ex. ex.</i> example, examples.
<i>attrib.</i> attribute or attributive.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>a. Aug.</i> ante-Augustan.	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figure.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>fin. or ad fin.</i> at the end.
<i>c.</i> common.	<i>fol.</i> followed by.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>folq.</i> following.
<i>collect.</i> collective.	<i>fr.</i> from.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>Fr.</i> French.
<i>concr.</i> concrete.	<i>freq.</i> frequently or frequentative.
<i>conn.</i> connected.	<i>fut.</i> future.
<i>correl.</i> correlative.	<i>gen.</i> general or generally.
<i>constr.</i> construction.	<i>genit.</i> genitive.
<i>contr.</i> contraction or contracted.	<i>geogr.</i> geographical.
<i>cp.</i> compare.	<i>Germ.</i> German.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>decl.</i> declension.	<i>gram.</i> grammatical.
<i>defect.</i> defective.	<i>heterocl.</i> heteroclit.
<i>demonstr.</i> demonstrative.	<i>heterog.</i> heterogeneous.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>ib.</i> ibidem.
<i>desider.</i> desiderative.	<i>id.</i> idem.
<i>diff.</i> different.	<i>i. e.</i> id est (that is).
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>imper.</i> imperative.
<i>dissyll.</i> dissyllable.	<i>imperf.</i> imperfect.
<i>distrib.</i> distributive.	<i>impers.</i> impersonal.
<i>dub.</i> doubtful.	<i>inanim.</i> inanimate.
<i>ecc.</i> ecclesiastical.	<i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>ed.</i> edition.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>e.g.</i> exempli gratia (for example).	<i>indef.</i> indefinite.
	<i>indic.</i> indicative.
	<i>infin.</i> infinitive.
	<i>init., in, or ad init.</i> at the beginning.
	<i>intens.</i> intensive.
	<i>interrog.</i> interrogative.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

<i>intr.</i> intransitive.	<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.
<i>i.g.</i> idem quod.	<i>poet.</i> poetical or poetically.
<i>irreg.</i> irregular.	<i>polit.</i> political or politically.
<i>It.</i> Italian.	<i>posit.</i> positive.
<i>Lat.</i> Latin.	<i>preced.</i> preceding.
<i>lit.</i> literal.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>l.</i> lectio (reading).	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>locat.</i> casus locativus.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>mathem.</i> mathematical.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>med.</i> medical or medically.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>met.</i> metaphorically.	<i>q. v.</i> quod or quae vide (which see).
<i>meton.</i> by metonymy.	<i>refl.</i> reflective or reflectively.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>MS.</i> manuscript.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts.	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>naut.</i> nautical.	<i>Sansc.</i> Sanscrit.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>script.</i> scriptor (writer).
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>num.</i> numeral.	<i>sq.</i> sequens (and the following).
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic.	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>opp.</i> opposite to.	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>ord.</i> ordinal.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>orig.</i> original or originally.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>s. v.</i> sub voce.
<i>p. Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	<i>syl.</i> syllable.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated.
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>t. t.</i> technical term.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>transf.</i> transferred.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>transl.</i> translation or translated.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllable.
<i>pleonast.</i> pleonastical or pleonastically.	<i>v.</i> verb, vide, or vox.
<i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.

## LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. Aulus, Augustus, absolvo, antiquo, annus.	H. Hic, etc., habet, hastata (cobors), heres, honos.
a.d. Ante diem (in dates).	Har. Haruspex.
A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae, ab urbe condita.	H.C. Hispania citerior.
B. Bonus or bene.	Hor. Horatii tribu.
B.D. Bona Dea, bonum datum.	H.S. Hic situs est.
B.L. Bona lex.	H.S. (Mistake for IIS.), sestertius, sestertium.
B.O. Bono omnia, bona omnia.	H.S.S. Hic siti sunt.
B.P. Bono publico, bona possessio.	I. In, infra, ipse.
B.M. Bene merenti.	I.D. Idus.
B.V.V. Bene vale, vale!	I.H.F.C. Ipsius heres faciendum curavit.
C. Cajus, conjux, condemnatio.	Im. Immunis.
C. As num. sign = centum.	Imp. Impertium, imperator.
Cal. Calendae.	K. Kaeso.
Cn. Cnaeus.	Kal. Kalendae.
Corn. Cornelius.	L. Lucius, libra.
D. Decimus, Divus, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.	L. As num. sign = 50.
D.D. Dono dedit.	M. Marcus.
D.D.D. Dat donat dedicat.	M'. Manius.
D.M. Dis manibus.	M. As num. sign = mille.
D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.	N. Numerius.
D.P.S. De pecunia sua.	Non. Nonae.
D.S. De suo.	O. Optimus, omnia.
D.N. Dominus noster.	P. Publius.
E. Emeritus, evocatus.	P.C. Patres conscripti.
E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.	P.M. Pontifex Maximus.
EP. Equo publico.	P.R. Populus Romanus.
E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.	P. VIII. Pedum octo.
F. Filius, fecit, fidelis, felix.	Prid. Pridie.
FC. Faciendum curavit.	Q. Quintus, que.
FI. Fieri jussit.	R. Rufus, Romanus, recte, regnum, redicendum.
Fl. Flavius.	
Fl. P. Flamen perpetuus.	
G. Gajus, Gallica, Gemina.	
G.I. Germania Inferior.	
G.S. Germania Superior.	

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

R.P. Respublica.

R.R. Rationes relatae.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis.

S. or Sp. Spurius.

S.C. Senatus consultum.

S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus

T. Titus tribunus.

Ti. Tiberius.

Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.

U. Urbs (Roma).

V. Valeo, vir, vivus, vivens, votum.

X. = 10, and also in coins denarius.

X.V. Decemvir.

XV.V. Quindecimvir.

## ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LATIN AUTHORS REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>App. Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.</p> <p>Auct. b. Afr. Auctor belli Africani.</p> <p>Auct. b. Alex. Auctor belli Alexandrini.</p> <p>Auct. b. Hisp. Auctor belli Hispani.</p> <p>Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.</p> <p>Cat. C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.</p> <p>Cato. M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.</p> <p>Cic. M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.</p> <p>Col. L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Enn. Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.</p> <p>Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.</p> <p>Hirt. Anulus Hirtius, historian, died 43 B.C.</p> <p>Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.</p> <p>Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Liv. T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.</p> <p>Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.</p> <p>Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.</p> <p>Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Nep. Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.</p> | <p>Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.</p> <p>Petr. T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.</p> <p>Phaedr. Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Plaut. M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.</p> <p>Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.</p> <p>Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.</p> <p>Q. Cic. Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.</p> <p>Quint. M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Sall. C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.</p> <p>Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.</p> <p>Stat. P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.</p> <p>Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.</p> <p>Ter. P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.</p> <p>Tib. Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.</p> <p>Varr. M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.</p> <p>Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.</p> <p>Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.</p> <p>Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.</p> |
|---|--|

## TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Days of the Month.	January, August, December—31 days.	March, May, July, October—31 days.	April, June, Sept., November—30 days.	February—28 days, in leap year, 29.
1	Kal. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Kal. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Kal. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Kal. Febr.
2	a.d. (ante diem) iv. Non. (Jan., Aug., Dec.)	a.d. vi. Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. iv. Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. iv. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
4	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	Non. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. viii. Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Pridie " "	a.d. viii. Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. viii. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. vii. " "	Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "
8	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. viii. Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "
9	a.d. v. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "
10	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "
11	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
12	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. xix. Kal. Febr. Sept. Jan.	Pridie " "	a.d. xviii. Kal. Mai. Jul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. xvi. Kal. Mart.
15	a.d. xviii. " "	Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xv. " "
16	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xvii. Kal. Apr. Jun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xiv. " "
17	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "
18	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xii. " "
19	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xi. " "
20	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. x. " "
21	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. ix. " "
22	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. viii. " "
23	a.d. x. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. vii. " "
24	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vi. " "
25	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "
26	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "
27	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "
28	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "
29	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iii. " "	
30	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

## SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION

I.—(a) Brackets ( ) enclosing the first syllable of a compound verb, denote that both the simple and compound forms of the verb are in use, as *(de)currere*. Lack of space, as a rule, has prevented the explanation of the difference in shades of meaning between the two forms. Where the student finds this a difficulty, a reference to the Latin-English section will at once relieve him. An English-Latin Dictionary serves its best purpose when it encourages the beginner to consult quotations from Roman authors in a good Latin Dictionary.

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *expectare* were both in use. The table at the beginning of Messrs. Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary has frequently been consulted in respect to the spelling of doubtful words.

(c) Brackets enclosing a whole word denote that the word may be inserted or omitted according to the context. Thus for "tide," *aestus (maritimus)* implies that *aestus maritimus* is the full phrase, for which *aestus* alone may sometimes serve.

II.—Space has not allowed the insertion of much help in the way of declensions and conjugations, but the genitive of nouns in the fourth declension is given to distinguish them from those of the first. Where such a genitive occurs in a phrase, it is given thus, *aestus, -ūs, maritimus*. In a few other instances of doubtful words, genitives are also given.

III.—\* prefixed to a word denotes that it is of modern or very late Latin origin. † appended to a word denotes that it is only used, in the Classical period, by poets.

IV.—

*alqs* = *aliquis*

*alqd* = *aliquid*

*alcjs* = *alicujus*

*aloi* = *alicui*

*alqm* = *aliquem*

*alqam* = *aliquam*

*alqo* = *aliquo*

*alqâ* = *aliquâ*



**Ante and Post Aug.** = used by writers before and after the time of Augustus.

**Circumloc.** = circumlocution.

**Class.** = Classical, *i.e.* belonging to the best period of Latin literature.

**Com.** = used by the comic poets.

**Comb.** = in combination.

**Eccl.** = used by the ecclesiastical writers. The asterisk (\*) is sometimes used to prevent a repetition of Eccl. after each of the derivatives in a single paragraph.

**Gram.** = used by the Latin grammarians.

**Inscrip.** = found in inscriptions.

**Jct.** = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

**Late ; very late** = used by authors after the Classical period.

**Med. Lat.** = Latin of the Middle Ages.

**Opp.** = in opposition to.

**V.—Abbreviations of the names of authors peculiar to the English-Latin section of the Dictionary.**

**Ammian.** Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 4th cent. A.D.

**Cels.** A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine, 1st cent. A.D.

**Curt.** Q. Curtius Rufus, historian, probably 1st cent. A.D.

**Linn.** Karl von Linné, or Linnaeus, modern botanist, 18th cent.

**Prisc.** Priscianus, grammarian, 5th cent. A.D.

**Veget.** Flavius Renatus Vegetius, military writer, 4th cent. A.D.

**Val. Max.** Valerius Maximus, compiler of anecdotes, 1st cent. A.D.

# LATIN-ENGLISH

)

# LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

## A

**A** a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.

**a** as an abbreviation, see the Table.

**a, ah**, interj. *Ah* / Verg.

**ā, ab, abs**, prep. with abl. (a stands before consonants except h; ab before vowels, h, and consonants; abs only before c, q, t). Ab denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (opp. ad). **I. Lit.**, in space, **A.** Of motion, 1, away from; fuga ab urbe, Cic.; 2, a, from . . . to; ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic.; ab aliquo (esp. a me, a te, a se, a nobis, a vobis), from the house of, Cic. With verbs of taking, hearing, etc., such as accipio, emo, audio, cognosco, comperio; a me, from my purse, Cic.; of dependents or disciples, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school, Cic.; b, down from; suspendere columbam a malo, Verg.; c, usque ab, right away from; plausus usque ab capitolio excitatus, Cic. **B. 1.** of direction, from; a supero mari Flaminia (via), ab infero Aurelia, Cic.; 2, on the side of; a septentrionibus, on the north, Caes.; a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu, Cic.; ab novissimis, in the rear, Caes. **C.** Of distance, from; 1, Lit., from a point, with such verbs as abesse, distare, and with procul, longo, prope; ab millibus passuum, a thousand paces distant, Caes.; 2, Transf., to express difference, with such verbs as differre, discrepare; quantum mutatus ab illo, Verg.; 3, of number or position, after; quartus ab Arceilla, Cic. **II. Transf. A.** Of time, 1, with reference to duration, from; ab hora tertia bibelatur, Cic.; a pueris, from boyhood, Cic.; 2, with reference to distance of time, from; cujus a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus, Cic. **B.** Of various relations implying the notion of starting from a point; 1, of agency, with pass. and intrans. verba, by; reprehendi ab aliquo, Cic.; interire ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, of origin, from, of; a, id facinus natum a cupiditate, Cic.; b, of naming, puero ab Inopia Egerio inditum nomen, Liv.; 3, in relation to; imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia, Cic.; 4, from, out of (of part of a number); nonnulli ab novissimis, Caes.; 5, in relation to the part of the body with which a person serves; servus a pedibus, footman, Cic.; a manu servus, amanuensis, Suet.

**abactus** -a -um, partia of abigo.

**abacus** -i, m. (ἀβάξ). 1, a counting-board, Pers.; 2, a gaming-board divided into compartments, Suet.; 3, a sideboard, Cic.; 4, in architecture, a, mosaic panelling; b, the square slab on the top of a column.

**abalienatio** -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

**abalieno**, 1, to separate. **A. Lit.**, 1, to separate, Plaut.; 2, to alienate (property); agros populi, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, to deprive; abalienati iure civium, Liv.; 2, to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

## abe

**Abas** -antis, m. king of Argos, father of Acrisius; hence, a, adj., **Abantēus** -a -um; **b, Abantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Abas, Acrisius (son of Abas), Perseus (great-grandson of Abas).

**ābāvus** -i, m. a great-great-grandfather, Cic.; and in general, forefather, Cic.

**Abdera** -orum, n. plur. (Ἀβδῆρα, ῥά). **I.** a town in Thrace (now Polystilo or Asperosa), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity, Cic.; also **Abdera** -ae, f. Ov. **II.** a town in Spain (now Adra). **Abdērites** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of Abdera, Cic.

**abdicatio** -ōnis, f. 1, disowning of a son, Plin.; 2, renouncing of an office; dictaturae, Liv.

1. **abdico**, 1. 1, to renounce, disown; aliquem patrem, Liv.; 2, to abdicate (a magistracy by a formal declaration), se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate, Cic.; in Sall. and Liv. with simple accusative, magistratum, Sall.; dictaturam, Liv.; absol., ut abdicarent consules, Cic.

2. **abdico** -dixi -dictum, 3. t. t. of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. addico); quum tres partes (vineae) aves abdicissent, Cic.

**abditē**, adv. secretly, Cic.

**abditivus** -a -um, removed, separated, Plaut.

**abditus** -a -um, p. adj. (of abdo), concealed, secret. **I. Lit.**, vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, res abditae et obscurae, Cic.; neut. plur., abdita rerum, deep thoughts, Flor.

**abdo** -didi -ditum, 3. **A. Gen.**, to put away, withdraw, remove; copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; hence, 1, of a weapon, to drive in; lateri capulo tenuis ense, Verg.; 2, reflex., abdere se in aliquem locum; to withdraw oneself, to retire; in intimam Macedoniam, Cic.; in bibliothecam; in litteras (or litteris), Cic. **B.** to secrete, to hide; ferrum veste, Liv.; se in scalarum tenebras, Cic.

**abdomēn** -inis, n. the belly, Plaut.; especially as seat of the appetite, gluttony; manebat insaturabile abdomen, Cic.; natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly, Cic.; abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite, Cic.

**abdūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. to lead or take away. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, aliquem a foro, Cic.; 2, to take away for punishment; collegam vi de foro, Liv.; in lautumias, Cic.; 3, to elope with; filiam mimi Isidori, Cic.; 4, to steal; mancipia, Cic.; armenta, Ov. **B. Transf.**, to seduce a person from his allegiance; equitatum Dolabellae ad se, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, **A.** to relieve; animum a sollicitudine, Cic. **B.** to bring down, to lower; artem ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.

**Abella** -ae, f. town in Campania (now Avella Piccola). Adj., **Abellanus** -a -um.

**abŕo** -ŕi -ŕtum -ŕre, to go away. **I. A.** Lit., **1.** Gen., ex agris atque urbibus, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abia veriturus, if you go to death, Verg.; imper., -bi, a, good, very well; non es avarus, abi, Hor.; **b.** be off with you, so abin (for abisne); **abi** in malam rem, go to the devil, Plaut.; **abi** hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things, abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Plaut.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg.; **2.** Esp., a, to come off (e.g. from a battle); Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; nemo non donatus abibit, Verg.; **absol.**, abiturum eum non esse, si accessisset, he could not have got off unpunished, Cic.; **b.** to retire from a public office; consulatu, Cic.; **c.** of the dying, to depart; ad deos, Cic.; **ad plures**, to "the great majority," Petr.; **e vita**, Cic.; **d.** in auctions, not to be knocked down to; si res abiret a mancipe, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** Gen., non longe abieris, you have not far to go (for an example), Cic.; quorsum abeant, on which side will they range themselves? Hor.; **2.** Esp., of a digression, to digress; illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; etiam tu hinc abix, will you also go away? Cic. **II.** With notion of disappearing; **1.** of time, to pass away; abijt ille annus, Cic.; **2.** of diseases, jam abijt pexilentia, Cic.; **3.** of other things, to disappear, vanish; sensus abijt, Cic.; timor, fides abijt, Liv.; **4.** of the consequences of an action, non posse istae sic abire, be without consequences, Cic. **III.** With notion of transference from one person or thing to another, **1.** to go over; a, to a person, ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; **b.** to a thing, vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abijt, Ov.; **2.** to change into; sic deus in flammam abijt, Ov.

**abŕequito**, **1.** to ride off, Liv.

**abŕerratio**, -ōnis, f. an escape or relief from anything irksome, Cic.

**abŕerro**, **1.** to wander, lose one's way. **I.** Lit., pecore, Liv.; aberrantes ex agmine naves, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** to deviate from; a proposito, Cic.; **2.** to free oneself from something irksome; a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

**abŕhinc**, adv. from hence. **I.** Of space, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. **II.** Of time, reckoned from the present moment backward; annos tres, triennium, annis tribus abhinc, three years ago, Cic.

**abŕhorreo**, **2.** **I.** Lit., to shrink back from, to be disinclined to; a pace, Caes.; a ducenda uxore, Cic.; with **abl.** alone, spectaculorum oblectamentis, Tac.; **absol.**, omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be inconsistent with or opposed to; oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic.; a fide, to be incredible, Liv.; spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, hope capable of being realised, Liv.; orationes abhorrent inter se, are inconsistent with one another, Liv.; with simple **abl.**, neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with **dat.**, huic tam peccatae profectioni abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. part., as an adjective, unseasonable, inappropriate; absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.

**abŕignus** -a -um (abies), made of fir wood or deal, Cic.

**abŕies** -ŕtis, f. **I.** the fir-tree (Pinus picea, Linn.), Liv. **II.** Meton., anything made of deal; a letter, because formerly written on wood, Plaut.; a ship, Verg.; a spear, Verg. (Abiētis, abiētē, trisyll., Verg.)

**abŕigo** -ŕgi -actum, **3.** (ab and ago). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., to drive away; volucres et feras, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** pectus, to steal cattle, Cic.; **2.** partum medicamentis, to procure abortion, Cic.; **3.** uxorem, to divorce, Suet. **II.** Fig., to banish,

get rid of; pauperiem epulis regum, Hor. **Abacti** oculi, deep-sunk eyes, Stat.

**abŕitio** -ōnis, f. = abitus (q.v.).

**abŕito**, **3.** to go away, Plaut.

**abŕitus** -ŕis, m. (abŕeo), **1.** a going away, departure; post abitum huius, Cic.; **2.** place of egress (opp. aditus), Verg.

**abŕectō**, a.c.v. *abjectly*, in a spiritless and cowardly manner; Cic.; *meanly*, Tac.

**abŕectio** -ōnis, f. **I.** Lit., a throwing away, rejection. **II.** Transf., animi, despondency, despair, Cic.

**abŕectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abŕicio); **1.** of position, low, common; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; **2.** of character, cowardly, mean-spirited; animus, Cic.; **3.** despicable; contemptus atque abjectus, Cic.; **4.** without force, prosaic; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

**abŕicio** -ŕĕci -jectum, **3.** (ab and jacio), to throw down, or away. **I.** Lit., **1.** scutum, arma, Cic.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; **2.** to throw down violently; aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram virgis et verberibus, Cic.; so in battle, to strike to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly; versum, Cic.; ambitus non est abŕiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly, Cic.; **2.** to get rid of, to dispose of; pecuniam, Cic.; **3.** to give up, to let go; memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.; to abandon; Scarrum, Cic.; **4.** to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power; senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; with reference to character, to dishearten; se percussum atque abjectum esse sentit, Cic.; abjecta metu silla, desponding, Cic.; **5.** Fig., to throw away; cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; se abŕicere, to degrade oneself, Cic.

**abŕiŕico**, **1.** (opp. adŕiŕico), as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to take away by a judgment; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

**abŕungo** -ŕunxi -ŕunctum, **3.** **I.** to unharness; juvenecum, Verg. -**II.** Transf., to estrange, detach; abŕuncto Labieno, Caes.; se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from, Cic.

**abŕiŕo**, **1.** to abjure, deny on oath; pecuniam, Cic.; creditum, Sall.

**abŕiŕivus** -a -um, *ablative*. Subst., **abŕiŕivus** -i, m. (sc. causus), the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Quint.

**abŕŕgatio** -ōnis, f. **I.** Gen., a sending away; juventutis ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Esp., banishment, = relegatio, Plin.

**abŕŕgo**, **1.** **I.** Lit., to send away, remove to a distance; honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penatibus suis, Liv. **II.** Fig., **1.** haec (legatio) a fratris adventu me abŕegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.; **2.** milit. l. t., to dislodge, aliquem, Liv.

**abŕŕgŕio**, **4.** to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

**abŕŕco**, **1.** to let on lease, Suet.

**abŕiŕdo**, **3.** Lit. to be out of tune with, hence to be unlike; haec a te non multum abŕiŕdit imago, Hor.

**abŕiŕo** -ŕŕi -ŕŕtum, **3.** to wash. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes alicuius, Cic.; pass., abŕui, to be washed clean, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, to wash away. **A.** Lit., maculas a veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abŕuitur, is quenched, Lucr. **B.** Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abŕuitur, Cic.

**abŕiŕtio** -ōnis, f. a washing away, abŕiŕtium, Plin.

**abnegō**, 1. to deny, refuse; aliquid conjugium et dotes, Verg.; nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.; absol., abnegat, Verg.

**abnepos** -ōtis, m. great-grand-*grandson*, Suet.

**abneptis** -is, f. a great-grand-*granddaughter*, Suet.

**Abnōba** -ae, m. a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises.

**abnocto**, 1. to stay out all night, Sen.

**abnormis** -e (ab and norma), irregular, unconventional; abnormis sapiens, one of Nature's philosophers, Hor.

**abnūo** -nūi -nūitūrus, 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny; manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnuit a se commissum esse factus, Cic.; spes abnuit, it does not admit of hope, Tib.; of soldiers, to refuse to fight, Liv.

**abnūto**, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly, Plant.

**Abōlēo** -ēvi -Itum, 2. to destroy. I. Lit., Pop-paeae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.; viscera unius, to cleanse, Verg. II. Fig., to do away with; magistratum, Liv.; dederis armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

**Abōlesco** -ēvi, no sup., 3. to perish; non abolecet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

**Abōlitio** -ōnis, f. a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition; legis, repeal, Suet.; tributorum, Tac.; facti, amnesty, Suet.

**Abolla** -ae, f. cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers; prov., facinus majoris abollae, a crime on a larger scale, Juv.

**Abōmino** = abominor (q.v.).

**Abōminor** -atus (sum), 1. dep. (ab and omen), 1. to depreciate an unfavourable omen; aliquid, Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov.; 2, to hate, detest, abominate (opp. optare), Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

**Abōrīgines** -um, m. (Ἀβοριγίνες), the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence original inhabitants of a country (= αὐτόχθονες). Plin.

**Abōrior** -ortus (sum) 4. dep. (opp. exorior), 1, of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear, Varr.; 2, to perish by untimely birth, Plin.; 3, poet., of the voice, to fail, Lucr.

**Abōriscor** = aborior (q.v.).

**Abortio** -ōnis, f. an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.

**Abortivus** -a -um, prematurely born; Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, aborted, Mart. Subst., **Abortivum** -i, n. (sc. medicamentum), drug for procuring abortion, Juv.

**Abortus** -ūs, m. a miscarriage, Cic.

**abrādo** -rasi -rasum, 3. I. Lit., to scrape off, shave; supercilia, Cic. II. Transf., to squeeze money out of a person, to extort; nihil se ab A. Caecina posse litium terrore abraderē, Cic.

**abripio** -rīpi -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. I. A. Lit., abripit vi fluminis, Caes. B. Transf., Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic. II. A. to rob; non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac. B. 1, to drag away; Cappadocem de grēge venalium, Cic.; 2, to drag away to punishment; aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.; 3, to take away by force; filios e compleri parentum, Cic.

**abrōdo** -ei -sum, 3. to grow off, easy, Para.

**abrogātio** -ōnis, f. an annulling or repealing; legis, Cic.

**abrogō**, 1. A. 1, to repeal a law wholly, to annul; legem, Cic.; huc legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.; 2, to deprive (a magistrate of his office); si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. B. Transf., to take away; fidem, to take away a man's credit, Cic.

**abrotōnum** -i, n. and **abrotōnus** -i, f. (ἄβροτονν), southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr., Hor.

**abrumpe** -rīpi -ruptum, 3. I. to break off, loosen, separate. A. Lit., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv. B. Transf., se atrocino Antonii, to break away from, Cic. II. to tear off, to separate forcibly, to sever. A. Lit., pontem, Tac. B. Transf., 1, to violate; fas, Verg.; 2, to break off prematurely, to destroy; vitam, Verg.; medium sermonem, to break off in the middle of a speech, Verg.

**abruptio** -ōnis, f. (abrumpe). I. a tearing away; corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. II. Transf., divorces, Cic.

**abruptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abrumpe), torn off; hence, I. steep, precipitous. Subst., **abruptum** -i, n. a steep ascent or descent; sortet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen. only subst., abruptum -i, n. a precipice, the precipice of danger, the road to ruin; in abruptum tractus, Tac. B. Of character, rough; contumacia, Tac.

**abscedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart. I. Lit., A. Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire; a Capua, Liv.; impera, Regio abcessum est, Liv. B. Of things, to retire; quantum mare abcedebat, Liv. II. Transf., A. of persons, 1, to retire from an office or employment; non militaribus modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv.; 2, to desert one; Pallada abcessisse mihi, Ov. B. Of things, 1, to go away; somnus ut abcessit, Ov.; 2, to desert; cives earum urbium quae regno abcedunt, Liv.

**abcessio** -ōnis, f. (abscedo), a going away, a separation, Cic.

**abcessus** -ūs, m. (abscedo), a going away; 1, of persons, going away (especially in battle), withdrawal; Rutulum, Verg.; continuous abcessus, Tac.; 2, of inanimate objects, solis, Cic.

**abscido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (abs and caedo), to cut off. I. Lit., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv. II. A. Transf., to separate; intersceptis munimentis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.; abscisus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. B. to take away; regibus spein auxilii sui, Liv.

**absciendo** -scidi -scisum, 3. to tear off, wrench away. I. Lit., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet., abscissa comas, with her hair torn, Verg. II. Transf., A. to divide; terras Oceano, Hor. B. to separate; inane soldo, Hor. C. to take away; reditus dulces, Hor.

**abscisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from abscido), cut off, hence precipitous; rupes, Liv.

**absconditē**, adv. obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.

**abscondo** -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-consum), 3. I. to conceal; gladios, Cic. II. A. to obscure; galea frontem abscondit, Juv.; hence pass. of stars, to set, Verg. B. to lose sight of; Phaeacum arces, Verg. C. to keep out of sight; quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic.

**absens** -entis (absum), p. adj. absent, Cic.

**absentia** -ae, f. (absum), absence, Cic.

**absilio**, 4. (ab and salio), to spring forth, or away, Lucr.

**absimilis** -e, unlike; non absimili forma, Caes.

**absinthium** -i, n. (ἀψιθίων), wormwood, Lucr.

**absisto** -stiti, -stitum, 3. I. to go away, followed by ab or the abl. alone; finine, Verg.; ab signis, Caes.; absol., tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, ab ore scutillae absistunt, Verg.; 2, to desist from; with abl., obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., absiste moveri, cease to be moved, Verg.; with gerund, sequendo, from following, Liv.; accusator abstulit, the accuser withdrew (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

**absolūte**, adv. perfectly, completely; vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic.

**absolūtio** -ōnis, f. (absolvo), 1, acquittal; majestatis, on the charge of treason, Cic.; 2, perfection; virtus quae rationis absolutio deditur, Cic.

**absolūtōrius** -a -um, relating to acquittal; tabella, the voting-tablet that acquits, Suet. Subst., **absolūtōrium** -ii, n. (sc. remedium), means of escape from, Plin.

**absolūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (absolvo). I. perfect, complete: vita, Cic. II. unfettered, unconditional, absolute; causa, Cic.

**absolve** -solvi -solutum, 3. A. Lit., to loosen. B. Transf., 1, a, to free; se a Fannio judicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.; b, to acquit; improbitatis, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reos culpa, Ov.; de praevocatione, Cic.; 2, to dispose of in narration, to relate; de Catilinae conjurationis paucis absolvam, Sall.; 3, to complete, to finish; tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolve beneficium tuum, Liv.

**absōnus** -a -um. I. Lit., inharmonious; vox, Cic. II. Transf., disagreeing with, not correspondent with; absōni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat., nihil absōnum fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

**absorbō** -di, 2, to swallow, to gulp down. I. Lit., placentas, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. II. Transf., hunc absorbit aetuis gloriae, carried him off, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, absorbs, engrosses, Cic.

**absque**, prep. with abl. without; absque argumento, Cic.

**abstemius** -a -um (abs and temum = temetum), one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate, Ov., Hor.

**abtergō** -tersi -tersum, 2, to wipe off, to dry by wiping. I. Lit., cruorem, Liv. II. Transf., to remove something disagreeable; omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

**absterreo** -terru -territum, 2, to frighten away, to drive away by fear. I. Lit., hostes saxis, Liv.; neminem a congressu meo, Cic. II. Transf., to frighten from, keep off from; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; animos vitibus, from vices, Hor.; aliquem bello, Tac.

**abstinens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abstineo), abstinent, continent, temperate, Cic.; with genit., pecuniae, Hor.

**abstinentēr**, adv. abstinently, continently, Cic.

**abstinentia** -ae, f. I. abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance; absol., fasting; abstinentia vitam finire, Tac. II. uprightness, Cic.; freedom from avarice, Cic.

**abstinō** -stinī -tentum, 2. (abst and teneo), to hold back, to keep away from. I. Transf., manus, Liv.; gen. with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, militem a praeda, Liv.; manus a se, to abstain from suicide, Cic. II. Reflex., abstinere se, or simply abstinere; a, with the abl. or with ab and the abl., se scelere, Cic.; a legatis violandis, Liv.; publico, not to go out, Tac.; b, with genit., irarum, Hor.; c, with acc., liberar urbes, Liv.; d, with acc. of thing and dat. of person, Aeneae Antenorique omne jus belli; e, with ne and the subj., Liv.; f, absol., non tamen abstinuit, Verg.

**absto**, 1, to stand at a distance, stand aloof, Hor.

**abstrāho** -traxi, -tractum, 3. I. Lit., to drag away; aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves e portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetralibus, Liv.; liberos in servitute, Caes. II. Transf., A. aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, to exclude, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; a bono in pravum, Sall. B. 1, to estrange; copias a Lepido, Cic.; 2, to restrain; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.; a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit; 3, to draw away from; a bonis, Cic.; se a sollicitudine, Cic.

**abstrūdo** -trūsi -trūsum, 3, to push away from any place, to hide. I. Lit., se in silvan densam, Cic.; semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, Verg. II. Transf., penitus abstrusus animi dolor, deep-seated grief, Cic.

**abstrūsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from abstrudo). A. Lit., concealed, secret, Plin.; B. Transf., 1, abstruse; disputatio abstrusior, Cic.; 2, of character, reserved, Tac.

**absum** (abfūi, abesse, āfūi, āfūtūrus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). I. With regard to motion, to be away, to be absent. A. Gen., ab urbe or ex urbe, Cic. B. Esp., 1, to take no part in; ab hoc concilio, Caes.; ab his studiis, Cic.; toto bello, Caes.; 2, not to help; quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed you, the less you helped me, Cic.; longe iis paternum nomen populi Romani a futurum, would be of no avail, Caes.; 3, to be wanting; studium semper sit, cunctatio absit, Cic.; semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic. II. As regards position, A. Lit., to be distant; ab urbe milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quadridui iter Laodicea, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to be far from; longe a spe, Cic.; so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut — ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut pialum sit mors ut verear, so far is death from being an evil that I fear, etc., Cic.; so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or nihilum abest quin, etc.; haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, he was nearly killed, Liv.; 2, to be free from (a fault); a culpa, Cic.; a cupiditate pecuniae, Nep.; 3, to be far removed (especially in phrases expressing a wish); procul absit gloria vulgi, Tib.; nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc., Cic.; 4, to be firmly opposed to; a consilio fugiendi, Cic.; 5, to be inconsistent with; quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide, Cic.

**absumēdo** -inis, f. consumption, Plaut.

**absumo** -sumpsi -sumptum 3, to take away. I. A. to lessen, destroy, consume; res maternas atque paternas, Hor.; absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. B. Of time, to waste; tempus dicendo, Cic. II. to destroy utterly. A. Of things, incendium domos absumpsit, Liv. B. Of living beings, to kill; multos pestilentia absumpsit, Liv.

**absurdē**, adv. 1, harshly, discordantly;

canere, Cic. ; 2, in bad taste ; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultque, Cic.

**absurdus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., *that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh; vox, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *foolish, unreasonable.* **A.** Of things, *vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.* ; *haud absurdum est, it is not out of place, Sall.* **B.** Of persons, *incapable; homo, Cic.* ; *ingenium haud absurdum, Sull.* ; *absurdus ingenio, Tac.*

**Absyrtus** -i, m. (*Ἀψυρτός*), *brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis.*

**Abundans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abundo). **I.** Lit., of rivers, *overflowing; amnis abundantissimus, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *abundant, rich; with abl., locus fontibus abundans, Cic.* ; with genit., *lactis, Verg.* **B.** *1, abounding in (thoughts, devices, etc.); abundantior consilio, Cic.* ; *2, in a bad sense, overloaded; non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic.* **C.** *numerous; abundante multitudine freti, Liv.* ; *abundantes voluptates, Liv.*

**Abundantér**, adv. **1,** *abundantly; abundantius occurrere, Cic.* ; **2,** *of discourse, copiously; loqui, Cic.*

**Abundantia** -ae, f. **1,** *abundance, richness, plenty; omnium rerum quas natura desiderat, Cic.* ; *voluptatum, Cic.* ; **2,** *riches, wealth, Tac.*

**Abundē**, adv. *copiously, excessively, extravagantly; promittere, Lucr.* ; *satisfacere, Cic.* ; with *adj.*, *abunde magnus, Sall.* ; *tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied, Plin.* ; *abunde libertatem ratus, thinking liberty more than enough, Sall.* Subst. with genit., *terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.*

**Abundo**, *1 to overflow.* **I.** Lit., *flumina, Lucr.* ; *abundat aqua, Liv.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *to grow in abundance; de terris abundant herbarum genera, Lucr.* **B.** *to abound; porco, Cic.* ; *ingenio et doctrina, Cic.* ; *absol., to be rich; quin ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, Cic.*

**Abusio** -ōnis, f. (abutor), *in rhetoric, a false use of words, Cic.*

**Abusquē**, prep. with abl. = usque ab, *from; 1, as regards position, Oceano abusive, Tac.* ; **2,** *as regards time, Tiberio abusive, Tac.*

**Abusus** -ūs, m. (abutor), *using up, wasting, Cic.*

**Abutor** -ūsus -sum, 3. dep., with abl. **I.** *to use; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic.* **II.** *to make full use of, to use fully.* **A.** *In a good sense, sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic.* **B.** *In a bad sense, to waste; militum sanguine, Cic.* ; *insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv.* **C.** *to use a word wrongly; verbo, Cic.*

**Abȳdus** (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abȳdum** -i, n. (*Ἀβυδός*). **I.** *a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (modern Aydın or Avido).* **II.** *a town in Egypt.* *Adj., Abydenus -a -um; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov.* ; plur., **Abydeni** -orum, *the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.*

**Abȳla** -ae, f. (*Ἀβύλη*), *a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimera).*

ac, vid. atque.

**Acadēmia** -ae, f. (*Ἀκαδημία*), *the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught; hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy, Cic.* ; hence, too, *a gymnasium on Cicero's estate at Tusculum, called after the Athenian Academy.*

**Acadēmicus** -a -um (*Ἀκαδημικός*). **I.** *belonging to the Academy at Athens; philosophi,*

*Cic.* ; hence plur. subst., **Acadēmicī** -orum, *m. the Academic philosophers.* **II.** *belonging to Cicero's gymnasium, called the Academy; hence plur. subst., Acadēmica -orum, n. a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy.*

**Acadēmus** -i, m. (*Ἀκάδημος*), *a Greek hero, after whom the Academia was named.*

**Acālanthis** -Idia, f. (*Ἀκαλανθίς*) = *acanthis, q. v.*

**Acāmās** -antis, m. (*Ἀκάμας*), **1,** *son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg.* ; **2,** *promontory in Cyprus, Plin.*

**Acānthis** -Idis, f. (*Ἀκανθίς*), *a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Plin.*

**1. acanthus** -i, m. (*ἄκανθος*), **1,** *bear's foot, a plant, Verg.* ; **2,** *a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, Verg.*

**2. Acanthus** -i, f. (*Ἀκανθος*), *a town in the Macedonian peninsula—Chalcidice.*

**Acapnōs** -ōn (*ἄκαπνος*), *without smoke; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.*

**Acarnānes** -um, m. (*Ἀκαρνανες*), *Acarnanians; Acarnanum amnis, the Achelous, Ov.* ; sing., **Acarnān** -anis, *an Acarnanian, Verg.* ; hence **Acarnānia** -ae, *Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Actolia.* *Adj., Acarnānicus -a -um.*

**Acastus** -i, m. (*Ἀκάστος*). **I.** *son of the Thessalian king Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alcestis.* **II.** *a slave of Cicero.*

**Acca Lārentia**, *a Roman goddess of the fields, according to the legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. Lārentalia or Accālia -ium, n. her festival at Rome in December.*

**accēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. (ad and cedo), *to approach, to come near.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *Gen., 1, of persons, with the accusative and ad; ad urbem, Cic.* ; *alicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach any one to whisper, Cic.* ; with in, *in aedes, Cic.* ; *in funus, to join the funeral procession, Cic.* ; with simple accusative, *scopulos, Verg.* ; *Jugurtham, Sall.* ; *absol., to approach, Cic.* ; **2,** *of lifeless subjects, febris accedit, Cic.* **B.** *Esp., 1, to come as a suppliant; senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem, Cic.* ; *quo accedam aut quos appellem, Sall.* ; **2,** *to come as an enemy; usque ad castra, Caes.* ; with simple acc., *loca hostiliter, Sall.* ; **3,** *to come to an auction to bid; ad illud scelus sectionis, Cic.* ; *ad hastam, Liv.* ; **4,** *to approach the city (Rome) as a candidate for a triumph; ad urbem, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *Gen., 1, of persons, ad amicitium Philippi, Nep.* ; *sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic.* ; **2,** *of lifeless subjects, accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.* ; *fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor.* **B.** *Esp., 1, of time, to approach; quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic.* ; **2,** *to enter upon some work; ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.* ; *ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic.* ; **3,** *to assent to; ad conditiones, Cic.* ; **4,** *to be added, to increase; ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.* ; *quo plus aetatis ei accederet, the older he became, Cic.* ; *his tantum fiduciae accessit ut, etc., Caes.* ; hence the phrases, *huc accedit, eo accedit, huc accedit suum timor, Cic.* ; often followed by *ut* and *quod*, with the meaning of simply *moreover* ; **5,** *to fall to one's share, to come to one; num tibi stultitia accessit, Plant.* ; *alicui animus accedit, Cic.* ; **6,** *to approach, to become like; propius ad deos, Cic.*

**accēlōro**, *1. L. Trans., to quicken, to accelerate; iter, Caes.* ; *consulatum alicui, Tac.* **II.**



Intrans., *to hasten*; *si accelerare volent*, Cic.; *accelera*, signifier, Liv.

**accendo** -cendi -censum 3. (ad and \*cando, causat. of caudeo), *to kindle, to set on fire*. **I.** A. Lit., *faces*, Cic.; *tus*, Liv. **B.** Met., *to lighten up*; *luna radiis solis accensa*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to kindle as a light*; *virtutum quasi scintillulae e quibus accendat philosophi ratio debet*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to inflame*; *plebis animum*, Sall.; *animos bello, to excite to war*, Verg.; *ira accensus*, Liv.; **2.** *to provoke*; *spem Invidiam*, Liv.; *studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, the enthusiasm of the N. for J.*, Sall.; **3.** *to increase*; *quum eo magis vis venti accensa esset*, Liv.

**accensio** -censum, 2. *to reckon in addition*; *accenseor illi, I am his comrade*, Ov.

**1.** **accensus** -a -um, part. of accenseo. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensal** -orum, lit. *those numbered with*; originally, *the 5th class of Roman citizens, who in battle stood in the last ranks, and were also employed in constructing public roads, hence the supernumeraries*, Liv. **II.** **accensus** -i, m. *a subordinate public officer* (in the service of the decemviri, consuls, and praetors), Cic.

**2.** **accensus** -a -um, partic. of accendo.

**acceptio** -ōnis, f. *a reception, acceptance*, Cic.; *frumenti, receipt*, Sall.

**accepto**, 1. (intens. of accipio), *to receive*, Plaut.

**acceptor** -ōris, m. *one who approves*, Plaut.

**acceptrix** -icis, f. *she who receives*, Plaut.

**acceptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accipio), *welcome, pleasant, agreeable*; **1.** of persons, with the dat., *qui maxime plebi acceptus erat*, Caes.; **2.** of things, *nihil est deo acceptius quam, etc.*, Cic.

**accerso** = arcesso (q.v.).

**accessio** -ōnis, f. (accedo), *a going or coming to*. **I.** Lit., *suas accessionibus, by the audiences which he gave*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *increase*; *dignitatis*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Nep. **B.** *addition, appendage*; *accessionem adjuncti aedibus*, Cic.; *minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit*, Liv. **C.** *addition to a tax*; *decumae*, Cic.

**accessus** -us, m. (accedo), *an approach to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *ad urbem nocturnus*, Cic.; *accessus stellarum et recessus*, Cic.; **accessus et recessus aestuum, ebb and flow, Cic. **B.** *admittance to a person*; *dare alicui accessum*, Ov. **C.** *means of approach, entrance*; *omnem accessum iustrare*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *ad res salutare, inclination to*, Cic.; *ad causam, leading up to a subject*, Cic.**

**1.** **accido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (ad and caedo), **1.** Lit., *to hew or hack at*; *aut ab radicibus subruere aut accidere arbores*, Caes.; **2.** Transf., *to weaken, ruin*; *Latinorum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint*, Liv.; *res accisae*, Cic.

**2.** **accido** -cidi, no sup. 3. (ad and cado), *to fall down, to fall to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *ad terram*, Plaut. **B.** Esp., **1.** of missiles, *tela ab omni parte accidebant*, Liv.; **2.** *to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance*; *ad pedes omnium*, Cic.; **3.** *to come to the ears or notice of*; *vox accidit ad hostes*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to happen* (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio); *si quid adversi accidisset*, Caes.; *impers.*, **1.** *accidit*, followed by *ut*, *casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret*, Cic.; by *quod*, *accidit perincommodum quod eum nusquam vidisti*, Cic.; by infinitive, *ne acciderat mihi opus esse*, Cic.; **2.** *si quid alicui accidat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies*, Cic. **B.** *to fall out*; *ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent*, Caes.

**accido**, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

**accingo** -cingi -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., *to gird to or on*; *ensem lateri*, Verg.; *miles non accinctus, unarmed*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to equip, to arm*; *reflex.*, *se accingere, and pass. accingi*; **a.** *to arm one's self*; *studio popularium accinctus*, Tac.; *magistras accingier artes*, Verg.; **b.** *to make one's self ready*; *accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship*, Liv.; *accingunt operi = se accingunt*, Verg. (Infin. pass., *accingier*, Verg.)

**accio** -lvi (-li)-litum, 4. *to call, summon, fetch*; *haruspices ex Etruria*, Cic.; *aliquem in adoptionem*, Tac.; with double acc., *aliquem doctorem illo*, Cic.

**accipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ad and capio). **I.** *to take, receive*. **A.** Gen., **1.** *accipere pecuniam*, Cic.; **2.** of business transactions, *aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book*, Cic.; hence subst., **acceptum** -i, *what is received*; *codex accepti et expensi, an account book*, Cic.; **3.** where the received is a person, *cujus abavi manibus esset accepta (Mator Idaea)*, Cic.; **4.** *to receive in or on a part of the body*; *alvus omne quod accepit cogit atque confundit*, Cic.; *aliquem gremio*, Verg.; **5.** *to receive in a friendly manner*; **a.** *Romanos in arcem*, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in ditionem, Caes.; **b.** of places, *pavidos Samnites castra sua accipere*, Liv.; **c.** *to receive as a guest*; *hospitio*, Cic.; **6.** *to treat, a.* in a friendly way; *aliquem leniter elementerque*, Cic.; **b.** in a hostile way; *aliquem verberibus ad necem*, Cic.; **7.** with reference to the senses, *to hear*; *orationem*, Cic.; *pronis auribus accipi, to be willingly listened to*, Tac.; of the understanding, *to grasp*; *quae parum accipi*, Cic.; of the judgment, *to take*; *aliquid in bonum partem, to take in good part*, Cic.; *verisimilia pro veris*, Liv.; with double acc., *beneficium contumeliam, to take a kindness for an insult*, Cic. **B.** *to accept, not to reject*; *pacem*, Liv.; *omen*, Cic.; *legem*, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, *to get, receive, obtain*; **1.** *lucrum*, Cic.; *adulterinos nummos pro bonis*, Cic.; **2.** *to feel*; *dolorem*, Cic.; **3.** *to hear*; *multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse*, Cic.; *ut accipi a senibus*, Cic.; **4.** *to learn*; *primas artes ab iisdem magistris*, Ov.; *usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo*, Caes.

**accipiter** -tris, m. **I.** Lit., *a hawk*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *pecuniae, an avaricious person*, Plaut.

**accitus** -ūs, m. *a summons*, Cic.

**Accius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Accius, a celebrated dramatic poet (born A.C. 170). Adj., **Accianus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

**acclāmatio** -ōnis, f. *a loud cry*; **1.** *an outcry against*; *non modo ut acclamationis sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur*, Cic.; **2.** *a cry of approbation*, Liv., Cic.

**acclāmo**, 1. (ad and clamo), **1.** *to cry out at* (in derision or disapproval); *alicui*, Cic.; *populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse*, Cic.; **2.** *to cry out in approval*; *omnes acclamarunt gratias ne inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere, quod, etc.*, Liv.; **3.** with acc. of person, *to name by acclamation*; *aliquem servatorem liberatoremque*, Liv.; *si nocentem acclamaverant*, Tac.

**acclāro**, 1. *to make clear, to reveal* (of omens), Liv.; *uti tu signa nobis certa acclārassis* (for acclāraveris), Liv.

**acclinis** -e. **I.** Lit., *leaning on anything*; *trunco arboris*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *inclined to*; *acclinis falsis animus*, Hor.

**accline**, 1. (ad and \*clino). **I.** Lit., *to lean on anything*; *se in illum*, Ov.; *castra tumuli sunt acclinata*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to incline to*; *haud gravate se acclinaturos ad causam senatus*, Liv.

**acclivis** -e (ad and clivus), *gently inclined* *apocryph.*; pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes.

**acclivitas** -atis, *f. acclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

**acclivus** -a -um, *vid. acclivis*.

**accōla** -ae, m. (ad and colo), *one who lives near, a neighbour*; Oceanū, Liv.; Cereris, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj., pastor accōla ejus loci, *dwelling near that place*, Liv.; accōlae fluvii, *neighbouring rivers*, Tac.

**accōlo** -cōlūl -cultum, *3. to live near*; locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedonian accolunt, Liv.

**accommodātē**, *adv. agreeably to*; ad veritatem, Cic.

**accommodātiō** -ōnis, *f. 1, a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another*; verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic.; *2, courteousness, complaisance*; ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic.

**accommodātus** -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accommodo), adapted, suitable to*; *1, of things, with ad and the acc., puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatemque accommodatae*, Caes.; with dat., oratio hominum sensibus ac mentibus accommodata, Cic.; *2, of persons, with ad and the acc., homo ad Verris flagitia libidinesque accommodatus*, Cic.; with dat., servus vilissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus, Tac.

**accommodō**, *1. (ad and commodo), to fit, put on*. *I. Lit.*, insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri enseni, Verg. *II. Transf., to make suitable, to adjust*; testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem aurius auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, *to adapt oneself*; ad voluntatem alicujus et arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

**accommodus** -a -um, *fit, adapted to*, Verg.

**accrēdo** -cōlū -ditum, *3. (ad and credo), to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix accredens, Cic.

**accresco** -crēvī -crētum, *3. (ad and cresco), to grow, to increase*. *I. Lit.*, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. *II. Transf., quum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides*, Liv.; trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambicis, *ordered to be joined to*, Hor.

**accrētio** -ōnis, *f. (accresco), increase*; luminis, Cic.

**accūbitio** (accūbātio) -ōnis, *f. the act of reclining at table*, Cic.

**accūbitus** -ūs, *m. = accubatio* (q. v.).

**accūbo**, *1. (ad and cubo), to lie by the side of*. *I. Gen.*, humi, Liv.; of wine, Sulpicii horreis, Hor. *II. Esp., to recline at table*; in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, *next to*, Plaut.; apud aliquem, *at the house of* (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, *take your place*, Plaut.

**accūdo**, *3. to hammer together*, Plaut.

**accumbo** -cūbul -cūbitum, *3. (ad and cubo), to lie down*; *1, in via*, Plaut.; *2, especially used of the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow*; in sinu alicujus, *to sit next to any one at table*, Liv.; cum aliquo, *next to*, Mart.; apud aliquem, *at the house of* (as a guest), Cic.

**accūmūlātē**, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

**accūmūlātor** -ōris, *m. one who heaps together*; opum, Tac.

**accūmūlo**, *1. (ad and cumulo), to heap up, to accumulate*. *I. Lit.*, auget, adult, accumulāt,

Cic. *II. Transf., 1, to heap on a person, give in abundance*; alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; *2, to overwhelm*; animam nepotis his donis, Verg.; *3, to increase*; caedem caede, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

**accūrātē**, *adv. carefully, exactly, accurately*; aliquid studiose accurateque facere, Cic.; perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

**accūrātiō** -ōnis, *f. accuracy, carefulness*, Cic.

**accūrātus** -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accuro), careful, exact, accurate*; oratio, Cic.; accuratiorem delectum habere, Liv.; accuratissima diligentia, Cic.

**accūro**, *1. (ad and curo), to take care of, to prepare with care*; victum et cultum, Cic.

**accorro** -curri and -cucurri -cursum, *3. (ad and curro), to run to, to run up, to hasten up*; ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admisso ad aliquem, Caes.; of things, *to occur*; istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulatque velimus, accurrant, Cic.

**accursus** -ūs, *m. a running to, concourse*, Tac.

**accūsābilis** -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

**accūsātiō** -ōnis, *f. 1, an accusation*; accusationem facitare, Cic.; comparare atque constituere, *to prepare with evidence*, Cic.; plur., acres accusationes, Cic. *II. Met., the indictment*; accusationis quinque libri, *of the orations against Verres*, Cic.

**accūsātor** -ōris, *m. 1, an accuser* (strictly only in regard to state offences, while petitor is a plaintiff in a private suit); petitoris personam cupere, accusatoris deponere, Cic.; *2, an informer*, Juv.

**accūsātōriē**, *adv. after the manner of an accuser*; loqui, Cic.

**accūsātōrius** -a -um, *pertaining to an accuser*; lex, Cic.

**accūsātrix** -icis, *f. a female accuser*, Plaut.

**accūsīto**, *1. (freq. of accuso), to accuse frequently*, Plaut.

**accūso**, *1. (ad and causa), to accuse* (generally in public cases); *1, aliquem ad populum* (of the tribunes), Liv.; *a, with genit., of the offence, aliquem ambitus*, Cic.; *b, with abl., de beneficiis*, Cic.; *c, with propter, propter injurias*, Cic.; *d, with inter, inter scarios, of assassination*, Cic.; *e, with genit., of the punishment, capitis, on a capital charge*, Cic.; *2, to blame, find fault with*; aliquem asperere et acerbe in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod and the subj., and by cur with the subj., Cic.

*1. Acer* -ēris, *n. the maple tree*, Ov.

*2. Acer* -eris -ere (from root AC, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*. *I. Lit.*, of sharp tools, hastas acri ferro, Tac. *II. Transf., A. Of the senses*; *1, of taste, biting*; rapula, Hor.; *2, of touch, sharp*; dolor corporis ejus morsus est acerrimus, Cic.; *3, of hearing, shrill*; vox, Lucr.; flammae sonitus, crackling, Verg.; *4, of smell, penetrating*; unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.; *5, of sight, keen*; acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. *B. Relating to the feelings*; *1, of emotions, painful*; cura, Lucr.; *2, of the understanding, vigorous*; judicium acrius et certius, Cic.; *3, of the character, a, energetic*; homo ad perdiscendum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, *brave in fight*, Cic.; *b, passionate*; acerrima uxor, Plaut.; so of the passions themselves, amor gloriae, Cic.; *c, hence of abstractions, supplicium*, Cic. *Subst., acre* -is, *n. acrimony, severity* (opp. to ridiculum), Hor.

**acerbē**, adv. **I.** *bitterly, harshly; accusare, Cic.*; *acerbius inveni in aliquem, Cic.*; *acerbissime dicere, Caes.* **II.** *with difficulty or pain, aliquid ferre, Cic.*

**acerbitas** -ātis, f. **I.** *Lit., bitterness of taste, Cic.* **II.** *Transf., 1, harshness; morum, Cic.*; **2,** *painfulness; tempora Sullani, Cic.*; *in plur., calamities, Cic.*

**acerbo**, **I.** *to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten; crimen, Verg.*

**acerbus** -a -um. **I. A.** *Lit., 1, bitter in taste, sour, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = raw, unripe, immature; uva, Phaedr.; partus, premature, Ov.* **B.** *Transf., 1, of the voice, harsh; stridor, Plin.; acerba sonans, Verg.*; **2,** *of the touch, rough; frigus, Hor.*; **3,** *of the look, dark, gloomy; vultus acerbi, Ov.*; *acerba tuens, with angry look, Verg.* **II. Fig., A.** *Of persons, morose; acerbos e Zenonis schola exire (of the Stoics), Cic.* **B.** *Of things, 1, painful, severe, harsh; acerbissima tributa, Cic.*; **2,** *of speech or writing, bitter; minaces et acerbae litterae, Cic.*; **3,** *of events, painful; incendium, Cic.*

**aceruus** -a -um (*l. acer*), *made of maple wood, Verg., Hor.*

**acerua** -ae, f. *a casket for keeping incense, Cic.*

**Acerriae** -arum, f. *town in Campania, on the river Clanis (now Acerra).*

**aceruōdōmēs** -ae, m. (*ἀκερσοδομῆς*), *having unshorn hair, Juv.*

**acervālis** -e, *that which is heaped up = σωπαίτης, an argument by accumulation, Cic.*

**acervatim**, adv. **I.** *Lit., in heaps, Lucr.* **II.** *Transf., dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively, Cic.*; *multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together a number of thoughts, Cic.*

**acervo**, **I.** *to heap up; promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv.*

**acervus** -i, m. (*connected with ἀείρω*), *a heap. I. Lit., triticum, Cic.*; *insepulti acervum, Cic.* **II.** *Transf., A. a multitude; facinorum, Cic.* **B.** *Logical term, argument by accumulation, Cic.*

**acesco** -ācti, **3.** (*aceo*), *to grow sour, Hor.*

**Acesta** -ae, f. (*Ἀκίστη*), *an old town in the north of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta (now Castel a Mare di Golfo); hence Acestenses -um, inhabitants of Acesta.*

**Acestes** -ae, m. *king in Sicily, of Trojan descent.*

**acētum** -i, n. (*aceo*). **I.** *Lit., vinegar, Cic.* **II.** *Transf., acuteness, wit; Italo perfusus aceto, Hor.*

**Achaei** -ōrum, m. (*Ἀχαιοί*). **I.** *the Achaeans, inhabitants of the Greek country of Achaia, Liv.*; also, **a,** *the Greeks in general, Plin.*; **b,** *the inhabitants of the Roman province of Achaia, Cic.*; **c,** *inhabitants of a Greek colony on the Euxine, Ov.* **II.** *Hence, 1, Achaeus -a -um, a, belonging to the Greek country of Achaia, Lucr.*; **b,** *Greek, belonging to the Roman province of Achaia, Cic.*; **2, Achāia** -ae, f. (*Ἀχαια*), or **Achāja** -ae, f. **a,** *the Greek country of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese, Ov.*; **b,** *after 146 B.C., the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly), Cic.*; **3, Achāiās** -ādis, f. *a Greek woman, Ov.*; **4, Achāiōus** -a -um, *Greek, Cic.*; **5, Achāiis** -idos, *an Achaean woman, Ov.*; *poet. = Greece, Ov.*; **6, Achāius** -a -um, *Greek, Verg.*; **7, Achivi** -orum, m. *the Homeric Greeks (genit. plur., Achivom and Achivum). Adj., Achivus -a -um, Greek, Ov.*

**Achaemenēs** -is, m. (*Ἀχαιμῆνης*), *grandfather of Cyrus, and founder of the Persian line*

*of the Achaemenidae. Hence adj., Achae-  
menius -a -um, Perstan, Ov.*

**Acharnae** -orum, f. (*Ἀχαρναί*), *a town in Attica. Hence adj., Acharnanus -a -um, born at Acharnae.*

**Achates** -ae, m. (*Ἀχάτης*), **1,** *river in Sicily; 2, friend of Aeneas.*

**Achēlōus** -i, m. (*Ἀχελῷος*), *a river between Acarnania and Aetolia; hence, A. Achēlōiās -ādis, f. *daughter of the river-god Achelous, Parthenope, Ov.* **B. Achelōius** -a -um, *belonging to the river-god Achelous, Ov.* **C. Achelōidea** -um, f. *the Sirens, Ov.**

**Achēron** -ontis, m. (*Ἀχέρων*), **1,** *a river in Thesprotia, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Gurla, or river of Suli); 2, a river in Brutii (now Mucone or Lese); 3, Mythol., river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself; Acheronta movebo, Verg.*; *frangere Acheronta, to become immortal, Hor.*

**Achērontia** -ae, f. *a small town in Apulia, Hor.*

**Achērūns** -untis, m. and f. *Latin form of Acheron, the lower world. Hence adj., Achērūsius -a -um. Subst., Acherusia -ae, f. a, a swamp in Thesprotia; b, a lake in Campania; c, a cavern in Bithynia.*

**Achilles** -is, m. (*Ἀχιλλεύς*), and **Achillēus** -ēi, m. *a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis; appell., a brave handsome man, a hero, Verg.*; hence, **1, Achillēus** -a -um, *relating to Achilles; 2, Achillides -ae, m. (*Ἀχιλλεΐδης*), *a descendant of Achilles.**

**Achivus** -a -um = *Achaeus (q. v.).*

**Achradina** -ae, f. (*Ἀχραδινή*), *the most important part of the city of Syracuse, Cic.*

**Acidālia** -ae, f. (*Ἀκιδάλια*), *a surname of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed. Adj., Acidālius -a -um, *belonging to Venus; nodus, the girdle of Venus, Mart.**

**acidus** -a -um (*aceo*), *sharp. I. Lit., sour in taste, acid, Hor.* **II.** *Transf., disagreeable, unpleasant, Hor.*

**acīēs** -ēi, f. (*AC*, root of *acuo*), *keenness, edge. I. Lit., of a sharp instrument, securis, Cic.*; *fig., patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic.* **II.** *Transf., A. Of the eye, 1, piercing look; ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes.*; **2, vision; bonum incolumis acies, malum caecitas, Cic.; *poet., the twinkling of the stars, Verg.*; **3, the pupil of the eye, Cic.; *met., the eye itself, Verg.*; hence, **4,** *of the mind, insight, keenness; animi, ingenii, mentis, Cic.* **B. Milit. t. t., 1, an army drawn up in line of battle, a, a single line; prima, Caes.; *novissima, Liv.*; and **b,** *the whole army; aciem instruere, Cic.*; **2, battle; Pharsalica, Cic.; *in acie vincere, Caes.*; *poet., Vulcania, mass of fire, Verg.* *Transf., a battle in words, Cic.*********

**Acilius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were 1, Man. Acil. Glabrio, Consul A.C. 192, conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians; 2, C. Acil. Glabrio, author of a Roman history in Greek.*

**Acilla**, and **Acylla**, and **Acholla** -ae, f. *town of the Carthaginians in Byzacium (near modern Elalia).*

**acīnāces** -is, m. (*ἀκινάκης*), *a short Persian adre, Hor.*

**acīnus** -i, m. and **acīnum** -i, n. *a berry (esp. grape), Cic.*

**acīpenser** -ēris (*acīpensis* -is), m. *a fish, highly prized by the Romans, the surgeon a word-ing to Cuvier, Cic.*

**Actis** -idis, m. (Ἀκτίς), 1, a river in Sicily, near Actna, famous for its cold water (now Fiume di Jaci), Ov.; 2, Mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea, Ov.

**actylus** -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀκτυλίς), a small javelin, Verg.

**Acmonia** -ae, f. a town of Phrygia, on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia (now Ahatkoi); hence **Acmonensis** -e, relating to Acmonia.

**Acmonides** -ae, m. (Ἀκμονίδης), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

**aconitum** -i, n. (ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite, Plin.; poet. = poison, Verg.

**acquiesco** -quiescō -quiescētum, 3. (ad and quiesco), to rest, repose; 1, physically, a, of persons, tres horas, Cic.; euphem., to die; anno acquiescit sexagesimo, Nep.; b, of things, aures in eo acquiescant, Cic.; rein familiarem acquiescere, not to be seized, Liv.; 2, mentally, a, mentis agitatio quae numquam acquiescit, Cic.; b, to find rest or comfort in; in his (litteris tuis) acquiesco, Cic.; c, to be satisfied or pleased with; in adolescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

**acquirō** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ad and quaero). I. to aid to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquirit eando, Verg. II. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populis, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

**acra** -ae, f. (ἀκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Plin.

**Acraeus** -a -um (ἀκραιός), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno, Liv.

**acrātōphōron** -i, n. (ἀκρατόφορον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

**acrēdula** -ae, f. a bird (variously explained as the thrush, the owl, or the nightingale), Cic.

**acricūlus** -a -um (2. acer), somewhat sharp, violent; ille acriculus, Cic.

**acrimonia** -ae, f. 1, sharpness of taste or pungency of smell, Plin.; 2, energy of speech and demeanour, Cic.

**Acrisius** -ii, m. (Ἀκρίσιος), a king of Argos, father of Danae. Hence, 1, **Acrisione** -es, f. Danae; 2, **Acrisionides** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danae; 3, adj., **Acrisioneus** -a -um, arces, Argos, Ov.

**acriter**, adv. (2. acer), sharply, violently, strongly; 1, of the senses; a, of the sight, acriter intueri solem, steadfastly, without being dazzled, Cic.; b, of touch, painfully; caedunt acerrime virgīs, Cic.; c, of hearing, penetratingly, Plin.; 2, of the mind, etc.; a, of the understanding, with sharp insight; videre vitia, Cic.; b, of action, courageously; se morti offerre, Cic.; c, of the passions, passionately; acerrime expectare, longingly, Cic.; in speech, violently; vituperare, Cic.

**acrōamā** -itis, n. (ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; Esp., 1, an entertainment at table of reading or music, Cic.; 2, Meton., the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, Cic.

**acrōasis** -is, f. (ἀκρόασις), an assembly of persons to listen to reading aloud, Cic.

**Acroceraunia** -orum, n. 1, part of the Ceraunian mountains, v. Ceraunus; 2, appell., a dangerous place; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov.

**Acrocōrinthus** -i, f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος), the Citadel of Corinth, Liv.

**acta** -ae, f. (ἄκτις), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation, Cic.; hence, Meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside, Cic.

**acta** -drum, n. (part. of ago), 1, actions; Caesaris non modo acta verum etiam cogitata, Cic.; 2, public acts, ordinances; servare, Cic.; especially the register of these acts; a, of the senate, Tac.; b, of the people, Cic.; c, of courts of justice, Cic.; acta diurna, a kind of official gazette published daily in Rome, Tac.

**Actaeon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀκταίων), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his dogs.

**Actō** -ēs, f. (ἄκτις), coast land, an old name of Attica; hence, a, **Actaeus** -a -um, belonging to Attica or Athens; subst., **Actaei** -orum, the people of Attica; b, **Actias** -ādis, f. Attic, Verg.

**Actiōnis** -a -um, v. under Actium.

**actio** -ōnis, f. (ago). I. motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. II. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas ejus actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv.; 2, action in a court of justice; a, the bringing of an action; inquieta urbs actionibus, Tac.; b, the action itself; actionem instituire, constituere, intendere, Cic.; and so, c, the formula used in bringing an action; actiones componere, to draw statements of claim, Cic.; and gen., a legal formula; actiones Hostilianae, Cic.; d, the speech on an indictment; actiones Verrianae, Cic.; e, the permission or right to bring an action; actionem habere, postulare, dare, accipere, restituere, Cic.; f, the hearing of an action; altera, tertia, Cic.

**actito**, 1. (freq. of ago), to be busy in pleading or acting, used of the theatres and courts of law; causas multas, Cic.; tragoedias, Cic.

**Actium** -ii, n. (Ἀκτίον). I. a promontory in Acarnania, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (A.C. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. II. a roadstead near Coreyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiacus** -a -um; frondes, the leaves of the bay tree, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, those that fought at Actium, Tac.; 2, **Actius** -a -um; bella, the battle of Actium, Verg.

**actor** -ōris, m. (ago), 1, a driver; pecoris, Ov.; 2, an actor; secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic.; 3, a, one who accomplishes anything; rerum, Cic.; b, a public speaker, Cic.; c, the plaintiff in an action, Cic.; d, the manager of property or finances; actor publicus, one who manages public property, Tac.

**Actōrides** -ae, m. (Ἀκτορίδης), a descendant of Actor, e.g., Menoetius (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor), Ov.

**actuariōla** -ae, f. (dim. of actuaria), a small skiff, Cic.

**actuarius** -a -um (ago), easily moved, swift; actuaria navis, a swift-sailing vessel, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. Subst., **actuaria** -ae, f. Cic.

**actuosē**, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

**actuosus** -a -um, active; virtus, Cic.; of a speech, effective, Cic.

**actus** -ūs, m. (ago). I. motion; fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg. II. putting in motion. A. 1, driving of cattle; levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; 2, Meton., right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc., Cic. B. movement of the body. C. Of an actor or orator, gesture, Liv.; 1, Esp., presentation of a piece on the stage; fabellarum, Liv.; 2, division of a piece, an act; in extremo actu corruere, Cic.; 3, Transl., extremus actus actatis, Cic.

**actūtum**, adv. *immediately, directly*, Liv.  
**aculēātus** -a -um (aculeus). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals, *provided with prickles or stings*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *sharp pointed, stinging*; litterae, Cic.; *sohlisma, hair-splitting, subtle*, Cic.

**aculēns** -i, m. (dim. of acus), *sting*. **I. A.** Of animals, apis, Cic. **B.** Of missiles, *point*; sagittae, Liv. **II.** Transf., especially in plur., **A.** *sarcasm*; aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic. **B.** *sting*; sollicitudinem, Cic. **C.** *deep impression* (of a speech); orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquit in anulis, Cic.

**acūmen** -inis, n. (acuo), *the sharp point of anything*. **I.** Lit., still, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *point* (of something witty); etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, Cic. **B.** *sharpness of understanding*; ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. **C.** *cunning, trickery*; argutiae et acumen ejus, Cic.

**acūo** -ti -ūtum, 3. (AC, root of acus and acies), *to sharpen to a point*. **I.** Lit., *to whet* (a cutting instrument); gladios, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to sharpen, practise*. **A.** *linguam exercitatione dicendi, to make more fluent*, Cic.; *ingenia adolescentium*, Cic. **B.** *to inflame*; iram hostis ad viuidicandas injurias, Liv. **C.** *to encourage, incite*; iuventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

**acus** -ūs, f. (AC, root of acuo and acies), *a needle, a bodkin; vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur*, Cic.; *acu pingere, to embroider*, Verg.; *acu rem tetigisti, you have hit the right nail on the head*, Plaut.

**acūte**, adv. (acutus), *keenly*. **I.** Of the senses, cernere, Lucr.; of the voice, *shrilly*; sonare, Cic. **II.** Of the understanding, *keenly*; acute arguteque respondere, Cic.

**acūtulus** -a -um (dim. of acutus), *somewhat subtle*, Cic.

**acūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from acuo), *sharpened, pointed, acute*. **I.** Lit., *sagitta*, Ov.; of anything pointed, cornua lunae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of physical sensations, **1.** referring to particular senses; **a.** of hearing, *shrill*; vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., *resonare triste et acutum*, Hor.; **b.** of touch, *piercing*; gelu, Hor.; **2.** of the whole body, *painful*; morbus, Hor.; poet., *acuta belli, the hardships of war*, Hor. **B.** Of mental perceptions, **1.** *sharp, keen*; populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., *cernis acutum, you have keen sight* (for the failings of others), Hor.; **2.** of persons, *keen-sighted, vigorous*; homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, *effective*; orator, Cic.

**ad**, prep. with acc., expressing direction, *towards, to*. **I.** Of space, **A.** Lit., **1.** of motion, *towards*; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad Dianae venire, *to the temple of Diana* (sc. aedem), Ter.; ad me, ad te, etc., *to my house*, Cic.; so of extension, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; **2.** of rest, *in the direction of, near*; sedere ad latus ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad aliquem, *to be on a visit to a person*, Cic.; ad iudicem, *before a judge*, Cic.; ad tibiam, *to the sound of the flute*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to express direction or extent; **a.** of direction (**a**) esp. with verbs implying motion, as *movere, ducere, etc.*; (**β**) of striving after an object, with such nouns as *cupiditas, aviditas, etc.*, and such adjectives, as *acer, propensus, etc.*; (**γ**) of aim or purpose, *to, for*; *ad iustitiam ad injuriam*, Cic.; so with adj. like *natus, aptus, etc.*, and verbs as *adjuvare, etc.*; ad id, *for that object*, Liv.; *quid ad rem? what is the object of this?* Cic.; *quid ad me, what has this to do with me?* Cic.; so (**αα**) of medicines, *for,*

*against*; *radicum genera ad (to cure) morsus bestiarum*, Cic.; (**ββ**) of occupation, *to, for*; *nervos ad remum dare*, Liv.; (**δ**) *in relation to*; *impiger ad labores belli*, Cic.; (**ε**) *in comparison with*; *scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata*, Liv.; **b.** of extent, *to, up to*; (**a**) *virgis ad necem caedi*, Cic.; *ad extremum, ultimum, entirely*; *homo non ad extremum perlitus*, Liv.; *ad summam, on the whole*, Cic.; (**β**) of numbers, *to the amount of, etc.*; *ad unum omnes, all to a man*, Cic.; *ad assem perdere, to lose your last farthing*, Hor.; (**γ**) *near to, about*; (*suimus*) *omnino ad ducentos*, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *in addition to*; *ad cetera hanc quoque plagam infligere*, Cic.; *ad hoc, besides*, Sall.; **b.** *in consequence of*; *ad famam belli novas legiones scribere*, Liv.; **c.** *according to* (some standard); *ad istorum normam*, Cic.; *ad verbum, literally*, Cic. **II.** Of time, **1.** **a.** of extent, *up to*; *ab hora octava ad vespertim*, Cic.; *ad hoc tempus, till now*, Cic.; *quem ad finem? how long?* Cic.; **b.** of duration; *ad paucos dies, for a few days*; **2.** of point of time, **a.** *at, towards*; *nos te hic ad mensem Januarium expectamus*, Cic.; *ad lucem, in the morning*, Cic.; *ad tempus, in due time*, Cic.; **b.** *within*; *ad annum tribunum plebis fore*, Cic.

**adactio** -ōnis, f. (adigo), *a driving to, compulsion*; *jurisjurandi (obligation)*, Liv.

**adactus** -ūs, m. (adigo), *a bringing to*; *dentis, a bite*, Lucr.

**adaequō**, adv. *in like manner*, Liv.

**adaequo**, 1. **A.** Lit., *to make equal with*; *moles moenibus*, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to equalise*; **a.** with cum and the abl., *cum virtute fortunam*, Cic.; **b.** with dat., *se virtute nostris*, Cic.; so to compare; *formam aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis*, Tac.; **2.** *to come near to*; *altitudinem muri*, Caes.; *deorum vitam*, Cic.

**adamantēus** -a -um, *hard as steel*, Ov.

**adamantinus** -a -um (ἀδαμάντινος), *made of hard steel, adamantine*, Hor.

**adamas** -antis, m. (ἀδάμας), **1.** *the hardest steel, adamant*; *nexae adamantae catenae*, Ov.; poet., *anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable*; *in pectore ferrum aut adamantae gerit*, Ov.; *vocis sua adamantae movere, a heart of steel*, Mart.; **2.** *the diamond*, Plin.

**adambulo**, 1. *to walk by or near anything*, Plaut.

**adamo**, 1. **I.** *to fall in love with*; *aliquem*, Liv. **II.** *to find pleasure in*; *equos*, Cic.; *gloriam*, Cic.

**adamussim**, v. amussis.

**adaperio** -periri -pertum, 4. *to open fully*; *adaperitae fores portae*, Liv.

**adaperitilis** -e, *that which is capable of being opened*; *latus tauri*, Ov.

**adapto**, 1. *to fit to, adapt*, Suet.

**adaquo**, 1. *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Plin.

**adaquor**, 1. dep. *to fetch water*; of soldiers, Caes.

**adauctus** -ūs, m. (adaugeo), *an increase*, Lucr.

**adaugēo** -auxi -auctum, 2. **1.** *to increase, to augment*; *bonum*, Cic.; **2.** of sacrifices, *to devote*, Plaut.

**adaugesco**, 3. *to begin to increase*, Cic. poet.

**adbibo** -bibi -bibitum, 3. **1.** Lit., *to drink, drink in*, Ter.; **2.** Transf., of the ears; *verba puro pectore*, Hor.

**adbīto**, 3. *to go near*, Plaut.

**addēcet**, v. impers. *it becomes, suits*, Plaut.

**addensō**, 2. and **addensō**, 1. to make thick, or compact; extremi addensent acies, Verg.

**addico** -dixi -dictum, 3. to assent to; 1, t. in augury, to promise favourably (of the omens of birds), Liv.; 2, to award; a, of a judge, especially the praetor (whose formula was do, dico, addico); alicui bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv.; esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor; ob creditam pecuniam addici, Liv.; addictus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave, Liv.; b, of an auctioneer, to knock down to a bidder; fundum alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; to put up for sale (of the vendor); aedes, Cic.; transf., regna pecunia, Cic.; 3, to give up or over, alicuius bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cic.; alicuius perpetuae servituti, Caes.; so addictus, bound, pledged; nullius addictus jurare in verba ministri, Hor.; so alicui, in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavishly; so senatus, Cic.

**addictio** -ōnis, f. (addico), the judge's award; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

**addictus** -a -um, v. addico.

**addisco** -didici, no sup. 3. to learn in addition; artem, Cic.

**additamentum** -i, n. an addition; Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum, Cic.

**addo** -didī -ditum, 3. I. to give to, to give, to place. A. Lit., epistolas in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons, alicui comitem, Verg. B. Transf., to inspire, to cause, produce; alicui avaritatem scribendi, Cic. II. to add, increase, Liv. A. Lit., 1, unum granum, Cic.; gradum, to hasten, Liv.; 2, of writing, to add; in orationem quaedam, to make some additions, Cic.; 3, of reckoning, to add; addendo deducendoque, by addition and subtraction; videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. B. Transf., 1, hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera, Caes.; sceleri scelus, Liv.; 2, to give as a respite (of time); paucos dies ad rem publicam gerendam, Cic.; 3, to add to something said, to say in addition; addunt etiam de Salini morte, Caes.; with acc. and infin., addit etiam illud, equos non optimos fuisse, Cic.; adde, or adde huc, or eo, with acc. subst. or quod, add to this; adde eo exilia, luctus, Cic.

**addōcō**, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, Hor.

**addūbito**, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; followed by de, in, num, an, utrum, quid; res addubitata, a question undecided, Cic.

**addūco** -dixi -ductum, 3. I. to draw to oneself. A. Gen., parvis colla lacertis (of children embracing their mother), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to draw tight to oneself; balistae et reliqua tormenta contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic.; 2, to draw together, to wrinkle; adducit cutem macies, Ov. II. to bring (as a guide), or lead a thing or a person. A. Lit., 1, of persons, aliquem in conspectum populi, Liv.; aliquem in jus or iudicium, or simply aliquem, to bring to justice, Cic.; 2, of things, aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.), aquam, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to bring to a certain condition; aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, etc., Cic.; se suumque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.; 2, to bring a person to a certain state of mind; in fletum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspicandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj., adducis me ut tibi assentiar, Cic.; with ian., in spei adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, Cic.; with genit., in spei adductus consciendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, influenced; spe mercōis, Cic.; absol., adducor litur et prope modum assentior, Cic.

**adductus**, adv. compar. (adductus), more severely, Tac.

**adductus** -a -um, p. adj. (from adduco), of persons, severer, Tac.

**adēdo** -edi -esum, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. I. A. Lit., adesi favi, Liv. B. Transf., scopulus adesus aqua, Ov. II. to consume, waste away; non adesa jam sed abundantiam etiam pecunia, Cic.

**ademptio** -ōnis, f. (adimo), a taking away; civitatis, Cic.

1. **adēō**, adv. (ad and eol, old dat. of is), to that point, so far. I. Lit., A. Of space, so far, Ter. B. Of time, so long, used with usque and followed by dum, donec, quoad, Cic. II. Transf., of degree, a, so much, so, followed by ut, Cic.; b, even, what is more; duces hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.; e, used enclitically with pron., just; id adeo, Cic.; with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel, Cic.; d, to such an extent, so; adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.; e, with non, much less, Tac.

2. **adēō** -ī -itum, 4. to go or come to, approach. I. Lit., A. Gen., ad istum fundum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. B. Esp., 1, adire in praetorem in jus; or simply in jus; to go to law, Cic.; 2, to travel to, to visit; casas aratorum, Cic.; 3, to go to some one for counsel or help; praetorem, Cic.; or for consulting about the future; magos, Cic.; or for prayer for help; aras, Cic.; 4, to approach as an enemy; ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum adire audere, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to undertake some business; ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; 2, to come to some condition, to undergo, incur; periculum capitis, Cic.; 3, legal t. t., adire hereditatem, to enter on an inheritance, Cic.

**adeps** -īpis, c. (connected with ἀλεῖψω), the soft fat of animals; meton., Cassii adipem, the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

**adēptio** -ōnis, f. (adipiscor), attainment, obtaining; tilli; commodi, Cic.

**adēquito**, 1. to ride to; with dat., ipsa portis, Liv.; with ad, ad nostros, Caes.; absol., Liv.

**adesdum**, or ades dum, come hither, Ter.

**adesūrio**, 4. to hunger after anything, Plaut.

**adf**, v. under aff . . .

**adg**, v. under agg . . .

**adhaerēo** -haesi -haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere. A. Lit., manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to, Tac.; saxi, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to border on, to be near; modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.; 2, to keep close to a person, to be always at the side of; lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, to sit on the neck of, Liv.; so nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, depended upon, Liv.; of things, cui canis cognomen adhaeret, the nickname clings to him, Hor.; of an appendage, summusque in margine versus adhaesit, was written on the edge for want of room, Ov.; so, of persons, te vix extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

**adhaerescō** -haesi -haesum, 3. to hang to, to adhere. A. Lit., gravis lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.; of burning missiles, ad turrim, Caes.; fig., in me uno consulares faces . . . in me omnia conjurationis tela adhaeserunt; of shipwrecks, ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig., ad quaecumque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestate delati, ad eam tam quam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to cling to, to remain; in hic locis adhaerescere, Cic.; justitiae honestatique, not to swerve from, Cic.; ad omnium vestrum studium, sympathiae with, Cic.; 2, of an orator, to stick fast, stop, Cic.

**Adhaesio** -ōnis, f. (adhaereo), *clinging to; atomorum*, Cic.

**Adhaesus** -ūs, m. (adhaereo), *an adhering*. Lucr.

**Adhibeo** -di -itum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*. I. Gen., manus genibus, Ov.; manus veetigalibus, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. II. Esp., A. *to join, associate, add*; studio adhibito atque usu, Cic. B. 1, *to apply something to some particular end or object; orationem ad vulgus*, Cic.; alieni vim, Cic.; morbis remedia, Cic.; sambum in fabulis, Cic.; idem, Cic.; 2, *to employ or call a person to help or advise, etc.; aliquem in consilium*, Cic.; aliquem in convivium, *to invite*, Cic.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic.; with adv., *to treat*; aliquem liberaliter, Cic.

**Adhinnio**, 4. *to neigh after*. I. Lit., Ov. II. Transf., sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *neighed with joy at*, Cic.

**Adhortatio** -ōnis, f. *an exhortation*, Cic.

**Adhortator** -ōris, m. *one who exhorts; operis*, Liv.

**Adhortor**, 1. dep. *to exhort, encourage* (especially of soldiers); omnes cohortes ordinesque, Caes.; in bellum, Tac.; ad defendendam republicam, Cic.

**Adhuc**, adv. (ad and huic, shortened to huc), *thus far, hitherto*; properly of place, but generally used of time, *hitherto*; 1, *up to the present time, till now*; a, of the actual present, usque adhuc, adhuc semper, adhuc dum, Cic.; used with unus, non, neque, nihil, nullus, Cic.; b, of the historic present, fluctuans adhuc animo, Liv.; 2, of something which is continuing, still; adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor; nondum de ratione et sapientia, Cic.; followed by ut or qui with the subj. = *so far that*, Cic.

**Adiabene** -ēs, f. (Ἀδαβηνή), *a province of Assyria (now Kurdistan)*. Adj., **Adiabenus** -a -um, *Adiabedian*.

**Adiolo** = adjicio (q. v.).

**Adigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. (ad and ago), *to drive to*. A. Lit., 1, of cattle, pecus e vicis longinquioribus, Caes.; 2, of men, aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg.; so legal t. t., arbitrum (old Lat. for ad arbitrum), adigere aliquem, *to summon before an arbiter*, Cic.; 3, of things, triremes per aestuaris, Tac.; quodam loco turri adacta, Caes. B. Transf., 1, *to drive to, to compel to*; ad mortem, Tac.; absol., adigit ita Postumia et Servius filius, Cic.; legal and milit. t. t., aliquem ad jusjurandum, Caes.; or jusjurandum, Cic.; or jurejurando, or sacramento, Liv.; *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*; 2, *to fashion*; in faciem praeae pinus adacta novae, Prop.

**Adimo** -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ad and emo), *to take away*; 1, something painful; vincula canibus, Ov.; dolores, Hor.; 2, *to take away (property)*; alicui pecuniam, vitam, Cic.; with a and the abl., Cic.; 3, *to take away (a person)*, aliquem alicui, Cic.; esp. of death, hence ademptus, poet. deat., Hor.

**Adipatus** -a -um (adeps). I. Lit., *fatty, greasy*. Subst., **Adipata** -orum n. *pastry made with grease*, Juv. II. Transf., of style, *bombastic*; adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.

**Adipiscor** -eptus, 3. dep. (ad and apiscor). I. *to come up to, to overtake*; fugientem, Liv. II. Transf., *to obtain*; laudem, Cic.; gloriam ex aliqua re, Nep.; quod adeptus est per acelus, Cic.; with genit., rerum adeptus, Tac.; part., adeptus, used passively, eandem accusant adeptam, when reached, Cic., De Sen. ii. 4.

**Aditio** -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach*, Plant.

**Aditus** -ūs, m. (2. adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*. I. A. Lit., 1, *difficult access* habere ad pastum, Cic.; 2, *right or possibility of entrance to*; aditus in id sacram non est viris, Cic.; of audience of a person, homo rari aditus, *difficult of access*, Liv.; faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic.; aditus ad aliquem intercludere, Cic.; petentibus non dare, Nep.; ad aliquem postulare, Tac. B. Meton., *entrance to a place, approach*; aditus insulae muniti, Cic.; aditus templi, Cic.; ad castra, Caes.; in Siciliam, Cic.; omnes aditus claudere, or intercludere, Cic. II. Transf., *opportunity of obtaining*; ad honorem, Cic.; laudis, Cic.

**Adjacēo**, 2. *to lie by the side of, to be adjacent*; ad ostium Rhodani, Caes.; with acc. alone, Etruriam, Liv.; with dat., agro Romano, Liv.; absol., adjacente Tibri, Tac. Subst., **Adjacētia** -ium, n. *the neighbourhood*, Tac.

**Adjectio** -ōnis, f. (adjicio), *an adding to*; adjectione populi Albani, Liv.; illiberali adjectione, a *galtry advance*, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, *incorporated new families*, Tac.

**Adjectus** -ūs, m. (adjicio), *an adding to*, Lucr.

**Adjicio** -jēci -jectum, 3. (ad and jacio), *to throw to*. I. A. Lit., telum, Caes. B. Transf., 1, *to cast a longing look upon*; oculum hereditati, Cic.; 2, *to direct the thoughts to*; dictis mentem, Ov. II. A. *to apply*; stimulus fermenti, Ov. B. *to add*; 1, Lit., aggerem ad munitiones, Caes.; 2, Transf., a, *ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam*, Cic.; b, *to add to what has been said*, Liv.; 3, *to outbid at an auction*; supra adject Aeschrio, Cic.

**Adjūdo**, 1. *to award as a judge, adjudicate, to decide as a judge*. I. Lit., causam alicui, in favour of any one, Cic.; regnum Ptolemaeo, *to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy*, Cic. II. Transf., Italis adjudicat armis, *assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; alicui salutem imperii hujus atque orbis terrarum, Cic.

**Adjumentum**, -i, n. (adjuvo), *help, assistance*; alicuius rei, ad aliquid, alicui rei, in aliqua re, Cic.

**Adjunctio** -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to*. I. *addition to, union*; a, naturae ad hominem, Cic.; b, a rhet. figure = συνηχομένην, where the predicate stands either at the beginning or the end of a clause. II. *a joining to, adding to, connexion, union*; a, verborum, Cic.; b, in rhet., a *limitation, restriction*, Cic.

**Adjunctor** -ōris, m. (adjungo), *one who joins, connects*; ille Galliae ultimae adjunctor (i. e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Ulterior to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.

**Adjunctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from adjungo), *bound to, belonging to*; propiora hujus causae et adjuuctiora, Cic. Subst., **adjuncta** -ōrum, n. *things closely connected with, or suitable to, anything*, Cic.

**Adjungo** -jungi -junctum, 3. *to join to, bind to*. I. Lit., 1, of animals, plostello mures, Hor.; 2, of vines, ulmis vites, Verg. II. Transf., *to join, add*. A. 1, of space; a, of things, parietem ad parietem communem, Cic.; adjunctus fundus, *neighbouring*, Cic.; b, of persons, beluis adjuncto humano corpori, Cic.; juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam anellulum pedisequamque, Cic. 2, of time, pass., *to be near in age*; ei proxime adjunctus Drusus frater fuit, Cic. B. *to express any connection or relation*; 1, of things, a, in speaking, *to join*; verba ad nomen adjuncta, epitheta, Cic.; similitudines adjungena,

Cic. ; **b**, in argument, to connect; rebus praesentibus adiungere atque succedere futuras, Cic. ; **c**, of territory, to add; Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, Cic. ; agros populo, Cic. ; **d**, to connect in any kind of relation, to give, to attribute; silem visis, Cic. ; sibi auxilium, Cic. ; insolentiam honestati, Cic. ; animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. ; **2**, of persons, **a**, to bring in as a participator; aliquem ad suos sermones, Cic. ; **b**, to bind, unite; urbem ad amicitiam, Liv. ; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, Cic. ; with double acc., se comitem fugae, Cic.

**adjūro**, 1. **1**, to swear in addition, Liv. ; **2**, to swear, to promise on oath; qui omnia adjurant, Cic. ; **a**, with acc. and infn., adjura sibi te invito me non esse facturum, Cic. ; **b**, with per and the acc., per Jovem, Plaut. ; **c**, with the simple acc., adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg.

**adjūtābilis** -e, full of help, serviceable, Plaut.

**adjūto**, 1. to be serviceable, to help, Plaut., Ter.

**adjutor** -ōris m. (adjuvo), a helper ; 1, victoriae populi Romani, Cic. ; **a**, with in and the abl., in re gerenda, Cic. ; **b**, with ad and the acc., adjutores ad injuriam, Cic. ; **c**, with contra and the acc., his adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, Cic. ; **2**, a regular assistant; one who played secondary parts on the stage, Hor. ; esp., the assistant of a public officer, deputy; P. Manlius in Hispaniam ceteriorum adjutor consuli datus, Liv.

**adjutrix** -icis, f. (adjutor), 1, of persons, she that helps, a female assistant, a helper; Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, Cic. ; **2**, of things, a tid; quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. ; **3**, name of reserve legions under the empire, Tac.

**adjūvo** -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to help, assist, support. **I**, aliquem in aliqua re, Cic. ; ad bellum, Liv. ; followed by ut with the subj., Cic. ; maerorem nationis lacrimis suis, Cic. **II**, to be of service, to avail; jam nihil te Neronis judicium adjuvat, Cic. ; philos. t. t., causae adjuvantes, maliae, Cic. ; impers., followed by the infn., nihil igitur adjuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, Cic.

**adi**, v. under all . . .

**admātūro**, 1. to hasten; admaturari defectionem, Caes.

**admētior** -mensus, 4. dep. to measure out to; frumentum alicui, Cic.

**Admētus** -i, m. (Ἀδμητος), 1, ruler of Phraea, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, who died for him; **2**, king of the Molossii, friend of Themistocles.

**admigro**, 1. to wander to, to come to, Plaut.

**adminicūlo**, 1. to support, prop; vitem, Cic.

**adminicūlum** -i, n. (ad and \*mineo). **I**, Lit., a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained, Cic. **II**, Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum anuiti, Cic. ; egere adminiculis, Tac.

**administer** -stri, m. as attendant, an assistant; Jovi se consiliarium atque administram datum, Cic. ; in a bad sense, audaciae satellites atque administer tuae, Cic.

**administra** -ae, f. (administer), she that helps; artes hujus administratae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

**administratio** -ōnis, f. 1, the giving of help; sine hominum administratione, Cic. ; **2**, direction, government; navis, Caes. ; belli, Cic. ; mundi, rerum, republicae, Cic.

**administrātor** -ōris, m. an administrator, manager; quidam belli gerendi, Cic.

**administro**, 1. 1, to help, assist, Plaut. ; **2**, to manage, direct, administer; republicam,

Cic. ; navem, to steer, Caes. ; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, Cic. ; exercitum, Cic. ; of other things, provinciam, Cic. ; leges et judicia, Cic. ; omnem mundum, Cic.

**admīrābilis** -e, worthy of admiration, admirable; 1, admirabilis et singularis sapientia, Cic. ; **2**, astonishing, strange (to translate *παράδοξα*), Cic.

**admīrābilitas** -tatis, f. admirableness, Cic. ; haec animi despicentia magnam admirabilitatem facit, excites wonder, Cic.

**admīrābiliter**, adv. 1, admirably, wonder fully; laudari, Cic. ; **2**, strangely (Gr. *παράδοξως*), Cic.

**admīrandus** -a -um (admiror) = admirabilis, worthy of admiration; homo, Cic.

**admīratiō** -ōnis, f. 1, admiration; summam hominum admirationem excitare, Cic. ; habere, Cic. ; in magna admiratione esse, Cic. ; plur., admirationes, outbursts of admiration; clamores et admirationes efficere, Cic. ; **2**, wonder, astonishment; tam atrocis rei, at so cruel a deed, Cic. ; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infn., Liv. ; sit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infn., Cic.

**admiror**, 1. dep. 1, to admire; res gestas, Cic. ; **2**, to be astonished at; with adv., leviter, vehementer, magnopere, etc., aliquid, Cic. ; nihil, Cic. ; in aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic. ; with acc. and infn., Cic. ; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde, Cic.

**admiscēo** -miscū -mixtum (-mistum), 2. **I**, to mix with, to add to by mixing. **A**, Lit., aquae admixtus calor, Cic. **B**, Transf., to join; admiscerentur plebei, Liv. ; ad id consilium admiscer, Cic. **II**, to mix with something. **A**, Lit., aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. **B**, Transf., urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, become familiar with, Cic.

**admissārius** -i, m. (admitto), a stallion; fig., a lascivious man, Cic.

**admissiō** -ōnis, f. an audience, esp. of a royal person, Plin.

**admissum** -i, m. a crime, Cic.

**admitto** -misi -missum, 3. to send to. **I**, to let go. **A**, Lit., 1, to let a horse go at full speed, to urge on, to put to a gallop; equo admisso, Cic. ; **2**, to hurry; admisso passu, with hurried step, Ov. **B**, Transf., to let go; quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. **II**, to let in, to give access to. **A**, Lit., 1, aliquem ad capsas, Cic. ; **2**, to give audience to; aliquem, Cic. ; **3**, to admit a person to share in an undertaking, etc.; aliquem ad consilium, Cic. **B**, Transf., 1, of words, entreaties, etc., to allow to reach; eas conditiones vix auribus, Liv. ; **2**, of an act, to allow; litem, Cic. ; of omens, admittunt aves, the auguries allow it, Liv. ; **3**, to commit a crime; in te tantum facinus, Cic.

**admixtiō** -ōnis, f. (admisceo), a mingling, an admixture; corporis, Cic.

**admōdērātē**, adv. appropriately, Lucr.

**admōdēror**, 1. dep. to moderate, Plaut.

**admōdum** adv. (ad and modum), up to the measure, up to the mark; hence, **I**, With numbers, about; turres admodum CXX., Caes. **II**, Of degree, completely, quite; **A**, Gen., 1, with adjectives or adverbs, forma admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic. ; admodum raro, Cic. ; with nihil and nullus, litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, entirely ignorant of, Cic. ; of age, puer admodum, a mere boy, Liv. ; non admodum grandis natu, Cic. ; **2**, with verbs, me admodum diligunt, Cic. **B**, In affirmative answer, certainly, Ter.



**admoenio**, 4. *to besiege*, Plant.

**admōlior**, 4. *dep. to move to*, Plant.

**admōndō** -di -itum, 2. *to admonish, remind, call the attention to*; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or do aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, cum rem, multa, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Liv.; or relative sentence with quantus, qui, Cic.; 2, in business language, *to remind of a debt*; aliquem acrius alient, Cic.; 3, a, *to advise to do something*; followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin., Cic.; ad thesaurum reperiendum adinoneri, Cic.; b, *to urge or incite*; telo bijugos, Verg.

**admōnitio** -ōnis, f. *a reminding*; 1. Gen., Cic.; 2, *friendly admonition*; admonitio in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur., nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

**admōnitor** -ōris, m. *one who reminds*, Cic.

**admōnitum** -i, n. *an admonition, a calling to mind*, Cic.

**admōnitus** -us, m. *a reminding*; 1, locorum admonitio, Cic.; 2, *admonishing, warning*; amici tali admonitio, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

**admordēo** -morsum, 2. 1, *to bite at, to gnaw*, Prop.; 2, *to fleece*, Plaut.

**admōtio** -ōnis, f. *a moving to*; digitorum, playing on the harp, Cic.

**admōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. *to move, bring to*. A. Gen., 1, fasciculum ad nares, Cic.; aliquid stimulos, Cic.; manuum operi, *to engage in a work*, Ov.; manus nocentibus, *to lay hands on the guilty*, Liv.; so manus vectigallibus, Cic.; aspidem ad corpus, Cic.; angues curribus, *to yoke*, Ov.; with acc. alone, ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic.; 2, *to direct, devote*; mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., *to bring up war-machines*; opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; *to bring up soldiers*; armatos muris, Liv.; 4, *of sacrifices, to bring to the altar*; filiam victimam aris, Liv.; 5, *to bring near, place near*; urbem ad mare, Cic. B. 1, *to apply*; curationem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.; 2, *of time, in the pass., to draw near*; ad motus supremis, *drawing near to death*, Tac.; se admovere, *to draw near*; se applicare et proprius admovere, Cic.

**admūgio**, 4. *to bellow after*, Ov.

**admurmūrātio** -ōnis, f. *a murmuring (either of approbation or disapprobation)*, Cic.

**admurmūro**, 1. *to murmur at (in approval or disapproval)*, Cic.

**admūtīlo**, 1. *to clear, show*; hence, transf., *to fleece*, Plaut.

**adn**, v. agn or ann . . .

**ādōlēo** -ōli, 2. 1, Intrans., *to smell*, Plant.; 2, Trans., *to make to smell, to set on fire, to burn (of sacrifices)*; viscera tauri flammis, Ov.; honores Junoni, *to honour by burning sacrifices to*, Verg.; so of the altar itself, *to light up with sacrificial fire*; altaria flammis, Lucr.; flammis Penates (= focos), Verg.; cruceo captivo aras, *to feed the altars with, etc.*, Tac.

**ādōlescens** (ādōlescens) -entis (part. of adolesco). A. Adj. (with compar.), *young*; adiudum adolescens, Cic.; adolescentior academia, Cic. B. Subst., 1, masc., *a young man (without reference to any particular age)*; puer sive iam adolescens, Cic.; adolescens vel puer potius, Cic.; used (like junior in English) to distinguish a person from some one of the same name, but older; P. Crassius adol., Caes.; 2, fem., *a girl, gen. as an attribute*; filia adol., Cic.

**ādōlescentia** -ae, f. *youth*; citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adolescentia, Cic.; ab adolescentia, a prima adol.; ab ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

**ādōlescentūla** -ae, f. *a very young girl, used as a term of endearment*, Plaut.

**ādōlescentūlus** -i, m. *a very young man*; applied by Cic. to himself in his 27th year, and by Sallust to Caesar when Caesar was about 33 or 35; ab adolescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

1. **ādōlesco** -diēvi -altum, 3. *to grow, to grow up to maturity*. A. Lit., 1, of men, is qui adoleverit, Cic.; 2, of plants, viriditas herbescens quae sensim adolescit, Cic. B. Transf., *to grow, increase*; of time, *to advance*; cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ver donec adolesceret, Tac.; of the mind, *to be developed, to come to maturity*; ratio quum adolevit atque perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic.

2. **ādōlesco** -ere (adoleo), *to blaze*; adolescunt ignibus aras, Verg.

**ādōneus** -ōi, m. = Adonis (q. v.).

**ādōnis** -idis (Αδωνις), and **Adōn** -ōnis, m. (Αδων), *a beautiful youth, son of Cinyros, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonium)*.

**ādōpērio** -pērii -pertum, 4. 1, *to cover*; capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov.; 2, *to close, adopena lumina somno*, Ov.

**ādōpinor**, 1. *dep. to guess*, Lucr.

**ādōptāticus** -a -um, *adopted as a child*, Plaut.

**ādōptātio** -ōnis, f. = adoptio (q. v.).

**ādōptio** -ōnis, f. *the adoption of a child*; emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, *to give in adoption*, Cic.; ascribere aliquem in or per adoptionem, *to adopt*, Tac.

**ādōptivus** -a -um. I. *relating to adoption*; filius, pater, frater, soror, *adopted son, etc.*, Suet.; sacra, *the rites of the family into which the person was adopted*, Cic.; nobilitas, Ov. II. Transf., *of plants, grafted*, Ov.

**ādopto**, 1. I. Gen. *to choose for one's self*; sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.; of things, Etruscos opes, *to take to one's aid*, Ov. II. Esp., A. Lit., *to adopt as child or grandchild (per aes et libram, by a fictitious sale, or testamento, by will)*; sibi filium, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, *from the natural father*, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. B. Transf. 1, in jest, C. Stalenna qui ipse se adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed his name by adopting himself*, Cic.; frater, pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc.*, Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, *of plants, to graft*; sic ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

**ādōr** -ōris, n. *a species of grain, spelt (Triticum spelta, Linn.)*, Hor.

**ādōrātio** -ōnis, f. *a praying to, adoration*, Plin.

**ādōrēa** (ādōria) -ae, f. (adoro), *reward of valour, glory*; ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

**ādōrōus** -a -um (ador), *relating to spelt*; liba, Verg.

**ādōrior** -ortus, 4. *dep. to rise up*. I. *to attack*; a, aliquem fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; b, *to besiege with entreaties, threats, etc.*; aliquem minis, Tac.; aliquem tumultuosissime, Cic. II. *to attempt, undertake*; hoc ipsum, Cic.; majus nefas, Verg.; followed by infin., convellere ea, etc., Cic.

**adorno**, 1. *to prepare, furnish, provide*. **I.** Gen., *naves onerarias*, Caes.; *Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praenidiis*, Cic.; *accusationem*, Cic. **II.** *to adorn*. **A.** Lit., *forum magno ornatu*, Cic.; *aliquem insigni veste*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *justi honores aliquem adornant*, Liv.

**adōro**, 1. **A.** Gen., *to speak to*. **B.** Esp., 1, *to address a deity, to entreat, to ask for, a*, with acc. of person and acc. of thing; *pacem deum*, Liv.; **2**, followed by ut and the subj., Liv.; **2**, *to honour*; Phœbum, Ov.

**adp**, v. under app.

**adq**, v. under acq.

**adr**, v. under arr.

**adrādo** -rāsī -rāsūm, 3. *to scrape, shave*; *adrasum quendam*, Hor.

**Adramyttēum** -ī, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), *town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Adramitti or Edremit)*. Hence **Adramyttēnus** -ī, m. *a native of Adramyttēum*.

**Adrastus** -ī, m. (Ἀδραστος), *king of Argos, father-in-law of Polynices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped, afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni*. Adj., **Adrastēus** -a -um.

**Adria** = Hadria (q. v.).

**Adrumētum** (Hadrūmētum) -ī, n. *town on the coast of the Roman province of Africa*.

**ads**, v. under ass.

**adsc**, v. under asc.

**adsp**, v. under asp.

**adst**, v. under ast.

**adt**, v. under att.

**Adūtūci** -ōrum, m. *peoples in Gallia Belgica, in modern South Brabant, Caes*.

**ādūlātiō** -ōnis, f. **I.** *flawning (of dogs)*, Cic. **II.** *cringing, flattery*, Cic., Liv.; *so of oriental prostration, humi jacentium adulationes*, Liv.; *used with adversus or in and the acc.*; *adversus superiores*, Tac.; *patrum in Augustum*, Tac.

**ādūlātor** -ōris, m. *a base flatterer*, Suet.

**ādūlātorius** -a -um, *flattering*; *dedecus*, Tac.

**ādūlescens**, etc., v. adolescens.

**ādūlo**, 1. *to fawn*; *pinnata cauda nostrum adūlat sanguinem, wipes off our blood fawningly (of a dog)*, Lucr.

**ādūlor**, 1. dep. **A.** Lit., *to fawn (of dogs and other animals)*; *ferae adūlantes*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *to greet with servile prostrations*; *more adūlantium procumbere*, Liv.; **2**, *to flatter, to cringe before*; **a**, with acc., *omnes*, Cic.; *plebem*, Liv.; *fortunam alterius*, Cic.; **b**, with dat., *plebi*, Liv.; **c**, absol., *aperte adūlans*, Cic.

**ādūlter** -ēri, m., **ādūltera** -ae, f. *an adulterer, adulteress*. **I.** Subst., *sororis*, Cic.; *in nepti Augusti*, Tac.; *Dardanius adulter, Paris*, Verg.; *Lacaena adultera, Helen*, Hor.; *poet.*, *aillant*, Hor. **II.** Adj., *adūlterus*; *virgo*, Ov.; *crines, the locks of an adulterer*, Hor.; *mens*, Ov.; *clavis*, Ov.

**ādūlterīnus** -a -um (adulter), 1, *adulterous*, Plin.; **2**, *not genuine, forged*; *nummus*, Cic.; *signum, a forged seal*, Cic.; *clavis, a double key*, Sall.

**ādūlterīum** -ī, n. *adultery*; *in adulterio deprehendi*, Cic.; *Mutiliae, adultery with*, Tac.

**ādūltero**, 1. **I.** Intrans., *to commit adultery*, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** *Of animals, adulteretur et columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove*, Hor.;

*adūlteratus nidus (of a nest where the cuckoo has laid its eggs)*, Plin. **B.** Transf., *to falsify, corrupt*; *ius civile pecuniā*, Cic.; *faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form*, Ov.

**ādūltus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (adollesco). **I.** *grown up, adult*; *virgo*, Cic. Plur. subst., **ādūlti, adults**, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *Of time, puer aetate adulta, near manhood*, Cic.; *aestas, midsummer*, Sall., Tac. **B.** Fig., *of growth*; **1**, *in power, Athenae, Cic.*; *pestis (of Catilina)*, Cic.; *Parthi nondum adulti*, Tac.; **2**, *of mental development, populus*, Cic.

**ādūmbrātīm**, adv. *in outline*, Lucr.

**ādūmbrātio** -ōnis, f. *a sketch*, Cic.

**ādūmbrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (adūmbro), 1, *sketched, imperfect*; *imago gloriae*, Cic.; *adūmbratae intelligentiae rerum, imperfect, confused notions*, Cic.; **2**, *shadowy, unreal*; *opinio*, Cic.; *laetitia*, Tac.

**ādūmbro**, 1. *to shroud, esp. to sketch, to sketch in words*; *licetis luctus dicendo*, Cic.

**ādūncitas** -ātis, f. *a bending inwards*; *rostrorum*, Cic.

**ādūncus** -a -um, *bent inwards, crooked*; *unguis*, Cic.; *nasus, an aquiline nose*, Ter.

**ādūrgō**, 2. *to press to, or against*; *poet.*, *to pursue closely*; *aliquem remis*, Hor.

**ādūro** -ussi -ustum, 3. *to set fire to, to scorch, consume by burning*; *sine gemitu aduruntur*, Cic.; *candente carbone sibi capillum, to singe*, Cic.; *panis adustus, burnt bread*, Hor.; *of frost or wind, to nip*, Verg.; *fig.*, *of love, Venus non crubescendis adurit ignibus*, Hor.

**ādūsqūē** = usque ad; 1, prep. with acc., *as far as*, Verg.; **2**, adv. = usque, *thoroughly, entirely*, Ov.

**ādūstus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from aduro), *burnt by the sun, brown*; *hominum color*, Liv.

**advēctīus** -a -um, *that which is brought from a distance, foreign*; *vinum*, Sall.

**advēcto**, 1. (intens. from adveho), *to convey often*; *rei frumentariae copiam*, Tac.

**advēctus** -ūm, m. *a conveying, carrying*, Tac.

**advēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. 1. *to carry, bring, convey to a place*. **I.** Act., *frumentum ex agris Romam*, Cic.; *ultrices undā advehit rates*, Ov.; *frumentum Romam*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *advehi, to be borne to a place (on horselack, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.)*; *advecta classis*, Verg.; *e Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium*, Cic.; *citato equo in eam partem*, Liv.; *Coryram insulam advehitur, reaches*, Tac.; *with dat. of person, quum tibi tota cognatio serraco advehatur*, Cic.; *with acc. of person, Dardanos*, Verg.; *so ut quosque advectus erat*, Tac.

**advēlo**, 1. *to draw a veil over*; *poet.*, *to crown*; *tempora lauro*, Verg.

**advēna** -ae, c. (advenio), 1, *of men, a stranger, foreigner (opp. indigena)*, Cic.; *indigenae advenaeque*, Tac.; *dei advenae, foreign gods*, Cic.; **2**, *of birds, a bird of passage*; *grus*, Hor.; **3**, *of things, Tiberis*, Ov.; *amor, love for a foreigner*, Ov.

**advēnio**; vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to*. **A.** Lit., 1, *of men, advenis modo?* Cic.; *ex Hyperborea Delphos*, Cic.; *in provinciam belli gerendi causa*, Cic.; *with acc. only, Tyriam urbem*, Verg.; *with dat., Tac.*; **2**, *of things, esp. of ships, a quibus advenat navis Miletida sospes ad urbem*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *of time, to come*; *interea dies advenit*, Cic.; **2**, *of events, to happen, to come near, to break out*; *urbi periculum advenit*, Sall.; *morbi advenientia*, Cic.; **3**, *of*

acquasitions, *to come to*; *res sua sponte mox ad eum advenit*, Liv.

**adventicius** -a -um (advento), *coming from without*. **A.** Gen., *outward*; *externus et adventicius* topor, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *coming from a foreign country, foreign*; *auxilia*, Cic.; *doctrina transmarina atque adventicia*, Cic.; 2, *casual, extraordinary, accidental*; *pecunia, money not inherited*, Cic.

**advento**, 1. (intens. of advenio), *to approach, arrive at*, gen. with notion of haste; *ad Italiam*, Cic.; with dat. of person, *Parthis*, Tac.; in subsidium, Tac.; of things and abstractions, *quod fere jam tempus adventat*, Cic.

**adventor** -ōris, m. (advenio), *one who arrives, a visitor*, Plaut.

**adventus** -ūs, m. (advenio). **I.** *an arrival*; *nocturnus ad urbem*, Cic.; in plur., *invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum*, Cic.; of things, *verba*, Hor.; in animas et introitus imaginum, Cic. **II.** *Transf., malorum*, Cic.

**adversarius** -a -um (adversus), *turned towards*. **I.** Subst., **adversaria** -orum, n. (*that which is always open, or lying in front of one*), *a day-book, journal, memorandum*; *adversaria negligenter scribere*, Cic. **II.** Adj., *opposed, contrary*; with dat., Cic.; *factio*, Nep. Subst., **adversarius** -ii, m. *adversary, rival, antagonist*, Cic.; plur., *enemies*, Cic.; **adversaria** -orum, n. *the assertions of an opponent*; *adversaria evertere*, Cic.

**adversor**, 1. dep. (adversus), *to oppose, resist*; absol., of persons, *non adversante collega*, Cic.; of things, *adversante fortuna*, Cic.; with dat., *alicui infestius*, Cic.; *legi*, Cic., Liv.; *cum duae causae perspicuis et evidentibus rebus adversentur*, Cic.

1. **adversus** -a -um, p. adj. (adverto), *turned towards*. **A.** Lit., *fronting, opposite*; *dentes, the front teeth*, Cic.; *adversa vulnera, wounds in the front*, Cic.; *solem adversum intueri, to look straight at the sun*, Cic.; *adversos concitare equos, to ride towards*, Liv.; *adversis hostibus occurrere, to meet the enemy*, Caes.; *adverso colle, on the front of the hill*, Caes.; *adverso flumine, against the stream*, Caes.; *venti adversi, contrary winds*, Liv.; with prep., in *adversum, against*, Verg., Liv.; *ex adverso, over against*, Liv. **B.** *Transf., 1, of persons, opposed, adversus alicui*, Cic., *adverso Marte*, Verg.; *adverso senatu, against the will of the senate*, Liv.; 2, of things, *a, unfavourable, unpropitious*; *adversis auribus*, Liv.; *valetudo, ill health*, Liv.; *bellum, cruel*, Hor.; *proelium, unsuccessful*, Caes.; *res adversae*, Cic., *fortuna adversa*, Verg., *misfortune*; with dat., *res plebi adversa*, Liv.; *b, hated, quis omnia regna adversa sunt*, Sall. Subst., **adversum** -i, n. *misfortune*; *aliquid adversi acciderit*, Cic.

2. **adversus, adversum** (adverto), *opposed to*. **I.** Adv., *against*; *nemo adversus ibat*, Liv.; *adversus arma ferre*, Nep. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of direction, 1, *as regards place, towards*; *adversus clivum*, Caes.; 2, of action, etc., *against*; *adversus quem ibatur*, Liv.; *adversus reipublicam facere*, Caes.; *responderere adversus ea, to answer to*, Liv.; *adversus legem*, Cic.; *adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement*, Liv.; *adversus blanditias incorruptus*, Tac.; *munitus adversum aliquem or aliquid*, Sall. **B.** Of position, 1, *as regards place, over against*; *adversus aedes publicas*, Liv.; 2, of comparison, *quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, compared with*, Liv.; 3, of behaviour, *in the presence of*; *quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem*, Cic.; so of respect to, *towards*; *reventia adversus homines*, Cic.

**adverto** (advorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn towards*. **A.** *agmen urbi*, Verg.; esp. used of ships, *to steer*; *classem in portum*, Liv.; pass., *notae advertuntur arenae, they steer to*, Verg.; *Scythicas advertitur oras*, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., *to direct*; 1, of the senses, especially the eyes, *lunina in quacumque aedis partem*, Ov.; of the gods, *malis advertite numen, direct your powers to*, Verg.; *aures ad vocem*, Ov.; 2, of the mind, *animum, and (sometimes) mentem advertere*; *a, to direct one's attention to*; *animos ad religionem*, Lucr.; with dat., *animos monitis*, Ov., followed by ne and the subj., *animum animadvertant, ne quos offendant, take care not to*, etc., Cic.; absol., Cic.; *b, to perceive*; *aliquem in conditione stantem*, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, *animis advertite vestris*, Verg.; *c, to punish*, in aliquem, Tac.; *d, to draw the attention of some one else*; *gemitus et planctus etiam militum aures oraque advertere, roused the attention of*, Tac.

**advesperascit** -avit, 3. (impera and incept.), *evening approaches*, Cic.

**advigilo**, 1. *to watch by, to guard*. **I.** Lit., *parvo nepoti*, Tib.; *ad custodiam ignis*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to be vigilant*, Plaut.

**advocatio** -ōnis, f. *calling to one's aid*. **I.** *summoning persons to advise*; *maximarum rerum, on the most important points*, Cic.; *frequentissimas advocaciones*, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *legal advice*; *advocationem postulare, petere, dare, consequi*, Cic.; 2, *concr., the bar*, Cic.

**advocatus** -i, m. *one who is called in to help in a legal process, whether as advocate or as witness*, Cic.

**advoco**, 1. *to summon, to call*. **I.** Gen., *contionem populi*, Cic.; *aliquem in consilium*, Cic.; *advocare ad obsignandum*, Cic.; with dat., *advocari aegro*, Ov.; *gaudii*, Hor.; *non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, called to its aid*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Legal t. t., of a judge, *to ask the opinion of a jurist*, Cic.; of the parties to an action, *to consult an advocate*; *aliquem contra aliquem*, Cic.; with dat., *aliquem sibi*, Plaut.; absol., *aderat frequens, advocabat*, Cic. **B.** Of the gods, *to ask for help*; *deum sibi, Cat.*; *deos*, Liv.

**advolatus**, abl. -ū, m. *a flying to*, Cic. poet. **advolo**, 1. *to fly to*. **I.** Lit., of birds and insects, *ad eas aves quae, etc.*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., to hasten towards, to fly to*; 1, of persons, absol., *advolone an maneo*, Cic.; *ad urbem*, Cic.; *rostra*, Cic.; 2, of things, *fuma mali tanti advolat Aeneae, flies to the ears of*, Verg.

**advolve** -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. *to roll to*; *robora focis, to the hearth*, Verg.; *ornos montibus, from the mountains*, Verg.; hence *advolvi, or so advolvere, to throw oneself at the feet of*; *genibus alicuius*, Liv.; *genus alicuius*, Sall.

**advorsum, advorsus, advorto** = **adversum, adversus, adverto** (q. v.).

**adytum**, -i, n. (ἀδύτον = not to be entered). **I.** Lit., gen. in plur., *the inmost and holiest portion of a temple*; *the shrine*, Verg., Hor. *adytis ab imis, from the bottom of a grave*, Verg. **II.** *Transf., ex adyto tamquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart*, Lucr.

**Aeacus** -i, m. (Αἰακός), *a mythical king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions*; hence **Aeacides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Aeacus, one of his sons*; *as Peleus or Phocus*, Ov.; *his grandson, Achilles*, Verg.; *his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus)*, Verg.; *one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus)*, Enn.;

**Perseus**, king of Macedonia, Verg. **B. Aeacides** -a -um; regna (Aegina), Ov. **C. Aeacides** -a -um.

**Aeaeë** -ës, f. (Αἰαίη νῆσος), the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso; hence **Aeaeus** -a -um; a, surname of Circe, Verg.; Aeaeae artes, Aeaea carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaeus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop.; b, surname of Calypso; puella, Prop.

**Aeas** -antis, m. (Αἶας), a river in Greece, flowing by Apollonia.

**Aebura** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Cuerca*, Liv.

**Aeculanum** -i, n. town of the Hirpini in Samnium, Cic.

**aedēs** (aedis) -is, f.; originally, a building. **I** Sing., **A.** a room, Plaut. **B.** a temple; gen., where the context is not clear, with the name of some god, or with sacra; aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes Minervae, Cic.; in plur., complures aedes sacrae, Cic.; aedes alone, the temple of the Palatine Apollo, Hor. **II** Plur., **A.** lit., a house, Cic.; aedes liberae, empty, Liv. **B.** Meton., 1, the family, Plaut.; 2, Transf., a, the cells of bees, Verg.; b, the chambers of the ears, the ears, Plaut.

**aedicula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), a small building; 1, a small temple; Victoriae, Liv.; also a niche, or shrine for the image of a god, Cic.; 2, in plur., a little house, Cic.

**aedificatio** -ōnis, f. (aedifico), building; 1, Abstr., the act of building; consilium aedificationis, Cic.; aedificationem deponere or abjicere, to give up building, Cic.; 2, Concr., the building itself; domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic.

**aedificatiuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of aedificatio), a small building, Cic.

**aedificator** -ōris, m. (aedifico), 1, a builder, architect; fig., mundi, Cic.; 2, one who has a passion for building, Juv.

**aedificium** -i, n. (aedifico), a building; aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.; opposed to inhabited houses, aedes aedificiaque, Liv.; opposed to a number of houses together, vicis aedificisque incensis, Caes.; opposed to the site, cuius (domus) amoenitas non aedificio sed silva constabat, Nep.; opposed to a palace, plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atris principium, Liv.

**aedifico**, 1. (aedes and facio). **I** Lit., to build, erect, establish; villam, porticum, domum, urbem, navem, hortos, Cic. **II** Fig., aedificare mundum, to create, Cic.; reipublicam, to frame, Cic.

**aedilicium** -a -um (aedilis), relating to the aediles; munus, Cic.; vectigal, tax paid by the provinces for the shows of the aediles, Cic. Subst., **aedilicium** -i, m. one who has been aedile, Cic.

**aedilis** -is, m. (aedes), an aedile, a public officer at Rome who had the superintendence of the buildings of the city, the roads, markets, theatres, dramatic performances, and police; under the Republic there were four, two aediles curules (originally patricians, but afterwards patricians and plebeians), and two aediles plebis, or plebei, or plebei.

**aedilitas** -ātis, f. (aedilis), the aedileship; aedilitate fungi, Cic.

**aeditimus** (aeditumus) -i, m. an old form of aedituus (q.v.).

**aedituens** -entis, m. = aedituus (q.v.).

**aedituus** -i, m. (aedes), the keeper or guardian of a temple, Cic.

**Aedui** (Haedui) -ōrum, a Gallic people between the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire), whose chief town was Bibracte.

**Aeëta** -ae, m., and **Aeëtēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Aeëtias** -ädis, f. Medea, Ov. **B. Aeëtine** -ës, f. Medea, Ov. **C. Aeëtaeus** -a -um, belonging to Colchis; fines, Colchis, Cat.

**Aefūla** -ae, f., and **Aefūlum** -i, n. town in Latium, north of Praeneste; hence **Aefūlanus** -a -um, belonging to Aefūla.

**Aegae** (Aegaeae, Aegēae, Aegīae) -ārum, f. (Αἰγαί, Αἰγεται), 1, town in Macedonia; 2, town in Aeolis; 3, town in Cilicia, now Castle of Ajas Kala.

**Aegaeōn** -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαίωv), another name for Briareus, Verg.; a sea-god, Ov.

**Aegaeus** -a -um (Αἰγαίος), Aegaeae; mare, the Aegaeae Sea, the Archipelago, Cic. Subst., **Aegaeum** -i, n. the Aegaeae Sea, Hor.

**Aegātes** -ium, f., and **Aegātae** -ārum, f. (with or without insulae), a group of three islands on the west coast of Sicily, near which the decisive battle of the first Punic war was fought (241 B.C.).

**aeger** -gra -grum, sick, ill. **A.** Of physical illness; 1, of persons; a, of persons themselves, homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere, Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; unanum, Tac. Subst., **aeger** -gri, m. an invalid; Cic.; b, of bodies or parts of the body, corpus, Cic.; dens, Mart.; so of states regarded as bodies; pars reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; c, of bodily conditions, valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg.; 2, of plants, seges, Verg.; 3, of things, quid in toto terrarum orbe validum, quid aegrum, un-sound, Tac. **B.** Of ailments of the mind, ill from any cause, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.; 1, of persons, mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra amans, Verg.; aegra municipia, mutinous, Tac.; animo magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.; animi, in stud., Liv.; consilii, Sall.; 2, of conditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful; amor, mors, Verg.; aegris oculis, with envious eyes, Tac.

**Aegeus** -ēi, m. (Αἰγέυς), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence **Aegides** -ae, m. Theseus, or any one of the descendants of Aegeus.

**Aegimūrus** -i, f., and **Aegimōrōs** -i, f. (Αἰγίμουρος and Αἰγίμοπος), an island near Carthage, now *At Djampur* or *Zimbra*.

**Aegina** -ae, f. (Αἴγινα), an island near Athens; hence **Aeginensis** -e, belonging to Aegina; **Aeginenses** -ium, m. **Aeginetae** -ārum, m. natives of Aegina.

**Aeginium** -ii, n. (Αἰγίνιον), town in Macedonia, on the borders of Epirus, now *Erkinia*; hence **Aeginenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Aeginium.

**Aegion** (Aegium) -ii, n. (Αἴγιον), one of the twelve Achaean towns on the Corinthian Gulf, now *Vostiza*.

**aegis** -idis, f. (αἰγίς). **A.** the aegis, or shield; 1, of Jupiter, Verg.; 2, of Minerva with the Medusa's head, Ov. **B.** Transf., a protection, bulwark, Ov.

**Aegisos** -i, f. (Αἰγίσσος), an old town in Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now *Iauze*.

**Aegisthus** -i, m. (Αἰγισθος), son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, himself murdered by Orestes, Cic.

**Aegium** = Aegion (q.v.).

**Aegle** -ës, f. (Αἴγλη), name of one of the Naiads.

**Aegdoérōs** -ōtis, m. (αἰγόκερως), a sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lucr.

**aegrē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (aeger). **I.** painfully; aegrē est mihi or meo animo, I am grieved, Plaut.; aegrē ferre, to be distressed. **II.** 1, with difficulty; aegrē divelli, aegrus depelli, Cic.; 2, hardly, scarcely (by itself and with vix);

se tenere, Cic. ; 3, unwillingly ; ferre aliquid, Cic. ; aegre ferre, foll. by acc. and infin., to take it ill that, etc., Cic.

**aegrēo**, 2. (aeger), to be sick, Lucr.

**aegresco**, 3. (aegreo), to fall ill. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to become worse, more violent ; violentia Turni aegrescit medendo, Verg. **B.** to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self ; longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

**aegrīmōnia** -ae, f. (aeger), grief, trouble of mind, Cic.

**aegrītudo** -inis, f. (aeger), sickness. **I.** Of body, Plant., Tac. **II.** Of mind, grief ; se totum aegritudini dedere, Cic. ; aegritudine emori, Cic. ; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic. ; aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adinere alicui, depellere, efficere, Cic. ; plur., aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

**aegror** -ōris, m. (aeger), sickness, Lucr.

**aegrōtātio** -ōnis, f. (aegrotō), sickness. **I.** Of body, Cic. **II.** Of the mind, Cic.

**aegrōto**, 1. (aegrotus), to be sick or ill. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of the body, gravior, vehementer diuque, leviter, periculose, Cic. ; of cattle, Hor. ; of plants, Plin. **B.** Of the mind, ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. **II.** Of abstractions, aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.

**aegrōtus** -a -um (aeger), sick, ill ; 1, in body, Cic. ; 2, in mind, Ter. ; of abstract things, res publica, Cic.

**Aegyptus** -i (Αἴγυπτος). **A.** Mythol., m. son of Belus, brother of Danaus. **B.** Geogr., f. Egypt. Adj., 1, **Aegyptiācus** -a -um ; 2, **Aegyptius** -a -um, Egyptian, Cic. Subst., **Aegyptius** -i, in an Egyptian, Cic.

**aelinus** -i, m. (αἰλινός), a dirge, Ov.

**Aemiliānus** -a -um, relating to the gens Aemilia, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the elder Scipio Africanus.

**Aemilius** -a -um, gens, name of one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome ; Aemilia via, and simply Aemilia, a road made by the consul M. Aem. Lepidus, leading from Ariminum to Placentia ; pons, a bridge near the pons sublicius, Juv. ; ratis, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home by Aem. Paulus, Prop. ; ludus, a gladiatorial school founded by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor.

**Aemōnia**, etc., v. Haemōnia.

**aemulātio** -ōnis, f. (aemulor), a striving after or up to, emulation. **I.** In a good sense, laudis, Nep. ; gloriae, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, Cic. ; plur., rivalries, Cic.

**aemulātor** -ōris, m. (aemulor), a rival ; Catonis aemulator, an imitator, Cic.

**aemulātus** -ūs, m. (aemulor) = aemulatio (q.v.).

**aemūlor**, 1. dep. (aemulus), to rival, emulate, strive to attain to. **I.** In a good sense, aliquem, Nep. ; ejus instituta, Cic. ; Albanum vinum, to come near to, Plin. **II.** In a bad sense, to envy ; with dat., alicui, Cic. ; cum aliquo, Liv. ; inter se, Tac.

**aemūlus** -a -um, emulous, vying with, rivaling. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., gen. with genitive, mearum laudium, Cic. ; with dat., dictator Caesar summus oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m. ; alienus, Cic. ; esp., a zealous follower of a philosophical system ; cujus (Zenonis) inventorum aemuli Stoici nominantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., coming near to, approaching to (in excellence, etc.) ; tibia tubae aemula, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, zealous, rivaling ; Carthago aemula

imperii Romani, Sall. ; aemula senectus, jealous, Verg. Subst., **aemūlus** -i, m. and **aemūla** -ae, f. a rival in love, Cic. and Ov.

**Aemus** = Haemus (q.v.).

**Aenāria** -ae, f. a volcanic island on the west coast of Italy, opposite Campania (now Ischia).

**Aenēa** -ae, f. (Aiveia), a town in Chalcidice ; hence, **Aenēates** -uum, m. (Aiveātai), inhabitants of Aeneas.

**Aenēas** -ae, m. (Aiveias), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans ; Aeneae mater, Venus, Ov. ; Aeneae urbs, Rome, Ov. ; hence **A. Aenēades** -ae, m. descendant of Aeneas ; **a**, his son Ascanius, Verg. ; **b**, Augustus, Ov. ; plur., Aeneadae -arum, m. ; **a**, the companions of Aeneas, Verg. ; or the Trojans, Verg. ; **b**, the Romans, Verg., Ov. **B. Aenēis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. **C. Aenēius** -a -um, relating to Aeneas. **D. Aenidēs** = Aeneades.

**āenēātor** -ōris, m. (aeneus), a trumpeter, Suet.

**āenēus** and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, alienum). **I.** Lit., 1, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Cic. ; 2, of a bronze colour, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, hard as metal ; murus, Hor. ; 2, aeneae proles, the brazen age, Ov.

**Aeniānes** -um, m. (Aivānes), a Greek race in the south of Thessaly.

**aenigma** -ātis, n. (αἰνίγμα), a riddle. **I.** Quint. **II.** Transf., what is obscure, mystery ; somniorum, Cic.

**āenīpes** (āhēnīpes) -pēdis (āhēnus and pes), brazen-footed, Ov.

1. **āenus** (āhēnus) -a -um (aes), 1, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Verg. Subst., **āenum** -i, n. a brazen vessel, Verg. ; 2, firm, inexorable ; manus, Hor.

2. **Aenus** -i. **I.** Aenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Aivos), a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos ; hence **Aenii** -orum, m. its inhabitants. **II.** **Aenus** -i, m. a river between Vindelicia and Noricum (now the Inn).

**Aeōles** -um, m. the Aeolians, one of the chief races of the Greeks, the most important settlements of whom were in Boeotia and Lesbos ; hence, **a**, **Aeōlicus** -a -um, and **b**, **Aeōlius** -a -um, Aeolic, with especial reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

**Aeōlia** -ae, f. (Aiolia), 1, the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Greece, Cic. ; 2, plur., **Aeōliae insulae**, a group of volcanic islands on the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari isles) ; myth. seat of Aeolus and Vulcan.

**Aeōlis** -idis, f. (Aiolis), a part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, north of the Hermus, Liv.

**Aeōlius** (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Aiolos). **I.** son of Helen, myth. founder of the Aeolian race. **II.** son or grandson of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds. **III.** a Trojan, Verg. ; hence, **A.**

**Aeōlides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeolus ; 1, his sons, Sisyphus, Ov. ; Athamas, Ov. ; Salmoeneus, Ov. ; his grandsons, Cephalus, Ov. ; Ulysses, Verg. **B. Aeōlis** -idos, f. female descendant of Aeolus ; 1, his daughters, Cunae, Ov. ; Alcyone, Ov. **C. Aeōlius** -a -um, belonging to Aeolus ; 1, belonging to Aeolus (**I.**) ; postes (of Athamas), Ov. ; pecus, the golden fleece, Mart. ; 2, belonging to Aeolus (**II.**) ; virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov. ; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov. ; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov. ; procellae, Verg.

**aequābilis** -e (aequo), like, similar, equal ; 1, praedae partitio, Cic. ; 2, that which is equal to itself, uniform, equitable ; amnis, Cic. ; 3, fair, just ; nihil ea jurisdictione aequabilis, Cic. ; of persons, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac. ; in suos, affable, Tac.

**aequābilitas** -ātis, f. (aequabilis), *uniformity, equality*; *motus*, Cic.; hence, **a**, *juris, impartiality*, Cic.; **b**, *equality of political rights*, Cic.; **c**, *equanimity*, Cic.

**aequābilitēr**, adv. with compar. (aequalis), *equally, uniformly, fairly*; *praedam dispertere*, Cic.; *aequabilius provinciae regentur*, Tac.

**aequaevus** -a -um (aequus and aevum), of equal age, Verg.

**aequalis** -e (aequo), *equal*. **I**, *level*; *loca*, Sall. **II**, *equal in height, size, etc.*; **1**, *corresponding to*; with dat., *pars pedis aequalis alteri parti*, Cic.; with inter, *virtutes sunt inter se aequales et parvas*, Cic.; **2**, *of the same age with*; with dat., *exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself*, Liv.; with genit., *calo quidam aeq.* Hieronymi, Liv.; of things, *aequali corpore nymphas, of the same age and growth*, Verg.; with genit., *sacrificium aequale huius urbis, contemporary with*, Cic.; with dat., *cui (Ennio) si aequalis fuerit Livius*, Liv.; with genit., *Philistus aequalis temporum illorum*, Cic.; *memoria aequa illius aetatis*, Cic. Subst., **aequalis** -is, c. *a comrade, person of the same age*; *P. Orbis meus fere aequalis*, Cic.; **3**, *uniform*; *imber lentior aequaliorque accidens auribus*, Liv.; *nihil aequale homini fuit illi*, Hor.

**aequalitas** -ātis, f. (aequalis), **1**, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin.; **2**, *equality*; *similitudo aequalitatis verborum (of a pun)*, Cic.; *paterna, complete harmony in thought, etc.*, Cic.; *equality of age*, Cic.; **3**, *equality of political privileges*, Tac.

**aequalitēr**, adv. (aequalis), **1**, *evenly*; *collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, gently sloping*, Caes.; **2**, *equally*; *distribuere*, Cic.; **3**, *uniformly*; *oratio aequaliter constanterque ingredienti, symmetrically*, Cic.

**aequānimitas** -ātis, f. (aequanimus, from aequus and animus), **1**, *impartiality*, Ter.; **2**, *calmness*, Plin.

**aequatio** -ōnis, f. (aequo), *a making equal*; *bonorum, communism*, Cic.; *juris*, Liv.

**aequē**, adv. (aequus), *in like manner, equally*. **I**, **1**, *duae trabes aeque longae*, Caes.; *aeque dolere*, Cic.; with adv., *aeque lubenter*, Cic.; **2**, *in comparison, just as, equally with*; **a**, *followed by et, atque, ac si, quam, quam ut, etc.*; *eosdem labores non esse aeque graves imperatori et militi*, Cic.; *hi coluntur aeque atque illi*, Cic.; with cum and the abl., *ut aeque necum haec scias*, Plaut.; with abl. alone, Plaut.; with compar., *homo me miserior nullus est aeque*, Plaut.; **b**, *when the object of the comparison is to be understood, pauci quibuscum essem aeque liberter (sc. ac tecum)*, Cic. **II**, *fairly, justly*; *societatem conditionis humanae munifico et aeque tuens*, Cic.

**Aequi (Aequicūll, Aequicōll, Aequicūllāni)** -ōrum, m. *a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars*; hence, **a**, **Aequicus** -a -um, *Aequian*; **b**, **Aequicūlus** -a -um, *Aequitan*.

**aequilibrium** -ātis, f. *the equal distribution of natural forces = ισονομία*, Cic.

**Aequimaellum** -ii, n. *an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol, where the cattle for the sacrifices were kept*, Cic.

**aequinoctialis** -e (aequinoctium), *equinoctial, relating to the equinox*, Cat.

**aequinoctium** -ii, n. (aequus and nox), *the equinox*, Cic.

**aequipāro (aequipēro)**, **1**, (aequus and paro), **1**, *to compare*; with ad and the acc., *suas virtutes ad tuas*, Plaut.; with dat., *unari tranquillo quod ventis concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum*,

Liv.; **2**, *to equal, aliqueum*, Liv.; *nec calamis solum aed voce magistrum*, Verg.

**aequitas** -ātis, f. (aequus), **1**, *uniformity, symmetry*; *membraorum*, Suet.; **2**, *equanimity (with or without animi)*, Cic.; **3**, *impartiality, equity, fairness, justice*; *causae*, Cic.; *conditionum*, Caes.; *servare aequitatem*, Cic.

**aequo**, **1**, (aequus). **I**, *to make level*; *locum*, Caes.; *aequata agri planities*, Cic.; *aequare frontem*, milit. t.t., *to form a line*, Liv. **II**, *to make equal with something else*. **A**, **1**, *to distribute equally*; *sortes, to shake up the lots*, Cic.; *pecunias*, Cic.; *aequato omnium periculo*, Cic.; **2**, *to make things of different kind equal*; **a**, *of height, solo, to level with the ground*, Suet.; **fig.**, *solo aequandas sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished*, Liv.; *machina aequata caelo, as high as the heavens*, Verg.; **fig.**, *aliquem caelo laudibus, to extol to the heavens*, Verg.; **b**, *of number, qui (libri) se jam illis aequarunt*, Cic.; *per somnum vinumque dies noctibus, to turn day into night by sleeping and drinking*, Liv.; *nocti ludum, to spend the whole night in play*, Verg.; **c**, *of rights, to make equal*; *inventum est temperamentum quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent*, Cic.; **d**, *to compare*; *Hannibali Philippum*, Liv. **B**, *to equal, to come up to*; *Appii odium*, Liv.; *sagitta aequans ventos*, Verg.; *aliquem passibus*, Verg.; *aliquem equestri gloria*, Liv.

**aequor** -ōris, n. (aequus), *a flat surface*. **I**, Gen., *speculorum*, Lucr. **II**, Esp., **1**, *the flat surface of a plain (with campi), camporum patentium aequor*, Cic.; poet. (without campi), *immensum aequor, of a desert*, Verg.; **2**, poet., *the flat surface of the sea, the sea*; with ponti or maris, *vastum maris aequor*, Verg.; *ostener without maris, etc.*, Ionium, Lucr.; *vastum*, Verg.; plur., *saeva aequora*, Verg.; meton., *the sea-water in a ship*; *aequor refundere in aequor*, Ov.; rarely, *the surface of a river, as the Tiber*, Verg.

**aequorēus** -a -um (aequor), *belonging to the sea*; *genus, fishes*, Verg.; *rex, Neptune*, Ov.; *Britanni, sea-girt*, Ov.; *Achilles, a son of Thetis*, Lucan.

**aequus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. *equal*. **I**, *equal in itself*. **A**, Lit., **1**, *of the surface of the ground, level*; *aequus et planus locus*, Cic.; *ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex inferiori loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiori loco, in the presence of the people)*, Cic.; *ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, public and private conversations*, Cic. Neut. subst., **aequum** -i, n. *level ground*; *facile in aequo campi victoriam fore*, Liv.; **2**, *of other things, level*; *aequa frons, milit. t.t., a straight line*, Liv. **B**, Transf., **1**, *of places, favourable, advantageous*; *locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse*, Caes.; *et tempore et loco aequo instructos*, Liv.; **2**, *of character, quiet, contented*; *concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est*, Cic.; *aequam rebus in arduis servare mentem*, Hor.; esp. in the phrase *aequo animo, patiently, with resignation*; *pati or ferre with acc.*, and acc. with influ., Cic.; *tolerare*, Sall.; *accipere*, Sall.; *spectare*, Cic.; *animo aequissimo mori*, Cic.; in plur., *animis lubentibus aut aequis aliquid remittere*, Cic. **II**, *equal to something else*. **A**, Lit., *equal*, in breadth, height, etc.; *aequo fere spatio abesse*, Caes.; *sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps*, Verg.; *urbis nubibus aequa, as high as the clouds*, Ov.; *aequis portionibus or pensionibus (equal payments)*, dare, solve, etc., Liv.; *followed by atque, quam, cum*; *aequo et parum civibus iure vivere*, Cic.; *quam aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris*, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, *in aequa laude ponere*, Cic.; *aequa pugna, an indecisive battle*, Liv.; **so**

**aequo proelio** or  **Marte discedere**, to fight an indecisive battle, Caes.; **aequa manu**, or **aequis manibus**, Tac. and Liv.; **adv.**, ex aequo, equally; **sol** ex aequo meta distabat utraque, was equally distant, Ov.; **2**, of behaviour, etc., equal, impartial; **a**, of persons, fair; **ae** alicui aequum praelere, Cic.; **praetor, iudex, testis**, Cic.; **b**, of things, iudicia, Cic.; **lex**, Cic.; **aequum est**, it is just; with the acc. and infin., **aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et tempori**, Cic. **Subst.**, **aequum** -i, n. *fairness*; **quid in jure (strict law) aut in aequo (equity) verum aut esset aut non esset**, Cic.; **per aequa per iniqua**, by fair means or foul, Liv.; **gravius aequo, than is right**, Sall.; **aequum et bonum, what is right, fit**; **reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex jure gentium Bomilcar**, Sall.; as a legal formula, **quod or quantum aequius melius, as is more equitable**, Cic.; **so aequi bonique facere aliquid, not to find fault with**, Cic.; **3**, favourable to others, propitious; **nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu**, Cic.; **non aequa Pallas**, Verg.; **minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio**, Liv.; **meis aequissimis ntuntur auribus, I hear them with the greatest pleasure**, Cic.; with dat., **aequa Venus Teucris**, Ov.; **ipsis est aer avidus non aequus, harmful to**, Verg. **Plur. subst.**, **aequi**, friends in the phrase **aequi iniquique, friends and enemies**, Cic.

**Ær**, Æria, m. (αἶρ), the lower air, the atmosphere around us; **crassus**, Cic.; **purus et tenuis**, Cic.; **temperatus**, Cic.; **aer summus arboris, the airy summit of a tree**, Verg.; **aere septus obscuro, surrounded by a cloud**, Verg.

**aera** -ae, f. (αἶρα), a weed growing among grass, darnel, tares, Plin.

**aeramentum** -i, n. bronze or copper ware, Plin.

**aeraria** -ae, f., v. aerarius, I. B. 2.

**aerarium** -ii, n., v. aerarius, II. B. 2.

**aerarius** -ii, m. (aes). **I** belonging to brass or copper. **A** Adj., lapis, copper, Plin.; **structurae, copper mines**, Caes. **B** Subst., **1**, **aerarius** -ii, m. a worker in brass, Plin.; **2**, **aeraria** -ae, f. *melting-works*, Plin. **II** belonging to money. **A** Adj., ratio, standard of the copper coinage, Cic.; **millites, mercenaries**, Varr.; **illa vetus aeraria fabula, the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia**, Cic. **B** Subst., **1**, **aerarius** -ii, m. gen. in plur., **aerarii**, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment; **aliquem aerarium facere, to degrade**, Liv.; **aliquem in aerarios referri jubere**, Cic.; **2**, **aerarium** -ii, n. s., the exchequer, treasury, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept; **pecuniam in aerarium referre, inferre, deferre, redigere**, Cic.; **decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre**, Tac.; **meton.**, the money in the treasury, Cic.; **b**, any public treasury, Cic.

**aeratus** -a -um (aes). **I** **1**, covered or fitted with brass or bronze; **navis**, Caes.; **lecti, with bronze feet**, Cic.; **poet.**, **acies, an armed line of troops**, Verg.; **2**, **provided with money, rich**, tribunum non tam aerati, quam ut appellantur aerarii (with a play on the words, vide aerarius II. B. 1), Cic. **II** made of brass or bronze; **securis**, Verg.; **transf.**, as firm as brass; **molli**, Prop.

**aeratus** -a -um (aes). **1**, made of brass or copper, signs aerea et marmorata, Liv.; **2**, covered with brass; **puppis**, Verg.

**aerifer** -fera -ferum (aes and fero), bearing brassy cymbals, Ov.

**aerifloë**, adv. (aes and facio), skilfully (of work in brass), Varr.

**aerinus** -a -um (αἶρος), made of darnel or tares, Plin.

**aeripes** -pēdis (aes and pes), brazen-footed, Verg., Ov.

**Ærius** (Ærēus) -a -um (aer), **1**, belonging to the air, airy; **alterum (animantium genus), pen-nigerum et aerium, living in the air**, Cic.; **domus, the heavens**, Hor.; **aerias vias carpere, to fly through the air**, Ov.; **mel (from the belief that honey fell in dew from the sky)**, Verg.; **2**, high in the air, lofty; **Alpes**, Verg.

**aero** -ōnis, a wicker basket, Plin.

**Ærōpē** -ēs, f. and **Ærōpa** -ae, f. (Ἀερῶπη), mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

**aerōsus** -a -um (aes), rich in copper; aurum, mixed with copper, Plin.

**aeruginosus** -a -um (aerugo), covered with verdigris or copper-rust, Sen.

**aerugo** -inis, f. (aes). **I** A. the rust of copper, verdigris, Cic. **B** Meton. = rusty money, Juv. **II** Transf., **1**, envy, Hor.; **2**, avarice, Hor.

**aerumna** -ae, f. hard labour, toil, hardship; **Herculis perpeti aerumnas**, Cic.

**aerumnābilis** -e (aerumna), calamitous, pitiable, Luer.

**aerumnosus** -a -um (aerumna), full of hardship and calamity; **Regulus**, Cic.

**aes**, aeris, n. copper. **I** Lit., copper ore, and the alloy of copper, brass, or bronze; **pedestris ex aere statua**, Cic.; **poet.**, of the brazen age, ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor. **II** Meton., something made of bronze, etc. **A** Gen. (esp. in poets), a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.; **aes cavum, kettle**, Ov.; **aera aere repulsa, cymbals**, Ov.; **Corybantia, cymbals used in the service of Cybele**, Verg.; **eius aera religere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved**, Cic.; **aes publicum, public inscriptions**, Tac.; **aere ciere viros, with the trumpet**, Verg.; **dempto aere, the helmet**, Ov. **B** Esp. money, **1**, copper or brass money; **aes grave, the as (of a pound weight), which was weighed instead of counted**; **denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit**, Liv.; **quingenta millia aeris (for assium)**, Liv.; **argentum aere solutum est, three-fourths of the debts were remitted by payment of a (copper) as for a (silver) sesterce**, Sall.; **small change (cf. Engl. coppers)**; **aera dabant olim**, Ov.; **2**, money generally, **gravis aere dextra**, Verg.; **pueri qui nondum aere lavantur (= boys under four years, who use the baths without paying)**, Juv.; **esp.**, **a**, **aes meum, my property**; **est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me**, Cic.; **aes alienum, debt**; **facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno**, Cic.; **solvere**, Cic.; **so aes mutuam**, Sall.; **b**, **pay**, Juv.; **esp. soldiers' pay**; **aera militibus constituere, dare**, Liv.; **c**, **aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the money-changers, who had their booths round the forum**, Cic.; **3**, plur., **aera, counters**, Cic.

**Aesacōs** and **Aesācus** -i, m. (Αἰσάκος), son of Priam, husband of Asterope or Hesperia.

**Aesār** -aris, n. a river in Bruttii, now Esaro; hence adj., **Aesārēus** -a -um, belonging to the river Aesar.

**Aesohines** -is and -i, m. (Αἰσώης), **I** an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates. **II** a Neapolitan philosopher, pupil of Carneades. **III** the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes. **IV** an orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

**Aeschylus** -i, m. (Αἰσχύλος). **I** an Athenian tragic poet (born about A.C. 525); hence **Aeschyleus** -a -um, belonging to Aeschylus; **cothurnus**, Prop. **II** a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.

**Aesculāpiūm** -ii, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

**Aesculāpius** -ii, m. (Ἀσκληπιός), the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, worshipped at Epidaurus.

**aesculētum** -i, n. (aesculus), an oak forest, Hor.

**aesculēus** -a -um (aesculus), relating to the winter oak, Ov.

**aescūlus** -i, f. the winter or Italian oak, Verg.

**Aesernia** -ae, f. town in Samnium, now Isernia; hence **Aeserninus** -a -um, belonging to Aesernia; surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia; name of a celebrated gladiator, Cic.

**Aesis** -is, m. river in Picenum, now Esino or Fiamasino; hence adj., **Aesinās** -ātis.

**Aeson** -ōnis, m. (Αἰσών), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; hence, a, **Aesonides** -ae, n. a descendant of Aeson (Jason), Prop.; b, **Aesonius** -a -um, relating to Aeson; heros, Jason, Ov.

**Aesōpus** -i, m. (Αἰσώπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C. **II.** Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus, a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

**aestas** -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn, and aestus), summer. **I.** Lit., ineunte, Cic.; nova, at the beginning of summer, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adulta, Tac.; sunmā, Cic.; exactā, at the end of, Sall.; esp. used of the summer as the time for military operations; unis litteris totius aestatis (summer campaign) res gestas ad senatum perscribere, Cic.; so quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. **II.** Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

**aestifer** -fēra -fērum (aestus and fero), heat-bringing, Verg.; ignis, Lucr.

**aestimābilis** -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

**aestimātio** -ōnis, f. (aestimo). **I.** Lit., an appraising according to value in money; aequam aestimationem facere, Caes.; census, the valuation of the census, Cic.; frumenti, valuation of the corn allowance for the governor of a province, or the amount to be paid by the aratores of the province instead of this allowance, Cic.; litis, assessment of damages, Cic.; so, multae, Liv.; possessionis, valuation of property, Cic.; praedia in aestimatione ab aliquo accipere, to take estates at the higher valuation that prevailed before the civil war, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the valuation of a thing, a person, according to its true value; honoris, Liv.; 2, as a philosopher, t. t. (Gr. αἴτια), propria aestimatio virtutis, the absolute worth of virtue, Cic.

**aestimātor** -ōris, m. (aestimo), 1, one who estimates, an appraiser; frumenti, Cic.; 2, one who values a thing according to its worth; fidei, Liv.

**aestimātus** -ūs, m. = aestimatio (q.v.).

**aestimo** (aestūmo), 1. (aes), to appraise, estimate the value of anything. **I.** to estimate pecuniary value; frumentum (vid. aestimatio frumenti), Cic.; with abl. or gen., of value; aliquid ternis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestimet, Cic.; with adv., tenuissime, at a very low rate, Cic.; with ex and abl., aliquid ex artificio, according to the standard of workmanship, Cic.; litem alieu or alieuius, legal t. t., to assess the damages in a law-suit, Cic.; pognatum est at his haec capitis aestimaretur, should be held a capital charge, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, 1, to value according to any standard; with abl. or gen., magno, Cic.; magni, Cic.; with adv., carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis quam

classis periculum, Caes.; with ex and abl., vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; satis aestimare, to estimate at full value, with acc. and infin., Tac.; 2, to judge, sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.

**aestiva** -ōrum, n., v. aestivus.

**aestivē**, adv. (aestivus), as in summer, Plaut.

**aestivo**, 1. (aestivus), to pass the summer, Plin.

**aestivus** -a -um (aestus), relating to summer; tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, summer pastures of cattle, Liv.; aurum, the gold ring of the military tribunes, worn for six months, Juv.; aestivum tonat, it thunders as in summer, Juv. Plur. subst., **aestiva** -orum, n.; a, (sc. castra), a summer camp, Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), a campaign, Cic.; b, summer pastures for cattle, Varr.; meton., the cattle in summer pastures, Verg.

**aestuārium** -ii, n. (aestus). 1, low ground covered by the sea at high water, morass; itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes.; 2, a firth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows; in aestuario Tamesae, Tac.

**aestūo**, 1. (aestus), to boil, to be hot. **I.** Of fire, aestuat ignis, Verg.; or the results of fire; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, is heated, Lucr.; si dixeris "aestuo" (I am warm) sudat, Juv. **II. A.** Lit., of liquids, to boil, or (of the sea) to rage; gurgus aestuat, Verg. **B.** Fig., of the passions, to be inflamed or excited; ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love, rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

**aestuōse**, adv. with compar. (aestuosis), hotly, Hor.

**aestuōsus** -a -um, adj. with superl. (aestus), 1, hot; via, Cic.; 2, agitated; freta, Hor.

**aestus** -ūs, m. (αἶθω). **I.** heat; 1, of fire, propiusque aestus incendia volunt, Verg.; 2, of the sun, meridiei aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days, Verg.; 3, of fever, aestu febrigue factari, Cic. **II.** 1, seething and raging, of the sea; ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; ininvente aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; 2, Transf., a, rage; civilis belli, Hor.; of love, pectoris, Ov.; b, fervour; ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic.; c, unrest, anxiety; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.

**aetas** -ātis, f. (contr. from aeitas, from aeivum), age. **I. A.** lifetime; a, breve tempus aetatis, Cic.; aetatem agere, degere, conterere, consumere, Cic.; aetas mea, tua = I, you, Plaut.; b, a generation (gen., 30 years; sometimes, in poets, 100); tertiam jam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic. **B.** the age of a man; 1, Lit., a, filius id aetatis, of that age, Cic.; sometimes, youth; qui aliquid forinae aetatis artificiique habebant, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam senectus est honoratior, Cic.; sometimes, manhood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; b, with narrower meaning, iniens aetas, youth, Cic.; so nos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quae aetatis, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; ingravescens, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; 3, Meton., the persons of a particular age; vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic. **II.** the time at which a person lives; clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; nostra aetas, the men of our time, Liv.; verborum vetus aetas, obsolete words, Hor.; 2, used gen. for time; aurea, the golden age, Ov.; omnia fert aetas, Verg.



**aetātūla** -ae, f. (dim. of aetas), *youthful age*; prima illa aetātula sua, Cic.

**aeternitas** -ātis, f. (aeternus). **I.** *eternity*; ex omni aeternitate verum esse, Cic. **II.** **a.** *immortality*; animorum, Cic.; alicui aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare, Cic.; **b.** in imperial times, *a title of the Emperor*, similar to majestas, divinitas, etc., Plin.

**aeterno**, 1. (aeternus), *to make eternal*, to immortalize, Hor.

**aeternus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (contr. from aeviternus), *eternal, immortal*. **I.** deus, Cic. **II.** *everlasting, lasting, undying*; bellum, Cic.; urbs, Rome, Tib.; amore aeterno, Cic.; in aeternum, *for ever*, Liv.; so aeternum, Verg.; aeterno, *everlastingly*, Plin.; neut. plur. subst., aeterna moliri, *to do deathless deeds*, Cic.

**aether** -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (αἰθήρ). **I. A.** *the upper air*, Cic.; poet., *heaven*; Jupiter aethere summo despicens, Verg.; meton., *the gods*; oneravit aethera votis, Verg. **B.** Poet. (= aer), *the lower air*; verberare aethera pennis, Verg.; *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions); aethere in alto, Verg. **II.** Proper name, **Aether**, son of Erebus and Night, identified with Jupiter.

**aethērius** (aethērēus) -a -um (αιθέριος). **I.** *ethereal, relating to the ether*; natura, Cic.; esp., *relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods, heavenly*; domus, heaven, Hor.; ignes, heavenly inspiration, Ov.; equi, *the horses of the sun*, Ov. **II.** **1.** *belonging to the air*; aqua, rain, Ov.; **2.** *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world); vesci aura aethera, *to live*, Verg.

**Aethiōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Αἰθίοπες), *the inhabitants of Aethiopia*, Cic.; sing., **Aethiops** -ōpis, m. *a black man*, Juv.; cum stipite Aethiops, *stupid*, Cic.; hence, **1.** **Aethiōpia** -ae, f. in wider sense, *all the land to the south of the world as known to the ancients*; in narrow sense, *the country south of Egypt*; **2.** **Aethiōpicus** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3.** **Aethiōpis** -idis, f. *a plant, a kind of sage*, Plin.

**1.** **Aethra** -ae, f. (Αἴθρα). **I.** *daughter of king Pittheus of Troezen, mother of Theseus by Aegeus*. **II.** *daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Hyades and of Hyas*.

**2.** **aethra** -ae, f. (αἴθρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*, Verg.

**Aetna** -ae, f. (Αἴτνη). **I.** **Aetna**, a volcano in Sicily, according to one legend, the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon), or Enceladus; so proverb, onus Aetna gravius, Cic.; according to another legend, the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts; hence **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aetna*; fratres, *the Cyclopes*, Verg.; pastor, *the Cyclops Polyphemus*, Ov.; meton., tellus, Sicily, Ov. **II.** *a town at the foot of Mount Aetna*, also called Innesa; hence **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Aetna*.

**Actōli** -ōrum, m. (Αἰτωλοί), *the Actolians, the inhabitants of Actolia*. Adj. **Actōlius** -a -um, *Actolian*; plagae (alluding to Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, cuspis (of the Actolian Diomedes), Verg.; urbs or Arpi, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Aetolia** -ae, f. *Actolia, a country in the west of Greece, between Ozolian Locris and Acaarnania*; **2.** **Aetolicus** -a -um, *Actolian*; bellum, Liv.; **3.** **Actōlis** -idis, f. *an Actolian woman, Deianira, daughter of Oeneus king of Actolia*, Ov.; **4.** **Actollus** -a -um, heros, *Diomedes*, Ov.

**aevitas** -ātis, f. old form of aetas.

**aevum** -i, n. (αἰών). **I.** *eternity*; in aevum, *for ever*, Hor. **II.** *time*. **A.** **1.** *time of life*; degere, Cic.; perbrevis aevi Carthaginem esse, Liv.; **2.** *a generation* (thirty years); ter aevo functus, Hor.; **3.** *age*; a, flos aevi, youth, Lucr.; integer aevi, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; primo exstinguui in aevo, *in early youth*, Ov.; **b.** esp., of old age, aevo macleque senescunt, Lucr.; aevi maturus, *far advanced in years*, Verg. **B.** **1.** *time at which a person is living*; omnis aevi clari viri, of every age, Liv.; **2.** *time in gen., veteris non inscius aevi*, Ov.

**Afer**, v. Afrī.

**affābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (affor), *easy to be spoken to, affable*; in omni sermone affabilem et jucundum esse velle, Cic.

**affābilitas** -ātis, f. (affabilis), *affability*; comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

**affābrō**, adv. (ad and faber), *in a workman like way, skilfully*; factus, Cic.

**affātim**, adv. (ad and fatim), *sufficiently, enough*; satisfacere alicui, Cic. Subst. with genit., copiarum affatim esse, Liv.

**affātus** -ūs, m. (affor), *an address, speech accosting*, Verg.

**affectātio** -ōnis, f. (affecto), *a violent desire and striving*; quietis, Tac.; Germanicae originis, *everiness to pass for Germans*, Tac.

**affectātor** -ōris, m. (affecto), *one who strives after anything*, Quint.

**affectātus** -a -um, p. adj. (affecto), in rhet., *elaborate, studied*, Quint.

**affectio** -ōnis, f. (afficio). **I.** *Active, influence*; praesentis mali sapientis affectio nulla est, *the wise man is not affected by evil*, Cic. **II.** *Passive, condition*; **1.** *relation*; quaedam ad res aliquas affectio, Cic.; **2.** *state*; caeli, Cic.; **3.** *condition*; a, of the body, firma corporis affectio, *good health*, Cic.; **b.** of the mind, with or without animi, *favourable disposition of the mind*, Cic.; nulla affectione animi, *without predilection*, Tac.

**affecto** (adfecto), 1. (afficio). **I.** *to grasp*; ubi nulla datur dextra affectare (navem) potestas, Verg.; viam, *to aim after*, Plaut.; eam rem, *to meddle with*, Liv.; regnum, *to obtain*, Liv. **II.** *to strive after*; **1.** munditiam, non affluentiam, Nep.; spes potiendae Africae, *to entertain hopes*, Liv.; bellum Hernicum, *to try to get the command of the war*, etc., Liv.; imperium, Liv.; **2.** *to affect*; in verbis effusiosem cultum, Quint.

**1.** **affectus** -ūs, m. (afficio), *a condition, disposition*; of the mind, **1.** animi, Cic.; absol., *feeling*; veri affectus, Tac.; **2.** *emotions, passions*; amoris, avaritiae, metus, Quint.; *desire*, Tac.; **3.** *affection*, Plin.

**2.** **affectus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (afficio). **A.** *provided, furnished with*; virgis, Plaut.; virtutibus, vitiis, Cic. **B.** *disposed in any way as to mind or body*; **1.** of the body, a, num manus recte affecta est quam in tumore est, Cic.; transl., quomodo affecto caelo compositasque sideribus quodque animal oritur, *under what disposition of the stars*, Cic.; **b.** *indisposed, disordered*; Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram, Cic.; valetudine affectus, Caes.; transl., civitas aegra et affecta, Cic.; **c.** *near completion*; bellum affectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum, Cic.; **2.** of the mind, *disposed*; eodem modo erit sapiens affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, Cic.

**affēro**, attūli, allātum, afferre (ad and fero), *to carry, or bring to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of persons, aliquid domum, Cic.; epistolam, litteras, to

**bring a letter, Cic.**; in qui litteras attulit, the bearer of this letter, Cic. **B.** Of things, si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to bring; animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas, Cic.; manus afferre alicui or alicui rei, to seize, Cic.; manus sibi, to commit suicide, ap. Cic.; manus suis vulneribus, to tear open, Cic.; alicui vim, to offer violence to, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to bring news; alicui non jucundissimum nuntium, Cic.; eo de Hortensii morte mihi est allatum, news was brought me, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., Caellium ad illum attulisse se quaerere, etc., Cic.; 2, to bring as an excuse or reason; rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.; aetatem, to allege in excuse, Cic.; 3, to produce, cause; alicui mortem, Cic.; 4, to bring as a help; ad bene vivendum aliquid, Cic.; 5, to bring as an addition; quis attulerit, who added the clause to the bill, Cic.

**afficio** -feci -fectum, 3. (ad and facio). **I.** to do something to; in rhet., to connect; eae res quae quodammodo affectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur, Cic. **II.** to influence. **A.** aliquem aliqua re, to affect in any way; aliquem maxima laetitia, Cic.; quanta nie molestia affecerit, Cic.; cives Romani morte, cruciati, cruce, Cic.; aliquem sepultura, to bury, Cic.; aliquem capitali poena, to punish, Liv.; so in passive, morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic.; magna difficultate affici, to be placed in a difficult position, Caes.; beneficio affici, to be benefited, Cic.; pio dolore affectum, Cic. **B.** aliquem, to affect the body or mind; 1, the body, exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum est ut, etc., Cic.; aestus, labor, fames, sitis afficiunt corpora, weaken, Liv.; 2, of the mind, litterae tuae sic me affecerunt ut, etc., Cic.

**affictio** -ōnis, f. an adding to, Phaedr.

**affigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. (ad and figo), to fasten to, aff. **I.** Lit., litteram illam (κ) ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., to brand, Cic.; Prometheus Caucaso, Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war, signa affixa delubris, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Itaca illa in asperrimis saxis tanquam nidulus affixa, Cic.; alicui affixum esse tanquam magistro, not to leave the side of, Cic.; b, of the mind, to imprint, ea maxime affigi animis nostris, Cic.

**affingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. (ad and fingo), to form, feign, invent in addition, to aid to. **I.** Lit., of artists, partem corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., to invent; qui nihil opinione affingat assumatque ad aegritudinem, Cic.; multa rumore affingebantur, Caes.

**affinis** -e (ad and finis). **I.** Lit., neighbour-ing; gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, related by marriage; alter mihi affinis erat, Cic. Subst., affinis -is, m. brother, sister, father, mother-in-law; cognati et affines, blood relations and connections by marriage, Cic.; 2, connected with, privy to; hujus suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinori, Cic.

**affinitas** -ātis, f. (affinis). **I.** neighbourhood, Varr. **II.** **A.** relationship by marriage; affinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in affinitatem alicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognitionibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., relations by marriage, Plaut. **B.** union of any kind; litterarum, Quint.

**affirmatē**, adv. with superl. (affirmatus), certainly, positively, promittere aliquid, Cic.

**affirmatio** -ōnis, f. asseveration, positive assertion, Cic.

**affirmo**, 1. (ad and firmo). **I.** to strengthen; societas iurejurando affirmatur, Liv. **II.** **a.** to support a statement, to prove; quod breviter dictum est rationibus affirmatum, Cic.; **b.** to assert

**a. true**; quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet, Liv.; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare.

**affixus** -a -um (p. adj. from affigo), fixed to, closely joined to, affixed; Pyrenaeo, closely adjacent to, Plin.

**afflatus** -fla, m. (afflo). **I.** a blowing or a breathing on; maris, sea breeze, Plin.; deneget afflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals, Ov. **II.** inspiration; sine aliquo afflatu divino, Cic.

**afflō** -flēvi -flētum, 2. (ad and fleo), to weep at, Plaut.

**afflictatio** -ōnis, f. (afflicto), bodily pain, torture, Cic.

**afflicto**, 1. (intens. of affligo). **I.** to strike or beat. **A.** Lit., afflictare se, to beat one's breast in grief, Sall. **B.** Transf., afflictare se, or afflicteri, to be troubled; de quibus vehementer afflictor, Cic. **II.** to damage by striking. **A.** Lit., onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes. **B.** Transf., to harass, to torment; gravius vehementiusque afflicteri (morbo), Cic.

**afflictor** -ōris, m. (affligo), a destroyer; dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

**afflictus** -a -um, p. adj. (affligo), 1, damaged, shattered; fortuna, amicitia, Cic.; 2, broken down, spiritless, desponding; aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic.; 3, vile, contemptible; homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

**affligo** -fili -fictum, 3. **I.** **A.** to strike, dash against; vasa parietibus, Liv. **B.** to dash to the ground; statuum, Cic.; equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle, Sall. **II.** to ill-treat, damage. **A.** fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime afflictae erant, Caes. **B.** Transf., to weaken, discourage, injure; non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic.; causam suscepiam, to drop a law suit, Cic.; vectigalia bellis affliguntur, suffer through war, Cic.; animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

**afflo** (ad-flo), 1. **I.** to blow on. **A.** Lit., afflabat acrior frigidis vis, Liv.; odores qui afflauntur e floribus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, intrans., to blow propitiously; felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.; 2, Trans., to bring; rumoris nescio quid afflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.; 3, to breathe, to communicate secretly; laetos oculis afflavit honores, Verg. **II.** **A.** to breathe on; velut illis Candida afflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi prius equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg.; of fire and heat, saucii afflaticque incendio, scorched, Liv. **B.** to inspire; afflata est numine quando jam propiore del, Verg.

**affluens** -entis (p. adj. of affluo), rich, affluent, abundant, plentifully provided with, full of; opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni scelere, Cic.; ex affluent, in abundance, Tac.

**affluentēr**, adv. with compar. (affluens), richly, abundantly, voluptate affluentius haurire, Cic.

**affluentia** -ae, f. (affluens), overflow, abundance; omnium rerum, Cic.

**afflūo** (ad-fluo) -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow to. **A.** Lit., 1, of rivers, Aufidus annis utrisque castris affluens, Liv.; 2, a, of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; b, of men, to flock together; affluente quotidie multitudine ad famam belli spemque praediae, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to come; nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, Cic.; 2, to abound; quum domi otium et divitiae affluerent, Sall.; unguentis affluens, dripping with unguents, Cic.; voluptatibus, Cic.

**afor** (ad-for), *i. dep., to accost, address; versibus aliquem, Cic.; esp., to say farewell to the dead; allari extremum, Verg.; to pray to; deos, Verg. (1st pers. of pres. indic. not found; only used in the other persons of the pres. indic., the 1st pers. imperf. indic., the 2nd pers. imper., the infin., and partic.)*

**afformido**, *i. to be in fear, Plaut.*

**affricco** -fricui -fricatum, *i. to rub, Plin.*

**affrictus** -us, *m. (affricco), a rubbing on, Plin.*

**affulgēo** -fulsi, *2. to shine, glitter. A. Lit., Venus (the planet), affulsit, Ov. B. Transf., 1. of a deity, to look favourably upon; vultus ubi tuus affulsit, Hor.; 2. of hope, to appear; consuli rei majoris spes affulsit, Liv.*

**affundo** -fudi -fusum, *3. to pour into. I. Lit., venenum vulneri, Tac.; colonia amne affusa, washed by a river, Plin. II. 1. of men, to add; ut equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac.; 2. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground; affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.*

**Afrānius** -a -um, *name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most famous of which were I. L. Afranius, a Roman comic poet (born probably about 130 A.C.), contemporary of Terence. II. L. Afranius, dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus.*

**Afri** -ōrum, *m. the dwellers in Africa, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage; sing., dirus Afer, Hannibal, Hor. Adj., Afēr -fra -frum; aqua, sea between Sicily and Africa, Ov.; avis, guinea-fowl, Hor.; sorores, the Hesperides, Juv. Hence A. Africa -ae, f. 1. in wider sense, the continent of Africa, Sall.; 2. in narrower sense, Africa propria or Africa provincia, the country around and formerly belonging to Carthage; and in a narrower sense still, the district of Zeugis with its capital Carthage. B. Africānus -a -um, belonging to Africa; bellum, Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa, Cic.; gallinae, guinea-fowl, Varr. Subst., Africanae -arum, f. (sc. bestiae), African wild beasts, lions, etc., used in the circus at Rome, Liv. As a surname, Africannus, see Cornelius. C. Africus -a -um, African; bellum, the second Punic war, Liv.; Caesar's war against the Pompeians, Caes.; mare, south-west part of the Mediterranean sea, Sall.; ventus Africus or Africus alone, the S.W. stormy rain-wind; praecipua, Hor.*

**Agamemnon** -ōnis, *m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy; hence, 1. Agamemnonides -ae, m., a son or descendant of Agamemnon, Orestes, Juv.; 2. Agamemnonius -a -um, relating to Agamemnon; puella, Iphigenia, Prop.*

**Aganippē** -ēs, *f. (Ἀγανίπη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Verg.; hence, 1. Aganippis -idis, f. Aganippean, Ov.; 2. Aganippeus -a -um, relating to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.*

**Agaso** -ōnis, *m. (ago), a horse-boy, groom, Liv.; donkey-driver, Liv.; awkward servant, Hor.*

**Agathocles** -is and -i, *m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς), 1. a tyrant of Syracuse, born 361 A.C.; 2. a Greek philosopher and writer on husbandry; 3. a Greek historian.*

**Agathyrna** -ae, *f. (Ἀγάθηρνα), or Agathyrnum -i, n. (Ἀγάθηρνον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.*

**Agathyrri** -ōrum, *m. (Ἀγάθηρροι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, in modern Hungary, who tattooed themselves blue; picti, Verg.*

**Agavō** -ēs, *f. (Ἀγανή), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.*

**Agendicum** -i, *n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens.*

**Agelastus** -i, *m. (ἀγέλαστος, never laughing), surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, said to have laughed only once in his life.*

**Agellus** -i, *m. (dim. of ager), a little field, Cic.*

**Agemā** -ātis, *n. (ἄγμα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.*

**Agēnor** -ōris, *m. (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agnoere natus, Cadmus, Ov.; hence, 1. Agēnorides -ae, m. a son or descendant of Agenor, Cadmus, Ov.; Perseus, as descendant of Danaus, nephew of Agenor, Ov.; 2. Agēnorēus -a -um, relating to Agenor; domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aenum, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart.*

**agens** -entis (partic. of ago), *lively, active; acer orator, incensus et agens, Cic.*

**ager**, *agri, m. (ἄγρος). I. 1. land in cultivation, a field, piece of land; colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic.; 2. open country in opposition to the town; vastati agri sunt, urbs assiduis exhausta funibus, Liv.; 3. the land opposed to the sea; arx Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv.; 4. in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor. II. the territory of a state, Tusculanus, Cic.*

**Agēsilaus** -i, *m. (Ἀγησίλαος), a king of Sparta who conquered the Persians on the Paclolus in Asia Minor (A.C. 395), and the Boeotians, Athenians, and other Greeks at Coronae in Boeotia.*

**Agēsibrōtus** -i, *m. (Ἀγησίμβροτος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.*

**Agēsipōlis** -pōlīdis, *m. (Ἀγησιπολις), son of Cleombrotus and king of Sparta about 195 A.C.*

**aggēmo** (ad-gemo), *3. to groan at, to weep at, Ov.*

**agger** -ēris, *m. (2. aggero). I. material brought together to form a heap or mound; aggerem comportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explorare, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. II. 1. a mound, rampart; apparare, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinus Superbus to protect Rome; 2. a rampart to protect a harbour, Verg.; the bank of a river, gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road; agger viae, Verg.; 3. poet., any kind of elevation; tumuli ex aggere, Verg.; aggeres Alpini, Verg.; arenae, Verg.; a funeral pile, Ov.*

1. **aggēro**, *1. (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. I. Lit., Tac.; cadavera, Verg. II. Fig., to increase; dictis iras, Verg.*

2. **aggēro** (ad-gero) -gessi -gestum, *3. (ad and gero). I. Lit., to carry to, bring to; luta et limum, Cic.; with dat., aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. II. Fig., to load, heap on; probra, Tac.*

**aggestus** -us, *m. (2. aggero), a carrying to, accumulation; pabulae, materiae, liquorum, Tac.*

**agglōmēro** (ad-glomero), *1. Lit. to wind on a ball, to add; addunt se socios et lateri agglomerant nostro, throng to our side, Verg.*

**agglūtino** (ad-glutino), *1. to glue to, to fasten to, Cic.*

**aggrāvesco** (ad-gravesco), 3. *to become more, to grow worse* (of sickness), Ter.

**aggrāvo** (ad-gravo), 1. **I.** Lit., *to make heavier*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *to make worse*; inopiam sociorum, Liv.; *to heighten*; summam invidiae ejus, Liv.

**aggrēdiō**, 3. active form of aggreddior (q.v.).

**aggrēdiōr** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradiōr). **A.** 1, *to go to, approach*; ad aliquem, Plaut.; non repellitur quo aggreddi cupiet, Cic.; 2, *to approach a person*; a, in a friendly manner, quem ego Romae aggreddi, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, *to address*, Verg.; b, in a hostile manner, *to attack*; eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall. **B.** Transf., *to begin, to undertake, to attempt*; ancipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, *to begin*, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.; with ad and the infin., ad dicendum, Cic.; followed by the infin., oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.

**aggrēgo** (ad-grego), 1. *to add to, join with*; a, with adv., eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; b, with in and the acc., ego te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic.; c, with ad and the acc., se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; d, with dat., se Romanis, Liv.; e, absol., alius alia ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrat, se aggregabat, Caes.

**aggressiō** -ōnis, f. (aggreddior), *the introduction to a speech*; prima aggressione animos occupare, Cic.

**āgilis** -e (ago). **A.** Of things, 1, *easily moved, light*; classis, Liv.; 2, *quick*; rivus agillior, Plin. **B.** Of persons, 1, *light, nimble*; dea, Diana, Ov.; Cyllenius, Mercury, Ov.; 2, *active*; oderunt agilem gnayumque remissi, Hor.; nunc agilis fio, busy, Hor.

**āgilitas** -ātis, f. (agilis), *the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility, lightness*; navium, Liv.; naturae, Cic.

**āgis** -īdis, m. (ἄγῆς), *name of three kings of Sparta*.

**āgitābilis** -e (agito), *easily moved, light*; aer, Ov.

**āgitātiō** -ōnis, f. (agito). **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., *motion*; anceps telorum arriorumque, Liv. **B.** *management*; rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, Cic. **II.** Pass., *state of motion*. **A.** Lit., *agitatio et motus linguae*, Cic.; tantas agitationes fluctuum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *activity*; numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic.

**āgitātor** -ōris, m. (agito), 1, *one who sets in motion, a driver*; aselli, Verg.; 2, *a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus*, Cic.

**āgitātus** -us, m. = agitatio (q.v.).

**āgito**, 1. (intens. of ago), *to put in constant motion, to drive about*. **I.** Lit., 1, of animals, *to drive*; spumantem equum, Verg.; or *to hunt*; aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; 2, of the wind on the sea, *to agitate, toss up and down*; mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.; 3, *to stir up in any way, to move hastily*; quod pulsus agitatur externo, Cic.; corpora huc illic, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1, *to vex, agitate, harass*; ut eos agitent insectenturque furiae, Cic.; Tyrhenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, *to trouble*, Verg.; seditioibus tribuniciis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; *to ridicule, quas personas agitare solemus, non sustinere*, Cic.; 2, in speech, *to handle, treat of, argue, discuss*; agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; 3, in thought, *to think about, consider* (with or without in corde, in mente, in animo, or simply

animo or mente); in animo bellum, Liv.; rem mente, Cic.; a, with infin., aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Verg.; b, with de, de inferendo bello, Liv.; c, with rel. sent., id plebes agitalat quonam modo, etc., Liv.; 4, *to practise, exercise*; quibus agitalatus et exercitalatus animus, Cic.; 5, of festivals, *to keep*; dies festos, Cic.; 6, *to manage, observe, keep*; imperium, Sall.; gaudium atque laetitaliam, *to express*, Sall.; praecipitala parentis mei, *to observe or practise*, Sall.; 7, of time, *to live*; sub legibus aevum, Verg.; 8, (sc. se), *to pass time, stay*; lacti neque procul Germani agitalant, Tac.; Libyes propius mare agitalant, Sall.; 9, *to act* (on the stage), Plaut.

**āglāiē** -ēs, f. (ἄγλαῖα and ἄγλαίη), *the oldest of the graces*, Verg.

**āglaspis** -īdis, m. (ἀγλαῖη ἀσπίς, a bright shield), *soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army*, Liv.

**āgmēn** -inis, n. (ἀγο), *something driven or moved, a mass in movement*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of things with life, 1, of men, a *band, a throng*; stipitalus āgmēnē patriciorum, Liv.; Euneniūm āgmēna, Verg.; 2, of animals, āgmēn ferarum, Ov.; aligerum āgmēn, swans, Verg.; graniferum āgmēn, ants, Ov. **B.** Of things without life, 1, a *large stream of water, leni fluit āgmēnē flumēnē*, Verg.; so of rain, immensum āgmēnē aquarum, Verg.; 2, of the atoms, Lucr.; 3, of the clouds, Lucr.; 4, of the movement of oars, Verg.; 5, of the gliding of snakes, extremae āgmēna caudae, Verg. **II.** As milit. t. t., an *army*. **A.** Abstr., *the march of an army*; citato āgmēnē, Liv.; rudis āgmēnūm, Hor. **B.** Concr., 1, *the army on march*; a, of infantry, phalanx āgmēnē magis quam acies (acies, *the army in line of battle*), Liv.; āgmēnē ingredi, fro, Liv.; āgmēnē instructo, *ready for march*, Liv.; āgmēnē factō, *in close marching order*, Verg.; tripartito āgmēnē, a *march in three columns*, Tac.; āgmēnē pilatūm, Verg., or *justum, an army in close marching order*, Tac.; quadratūm, a *march in a hollow square*, Sall.; primum, *the vanguard*, Caes.; medium, *the centre*, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, *the rear*, Cic.; ducere, *to lead*, Cic.; cogere, *to act as rearguard*, Caes.; so fig., ut nec duces sumus nec āgmēnē cogamus, Cic.; b, of cavalry, equitūm, Liv.; 2, of a fleet, Liv.; 3, of the baggage of an army, impedimentorum, Tac.; rerum captarum, Liv.; 4, Transf., of animals marching in order, decedens āgmēnē magno corvorum exercitalus, Verg.; and so of things personified, venti velut āgmēnē factō, qua data porta, ruunt, Verg.; stellae quarum āgmēna cogit Lucifer, Ov.

**āgnā** -ae, f. (agnus), a *female lamb*, Hor.

**āgnālia** -ium = Agonalia (q.v.).

**āgnāscōr** (ad-gnāscōr) -nātus, 3. *to be born in addition to*, legul t. t. of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death, Cic.

**āgnātiō** -ōnis, f. (agnāscōr), *relationship reckoned through males only*, Cic.

**āgnātus** -i, m. (agnāscōr), 1, a *relation descended from a common ancestor in the male line*, Cic.; 2, a *child born into a family where a regular heir already exists*, Tac.

**āgnollus** -i, m. (dim. of agnus), a *little lamb*, Plaut.

**āgninus** -a -uni (agnus), *relating to a lamb*, Plaut. Subst., **āgnina** -ae, f. (sc. caro), *lamb's flesh*, Hor.

**āgnitiō** -ōnis, f. (agnosco). 1, *recognition*; cadaveris, Plin.; 2, *knowledge*; animi, of the nature of the mind, Cic.

**agnomen** (ad-nomen) -inis, n. *surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.*

**agnosco** (ad-gnosco) -nōvi -nītum, 3. (ad and gnosco = nosco). **I.** to perceive (in its true character), to recognise; *deum ex operibus suis, Cic.; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvam Trojam, Verg.* **II.** to recognise as true or genuine, to acknowledge; *filium quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem inorians suum dixerat, Nep.; aliquem non ducem, Liv.; of things, crinen, Cic.; quod meum quoddammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum hypojem agnosco, Cic.*

**agnus** -i, m. a lamb; collect., abundare agno, Cic.; prov., agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Plaut.

**Agō**, ēgi, actum (ἀγω), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit., **A.** to drive, 1, cattle, etc.; *boves Romani, Liv.; 2, to lead or drive men, agmen agere, to set an army in motion, Liv.; se agere, to go, Plaut.; 3, to ride a horse or drive a carriage, to set a ship in motion; equum, Tac.; carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; 4, of things, to put in motion, drive, vineas turre-que, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr. **B.** 1, to drive with force or violence; *turba fugientium, actus, Liv.; animam agero, to give up the ghost, Cic.; glebis aut fistibus aliquem de fundo, Cic.; 2, Esp., to plunder, to drive away cattle, often with ferre or portare, res quae ferri agique possunt, Liv.; 3, to construct, build, lay; fundamenta, Cic.; 4, of plants, to strike root, Plin.; fig., vera gloria radices agit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., as regards actions, to drive, incite; *in arma, Liv.; aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; se agere or agere absol., to live; multo et familiariter cum aliquo, Sall. **B.** 1, of time, to pass; *quartum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; 2, to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praeclare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person well or badly, Cic.; nihil agere, Cic.; id agere ut or ne, to give attention to, to do one's best; id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.; 3, of outward expression, a, of orators, to declaim, agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic.; b, of actors, to play, represent, deliver, nunquam agit Roscius hunc versum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; fabulam, to play in a piece (comedy), Cic.; primas partes, to play leading parts, Ter.; agere aliquem, to represent some character; ministrum imperatoris, Tac.; c, to express gratitude; *grates, Cic.; 4, a, of a festival, to keep; festos dies anniversarios, Cic.; b, to keep, observe, pacem, Sall.; c, to keep watch, Sall.; vigiliis, Cic.; d, to hold a meeting, to execute some function, to transact; forum or conventum, to hold the assizes, Cic., Caes.; esp., agere bellum, to have the conduct of a war, Liv.; 5, a, to treat with; ut agerem cum Luccelo de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda agente Servilia, through the agency of Servilia, Cic.; b, in politics, to bring questions before the senate or people for decision; in senatu de aliqua re, Ov.; cum populo, Cic.; nihil omnino actum est de nobis, Cic.; agere causam alicuius, to take the side of some politician, Cic.; c, in law, agere causam, to plead some one's cause, Cic.; absol., agere, to bring an action, to sue; ex syngrapha, Cic.; non enim gladiis tecum sed litibus agetur, Cic.; used esp. with iure and lege, agere lege in hereditatem., Cic.; with genit. of accusation, furti, to indict for theft, Cic.; qua de re agitur, the point at dispute, Cic.; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; acta res est. or actum est, the transaction is finished, so followed by de, it is all over with; acta ne agamus, act when it is too late, Cic. Im-*****

perat, ago, agite, used with dum, as an interjection, come! well! good! Cic.

**agōn** -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Plin., Suet.

**Agōnālia** -ium and -ōrum, n. the festival of Janus; hence adj., **Agōnālis** -e, relating to the Agonalia; *Agonialis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.*

**Agōnia** -ōrum, n. 1, the animals for sacrifice; 2, = Agonalia, Ov.

**Agōrānōmus** -i, m. (ἀγορανόμος), a market inspector in Greece, Plaut.

**Agōrārius** -a -um (ager), relating to land; lex, law relating to the division of the public land, Cic.; res, the division of public lands, Cic.; triumvir, the officer who presided over the division, Liv. Subst., **agōrārii** -ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **Agōrāria** -ae, f. (sc. lex), an agrarian law, Cic.

**agrestis** -c (ager), relating to the fields or country. **A.** 1, wild; taurus, Liv.; 2, savage; vultus, Ov. **B.** 1, belonging to the country, rustic; hospitium, Cic.; homo, Cic. Subst., **agrestis** -is, m. a countryman, Cic.; 2, rough, boorish, clownish; *servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; agrestiores Musae, the muses of the coarser, practical arts, e.g. eloquence, opposed to manufactureres Musae, e.g. philosophy, Cic.*

1. **agricōla** -ae, m. (ager and colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer; *agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricolae, the gods of the country, Tib.*

2. **Agriōla** -ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (40-93 A.D.) father-in-law of Tacitus, governor of Britain.

**agricultio** -ōnis, f. = agricultura (q.v.)

**agricultor** -ōris, m. = agricola (q.v.)

**agricultura** -ae, f. agriculture, Cic.

**Agrirentum** -i, n. (Gr. Ἀκρίγας and Lat. Acrigās), a flourishing Greek town on the south coast of Sicily. Adj., **Agrirentinus** -n -um, and **Acrigantinus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

**agripēta** -ae, m. (ager and peto), a land-grabber, Cic.; a settler or squatter, Cic.

**Agrippa** -ae, m. **I.** Roman family name. **A.** Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians, Liv. ii. 32. **B.** 1, M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (63-12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings. 2, Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius's reign. **II.** Name of two kings of the Herod family in Judaea, Herodes Agrippa I. and Herodes Agrippa II.

**Agrippina** -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. **I.** A, daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius. **B.** daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. **II.** The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as Younger Agrippina, wife of her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, murdered by order of her son, the Emperor Nero; hence **Colonia Agrippinensis**, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina (II.).

**Agyieus** -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἀγυεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, Hor.

**Agylla** -ae, f. (Ἀγύλλα), Greek name of the

Etruscan town Caere. Adj., a, **Agyllinus** -a -um, relating to *Agylla*, urbs = *Agylla*, Verg.; b, **Agyllus** -ūs, m. epithet of *Apollo*, who had a temple at *Agylla*, Hor.

**Agryrium** -ii, n. (Ἀγρύριον), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian *Dionysius*, now *S. Filippo d'Argiro*; hence **Agryrinensis** -e, relating to *Agryrium*.

ah, interj., ah! / o! /

**Ahala** -ae, m., C. Servillus, the master of the horse under the dictator *Cincinnatus*, B.C. 439, who slew *Sp. Maelius*.

**Aharna** -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now *Lariano*.

**Ahenobarbus**, v. *Domitius*.

ai (aī), aī / an interjection of grief, Ov.

**Aias** -ācis, m. (Αἴας), the name of two Homeric heroes: 1, *Aias Telamonius*, son of *Telamon*, king of *Salamis*, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with *Ulysses* for the arms of *Achilles*; 2, *Aias Oileus*, king of the *Locri*.

**aiens** -entis (partic. of *aiō*), affirmative, Cic.

**aiō**, defective verb. I. to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), Plaut. II. to say, to assert, to stult. Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; aiū, ais-ne, do you really mean it? / is it possible? Cic.

**Aius Lōquens** or **Aius Locūtius**, m. (aiō and loquor), the speaker saying, i.e. the voice which is said to have warned the Romans of the coming of the Gauls, afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to it, Cic.

**ala** -ae, f. (for ag-la, from ago). I. a wing; of birds, galli plausus premutat alas, Cic.; of gods, hic paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit, Verg.; poet. of the oars of a ship, classis centenis remigat alis, Prop.; or the sails, velorum pandimus alas, Verg.; and to express anything swift, fulminis orior alis, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. II. Transf., A. the shoulders and arms of a man; sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. B. Milit. t. t., the cavalry (originally disposed on both sides of the legions like wings); a squadron (generally composed of allied troops), Cic.

**Alābanda** -ae, f., and -orum, n. (Ἄλαβανδα), a town in *Caria*, near the *Maender*, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by *Alabandus*, son of *Eurippus* and *Callirrhoe*; hence, 1, **Alābandensis** -e, belonging to *Alabanda*; 2, **Alābandeus** -ūs, m. born at *Alabanda*. Plur. Gr. nom., **Alabandis** (Ἀλαβανδῆς), the inhabitants of *Alabanda*, Cic.

**Alābarches** (Arabarches) -ae, m. (Ἀλαβάρχης), a magistrate of *Arabia*, a tax-gatherer, a nickname applied to *Pompey*, who largely increased the revenue by his Eastern conquests, Cic.

**Alābaster** -stri, m., and **Alābastrum** -i, n. (ἀλάβαστρος and -ον), 1, a pear-shaped perfume vessel, Cic.; 2, a rose-bud, Plin.

**Alācer** -cris -cre and (rarely) **Alāceris** -e, adj. with compar. I. Gen., excited; multos alacres expectare quid statuetur, Cic. II. quick, cheerful, lively; a, of men, *Catullina* alacer atque laetus, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.; voluptas, Verg.; b, of animals, equus, Cic.

**Alācritas** -atis, f. (alacer), quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; 1, of men, quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit., republicae defendendae, Cic.; ad and gerund, mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; 2, of animals, canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

**Alāmānni** (Älāmāni, Alēinanni) -ōrum, m. name of a German confederacy between the *Danube* and the *Rhine*.

**Alāni** -ōrum, m. a Scythian race, originally from the *Caucasus*.

**Alāpa** -ae, f. a box on the ear, Juv.; given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence, multo majoris alāpae merum veniunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, *Phaedr.*

**Alārius** -a -um, and **Alāris** -e (ala), belonging to the wings of an army; equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic.; hence **Alārii**, allied troops, *Caes.* See *ala* II. B.

**Alātus** -a -um (ala), winged, Verg.

**Alāuda** -ae, f. (a Celtic word), a lark. I. Lit., Plin. II. Transf., the name of a legion formed by *Caesar* in *Gaul*, Suet.; hence, the soldiers of the legion; *Alaudae*, Cic.

**Alāzōn** -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a druggart, boaster, Plaut.

**Alba** -ae, f. (connected with *albus*, ἀλφός, alp, a high mountain). A. *Alba Longa*, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by *Ascanius* on a ridge of the *Mons Albanus*, the mother city of *Rome*, said to have been destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*; hence, a, **Albānus** -a -um, *Alban*; mons, a holy mountain of the *Latins* (now *Monte Cavo*); lacus, the lake at the foot of *Mons Albanus* (now *Lago di Albano*); municipium, a later town, not far from the site of *Alba Longa*; **Albanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), name of the villa of *Pompeius*, and afterwards of *Nero* and *Domitian*; b, **Albenses** populi, the people of *Latium*, who kept the *feriae Latinae*. B. *Alba Fucentis* or *Albensium Alba*, a town of the *Marsi*, afterwards a Roman colony, in *Samnium*; hence **Albensis** -e, belonging to *Alba F.*

1. **Albāni**, sc. *Alba*.

2. **Albāni** -ōrum, m. the *Albanians*, inhabitants of *Albania*; hence, a, **Albānia** -ae, f. a country on the west of the *Caspian sea* (now *Daghestan*); b, **Albānus** -a -um, *Albanian*.

**albātus** -a -um (*albus*), clothed in white, Cic.

**albeo**, 2. (*albus*), to be white; membra in eum pallorem albertia ut, etc., Tac.; albente coelo, at daybreak, *Caes.*

**albesco**, 3. (*albeo*), to become white; albescens capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

**albicōrātus** -a -um, or **albicōris** -e, or **albicōrus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

**albicō**, 1. (*albus*), 1, to make white, Varr.; 2, to be white; prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

**albidus** -a -um (*albus*), whitish, Ov.

**Albinōvānus** -i, m. I. C. *Pedo Albinovanus*, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of *Ovid*. II. *Celsus Albinovanus*, a secretary in the reigns of *Tiberius*, to whom *Horace* addressed one of his *Epistles*.

**Albinus** -i, m. the name of a family of the *Gens Postumia*. *Aulus Postumius Albinus*, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.

**Alblon** -ōnis, f. (from *alb*, i.e. high), the "high" country, old name of *Britain*, from its cliffs, Plin.

**Albis** -is, m. the *Elbe*, Tac.

**albitūdo** -inis, f. (*albus*), whiteness, Plaut.

**Albius** -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; 1, *Albius Tibullus*, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; 2, *Stattius Albius Oppianicus*, of *Laternium*, whom *Cluentius* was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albiānus** -a -um, relating to *Albius*.

**albōr** -ōris, m. (albus), *the white of an egg*, Plin.

**albulus** -a -um (dim. of albus), *whitish*; columbus, Cat.; freta, *foaming*, Mart.; hence as proper name, **I. Albula** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), *old name of the Tiber*; fluvius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv. **II. Albula** -ae, m. and f., or **Albulae aquae**, or **Albulae** -arum, f. *medicinal springs near Tiber (Tivoli)*, now *Solfatara di Tivoli*, or *Aqua Zofa*.

**album** -i, n., v. albus.

**Albūnēa** -ae, f. *a prophetic nymph to whom was dedicated a fountain and grotto at Tibur*.

**Alburnus** -i, m. *a high mountain of Lucania, near Paestum (now Monte di Postiglione)*.

**albus** -a -um (root ALB, connected with δαφός), *white, dead white* (opp. candidus = *glittering white*). **I. Adj.**, **A. Lit.**, 1, *white*; equi, Liv.; nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, *slaves who came to Rome with feet chalked to show they were for sale*, Juv.; prov., alba avis, *a white bird, a rarity*, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, *to laugh so as to show the teeth*, i.e. *heartily*, Plant.; silius albae gallinae, *a lucky fellow*, Juv.; albis equis praecurrere, *to surpass greatly* (referring to the triumphing general whose car was driven by a white horse), Hor.; 2, *grey*; barba, Plaut. **B. Esp.**, 1, *pale*; albus ora pallor inficit, Hor.; 2, *bright*; admissio Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; 3, *making bright*; notus, Hor.; and fig., *fortunate*; stella, Hor. **II. Subst.**, **album** -i, n. **A. white colour**; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; esp., 1, *white paint or cement*; columnas albo polire, Liv.; 2, *a white spot in the eye*, Col.; 3, **album oculi**, *the white of the eye*, Cels.; 4, **album ovi**, *the white of an egg*, Cels. **B. a white tablet**, esp., 1, *the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year*, Cic.; 2, **album (praetoris)**, *the tablet on which the praetor published his edict*; 3, **album senatorium**, *the list of senators*, Tac.; **album iudicum**, *the jury-list*, Suet.

**Alcaeus** -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), *a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 610-602 B.C.*; hence **Alcaicus** -a -um, *metrum, a metre named after him*.

**Alcāmēnēs** -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), *a sculptor, scholar of Phidias*.

**Alcāthōē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθῶη), *a mountain in Megara named after Alcathous, poet for the whole district of Megaris*, Ov.

**Alcāthōus** -i, m. (Ἀλκαθῶος), *son of Pelops, rebuilders of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans*; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

**Alcō** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκῶ), *town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**alcedō** -ōnis, f. (= alcyon, ἀλκυών), *the kingfisher*, Plaut.; hence **alcedōnia** -ōrum, n. (sc. tempora). **I.** *the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm*. **II. Transf.**, *quietness, calm*, Plaut.

**alces** -is, f. *the elk*, Caes.

**Alcestis** -tēdis, f. and **Alcestō** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιστήρις or Ἀλκίστην), *wife of Admetus, king of Phœae, whose life she was said to have saved by dying for him, sent back to life by Proserpina, or, as in another legend, rescued from Hades by Hercules*.

**Alcōus** -i and -ōs, m. (Ἀλκείος), *son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules*; hence **Alcides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Alceus, Hercules*, Verg.

**Alcibiādes** -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** *an Athenian, son of Cleonias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates*. **II.** *a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaeans*.

**Alcīdāmas** -antis, m. (Ἀλκιδάμας), *a Greek rhetorician of Elea in Aeolis, pupil of Gorgias*.

**Alcīmēdē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμήδη), *daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason*.

**Alcīnōus** -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), *king of the Phœacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards, hence poma dare Alcīnoo, to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov.; Alcīnoi sylvae, *orchards*, Verg.; *juventus, luxurious young men*, Hor.

**Alcmaeō** and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeō** (Alcūmēo, Alcīmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίων). **I.** *son of Amphitaraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad*; hence adj., **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um. **II.** *a Greek philosopher and physician of Crotona, pupil of Pythagoras*.

**Alcmān** -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), *an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.)*.

**Alcmēna** -ae, f., and **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f., lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), *wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter*.

**Alco** and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** *a son of Atreus*, Cic. **II.** *a sculptor of Sicily*, Ov. **III.** *a shepherd*, Verg. **IV.** *a slave's name*, Hor. **V.** *a Saguntine*, Liv.

**alcýon**, **alcýōnia** = alcedo, alcedonia (q.v.).

**Alcýōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυώνη), *daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceys, drowned, and was changed with her husband into a kingfisher*.

**ālea** -ae, f. 1, *a game with dice, hazard*; ludere alea, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alea condemnatus (*dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publica et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia*), Cic.; 2, **Transf.**, *chance, risk, uncertainty*; rem in aleam dare, *to risk*, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitiique aleam ire, Liv.

**ālēātor** -ōris, m. (alea), *a dice, hazard-player*, Cic.

**ālēātōrius** -a -um (aleator), *relating to a dice; damna, losses at play*, Cic.

**āleo** (allec) -ēcis, n. *a sauce prepared from fish*, Hor., Plin.

**Allectō** (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλλεκτώ, or Ἀλλήκτω), *one of the three furiae*. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

**āles**, **āltis** (gen. pl. alituum, Verg.) (ala). **I. Adj.**, *winged*. **A. Lit.**, *winged*; Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B. Transf.**, *swift, quick*; auster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II. Subst.**, *a bird* (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, *the eagle*, Ov.; Phœbelus, *the raven*, Ov.; Daullias, *the nightingale*, Ov.; Junonia, *the peacock*, Ov.; imitatrix, rara, *the parrot*, Ov.; sacer, *the hawk*, Verg.; cristatus, *the cock*, Ov.; Palladis, *the owl*, Ov.; Caystrius, *the swan*, Ov.; ales Maeonii carminis, *a poet of Homeric strain*, Hor. In augury, *birds whose flight was examined* (while oscines = *birds whose note was observed*), Cic.; hence, poet., *a sign, an omen*; so bona or secunda alite, *with favourable omen*, Hor.

**ālesco**, 3. (alo), *to grow up*, Lucr.

**Alēsīa** -ae, f. *town of the Mandubi in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise*.

**Alēsua**, v. Halesua.

**Alētrium** (Alatrum) -ii, n. *an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri; hence Alētrinās -ātis, *relating to Alētrium*.*

**Alēvās** -ae, m. (Ἀλένας), a descendant of Hercules who ruled in Larissa.

**Alexander** -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Pherae, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; 2, Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; 3, Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 A.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or -ea -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies. **B. Alexandrēus** -a -um. **C. Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

**alga** -ae, f. 1, sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; vilior algā, Hor.; 2, the sea-coast, Juv.

**algens** -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin.

**algōo**, alsi, 2, to be cold, Juv.; transf., probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected.

**algesco**, alsi, 3, (inch. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. **algidus** -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. **Algidus** -i, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Comarī); hence, a, **Algidum** -i, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; b, **Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

**algor** -ōris, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

**algōsus** -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

**algus** -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

**aliā**, adv. (alius), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

**aliās** (sc. vices), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, elsewhere, Cic.; 2, non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

**alibi**, adv. (alius), 1, elsewhere, at another place, Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alius, one here, the other there, Liv.; alibi atque alibi, now here, now there, Plin.; 2, in other respects, Liv.

**alica** (hālīca) -ae f. 1, spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

**alīcārius** (hālīcārius) -a -um, belonging to spelt. Subst., a, **alīcārius** -ī, m. one who grinds spelt; b, **alīcāria** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sat before the spelt-mills, Plaut.

**alīcūbī**, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

**alīcūla** -ae, f. (ἀλλή), a light upper garment, Mart.

**alīcūndē**, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

**alīenātio** -ōnis, f. (alleno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilicia from one gens to another, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, mentis, mental alienation, loss of reason, Plin.; 2, a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling; tua a me alienatio, Cic.

**alīenīgēna** -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner; quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

**alīenīgēnus** -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

**alīēno**, 1. (alienus), to make something another's. **I.** Lit., **A.** to take away; usus fructus jam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Plaut. **B.** 1, legal term, to transfer property; vectigalia, Cic.; 2, to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.; 3, alicuius mentem, to cause a person to lose his reason; Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; oftener in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind; mente alienata, Caes.; velut alienatis sensibus, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remove from the mind, to banish; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. **B.** to estrange, put at variance; omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat., alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, to have a repugnance to, to shun, Cic.

**alīēnus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (alius), that which belongs or relates to another (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., domus, Cic.; aes, debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. Subst., **alīēnum** -i, n. another man's property, Cic. **B.** 1, not related (opp. propinquus); with dat., non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; with a and the abl., alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; 2, foreign; domi atque in patria mallem, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. Subst., **alīēnus** -i, m. a, a stranger, cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni; b, a foreigner, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, 1, not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to; in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; 2, estranged, unfriendly; with ab and the abl., ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat., homo mihi alienissimus, Cic. **B.** Of things, unfavourable; alieno loco proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmas et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

**alīgēr** -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

**alīmentārius** -a -um, relating to food; lex, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

**alīmentum** -i, n. (alo), 1, food (gen. used in the plural); alimenta corporis, Cic.; alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow, Tac.; used of fire, ignis, Liv.; transf., seditio, Tac.; 2, maintenance, hence (like Gr. τροφία), the return due by children to their parents for their bringing up, Cfr.

**alīmōnīum** -ī, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac.

**alīō**, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to another person; quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv.; 2, for another end; nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv.; 3, to another object; si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

**alīōquī** (alīōquīn), adv. (alius and quod or quī, alius and quōine or quīne). **I.** 1, otherwise, in other respects, introducing an exception; nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; 2, concessive, triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit, Liv. **II.**



yet, besides, moreover, else, in general; Caesar validus alioquin spernendis honoribus, Tac.

**Allosum** and **Allosumus**, adv. (contr. from *alioversum* (*alioversum*) and *alioversus* (*alioversus*)), 1, in another direction, elsewhere; mater ancillas jubet aliam allosum ire, in different directions, Plaut.; 2, in another manner, Ter.

**Alpēs** -pēdis (ala and pes), 1, having wings on the feet; deus, or absol., Mercury, Ov.; 2, swift of foot; equi, Verg. Subst., **alipēdes**, horses, Verg.

**Aliphēra** -ae, f. (Ἀλιφῆρα or Ἀλίφειρα), a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.

**Alipta** -ae, m., and **Aliptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλιπτήρ), the anointer in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, Cic.

**Aliquā** (aliquis), adv. I. by some road; evolare, Cic. II. in some way; nocere, Verg.

**Aliquamdiū**, adv. (aliqui and diu), for a moderately long time, Cic.

**Aliquammultus** or **aliquam** (sc. partem) **multus** -a -um (aliqui and multus), considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; vestrum aliquam multi, Cic.

**Aliquando**, adv. (aliquis). I. 1, at any time, at some time, once; sero, verum aliquando tamen, Cic.; si forte aliquando, if by chance ever, Cic.; 2, once; dicendum aliquando est, Cic.; 3, sometimes, occasionally; scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas, Cic. II. at times, on some occasion; aliquando . . . aliquando, at times . . . at times, Cic.

**Aliquantillus** -a -um (dim. of aliquantus), a very little, Plaut.

**Aliquantispēr**, adv. (aliquantus and per), a moderately long time, Plaut.

**Aliquanto**, **aliquantum**, v. aliquantus.

**Aliquantulus** -a -um (dim. of aliquantus), little, small. Adv., **aliquantulum**, a little, Cic.

**Aliquantus** -a -um (alius and quantus), moderate, not small; timor aliquantus, spes amplior, Sall. Subst., **aliquantum** -i, n. a good deal; numerorum, Cic.; temporis, Liv.; acc. aliquantum and abl. aliquanto, considerably, somewhat; qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis editum, had made considerable progress towards, Cic.; epulamur intra legem et quidem aliquando, not sparingly, Cic.; esp. with comparative, aliquanto majorem locum occuparis, Cic.; aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before, Cic.

**Aliquātōnus**, adv. (sc. parte; from aliquis and tenus), to a certain degree, in some measure, Sen.

**Aliqui**, **aliquae**, **aliquid** (alius and qui), some, any; 1, masc., dolor aliqui, Cic.; aliqui ex nostris, Caes.; 2, fem., aliquae res, Lucr.; 3, neut., simulacrum aliquid, Cic. (For other cases see aliqua.)

**Aliquis**, **aliqua**, **aliquid**, pron. indef. (aliquis), some one, something, any one, anything. I. Gen., 1, used by itself, a, subst., quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be any one at all, Cic.; b, adj., aliquis dens, Cic.; aliquā republicā, if only the state is in existence at all, Cic.; 2, strengthened by alius, aliquid aliud videbimus, Cic.; 3, by unus, aliquis unus plureave divitiores, Cic.; 4, partitive with ex, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.; 5, like the Gr. τις (Engl. some), to express an unascertained number, tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.; 6, aliquid with genit. of a subst. or adj., aliquid virtum, Cic.; falsi aliquid, Cic.; 7, with adj., aliquid divinum, Cic.; 8, with si or nisi, acc. aliquid, in any respect; si in me

aliquid offendistis, Cic. II. Esp., 1, some person or other; dixerit hic aliquis, Cat.; 2, somebody or something great or significant; si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, Cic.; hence, a, esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody, to be something, Cic.; est aliquid nuptiarum Jovi, Ov.; b, dicere aliquid, to say something weighty, Cic.; Vestro aliquid significes, say something agreeable, Cic.

**Aliquō**, adv. (aliquis), some or any whither; aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other, Cic.; aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis, Cic.

**Aliquōt**, numer. indef. indecl., some, several; aliquot epistolae, Cic.; aliquot diebus ante, Cic.

**Aliquōtīa**, adv. (aliquot), several times; aliquoties ex aliquo andisse, Cic.

**Alis**, **alid**, old form of alius, alind.

**Alitēr**, adv. (from alis = alius), 1, otherwise, in another way; non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.; alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.; in comparisons, aliter . . . atque, aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.; so aliter . . . quam, Cic.; aliter . . . atque ut, Cic.; non (or haud) aliter . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as, Ov.; non aliter . . . nisi, Cic.; quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case, Cic.; aliter evenire, to happen differently, Sall.; 2, otherwise, else; jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter jus esset, Cic.

**Aliūdī**, adv. (alius and ubi), elsewhere, Plin.

**Aliundē**, adv. (alius and unde), from some other direction; alii aliunde coibant, from different directions, Liv.; aliunde quam, from a different direction from, Cic.; aliunde . . . aliunde, Liv.

**Alius** -a -ud (genit. alius), another, other. I. Lit., A. Gen., 1, distributively, one, another; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.; alii . . . alii, some . . . others, Cic.; also, alii . . . reliqui, Cic.; alii . . . quidam, Liv.; alii . . . pars, Sall.; alii . . . alii quidam, Cic.; aliud alio melius, one is better than the other, Cic.; alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that, Liv.; alius ex alto, Cic.; super alium, Liv.; post alium, one after another, Sall.; alius atque alius, now this, now that, Cic.; 2, followed by ac, atque, et, after a negative by nisi, quam, praeter, or the abl.; lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps, Cic.; alius easem atque nunc sum, Cic.; nec quidquam aliud philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.; nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesisse, anything else but liberty, Cic.; tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.; 3, plur., alia, subst., si alia desint, Liv.; acc. plur., alia, in other respects; alia clarus, Tac.; 4, aliud, subst. with genit., aliud commodi, Cic. B. Esp., 1, of auguries, alio die, si unus augur alio die dixerit, if an augur pronounces the word "on another day," i. e. postpones the comitia on the ground of unfavourable omens, Cic.; 2, of another nature, different; alium facere, to change, transform, Plaut.; alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic.; in alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic. II. Transf., 1, the rest; Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.; 2, = alter, one of two; alius Ariovistus, a second Ariovistus, Tac.; duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.

**Aliusmōdi** (alius and modus), of another kind, Cic.

**allābor** -lapsus, 3, to glide to, come to, flow to; angues duo ex occulto allapai, Liv.; with

dat. and acc., antiquis allabatur oris, *we land* ea, Verg.; *faintly allabatur aures*, Verg.

**allābōro** (ad-lābōro), 1. *to labour at*, Hor.

**allācrīmo** (ad-lācrīmo), 1. *to weep at*, Verg.

**allāpens** -ūs, m. (allabor), *a gliding approach*, Hor.

**allātro** (ad-lātro), 1. *to bark at*; *fig., to rail at*; *magnitudinem Africanī*, Liv.

**allaudābilis** (ad-laudābilis)-e, *praiseworthy*, Lucr.

**allaudō**, 1. *to praise*, Plaut.

**allec**, v. alec.

**allecto** (allicio), 1. *to entice*, Cic.

**allectus** -a -um (partic. of 2. allego), plur., *members elected into any collegium*, Varr.; *under the empire, persons raised by the emperor to a higher rank*, Plin.

**allegātio** -ōnis, f. (1. allego), *a sending of a person on a mission*; *quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent*, Cic.

**allegātus**, abl. -ū, m. (1. allego), *instigation*, Plaut.

1. **allego** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.** *to send on private business, to commission* (lego of state business); *aliquem ad aliquem or alicui*, Cic.; *patrem allegando fatigare, by sending messages*, Cic.; *allegati, deputies*, Cic. **B.** *to instigate, to suborn*, Ter. **II.** Transf., *to allude or allege in excuse*; *munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi allegant*, Tac.

2. **allego** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. *to choose, to elect*; *de plebe omnes*, Liv.; *with in and the acc., aliquem in senatum*, Suet.

**allēvāmentum** -i, n. (allevo), *a means of alleviation*, Cic.

**allēvātio** -ōnis, f. **A.** Lit., *a lifting up*, Quint. **B.** Transf., *alleviation*; *doloris*, Cic.

**allēvo** (ad-lēvo), 1. **A.** Lit., *to lift up, to exert*; *circumstantium humeris*, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to lighten, to alleviate*; *sollicitudines*, Cic.; *pass., allevari, to be cheered*; *allavor, quum loquor tecum absens*, Cic.

**Allia** (Alia) -ae, f. *river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389*; *infantum Alliae nomen*, Verg. Adj., **Alliensis** -e.

**allicēfācio**, 3. *to entice*, Sen.

**allicio** -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and \*lacio), *to allure, entice, draw to oneself*; *ad se allicere et attrahere ferrum* (of the magnet), Cic.; *fig., oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam*, Cic.

**alido** -lisi -lisum, 3. (ad and laedo). **A.** Lit., *to strike against, dash against*; *alidi ad scopulos*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *alidi, to suffer damage*; *in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est*, Cic.

**Allifae** -ārum, f. *a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Alife in the Terra di Lavoro*; hence **Allifanus** -a -um, *relating to Al'ifae*. Subst., **Allifana** -ōrum, n. (sc. poculr), *earthenware drinking-vessels of some size*, Hor.

**aligo** (ad-ligo), 1. *to tie to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *aliquem ad palum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to make fast*; *unco dente velut manu ferrea injecta alligavit alterius proram*, Liv.; *nunc non alligat (naves) ancora morsu*, Verg.; 2, *to bind by a fastening, a, of a wound, vulnus*, Cic.; b, of letters, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to fetter, bind*; *videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam*, Cic.; *tristi palus inamabilis undis alligat, confines, imprisonns*, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, *to bind by friendship or obligations*; *non modo*

*beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligari*, Cic.; 2, in rhet., of the constraints of metre, *ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa lege versus*, Cic.; 3, *to bind by promise, oath, etc.*; *lex omnes mortales alligat*, Cic.; *sacris alligari, to pledge oneself to perform the sacra gentilicia*, Cic.; *alligare se scelere, to become an accomplice in a crime*, Cic.; *alligatus, implicated or involved in a crime*, Cic.

**allino** (ad-lino) -lēvi -litum, 3. *to smear on, or over, to bedaub*, Cic.

**allium** -i, n. *garlic*, Plin.

**Allōbrōges** -um, m. *the Allobroges, a Gallic people between the Rhone and the Isere*; *nom. sing., Allōbrox*, Hor.; *Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. speaking bad Latin) dixit*, Juv. Adj., **Allōbrōgius** -a -um, as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

**allōcūtio** -ōnis, f. (alloquor), *an address, a speaking to*, Plin.

**allōquium** -i, n. (alloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation*; *benigni voltus et alloquia*, Liv.; *alloquio firmare militem*, Tac.

**allōquor** -lōcūtus sum, 3. *to address, exhort, encourage*, Cic.; *aliquem benigne, leniter*, Liv.; *patriam maesta voce ita miseriter*, Cat.

**allūbesco**, 3. inch. (ad and lubet), *to begin to please*, Plaut.

**allūcō** -luxi, 2. *to shine at, or upon*; *Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, offers thee a favourable opportunity*, Plaut.

**allūdo** (ad-lūdo) -lūsi -lūsum, 3. 1, *to jest at, to sport with*; *Galba alludens varie et copiose*, Cic.; 2, of waves, *to play or dash upon*; *alludentibus undis*, Ov.; *quae fluctus salis alludebant*, Cat.

**allūo** (ad-lūo) -lūi, 3. *to wash*; *used of the sea, alluuntur a mari moenia*, Cic.; *fig., Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, exposed to barbarians*, Cic.

**allūviēs** -ēi, f. (alluo), *a pool caused by the overflow of a river*, Liv.

**allūvio** -ōnis, f. (alluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*, Cic.

**Almo** -ōnis, m. *a small brook on the south side of Rome, now Aquataccio*.

**almus** -a -um (alo), *nourishing*; *ager*, Verg.; *fuir, gracious, propitious, kind*; *Venus*, Hor.

**alnus** -i, f. *the alder*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Meton., *a ship of alderwood*, Verg.

**ālo**, ālōi, alitum and ālitum, 3. *to nourish, support*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of living things, 1, *to rear*; *altus educatusque inter arma*, Liv.; 2, *to keep*; *anseris in Capitolio*, Cic.; *magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu*, Caes.; *se alere or all, with abl., or ex and the abl., to support oneself*; *se suosque latrocinis, to live by brigandage*, Caes. **B.** Of things, 1, of land, etc., *to provide means of existence*; *cum agellus eum non satis aleret*, Cic.; *venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit*, Tac.; 2, of the earth, *to nourish*; *tellus humida majores herbas alit*, Verg.; 3, *to support*; a, plants, *gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, Ov.; b, of rivers, *amnis imbres quem super notas alere ripas, have swollen*, Hor.; *idem (Libanus mons) annum Jordanem alit funditque*, Tac.; c, of fire, *flammae*, Ov.; 4, of the means that support the body, *to give strength to*; *otia corpus alunt*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to increase, promote, advance*; *honos alit artes*, Cic.; *hos successus alit, encourages*, Verg.; *civitatem, promote the good of the state*, Caes.; *alere spem mollibus sententiis*, Cic.

**ālōō** -ēs, f. (ἀλῶν), *the aloe*; *transf., bitterness*; *plur aloeas quam mellis habet*, Juv.

**Alōeūs** -ēi, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Olaus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

**Alōidae** -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Aloeus.

**Alōpē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλώπη), a town in Opuntian Locris.

**Alpēs** -ium, f. (Keltic alp = height, high mountain), the Alps; hence **A. Alpinus** -a -um. **B. Alpicus** -a -um, Alpine.

**alpha**, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

**Alphēus** -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arcthusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alphēias** -adis, f. surname of the nymph Arcthusa. Adj., **Alpheus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

**Alsiūm** -ii, n. one of the oldest towns in Etruria (now the village Palo), near which Pompeius had an estate; hence adj., **Alsiensis** -a, belonging to Alsiūm, villa (of Pompeius), Cic. Subst., **Alsiense** -is, n. (sc. praedium), the estate of Pompeius, Cic.

**alsius** (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lucr., Cic.

**altānus** -i, m. a S.W. wind, Suet.

**altāria** -ium, n. (altus). **I.** the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted, Quint. **II.** a high altar; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, tuas altaria Phoebō, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

**altā**, adv. (altus). **I.** on high, highly. **A.** Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. **B.** Transf., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. **II.** deeply. **A.** Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quod verbum in Jugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall.; petere, to seek far and wide, Cic.; altius perspicere, to see farther, Cic.

**altēr** -tēra -tērūm (genit., altērius, in poetry also altērius; dat., alteri, one of two, the one, the other. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; so alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur., alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si eis videbitur, Cic.; 2, the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; 3, used appellat., another, a second; me sicut alterum parentem diligit, a second parent, Cic.; tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; 4, the other, i.e. the opposite; ripa, Caes.; pars, the opposite faction, Cic.; quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, Hor. **II.** Transf., another, in the sense of your neighbour, fellow creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

**altercātio** -ōnis, f. (altercor), 1, a dispute, wrangling, debate; magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., cross-examination in a court of justice, Cic.

**altercātor** -ōris, m. (altercor), a disputant, Quint.

**altercor**, 1, dep. (alter), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., altercari cum aliquo, Caes. **B.** Transf., poet., altercante libidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, to cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

**alterno**, 1. (alternus). **I.** Trans., to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

**Intrans.**, **A.** Lit. to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, changing sides, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

**alternus** -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; sermōnes, dialogue, Hor.; versibus, in alternate song, Verg.; alterni metus, mutual fear, Liv.; alterno pede terram quatunt, first with one foot then with another, Hor.; alterna loqui cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Hor. **II.**, **A.** Of metre, elegiac verse, where hexameter and pentameter alternate; pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. **B.** Legal t. t., rejicere alterna consilia or alternos iudices (of plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

**altērūter**, **altēr-utra** (altera utra), alter-utrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius, one of two, Cic.

**Althaea** -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

**alticinetus** -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

**altilis** -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence subst., altilis, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B.** Transf., rich, Plaut.

**altisōnus** -a -um (alte and sono). **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II.** Transf., high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

**altitōnans** -tis, thundering from on high, Lucr.

**altitūdo** -inis, f. (altus). **I.** height. **A.** Lit., montium, Cic. **B.** Transf., sublimity; orationis, Cic. **II.** depth. **A.** Lit., fluminis, Caes. **B.** Transf., altitudo animi, secrecy, reserve, Cic.

**altiuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of altius), a little too high, Suet.

**altivōlans** -antis (altus and volo), flying high, Lucr.

**altor** -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.

**altrinsēcūs**, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

**altrix** -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother; terra altrix nostra, Cic.

**altrovorsum**, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

**altus** -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A.** Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., altum -i, n. height; a, aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b, esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; 2, of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; 3, of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; 4, of speech, elevated; nimis altum et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; 5, of character or intellect, lofty; to natura excelsum quaedam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; 6, ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A.** Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., altum -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of quiet, etc., deep; somnus altus, Liv.; 2, deep-sealed; pavor, Tac.; 3, secret; si altior istis sub precibus venia nulla latet, Verg.; 4, depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

**ālūcīnātiō** -ōnis, f. (alucinor), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

**Alucinor**, *l. dep. (connected with Alūo), to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen suspiror, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.*

**Alumna** -ae, *f., v. alumna.*

**Alumnus** -a -um (alo), *a nursing, a foster-son. I. Masc., A. Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnus sanum videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, a cobbler, Tac.; legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.; of animals, parvi alumni, the young of the flock, Hor. B. Transf., pupil, disciple; Platonis, Cic.; fig., ego, ut ita dicam, pacis alumnus, Cic. II. A. Fem., foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Plant; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. B. Transf., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic. III. Neut., nomen alumnus, Ov.*

**Aluntium** (Haluntium) -ii, *n. (Αλούντιον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Adj., Aluntinus -a -um.*

**Aluta**, -ae, *f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.*

**Alvearium** -ii, *n. a beehive, Verg.*

**Alveatus** -a -um (alveus), *hollowed like a trough, Cato.*

**Alveolus** -i, *m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.*

**Alveus** -i, *m. (connected with alo), a hollow, an excavation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; the hold of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; 4, the bed of a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; 5, a beehive, Tib.; vitiosae illicis alveo, the hollow of a tree in which bees settled, Verg.; 6, a gaming-table, Plin.*

**Alvus** -i, *f. (alo). I. the belly. A. Lit., purgatio alvi, Cic. B. Transf., 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the stomach, Cic. II. the hold of a ship, Tac. III. a bee-hive, Plin.*

**Alvatus** -is or -ei, *m. (Αλβάτης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

**Alyzia** -ae, *f. (Αλυσία), a small town of Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules, now Porto Candello.*

**Amabilis** -e (amo), *amiable, lovable; amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.*

**Amabilitas** -atis (amabilis), *amiableness, Plaut.*

**Amabilitér**, *adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.*

**Amalthēa** -ae, *f. (Αμάλθεια), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amaltheae or Copiae was placed among the stars; hence Amalthēa -ae, *f.*, and **Amalthēum** or **Amalthium** -i, *n. a sanctuary of Amalthēa, in Epirus, near to the estate of Atticus.**

**Amandatio** -ōnis, *f. (amando), a sending away, Cic.*

**Amando**, *l. to send away, to send to a distance; aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic.; transf., natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.*

**Amans** -antis, *p. adj. (amo), 1, loving, fond, affectionate. I. Adj., A. Lit., pater amantissimus, Cic.; with gen., amantissimus reipublicae, Cic. B. Transf., of things, mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. II. Subst., c. a lover, Cic.*

**Amantér**, *adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.*

**Amantia** -ae, *f. (Αμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Nivitsa; hence Amantiani -ōrum; m. the inhabitants of Amantia.*

**Amantiensis** -is, *m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.*

**Amānus** -i, *m. (Ἀμανός), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now Alma Dagh); hence Amantienses -ium, m. the mountaineers of Mount Amanus.*

**Amāracinus** -a -um, *made of marjoram. Subst., amāracinum -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.*

**Amāracus** -i, *c.*, and **amāracum** -i, *n. (ἀμάρακος), marjoram, Verg.*

**Amārantus** -i, *m. (ἀμάραντος, un/ad-ing), the amaranth, Ov.*

**Amāre**, *adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.*

**Amāritudo** -inis, *f. (amarus). I. Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. II. Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, an excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.*

**Amāror** -ōris, *m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.*

**Amārus** -a -um, *bitter. A. Lit., 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg.; B. Transf., 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., amāra -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amariorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.*

**Amāryllis** -idis, *acc. -ida, f. (Αμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess.*

**Amārynthis** -idis, *f. surname of Diana, from Amarynthos, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.*

**Amāsēnus** -i, *m. a river in Latium, now Amaseno.*

**Amāsia**, *acc. -im, abl. -i, -e, or -idē, m. (Ἀμασία), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.*

**Amāsius** -ii, *m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.*

**Amāstris** -idis, *f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now Amasserah; hence Amāstriacus -a -um, belonging to Amāstris; orae, coasts of Pontus, Ov.*

**Amāta** -ae, *f. myth. wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.*

**Amāthūs** -untis, *f. (Αμαθούς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence Amāthūsia, Venus; Amāthūsia -um, Amathusian.*

**Amātio** -ōnis, *f. (amo), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.*

**Amātor** -ōris, *m. (amo), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.; amatores huic (Catonis) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, paramour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.*

**Amātorculus** -i, *m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.*

**Amātoricē**, *adv. (amatorius), amorously, Cic.*

**Amātorius** -a -um (amator), *loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoris, Cic.*

**Amātrix** -icis, *f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart, Plaut.*

**Amāzon** -ōnis, *f., gen. in plur., Amāzōnes -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth. nation of female warriors; hence, 1, Amāzōnis -idis, f. = Amazon, Verg.; 2, Amāzōnicus -a -um, Amazonian; 3, Amāzōnius -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.*

**amb, ambi, and ambe**, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in ambedo, etc.)

**ambactus** -i, m. a *vaquil*, Caes.

**ambādōdo**, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, Plaut.

**ambāges**, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.) going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit., variarum ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. **B.** obscurity, ambiguity; ambages caere, of the Sibyl, Verg.; inmemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; **C.** shifts, precavation; falsi positus ambagibus oris, Ov.

**Ambarri** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

**ambēdo** -ēdi -ēdum, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

**Ambiāni** -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

**Ambibarri** -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern *Ambières*).

**ambigo**, 3. (amb and ago). **I.** Lit., to go about or round. **II.** Transf., **A.** to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; jus quod ambigitur, Cic.; ambigitur, impers., followed by de and the abl., or with relative or infinitive clause, or with negative followed by quoniam and the subj., quum de vero ambigetur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

**ambigūo**, adv. (ambiguus), 1, ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; 2, indecisively; equites ambiguo certavere, Tac.

**ambigūitas** -itatis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, Cic.

**ambigūus** -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguum promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguum tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; Imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambigūum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** (of speech), ambiguous, obscure; oracula, Cic. Subst., **ambigūum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribunal, Tac.; res possessionis haud ambigua, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

**Ambiliati** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

**ambio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conjug. except imperf. ambibat, Liv.). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis, Tac. **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; reginam affatu, Verg.; to pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

**Ambiorix** -rigis, m. prince of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica.

**ambitio** -ōnis, f. (ambio). **A.** a canvassing for office in a lawful manner; opp. ambitus (q.v.); me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstraherat, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours; 1, after public office, desire for office; me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; 2, desire for fame, display, pomp; funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.; 3, factiousness; non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; 4, striving after something; conciliandas provincias ad novas tuas, Tac.

**ambitiōsō**, adv. (ambitiosus), 1, aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; 2, with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiosae scribere, Cic.

**ambitiōsus** -a -um (ambitio). **I.** twining around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, Hor.; 2, a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulens et ambitiosum satul, Liv.; b, vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studialis, Tac.; c, eager to win favour, seeking after popularity; dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; rogationes, meant to win popularity, Cic.; d, striving after anything; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; amor, Ov.

**ambitus** -us, m. (ambio), a going round. **I.** Gen., **A.** Abstr., circuit, revolution; siderum, Cic. **B.** Concr., 1, course, orbit; stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.; transf., circumlocution; multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.; 2, circle, edge; extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp., the space left round a house, Cic.; 3, extent, contra lato ambitu, Tac. **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours, Plin.; popularity-hunting, Tac. **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, Tac.

**Ambivareti** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

**Ambivariti** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

**Ambivius**, L. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

**ambō** -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (uterque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

**Ambrācia** -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, 1, adj., **Ambrāciensis** -is, *Ambracian*; 2, **Ambrācius** -a -um, *Ambracian*; 3, subst., **Ambrāciōtēs** -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

**Ambrōnes** -um, m. a Celtic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbri.

**ambrōsia** -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία), 1, ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic.; orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic.; 2, a miraculous unguent, giving divine beauty and making immortal, Verg.

**ambrōsius** -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial; dapes, Mart.; comae, anointed with ambrosia, Verg.

**Ambrysus** -i, f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

**ambūbājae** -arum, f. (Syrian abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

**ambūlorum** -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

**ambūlatio** -ōnis, f. (ambulo), 1, a walk, Cic.; 2, a place for walking, a promenade, Cic.

**ambūlatiuncūla** -ae, f. 1, a little walk, Cic.; 2, a little promenade, Cic.

**ambūlātor** -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a lounge, Cato; pedlar, Mart.

**ambūlātorius** -a -um (ambulo), movable, Plin.

**ambūlātrix** -icis, f. a gadding woman, Cato.

**ambūlo**, 1. (dim. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defensusum ambulando, Ter.; bene ambula, bon voyage, Plaut.; ergo ambula, be off with you, Plaut.; ambulare in jus, to go to law, Plaut.; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambulat

Caesar ut, etc., Cic.; to travel over, to traverse; with acc., quin (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. II. Transf. A. Of things, Nilus immenso longitudo spatio ambulans, Plin. B. to go for a walk, in hortis cum Gallia, Cic.

**amburo** -nasi -uatum, 3. I. A. to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; ille domi suae vivus crustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incemulo tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta ligna, Liv.; of lightning, to scorch; ambustus Phaethon, Hor. Subst., **ambustum** -i, n. a burn, Plin. B. Of cold, to nip, numb; ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. II. Transf., to injure; ambustus fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione collega et sua prope ambustus evasornt, Liv.

**ambustus** -a -um, partic. of amburo.

**Amellus** -i, m. the purple Italian starwort, Verg.

**Aménanus** -i, m. (Ἀμείνανος), a river of Sicily, now Indicecco; also used as an adjunct, Amenana flumina, Ov.

**amens** -entis, mad, insane, senseless; metu, Liv.; animi, in mind, Verg.; hominudactissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

**amentia** -ae, f. (amens), insanity, madness, folly; in istam amentiam incidere, Cic.

**amento**, 1. (amentum), to furnish with a strap; hastae, Cic.; and (in a figure) hastae amentatae, reuly-made arguments, Cic.

**amentum** -i, n. (for agimentum). I. a strap, thong, Curs. II. a shoe-tie, Plin.

**Améria** -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Amelia; hence adj., **Amérinus** -a -um, belonging to America.

**Amériola** -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

**amés** -itis, m. a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, Hor.

**Amestrátus** -i, f. (Ἀμείστρατος), a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Malaeus, now Messtretta; hence **Amestrátinus** -a -um, belonging to Amestratus.

**améthystinus** -a -um, 1. amethyst-coloured; vestes, Mart. Subst., **amethystina** -drum, n. (sc. vestimenta), dresses of that colour, Juv.; 2. ad with amethysts, Mart.

**améthystus** -i, f. (ἀμείθυτος), an amethyst, Plin.

**anfractus** = anfractus (q.v.).

**amica** -ae, f. (v. amicus).

**amicōs**, adv. (amicus), in a friendly manner; amice facia, Cic.; amice pauperiem pati, willfully, Hor.; with dat., vivere vitae hominum amice, as the friend of man, Cic.

**amiclo** -iculi and -iculi -ictum, 4. 1. to clothe, wrap round; amictus toga, hena, pallio, Cic.; 2. Transf., to cover, conceal; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur inestis, wrapped up in, Hor.

**amicitér** = amice (q.v.).

**amicitia** -ae, f. (amicus), friendship. I. Lit., A. friendship between persons; est nihil amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. B. in politics, friendship between states; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; C. Of inanimate things, sympathy, Plin. II. Meton., friends; parceret amicitias et dignitates, Cic.

**amicitias** -ēi f. = amicitia (q.v.).

**amiculus** -us, m. (amiclo). A. putting on of

a garment, Cic.; esp., the manner of wearing the toga; nihil est facilius quam amictum limitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. B. Meton., 1, a garment, Verg.; 2, covering; nebulae amictus, Verg.

**Amicūla** -ae, f. v. amictulus.

**Amicūlum** -i, n. (amicio), a mantle, cloak, Cic.

**Amicūlus** -i, m., and **Amicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of amicus), a little friend, Cic.

**Amicus** -a -um (amo). I. friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to. A. Absol., amicus amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amictores, Cic. B. With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velle ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; amica luto sus, Hor.; of things, silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, it pleases me; secundum te nihil est mihi amictus solitudinis, Cic. II. Subst., A. amicus -i, m., a, a friend; intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of states, socius atque amicus, Cic.; b, in plur., the retinue of a Roman governor, Suet.; the courtiers of the emperor, Suet. B. amica -ae, f. a friend or a mistress, Cic.

**Amīnaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amīnaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine, Verg.

**Amīsia** -ae. I. m. (ὁ Ἀμισίας), a river in North Germany, now the Ems. II. f. a place at the mouth of the Ems.

**Amīssio** -ōnis, f. (amitto), a loss; oppidorum, Cic.; esp. of a loss through death; liberorum, Cic.

**amīssus** -us, m. = amīssio (q.v.).

**Amīsus** (Ἀμισός) -i, f. (Ἀμίσος), and **Amīsum** -i, n. a town in Pontus, now Samsun.

**Amīta** -ae, f. a father's sister (opp. matertera, q.v.), an aunt, Cic.

**Amīternum** -i, n. a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust; hence adj., **Amīterninus** -a -um, and **Amīternus** -a -um, Amīternian.

**amitto** -misi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go. I. A. Lit., Plaut. B. Transf., to give up; omnes has provincias, Cic. II. to let go, to let slip. A. Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic.; occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. B. to lose; vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credit, Phaedr.; esp. to lose by death; filium consularum, Cic.

**Amīnianus Marcellinus** -i, m. historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (91-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost.

**Ammon** (Hammon) -ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων), a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwah, worshipped in Rome under the name of Jupiter Ammon, Cic. Adj., **Ammoniacus** -a -um.

**amnicōla** -ae, c. (amnis and colo), dwelling by the river-side; salix, Ov.

**amnicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of amnis), a little river, Liv.

**amnis** -is, m. (orig. apnis, from same root as Lat. aqua, Skr. ap). A. a stream of water, a river; non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic. B. Poet., the stream; secundo amni, down stream, Verg.; the ocean, Verg.; a torrent; ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg.; water, Verg.

**amo**, 1. to love from inclination or passion (diligere, to love from esteem); me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; 1, a, aliquem mirifice, Cic.; b, amare se, to love oneself selfishly, Cic.; c, aliquem de, or in aliqua re or quod, to feel obliged or bound to a person; te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic.; amabo te, or

**amabo**, *please, be so good*; **amabo te**, *advoca*, Cic.; **d**, *to love something*; **amavi amorem tuum** *prout ipse amabat litteras*, Cic.; **amat janua** *lumen, clings to*, Hor.; with *inf.*, **hic ames dici pater atque princeps**, Hor.; **e**, *to be wont, accustomed*; **quae ira fieri amat**, Sall.; **2**, *to love passionately, sensually*; **ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare**, *to lust*, Sall.

**amoenē**, *adv. (amoenus), pleasantly*, Plant.

**amoenitas** -ātis, *f. (amoenus)*. **I** Gen., *pleasantness*. **II** Esp., **a**, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; **urbium**, Liv.; **plur.**, *amoenitates orarum ac litorum*, Cic.; **absol.**, *pleasant situation*, Cic.; **b**, of other things, vitae, Tac.; **as a term of endearment, inea amoenitas**, Plant.

**amoenus** -a -um. **I** Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II** Esp., **a**, of place; **locus**, Cic. **Subst.**, **amœna** -orum, *n. pleasant places*, Tac.; **b**, of other things, vita, Tac.; **cultus, luxurious, splendid**, Liv.; **c**, of persons, Venua, Plant.

**amōlior**, *4. dep. to remove*. **I** Lit., *objecta onera*, Liv.; **se**, *to take oneself off*, Plant. **II** *to get rid of*. **A**. Of persons, Octavianam uxorem, Tac. **B**. Of something unpleasant, *to remove*; **deducus**, Tac. **C**. In speech, *to pass over*; **amolior et amoveo nomen meum**, Liv.

**amōmum** -i, *n. (ἀμωμον), a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared*, Verg.

**amōr** (amos) -ōris, *m. (amo), love from inclination (caritas, love from esteem)*. **I** **A** Lit., *nonster in te amor*, Cic.; **amplecti or prosequi aliquem amore**, Cic.; **habere aliquem in amore**, Cic.; **habere amorem erga aliquem**, Cic.; **in amore esse alicui, to be loved by some one**, Cic.; **In a bad sense, passion**; **amore perditā est**, Plant.; **plur.**, **amores hominum in te**, Cic.; **mihi est in amoribus, he is loved by me**, Cic.; **in a bad sense, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur**, Cic.; **personif., the god Cupid**, Verg. **B**. Meton., *the object of love, darling*; **amor et deliciae generis humani** (Titus), Suet.; **esp. in plur., amores et deliciae tuae**, Cic. **II** *love for something, desire*; **consulatus**, Cic.; **cognitionis**, Cic.; **scribendi**, Hor.

**amōtio** -ōnis, *f. (amoveo), a removing*; **doloris**, Cic.

**amōveo** -mōvi -mōtum, *2. to move away, remove*. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **1**, of things, **neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento**, Cic.; **2**, of persons, **aliquem ex istis locis**, Cic.; **aliquem ab altaribus**, Liv.; **amoto patre, in the absence of the father**, Tac.; **se amovere, to depart**, Ter. **B** Esp., **1**, *euphem, to steal*; **boves per dolum amotas**, Hor.; **2**, *to banish*; **in insulam**, Tac. **II** *Transf.*, **A** Gen., **to remove something unpleasant**; **ab se culpam**, Liv. **B** *Partic.*, **1**, of things, **sensum doloris mel a sententia dicenda amovebo**, Cic.; **2**, of persons, **to remove from a post**; **Saturnium quacstorem a sua frumentaria procuratore**, Cic.

**Amphīarāus** -i, *m. (Ἀμφιάραος), a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermnestra, wife of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, participator against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polycymenus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal*; hence, **a**, **Amphīarāeus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiararus*; **b**, **Amphīarēiādēs** -ae, *m. son of Amphiararus = Alcmaeon*, Ov.

**amphibōlia** -ae, *f. (ἀμφιβολία), ambiguity, double meaning*, Cic.

**Amphictyōnes** -um, *m. (Ἀμφικτύονες), the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Therinopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

**Amphīlōchi** -ōrum, *m. a people in Acarnania*; hence **Amphīlōchia** -ae, *f. their country*; and **Argos Amphīlōchium**, or **Amphilocheum** -i, *n. its chief town, now Philokia*.

**Amphion** -ōnis, *m. (Ἀμφίων), king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; hence **arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes**, Ov. **Adj.**, **Amphionius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*.

**Amphipōlia**, *acc. -um, f. (Ἀμφίπολις), Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

**amphisbaena** -ae, *f. (ἀμφισβαινα), a kind of African snake*, Plin.

**Amphissa** -ae, *f. (Ἀμφίσσα), a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona*; hence **Amphissius** -a -um.

**amphithēātrālis** -e (*amphitheatrum*), *belonging to the amphitheatre*; **spectaculum**, Plin.

**amphithēātricus** -a -um = *amphitheatralis* (q.v.).

**amphithēātrum** -i, *n. (ἀμφιθέατρον), an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*, Tac.

**Amphitritē** -ēs, *f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*; hence, *the sea*, Ov.

**Amphitryōn** and **Amphitryō** -ōnis, *m. (Ἀμφιτρυών), king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmaena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter*; hence **Amphitryōniādēs** -ae, *m. the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*, Verg.

**amphōra** -ae, *f. (ἀμφορεύς)*. **A**. *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine*, Hor.; hence, *meton., wine*, Hor.; **used also for honey**, Cic., oil, Cato. **B** **1**, *a measure for liquids*, **2 urnae or 8 congil or 48 sextarii, about 5½ gallons**; **2**, *measure of the tonnage of a ship, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds*; **naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphoruum**, Cic.

**amphōrālis** -e (*amphora*), *containing an amphora*, Plin.

**Amphrysōs** -i, *m. (Ἀμφρυσός), a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus*; **pastor ab Amphryso, Apollo**, Verg. **Adj.**, **Amphrysus** -a -um; **Amphrysis vates, the Sibyll** (beloved by Apollo), Verg.

**amplē**, *adv. (amplus)*. **I** *richly, amply*; **amplissime dare agrum, most liberally**, Cic. **II** *magnificently, splendidly*, **exornare triclinium**, Cic.; **of oratory, elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight**, Cic. **Esp. in compar.**, **amplius**, **I** *more*; **amplius aequo lamentari**, Lucr. **II** **A**. Of space or time, *more, farther*; **non luctabor tecum amplius**, Cic.; **a**, **amplius pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case**; **quinn consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent**, Cic.; **b**, **a formula in contracts, sales, etc.**, **amplius non peti, that no further claim is made**, Cic.; **c**, **esp. of definite measures of time, with nom., acc., abl., genit., generally without quam**; **amplius centum cives Romani**, Cic.; **non amplius pedum DC.**, Caes.; **triennio amplius**, Cic.; **absol.**, **xvi. non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more**, Liv. **B**. *farther, more, in addition*; **quid est quod jam amplius expectes**, Cic.; hence the formulae, **a**, **non dico amplius, I say nothing further**, Cic.; **b**, **hoc or eo amplius**; **besides, moreover**; **esp. t. t. in the senate, Servillio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I give my adhesion to Servilius' proposal, but make an addition to it**, Cic.

**amplector** -plexus sum -plecti, *3. dep. (amb and plecto)*. **I** Lit. *to surround, encircle*. **A**. *with the arms or hands, to embrace*; **1**, *aram*,

**Tac.**: dextram, Verg.; 2, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B.** to surround; tellurem alia (of night), to cover, Verg.; hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire, ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to welcome, receive; libenter talem amicum, Cic. **B.** 1, to love, esteem; aliquem amore, Cic.; 2, to prize; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic.; 3, to embrace in thought, to consider; si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic.; 4, to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise; quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; 5, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communitur, Liv.

**amplexor**, 1. dep. (intens. of amplexor); 1, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appian totum me amplexatur, Cic.; 2, to honour, esteem; aequalitatem juris, Cic.

**amplexus** -us, m. (amplector). **A.** a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B.** Transf., terrarum amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

**ampliatio** -ōnis, f. (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

**amplificatio** -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I.** Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; **b.** in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

**amplificator** -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

**amplifico** 1. (amplus and facio), to enlarge. **A.** Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to increase; voluptatem, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

**amplio**, 1. (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I.** Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a.** to glorify; nomen, Mart.; **b.** legal t. t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under ample II. A.); causam, Cic.

**amplior**, adv. = ample (q. v.).

**amplitudo** -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. **A.** Lit., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; 2, greatness; nominis, Cic.; 3, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; 4, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

**amplus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; 2, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; amplores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferro possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare velit, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; 2, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tusci ratum, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv.; 3, excellent, highly esteemed; amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; especially of public offices, amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic.

**Ampsancti** (sc. lacus), or **Ampsanctus** -i, m. a lake in the country of the Hirpini, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

**ampulla** -ae, f. (dim. of amphora; amph(ora), amporea, ampuria, ampulla). **A.** a flask, bottle, Cic. **B.** Transf., bombast; proicit ampullas, Hor.

**ampullaceus** -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped, Plin.

**ampullarius** -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker, Plaut.

**ampullor**, 1. dep. (ampulla, B.), to speak bombastically, Hor.

**amputatio** -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning, Cic.

**amputo**, 1. to cut off. **A.** Lit., 1, of plants or trees, to lop or prune; ramos inutiles, Hor.; fig., non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic.; 2, to cut off a part of the body; caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate; in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic. **B.** 1, to shorten, diminish; multitudinem sententiarum, Cic.; 2, amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

**Ampyous** -i, m. (Ἀμυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Peleus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampycides** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampyous, i. e. Mopsus.

**Ampyx** -pyles, m. (Ἀμυξ). **I.** a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, killed by the centaur Otolus at the wedding of Pirithous.

**amuletum** -i, n. (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

**Amulius** -ii, m. king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

**Amurca** -ae, f. (ἀμύρρα), the oil-press, Plin.

**amussis** (acc. -im), f. a carpenter's rule; ad amussim, exactly, Varr.

**Amyclae** -arum, f. (Ἀμύκλαι). **I.** a town in Laconia, south-east of Sparta; myth., home of the Dioscuri and of Helena. **II.** an old town in Latium (said to have been founded from Amyclae I.). Adj. **Amyclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae, Amyclaeum; pluma, of the swan, in allusion to the story of Jupiter and Leda, Mart.; fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian; canis, Verg.

**Amygdalum** -i, n. (ἀμύγαλον), an almond, Ov.

**Amymone** -ēs, f. (Ἀμυμώνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Nephele, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos.

**Amyntas** -ae, m. (Ἀμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II., father of Philip of Macedon, and grandfather of Alexander the Great; hence **Amyntides** -ae, m. Philip.

**Amyntor** -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopea, father of Phoenix; hence **Amyntorides** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

**amystis** -idis, f. (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

**Amythaeon** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθαίων) father of Melampus, Bias, and Leolia; hence, **Amythaeonius** -a -um, son of Amythaeon.

**an**, conj. or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt. **I.** **A.** Of sentences implying doubt; 1, after utrum, utrumne and ne, honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; 2, without a verb of doubt, or rather; non plus duobus an tribus mensibus, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first clause is to be understood, dubito an, haud scio an, or nescio an, I don't know whether it is not, perhaps, possibly; haud scio an satis sit, eum qui lacesserit, injuriae suae poenitere, Cic.; with a negative, I don't know whether it is; dubitet an turpe non sit, whether it is base, Cic. **C.** Like num, whether



(post. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastinae summae tempora di superi, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions.

**A.** Where both sentences are expressed; **1.** in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first part of the question is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then *!*; an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

**anabathrum** -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised vat, Lucr.

**Anacharis** -idis, m. (Ἀνάχαρις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

**Anacreōn** -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559–478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacreonticus** -a -um, Anacreontic.

**anadema** -atis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head, Lucr.

**Anagnia** -ae, f. (Ἀναγνία), a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici, now Anagni. Adj., **Anagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnia.

**anagnostēs** -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader, Cic.

**analecta** -so, m. (ἀναλέκτα), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

**analogia** -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

**ananoaeum** -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plant.

**anapaestus** -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (∪ ∪ -), Cic. Subst., a, **anapaestus** -i, m. a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; b, **anapaestum** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

**Anaphōrā** -ae f. (ἀναφορά), **1.** the rising of the heavenly bodies, Plin.; **2.** in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. ii. 20).

**Anāphē** -ēs, f. (Ἀναφή), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades, now Naxos, or Anafi.

**Anāpus** -i, m. (Ἀναπός), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

**Anartes** -ium, m. (Ἀναρτες), a people in Dacia.

**1. Anās** -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain, now Wadi-ana or Guadiana.

**2. Anas**, anātis, f. a duck, Cic.

**anāticula** -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck, Cic.

**anātōcismus** -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

**Anaxāgōras** -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

**Anaxarchus** -i, m. (Ἀναξαρχός), a philosopher of Abdera.

**Anaximander** -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

**Anaximēnes** -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

**anceps** -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janus, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** two-edged; securis, Ov. **B.** **1.** coming on both sides, behind and before; quini anceps hostis a fronte et a tergo urgeret, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2.** of two natures; bestiae quasi

incipites, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dices, digne sapientia, Cic. **C.** **1.** ambiguous; oraculum, Liv.; **2.** uncertain, undecided; belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; **3.** unsettled; Lucanus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor.; **4.** dangerous, hic locus tam anceps, Cic.

**Anchīālos** (dis) -i, f. (Ἀγχιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Eurinus, now Aktali.

**Anchīsēs** -ae, m. (Ἀγχίσης), son of Cypus and father of Aeneas; hence **1.** adj., **Anchiseus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; **2.** **Anchisiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchisa.; i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

**ancile** -ia, n. (connected with \*ancus, curved), **1.** a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend, Liv.; **2.** any oval shield, Verg. (heterocl. genit. plur. ancillorum, Hor.).

**ancilla** -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

**ancillārīolus** -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

**ancillāris** -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificium, Cic.

**ancillor**, **1.** dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

**ancillula** -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv.; fig., idcirco istam juris scientiam tanquam ancillulam pedisequaque adjunxisti, Cic.

**ancisus** -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

**Ancoōn** -ōnis, f. (Ἄγκων, elbow), and **Ancoōna** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Anconitanus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancona.

**ancōra** -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

**ancōrāle** -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

**ancōrārius** -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

**Ancus** (see Marcius).

**Ancyra** -ae, f. (Ἄγκυρα). **I.** the chief town of the Tectosages, capital of Galatia, now Angora; hence, **Ancyranus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra; Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra, relating the chief events of his life. **II.** a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Mysia and Lydia.

**andābitis** -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes, Cic.

**Andania** -ae, f. (Ἀνδανία), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene, now Andorossa.

**Andecavi** -drum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

**1. Andes**, v. Andecavi.

**2. Andēs** -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

**Andraemōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphiscus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremōn) king of Calydon, father of Theas.

**Andriscus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and caused the Third Macedonian War, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

**Andrōgēos**, ἢ -gēus -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), son of Minos and Pasiphae, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.

**andrōgynus** -i, m. (ἀνδρόγυνος), a hermaphrodite, Liv., Cic.

**Andrōmāche** -ēs and -cha -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη) wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus; appell., a young and beautiful wife, Mart.

**Andrōmēdē** -ēs, f., and -da -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus (acc. -au, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

**Andrōnicus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρονικός), L. or T., Livius, the earliest of the Roman tragic poets, a native of Magna Graecia, the slave of M. Livius Salinator (about 240 B.C.).

**Andrōs** and **Andrus** -i, f. (Ἀνδρος), the most northerly of the Cyclades, now Andro; hence adj., **Andrius** -a -um, Andrian; subst., **Andria** -ae, f. the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.

**anellus** -i, m. (dim. of anulus), a little ring Hor.

**anēthum** -i, n. (ἀνῆθον), dill, anise, Verg.

**anfractus** -ūs, m. (an and frango). **A.** a turning, bending; solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, non tortuosus windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, legni intricacies; Jadiciorum, Cic.; b, prolixity, Cic.

**angellus** -i, m. (dim. of angulus) a little corner, Lucr.

**angina** -ac, f. (ἀγγίχη), the quinsy, Plaut.

**angiportum** -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

**Angitia** (**Ancitia**, **Angutia**) -ae, f. a goddess of the dwellers round the lake Fucinus (now Lago di Celano), of the Marsi and Marrubii; nemus Angitiae, a grove on the west bank of lake Fucinus (now Selva d'Albi).

**Angli** -ōrum, m. a branch of the Suevi, living in uolera Altmark.

**ango**, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulus, angustus, ἀγγυω). **I.** to press together, to strangle; a, guttur, Verg.; b, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnia generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in aria tecta acatu ac vigiliis angebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alicuius animum and aliquid, Cic.; angebant ingentis spiritus virum Siciliae Sarliniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled; alicuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin., Cic.

**angor** -ōris, m. (ango). **I.** 1, a pressing together of the gullet, throttling, Plin.; 2, physical distress; sestū et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress, anguish, trouble; consūci angoribus, Cic.

**Angriuarii** -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

**anguloōmus** -a -um (anguis and coma), having snake hair, Ov.

**anguliculus** -i, m. (dim. of anguis), a little snake, Ov.

**angulifer** -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

**anguligēna** -ae, c. (anguis and geno = gigno), snake-horn, Ov.

**anguilla** -ae, f. an eel, Plaut.

**angulimānus** -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

**angulinus** -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snakey, Ov.

**angulinus** -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

**angupes** -pēdis (anguis and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

**anguis** -is, c. (ango). **I.** a snake, Cic.; prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger, Verg. **II.** 1, the constellation Draco, Verg.; 2, the constellation Ophiuchus, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—angui).

**Angūtēnus** -entis, m. (anguis and tēno), translation of Gr. ὀφιοῦχος) the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

**Angutia**, v. Angitia.

**angulātus** -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

**angulōcus** -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

**angulus** -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ango, angustus, ἀγγυω). **A.** a corner, angle, Caes. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a cohort; extremus angulus agri Brutii, Liv.; 3, a bastion, Liv.; 4, a retired spot; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; fig., ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

**angustō**, adv. with compar. and superl. (angustus), narrowly, in a confined manner. **I.** Lit., **A.** of space, sedere, Cic. **B.** Of number or quantity, sparingly; uti re frumentaria, Caes. **II.** **A.** in a narrow, circumscribed manner; angustius apud Graecos valere, Cic. **B.** briefly; dicere, Cic.

**angustia** -ae, f., gen. pl. **angustiae** -arum, f. (angustus), narrowness. **A.** Lit., fretorum, Cic.; spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.; absol., defiles, narrow passes, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, obscure or narrow reasoning; tantas in angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.; 2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis, Cic.; 3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic.; absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci, Cic.; 5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness, Cic.

**angustiolāvius** ii, m. (angustus and clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

**angustus** -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ango, ἀγγυω, angulus), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus); pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habenae, tightly drawn, Tib.; spiritus angustior, short breath, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. a narrow space; in angusto tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, in angustum deducere perturbationes, to drizzle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic.; 2, of time, short; nox, Ov.; 3, of circumstances, straitened, poor, scarce; res frumentaria, Caes.; angustas civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic.; 4, of other things, precarious, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception, sensus, Cic.; 6, of speech, a, concise; disputationes, Cic.; b, petty, narrow, subtle; concertationes, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. difficulty; res est in angusto, Caes.

**Ānhēlatiō** -ōnis = anhelitus (q. v.)

**Ānhēlātor** -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

**Ānhēlitus** -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitum ducere, Plaut.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; *asthma*, Plin. **B.** Transf., **1.** *breath*, Ov.; **2.** *exhalation, vapour*; terrae, Cic.

**Ānhēlo**, 1. (an and helo). **I.** Intransit., *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Of lifeless objects, *to roar*; fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; scelus, Cic.

**Ānhēlus** -a -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** Meton., *causing to pant*; feltris, Ov.

**Ānīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

**Ānīcōn** -ōnis, v. Anis.

**Ānīcōnis**, **Ānīcōnus**, v. Anio.

**Ānīgrōs** -i, m. ('Ανίγρος), *a river in Triphylia (Elis)*.

**Ānīllis** -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly, superstitio, Cic.; fabellae, *old wives' tales*, Cic.

**Ānīllitas** -itūs, f. (anllis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

**Ānīllītōr**, adv. (anllis), *like an old woman*; id dicitis superstitiose atque anilliter, Cic.

**Ānīma** -ae, f. (connected with *āno, āno*). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae linteae Thraciae, the north winds, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. **B.** **1.** *the air as an element*, Cic.; **2.** *the breath*; animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the vital principle, the soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual)*; **1.** Lit., a, neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia, Cic.; *the spirits of the dead*, Suet.; *the vital principle in plants*, Plin.; **b.** *life*; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the seat of life, purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; **2.** Meton., *a living being*; ova parire, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egyptiaca animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animus), *the rational soul*; anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic.

**Ānīmābilis**, -e (animo), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

**Ānīmāversio** -ōnis, f. (animadverto). **I.** *perception, observation*; excitare animadversionem et diligentiam ut ne, &c., Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *punishment*; censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

**Ānīmāversor** -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

**Ānīmāverto** (Ānīmāvorto), -verti (-vorti), -versura (-vorsum), 3. (for animum ad-vertō). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverti in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadvertant ne callida assentatione caplantur, Cic.; t. t., of the licitor, *to clear the road for the consul*; consul animadvertere proximum licitorem iussit, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to perceive*; equid animadvertis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., animadvertit

Caesar unco Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., animadvertant quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quon and the subj., animadversum saepe est, quon cor animantis alienius evulsum palpitarat, Cic. **B.** **1.** *to take notice of, i. e. to take measures against, to punish*; generally followed by in; in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvertenda, Cic.; euphem. *to punish with death*, Tac.; **2.** *to blame*; ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, Cic.

**Ānīmāl** -ālis, n. (for animale, from anima), **1.** *a living being, animal*; quon inter inanimatum atque animal hos maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic.; **2.** *an animal, as opposed to a man*, Cic.; so contemptuously of an animal (like English brute, beast), inestimum illud animal, Cic.

**Ānīmālis** -e (anima), **1.** *consisting of air, airy*; natura, Cic.; **2.** *belonging to life, living*; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

**Ānīmāns** -antis, (p. adj. from animo), *living*. **I.** Adj.; mundus, Cic. **II.** Subst., masc., fem., and neut., *a living being, animal*; masc., alius animans, Cic.; fem., ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut., animantia omnia, Cic.

**Ānīmātiō** -ōnis, f. (animo). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. Meton. (= animal), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

**1.** **Ānīmātus** -a -um (p. adj. from animo), **1.** *alive, animated*; antepomantur animata inanimis, Cic.; **2.** *disposed in mind, inclined*; a, morally or politically, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b.** *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

**2.** **Ānīmātus** -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*, Plin.

**Ānīmo**, 1. (anima and animus), **1.** *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2.** *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

**Ānīmōsē**, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

**Ānīmōsus** -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** Transf., of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Eurī, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

**Ānīmūla** -ae, f. (dim. of animus), **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, *have refreshed me a little*, Cic.

**Ānīmūlus** -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animule, my life, Plaut.

**Ānīmūs** -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and ἀνεμος). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man, opposed to corpus, the body, and to anima, the principle of physical life*; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1.** animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animis pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2.** *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., transf., *nature*; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg.; **3.** *inclination towards some*

**an;** bono (or alieno) animo esse in aliquem, Caes.; mi anime, "my dear," Plaut.; 4, *courage, confidence, spirit*; fac animo magno fortique us, Cic.; neutris animus est ad pugnandum, Liv.; so in plur., animi cadunt, *courage sinks*, Cic.; *transf.*, fire or vivacity in a speech, quavis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori deficit, Cic.; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, Verg.; so (esp. in plural) *pride, arrogance, uxor, iustitia* adhuc regis animis et muliebri spiritu, Liv.; jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, Cic.; pone animos, Verg.; 5, *wish, desire*; militum animis expletis, Liv.; animi voluptatisque causa, Caes. **B.** the soul as the seat of the will; ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimus ut, &c., with the resolve to, &c., Cic.; habeo in animo, with infin., I am resolved, Cic.; so in animum habeo, Liv.; est mihi in animo, Cic.; aet animus, with infin., Cic.; inclinat animus, with ut and the subj., Liv.; ex animo, *willingly*, Cic. **C.** the soul as the seat of the thoughts; 1, omnium mentes animosque perturbare, Caes.; 2, *concoctions*; deficientibus animis, Liv.; *thought*, memoria bene meritis animus, Cic.

**Anio** -onis (or -enis from original Sabine form Anien), m., poet., **Anienus** -i, m. the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber. Adj., 1, **Aniensis** -e, 2, **Anienus** -a -um, belonging to the Anio.

**Anius** -ii, m. priest of Apollo, and king of the islands of Delos, friend of Anchises and Aeneas.

**Anna** -ae, f., a, sister of Dido; b, Anna Perenna, a Roman goddess

**annalis** -e (annus) **I.** Adj., **A.** lasting a year, Varr. **B.** relating to a year; lex, the law which determined the minimum age for the great offices of state, Cic. **II.** Subst., **annalis** -is, m. (sc. liber) and plur. **annales** -ium, m. (libri) yearly records, *annals*, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence *annales pontificum* or *tabulae maximae*), in later times composed by the so-called annalists (as Q. Fabius Pictor), Cic.

**annato**, 1. (ad-nato), 1, to swim to, Plin.; 2, to run by the side of, Sen.

**annavigo**, 1. (ad-navigo), to voyage to, Plin.

**annecto** (ad-necto) -nexui -nexum, 3. to bind to, connect with. **I.** Lit., stomachus ad linguam annectitur, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, 1, physically, animos corporibus, Lucr.; 2, to connect, in a speech, rebus praesentibus futuras adjungere sique annectere, Cic.

**annexus** -us, m. (annecto), a binding to, a connection, Tac.

**Annibal**, v. Hannibal.

**Annicerii** -orum, m. (*Ἀννικίπες*), a sect of Cynaeic philosophers.

**anniculus** -a -um (annus), one year old; neptis, Nep.

**annitor** (ad-nitor) -nisus or -nixus, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., to lean upon; ad aliquod tamquam admilicium, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, to strive after; de triumpho, Cic.; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.; toll by ut or ne, with the subj., Liv.; also by the infin., Liv.

**Annius** -a -um, gens, an old plebeian family at Rome, of which T. Annius Milo was a member, v. Milo. Adj. **Annianus** -a -um, belonging to an Annius or Annia.

**anniversarius** -a -um (annus and verito), recurring every year; sacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

**1 anno** (ad-no), 1. **I.** to swim to, or near; with acc., naves, Caes.; with dat., vestris ora, Verg.; navibus, Liv.; generally with ad and

the acc., ad eam urbem, Cic. **II.** to swim with, or alongside of; pedites annantes equis, Tac.

2 **Anno**, v. Hanno.

**annona** -ae, f. (annus). **I.** yearly produce, crop; 1, Gen., Col.; 2, means of subsistence, esp. grain; annonae caritas, *dearness*, Cic.; vilitas, *cheapness*, Cic. **II.** Meton., price of provisions; annona salaria, price of salt, Liv.; esp. of corn; annonae varietas, fluctuation in the price of corn, Cic.; esp. high price of corn; solatium annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, to complain of the high price of corn, Liv.; fig., villis amicorum annona, friends are to be had cheap, Hor.

**annonus** -a -um (annus), full of years, long-lived; cornix, Hor.

**annotatio** (ad-notatio) -onis, f. (annoto), remark, annotation, Plin.

**annotator** -oris, m. (annoto), one who remarks, an observer, Plin.

**annotinus** -a -um (annus), a year old, belonging to last year; naves, Caes.

**annoto** (ad-noto), 1. to note down. **I.** Lit., annotatum est, with acc. and infin., Tac.; librum, to make remarks on a book, Plin. **II.** *Transf.* to remark, take notice of, Plin.

**annūmero** (ad-numero), 1. **I.** to count out, pay; tibi denarios, Cic. **II.** to reckon with; with dat., aliquem his duobus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem patronorum in grege, Cic.

**annuntio** (ad-nuntio), 1. to announce, tell, relate, Plin.

**annūo** (ad-nuo) -di, 3. **I.** to nod to; simul atque sibi annuisset, Cic. **II.** **A.** to assent by a nod or sign; id toto capite, Cic.; with dat., of person, petenti, Verg.; of the thing, quibus (praemiis) etiam rex ipse annuerat, Liv.; annus coeptis, be favourable to our undertaking, Verg.; with fut. infin., quum annuisset se venturum, Liv. **B.** sicut aliquid, to promise; caeli arcem, Verg. **C.** to point out by a sign; quos iste annuerat, Cic.

**annus** -i, m. (root AN connected with anulus); revolution of time, hence year. **I.** Lit., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno superiore, Cic.; omnibus annis, *annually*, Caes.; tempus anni, time of the year, season, Cic.; adv. phrases, 1, anno, a whole year, Liv.; in each year, yearly, Liv.; so, in anno, in each year, Cic.; annum, a full year, Cic.; in annum, for a year, Liv.; ad annum, next year, Cic.; intra annum, within the space of a year, Liv.; 2, of the years of a person's life; annos LXX natus, seventy years old, Cic.; Hannibal annorum ferme novem, when nine years old, Caes.; habere annos viginti, Cic.; annum agere quartum et octogesimum, Cic.; hence, like aetas, old age, confectus annis, Sall.; 3, the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy; is enim erat annus, quo per legis ei consulere fieri liceret, Caes.; annus meus, tuns, suus, Cic.; so, the year of office; prorogare annum, Cic.; 4, a year with relation to the weather, healthiness, &c.; locuples frugibus, Hor.; gravissimus et pestilentissimus, Cic.; 5, annus magna, a cycle of years, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* (poet.), 1, time of year; pomifer, autumn; hibernus, winter, Hor.; 2, the growth of a year, Cic.

**annūto** (ad-nuto), 1. (intens. of annuo), to nod to, make a sign to, Plaut.

**annūtrio** (ad-nutrio), to nourish at or near to, Plin.

**annūus** -a -um (annus). **I.** lasting for a year; magistratus, Caes. **II.** returning every year, annual; labor agriculturalum, Cic.; hence, subst., **annūum** -i, n. or **annūa** -orum, n. a yearly salary, pension, annuity, Plin.

**anquire** -quisivi -quisitum (an and quaero), 3. to search carefully, to inquire after. **I.** Lit., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquire et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transf., to investigate; mens semper aliquid anquit aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit., legal t. t. to set an inquiry on foot; de perduellione, Liv.; capite et capitis, on a charge involving capital punishment, Liv.

**ansa** -ae, f. a handle, haft. **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidae, the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed, Tib. **II.** Transf., occasion, opportunity; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

**Ansantoti**, v. Ampsancti.

**ansatus** -a -um (ansa), provided with a handle; homo, a man with handles, i. e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. **anser** -eris, m. a goose, Cic.

2. **Anser** -eris, m. a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius.

**anserinus** -a -um (anser), relating or belonging to a goose, Plin.

**Antaeus** -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaeus fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him.

**Antandros** (us) -i, f. (Ἀντανδρός), a town of Mysia, now Antandro; hence adj., **Antandrius** -a -am, of Antandros.

**antē** (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo, connected with ἀντα, ἀντι, ἀνταρ), prep. & adv. before. **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, ante aut post pugnare, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, before; multis ante saeculis, Cic.; ante quam, before that; ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet, Cic.; anno ante quam mortuus est, Cic.; b, very rarely used as adj., neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), of former sufferings, Verg. **II.** Prep., before. **A.** Of place, 1, Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, before a judge, Cic.; 2, Transf., of preference, quem ante me diligo, whom I love more than myself, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, before my time, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, before the founding of the city, Cic.; esp. a, ante annum, a year ago, Plin.; b, ante rem, before the fight, Liv.; ante tempus, before the right time, Liv.; c, ante diem, (a) before the day, Ov., (β) before the day fixed by fate, Ov.; d, ante id tempus, up to the present time, Caes.; e, ante certam diem, within a fixed time; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; f, so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (A. D. IV. Id. Mart.), the fourth day before the Ides of March, i. e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

**antēā** (ante and abl. eā), adv., before, formerly, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

**antēambulo** -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), a running footman to clear the way, Mart.

**antēcanem** (translation of σπονδίω), a star, the little dog, Cic.

**antēceptio** -ōpi -ceptam, 3. **I.** Lit., to seize beforehand; pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. **II.** Transf., a, to anticipate, to prepare beforehand; quae bello usui forent, Sall.; to excite, or provoke beforehand; ea omnia (samen aut sitim, etc.) luxu, Sall.; to use beforehand; noctem, not to wait for, Sall.; b, philosoph. t. t., anteceptam animo rei quendam informationem, preconceived idea, Cic.

**antēcedens** -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), preceding. **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcedens**, the antecedent cause; oftener in plur. antecedentia, Cic.

**antēcedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui aetate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp. to hasten before, to overtake. **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnatī oppidi famamque, Caes. **B.** Transf., to excel; with dat., quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

**antēcello** -ēre, no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel; 1, of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; 2, of things, duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

**antēcessio** -ōnis, f. (antecedo), 1, a preceding or going before; quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; 2, the antecedent cause; homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quae antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

**antēcessus** -us, m. (antecedo), a going before; in antecessum, in adrauce, Sen.

**antēcursor** -ōris, m. (antecurro), one who runs before; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

**antēdo** -ivi (and gen.) -ire (old form, antideo), to go before. **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to go before in time; alicui aetate, Cic.; aliquem aetate, Cic.; si antecessit delicta, had happened before, Tac. **B.** 1, to excel; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., to distinguish oneself; operibus, by actions, Cic.; 2, to anticipate; damnationem veneno Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

**antēfero** -tūll -lātum, -ferre. **I.** to carry before; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to prefer; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello, Cic. **B.** to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

**antēfixus** -a -um, sustained in front; trunci arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subsī., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses; antefixa fictilia decorum Romanorum, Liv.

**antēgrēdiōr** -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), to go before. **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf. causae antegressae, antecedent causes, Cic.

**antēhābēo**, 2 to prefer, Tac.

**antēhāc** (old form, antidiac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), before this time, formerly, Cic.

**antēlātus** -a -um, v. antefero.

**antēlūcānus** -a -um (ante and lux), happening before daybreak; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

**antēmeridiānus** -a -um, before noon, Cic.

**antēmitto**, more properly separated, ante and mitto q. v.

**Antemnae** -arum, f. Sabina, born at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber; hence, **Antemnae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Antemna.

**antenna** (antenna) -ae, f. (an = aere and tendere), a sail-yard; antennas ad naves destinare, Caes.

**Antēnōr** -ōris, m. (Ἀντήνωρ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1, Antēnōrēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2, Antēnōrīdes** -ae, m. (Ἀντηνωρίδης), a descendant of Antenor.

**antēpagamentum** -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

**antēpēs** -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

**antēpilāni** -ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilans or triarii, i. e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

**antēpōno** -pōnū -pōnitum, s. **I.** to place before; alicui prandium, Plant. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

**antēpōtens** -antis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plant.

**Antērōs** -ōtis, m. (Ἀντήρων), **1,** the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2,** a kind of earthy, Plin.

**antes** -ium, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

**antēsignānus** -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antēsignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, Strabon, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

**antesto** (antisto) -stidi, i. to stand before; transf., to surpass; with dat. of person and abl. of thing, multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., to be prominent, Cic.

**antestor**, i. dep. (contr. from antestator), legal t. t., to call to witness, Hor. The formula was "licet antestari?" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent: used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

**antēvēnio** -vēni -ventum, s. **I.** Lit., **A.** to come before, to get the start of; per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B.** to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

**antēverto**, **antēvorto** -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), s. and dep. **antēvortor** -vorti. **I.** Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum anteverens tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conarer, Fannius anteverit, Cic. **B.** to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis anteverendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficeretur, Caes.

**Anthēdōn** -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Messapius, now Luctet.

**Anthēmūsia** -ae, f. and **Anthēmūsias** -adis, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

**anthiās** -ae, m. (ἄνθια), a sea-fish, Ov.

**anthōlōgica**, genit. -ōn, n. (ἀνθολογικά), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

**Antianus**, **Antias**, v. Antium.

**Anticato** -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

**anticipatio** -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

**anticipo**, 1. (ante and capio), **1,** to take or receive before, anticipate; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suet.; **2,** to come before, Lucr.

**Anticlea** and **-clia** -ae, f. (Ἀντικλεία),

daughter of Antolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

**anticus** -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), para, Cic.

**Anticyra** -ae, f. (Ἀντικυρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spit, Hor.

**antidea**, **antideo**, **antidhac**, v. antea, anteco, antehac.

**antidōtum** -i, n. (ἀντιδωρον), an antidote, Suet.

**Antigēnēs** -ia, m. (Ἀντιγένης) **I.** a general of Alexander the Great, Nep. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

**Antigēnidas** -ae, m. and **-idēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγενίδης), name of two celebrated flute-players, one of whom, a Theban, flourished about 440 B.C., the other, a son of Dionysius, about 338 B.C.

**Antigōnē** -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). **I.** daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polyneices and Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II.** daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

**Antigōnēa** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a,** a town on the Calydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -a, belonging to Antigonia; **b,** a town in Macedonia.

**Antigōnus** -i, m. (Ἀντιγονος), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 335 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

**Antilibanus** -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Dschebel Eschariki.

**Antilochus** -i, m. (Ἀντιλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

**Antimachus** -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

**Antinōus** -i, m. (Ἀντινός), a beautiful youth, beloved by the emperor Hadrian, who gave him divine honours on his early death.

**Antiochia** -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), name of several towns. **I.** Antiochia Epidaphnes (ἡ ἐπιδαφνης, Plin.), capital of Syria, on the river Orontes, now Antakia. **II.** town of Caria, on the Maeander; hence, adj., **Antiochensis** -e and **Antiochinus** -a -um, belonging to Antioch.

**Antiochus** -i, m. (Ἀντιόχος). **I.** name of thirteen Syrian kings, the most important of whom were—**a,** Antiochus III., Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; **b,** Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popillius, from seizing Egypt; **c,** Antiochus X., whose son, Antiochus XIII., came to Rome with his brother to uphold their claims on Egypt. **II.** name of several kings of Commagene. **III.** Antiochus of Ascalon, the last philosopher of the Academic school of philosophers, teacher of Varro and Cicero; hence **1,** **Antiochius** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus. Subst., **a,** **Antiochii** -orum, m. the disciples of Antiochus; **b,** ista Antiochia, the dogmas of Antiochus; **2,** **Antiochinus** -a -um, a, belonging to Antiochus III.; **b,** belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.

**Antiope** -ae, f. and **Antiope** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη), **1,** daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; **2,** mother of the Pierides.

**Antipater** -tri, m. (Ἀντιπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexan-

der's death. **II.** names of several Greek philosophers; a, Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; b, Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caelius Antipater, v. Caelius.

**Antipatria** -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

**Antiphates** -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Laestrygones. **II.** a son of Sarpedon, killed by Turnus.

**Antiphon** -ontis (Ἀντιφών), 1, a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; 2, a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; 3, a freedman and actor.

**Antipolis** -is, f. (Ἀντιπόλις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

**antiquarius** -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquarius** -ii, m. and **antiquaria** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

**antique**, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

**antiquitas** -atis, f. (antiquus). **I.** antiquity, ancient times, Cic. **II.** Meton, 1, the history of ancient times, Cic.; hence plur. the ancients, Cic.; 2, the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity, Cic.; 3, great age; generis, Cic.

**antiquitas**, adv. (antiquus), 1, formerly, in ancient times, Caes.; 2, from antiquity, Liv.

**antiquo**, 1. (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill; legem, rogationem, Cic.

**antiquus** -a -um (for anticus, from ante). **I.** that which excels all other things in worth; in compar. and superl., more or most weighty, important, preferable; id antiquius consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infinitive), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. **II.** that which is before in point of time. **A.** Relative, old, ancient previous, once existing; a, antiquas munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; subst., nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.; b, esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

**Antissa** -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaei** -orum, m. the Antissaeans.

**antistes** -stilis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacerorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

**Antisthenes** -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

**antistita** -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess, Cic., Ov.

**antisto**, v. antesto.

**antitheton** -i, n. (ἀντίθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

**Antium** -ii, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, 1, **Antianus** -a -um; 2, **Antias** -atis, belonging to Antium.

**antlia** -ae, f. (ἀντλιοῦ), a pump, Mart.

**Antonlaster** -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, Cic.

**Antoninus** -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are, 1, Antoninus Pius, ruled from 138-161 A.D.; 2, M. Aurelius

Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; 3, M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

**Antonius** -a -um, gens, the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: (1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 88; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. (2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1) despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. (3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (2), born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. (5) Iulus Antonius, son of (4), by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, sllj., **Antonianus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

**antrum** -i, n. (ἀντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; excae arboris antrum, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antrum, Juv.

**Anubis** -bidis, m. (Ἄνουβις, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

**anularius** -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

**anulatus** -a -um (anulus), bestringed, ornamented with rings; aurea, Plaut.

**anulus**, **annulus** -i, m. (1. anus), a ring, Esp. **I.** a finger or signal ring; in ejusmodi centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; villasina utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestria, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic. **II.** Of objects similar in form, 1, a curtain ring, Plin.; 2, the link of a fetter, Plin.; 3, a ringlet of hair, Mart.

1. **anus** -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

2. **anus** -us, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cunaeae, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

**anxie**, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

**anxiētas** -atis, f. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character, while angor is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

**anxifer** -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

**anxitudo** -inis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

**anxius** -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquid, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animo, Sall.; with abl. of cause, ira et metu, Sall.; with genit., turti, Ov.; with de and the abl., de successore, Suet.; with pro, pro mundi regno, Ov.; followed by ne, Sall.; an . . . an, Tac., -ne (enclitic) . . . an, Sall.; quonam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

**Anxur** -ūris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Anxur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Vejovis; Anxurus Juppiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxurnas** -atis, belonging to Anxur.

**Āon** -ōnis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence 1, **Āones** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἄωνες), Boeotian; 2, **Āonia** -ae, f. (Ἄωνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; **3**, **Aōnidēs** -um, f. the Muses; **4**, **Aōnius** -a -um ('Aōnios) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; tons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

**Aornos** -i, m. and f. (Aopros, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

**Aōus** -i, m. ('Aōos), a river in Illyria, now Vinea or Vorussa.

**āpāgē**, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plant.

**Apāmea** and **-ia** -ae, f. (Απάμεια), **1**, a town of Syria on the Orontes, now Afamiah or Famit; **2**, a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; **3**, a town of Bithynia. Adj., **Apāmensis** -e and **Apāmenus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

**Apellēs** -is, m. (Απελλής), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Apellēus** -a -um.

**Apenninōōla** -ae, c. (Apenninus and colō), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

**Apenninōgēna** -ae, c. (Apenninus and gēna), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

**Apenninus** -i, m. (connected with Keltic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

**āper**, aprī, m. a wild boar, Cic.; prov., uno in saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

**Aperantī** -ōrum, m. (Απεραντοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Aperantīa** -ae, f. their country.

**āperio** -pēri -pertum, 4. (ad-pario, from root PAR, whence pario). **I**. to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. **A**. Lit., caput, to uncover, Cic. **B**. Transf., occulta, to make known, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., ut aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; stadique aperimur in ipso, Ov.; monet ipse sperio quis sim, Liv. **II**. to open what was shut, to uncover. **A**. Lit., fores, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv.; fig., fontes eloquentiae, Cic. **B**. Transf., to open up a country, render it accessible; Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; locum asylum, to throw open as an asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Arles, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

**āpērtō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (āpērtus, a, openly; mentiri, Cic.; b, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

**āpērtō**, i. (intena. of aperio), to lay bare Plaut.

**āpērtus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio). open, uncovered. **I**. **A**. Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., nave, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. **B**. Transf. clear, unconcealed, manifest; a, actio, Cic.; apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, ut is clear, followed by acc. and infm., esse aliquod nomen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, a, to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; b, to be practicable; fessos hieme hostes aggredi, Tac.; c, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; d, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

**II**. unclosed, open, free, un hindered, accessible.

**A**. Lit., a, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpērtum** -i, n. an open space; in aperto castra locare, Liv.; b, milit. t.t., open; proelium, Liv. **B**. Transf. open, accessible; beate vivendi via, Cic.

**āpēx** -icis, m. the top or summit. **I**. Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II**. Esp., **A**. the top of the conical cap of the Roman flames, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialem alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.; also the tiara of eastern kings and satraps, regum apices, Hor.; so fig., crown; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. **B**. a helmet, Verg. **C**. Grammat., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

**āphaerōma** -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grits, Plin.

**Āphāreus**, -ēi, m. (Αφαρεύς). **I**. a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence **Aphareus** -a -um, belonging to Aphareus. **II**. a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

**āphractus** -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

**Āphrōdisia** -ōrum, n. (ἀφροδίσια), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

**Āphrōdisias** -ās, f. (Αφροδισιάς), name of several towns; **1**, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdisienses** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; **2**, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

**āpiācus** -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

**āpiānus** -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

**āpiārius** -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

**āpicātus** -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

**Āpicolus** -li, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

**Āpidānus** -i, m. (Απιδαμός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

**āpinac** -arum, f. trifles, Mart.

**Āpiōlae** -arum, f. a town in Lattium.

**Āpiōn** -ōnis, m. surnams of Ptolemaeus, king of Cyrene.

**1**. **āpis** -is, f. (ἄπις), a bee, Cic., Verg.

**2**. **Āpis** -is, acc. -im, m. ('Απις), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

**āpiscor**, aptus, 3. dep. **I**. to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; **2**, to attain to (the object of one's desire), cuius (in his bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in Tac., with genit., dominationis.

**āpium** -ii, n. parsley, Hor.

**āpiustrō** -is, n. (ἀπλουτρον), generally plur. apuistrā -arum, n. and apuistrā -ōrum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

**āpōclētī** -ōrum, m. (ἀπόκλητοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

**āpōdūtērīum** -i, n. (ἀποδυστήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

**Āpollo** -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. aedem), to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardinia, now Cape Zibib, Liv.; hence, **A**. Adj., **Āpollināris** -e, sacred



to Apollo; ludī, games held in honour of Apollo on the 6th of July, Cic. Subst., **Āpollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Āpollinēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

**Āpollōdōrus** -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 a.c.

**Āpollōniā** -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), 1, citadel near Naupactus, Liv.; 2, town in Illyria, now Polonia or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Āpollōniēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

**Āpollōnis** -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Āpollōnidēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

**Āpollōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabandensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 a.c.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 a.c.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the *Argonautica*; 4, Apollonius Tyaneus, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

**āpōlōgus** -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

**āpōphōrēta** -ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

**āpōprōēgmēna** -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmēna), Cic.

**āpōthēca** -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

**appārātē**, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

**appārātiō** -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munus, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparo). **I** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A** Gen. tenuiculus, Cic.; omnis apparatus opugnandarum urbium, Liv.; plur. apparatus regii, Cic. **B** Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp; 1, Lit. pomp; regius, Cic.; 2, Transf., of a speech, display, parade; dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

2. **appārātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, sumptuous, splendid; domus apparator, Cic.

**appārēo** (ad-pārēo) -ūi -itum, 2. to become visible, to appear. **I** Gen. **A** Lit. equis necum demersus rursum apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his subselliis me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparet and apparet, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c.; with dat. of person, consulis, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

**appārīo**, 3. to get, obtain, Lucr.

**appārītīo** -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.). **A** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B** Meton. plur. = apparitoros, servants, Cic.

**appārītōr** -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a private servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

**appāro** (ad-pāro), 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide; convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic.; foll. by infin., Caes.

**appellātiō** -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I** with words, speaking to. **A** Gen. hanc nactus appellatiōnis causam, Caes. **B** Legal t.t., appeal; tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic.; **II** Of sounds. **A** Pronunciation, litterarum, Cic. **B** Naming; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title; inanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellatiōnes, Cic.

**appellātor** -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

**appellīto** 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accused, to be named, Tac.

1. **appello** 1. (intens. of 2. appello). **I** to address, accost, with words. **A** Gen. 1, singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatum, Caes.; 2, to ask a person to do something, to make a proposal to a person; a, aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de proditiōne, Liv.; b, legal t.t., to appeal to; praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.; de aestimatiōne et solutiōnibus, Caes.; c, to apply to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteris, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos idcirco non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significatiōneque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsum, 3. to drive to, bring to. **I** Gen. **A** Lit. turros ad opera Caesaris, Caes. **B** Transf., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something; mentem ad philosophiam, Cic. **II** Esp., Nautical t.t., to bring to land; navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat., hinc me digressus vestris Deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship; navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship, alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

**appendicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

**appendix** -icels, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

**appendo** (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

**appētens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appeto), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

**appētētēr**, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

**appētēntia** -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing, laudis, Cic.

**appētītīo** -ōnis, f. (appeto), 1, grasping at, Cic.; 2, longing for, desire; with genit., principatus, Cic.

**appētītus** -ūs, m. (appeto), a passionate longing, passion, appetite; voluptatis, Cic.

**appēto** (ad-peto), -ivi and -i: -itum, 3. to reach to. **I** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A** Lit., solem manibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, to have their hands

used, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to desire, seek*; regnum, Cic.; with infin., ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *to make for or go to a place, to go to, arrive at*; Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, *pressing on the land*, Cic. **B.** *to attack*; aliquem lapidibus, Cic.; transf., ignominii omnibus appetitus, Cic. **C.** *to draw near, of time*; dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cic.

1. **Appia (Apia) -ae, f.** a town in Phrygia; hence **Appianus -a -um, of Appia, Appian.**

2. **Appia, fem.** of Appius.

**appingo** (ad-plingo) -plixi -pictum, 3. *to point to, or upon.* **I.** Lit. delphinum silvis, Hor. **II.** Transf., *to write in addition*; aliquid novi, Cic.

**Appius -ii, m., Appia -ae, f.** a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, v. Claudius; hence, 1. **Appius -a -um, Appian**; via, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed A.D.C. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Censor; aqua, a conduit constructed by the same, Liv.; Appii Forum, v. forum; 2. **Appias -atis, f. a, the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, Ov.**; b, Appiades deae, statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct, Ov.; 3. **Appianus -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian**; libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

**Appietas -atis, f.** the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appian.

**applando** (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plusum, 3. **I.** Trans., *to strike upon, to clap*; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. **II.** Intrans. *to applaud*, Plaut.

**applicatio -onis, f.** (applico). **I.** inclination; animi, Cic. **II.** jus applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.

**applicatus -a -um, p. adj.** (from applico), applied to, lying near, Varr.

**applico** (ad-plico), -avi -atum and -di -stum, 1. **I.** *to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to. **A.** Lit., a, se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula ferre, to kiss, Ov.; ensein capulo tenuis, to drive in, Verg.; milit. t.t., corpora corporibus, to close up the ranks, Liv.; b, in passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near; Leucis collis applicata, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to connect*; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2, *se ad and se alicui, to attach oneself to*; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alicujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic. **II.** *to turn or direct towards. **A.** Lit. nautical t.t., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land; naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., to land; quocumque litore applicasse naves hostium audissent, Liv. **B.** Transf., to devote oneself to; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (part. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicitum and partic. applicitus not used by Cic.).**

**applo, 1.** to lament, deplore, Hor.

**appono** (ad-pono), -posui -positum, 3. **I.** to place near, to put to. **A.** Gen. gladium, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to serve, put on the table; patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; b, in writing, to place near; notam ad versum, or epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** a, to appoint; custodem me Tullio, Cic.; b, to procure, suborn; calumniatores, Cic. **B.** to put to, add to; 1, Gen., annos alicui, Hor.; vitium modum, Cic.; lucro, reck on as a gain, Hor.; 2, to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insulata, Tac.

**apporrectus -a -um** (ad and porrigo), extended near, Ov.

**apporto** (ad-porto), 1. to carry, bring to; lapidem, signa, Cic.

**apposco** (ad-posco), 3. to ask in addition, Hor.

**appositè, adv.** (appositus), appropriately, appositely; dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

**appositus -a -um, p. adj.** with compar. and superl. (from appono), placed near. **I.** Lit., situated, or lying near; castellum flumini app., Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., audacia identitiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.; **B.** Esp., sit, appropriate, apposite; menses appositum ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

**appotus** (ad-potus) -a -um, very drunk, Plaut.

**apprecor** (ad-præcor), 1., dep. to worship, pray to; rite deos, Hor.

**apprehendo** (ad-præhendo) -præhendi -præhensum, 3. and poet. **apprendo** (ad-prendo) -prendi -pressum, 3. to seize, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., clavicularis adminicula tanquam manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take possession of; Hispanias, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, to bring forward, allege; ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

**apprimè** (apprimus), adv., by far, above all, exceedingly, Plaut., Nep.

**apprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), to press to; dextram alicujus, Tac.

**approbatio -onis, f.** (approbo), **I.** approbation, approval, assent, Cic. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t.t., proof; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

**approbator -oris, m.** (approbo), one who approves or assents; protectionis meae, Cic.

**approbè, adv.** (ad and probus), very well; illum novisse, Plaut.

**approbo** (ad-probo), 1. **I.** to approve of, assent to; consilium alicujus, Cic.; esp. of a deity, to bless, approve of; quod actum est dii approbent, Cic.; 2, to prove, to establish; propositionem app. et firmare, Cic.

**appromitto** (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name, Cic.

**appropèro** (ad-propèro) -avi, -atum, -are. **I.** Trans., to hasten; coemptum opus, Liv.; **II.** Intrans., to hasten; appropriate, Cic.; appr. ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

**appropinquatio -onis, f.** (appropinquo), approach; mortis, Cic.

**appropinquo** (ad-pròpinquo), 1. to approach, draw near. **I.** Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. Januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, of time, hiemus appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic.; b, of persons, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is near to seeing, Cic.

**appugno** (ad-pugno), 1. to storm, assault; castra, Tac.

**Appulèjus, or Apulèjus -i, m.** a Roman name; 1, L. Appulejus Saturninus, tribune of the people, 100 B.C.; 2, a Roman writer, born about 130 A.D., at Madura, in Africa. Adj., 1, **Appulèjus -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus**; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2, **Appulèjanus -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus.**

**Appulia, Apulia -ae, f.** a country in the south of Italy. Adj., a, **Appulicus -a -um, mare, the Adriatic Sea, Hor.**; b, **Appulus -a -um, Apulian.**

**appulsus -us, m.** (2. appello). **I.** a driving towards. **A.** an approach; quod pars earum (regionum) appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. **B.** in-

*fluence produced by approach; caloris, Cic. II. landing on, landing; liturum, Liv.*

**ap̄ricatio** -ōnis, f. (ap̄ricor), a *basking in the sun, Cic.*

**ap̄ricitas** -itatis, f. (ap̄ricus), *sunniness, sunshinē, warmth, Plin.*

**ap̄ricor**, 1., dep. (ap̄ricus), *to sun oneself, Cic.*

**ap̄ricus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for ap̄ericus, from ap̄erio). **I.** Lit., *Of places, open to the sun, sunny; locus, Cic.; in ap̄ricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. II. Transf., loving the sun; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.*

**Aprilis** -e (ap̄erio), *Aprilis mensis or subst., the month of April, Cic.*

**ap̄rinus** -a -um (ap̄er), *relating or belonging to a wild boar, Plin.*

**ap̄rignus** -a -um (ap̄er), *belonging to a wild boar, Plaut.*

**Ap̄sus** -i, m. (Ἀψος), *a river of Illyria, now Berratzina.*

**ap̄tatus** -a -um (partic. of ap̄to), *fitted, appropriate, Cic.*

**ap̄tē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (ap̄tus), *fitly, appropriately; facere, dicere, Cic.*

**ap̄to**, 1. (intens. of \*apo), *to fit to, adapt to, adjust. I. Gen., corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. II. to prepare, get ready. A. Lit., arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. B. Transf., to make fit or appropriate; hoc verbum est ad id ap̄tatum quod, etc., Cic.*

**ap̄tus** -a -um, 1. (partic. of obsolete verb, \*apo). **I.** Partic. 1, *Lit., fastened to; gladius e lacunari seta equina ap̄tus, Cic.; 2, Transf., depending upon; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus ap̄ta fortuna, Cic. B. connected, joined, allied; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et ap̄ta, Cic.; b, prepared, equipped, fitted out; omnia sibi esse ad bellum ap̄ta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus ap̄tum, adorned with, Verg.; 2, Transf., Thucydidēs verbis ap̄tus et pressus, Cic. II. Adj., with compar. and superl., suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc., milites minus ap̄ti ad hujus generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse ap̄tum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus ap̄ti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi ap̄tiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol., verbis quam maxime ap̄tis, Cic.*

**ap̄ūd** (ap̄ut), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, ap̄tus, ap̄ud thus meaning being fastened to, near to), *at, near, by, with, chiefly used of persons. I. Of nearness to persons, 1, ap̄ud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; plus ap̄ud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, ap̄ud me, at my house, Cic.; ap̄ud se esse (fig.), to be in possession of one's faculties, Plaut.; b, ap̄ud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic.; 2, before, in the presence of; ap̄ud judices, Cic.; 3, with; consequi gratiam ap̄ud bonos viros, Cic.; hence, with = in the time of; ap̄ud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, of an author, in the works of; ap̄ud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, to; ap̄ud aliquem queri, Cic. II. Of places, 1, in the neighbourhood of; ap̄ud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, at, in; ap̄ud villam, Cic.*

**Ap̄ulejus**, v. Appulejus.

**Ap̄ulla**, v. Appulla.

**aqua** -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit apa = water), *water. I. Lit., A. water in the broadest meaning of the word; pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur., aquae dulces, Cic.; special phrases, a, aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate, Plaut.; b, aquam praebere, to entertain, Hor.; c, aqua et ignis, the necessities of life; non aqua, non*

*igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (a) aqua et igni interdicere alicui, Cic.; or aqua et igni alicui arcere, Tac.; to banish; (β) aquam terramque petere or poscere ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch, Cic.; e, in aqua scribere, to write in water, Cat. B. water in a narrower sense; 1, a, the sea; ad squam, on the sea-coast, Cic.; b, a lake, Albanæ aquas deductio, Cic.; c, a river, secunda aqua, down stream, Liv.; 2, rain, Hor.; 3, plur., aquae; a, springs, Verg.; b, hot medicinal springs; ad aquas venire, Cic.; hence as a proper name, Aquae Sextiae, &c.; 4, of an aqueduct, aquam ducere non longe e villa, Cic.; 5, water in the water-clock; hence, aquam dare, to give time, Plin.; aquam perdere, to lose time, Quint.; 6, tears, Prop. II. Transf., Aqua, a constellation, Cic. poet.*

**aquoductus** -ūs, m.; 1, *an aqueduct, Cic.; 2, the right of conveying water to a place, Cic.*

**āquālicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of āqualis), *a small water-vessel; hence, the belly, Pers.*

**āquālis** -e (aqr), *watery. Subst., āquālis -is, c. a wash-bowl, Plaut.*

**āquārius** -a -um (aqua), *belonging to water. I. Adj., provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. II. Subst., āquārius -ii, m. 1, a water-carrier, Juv.; 2, an inspector of conduits, ap. Cic.; 3, the constellation so called, Hor.*

**āquāticus** -a -um (aqua). **I.** *living in water, aquatic; lotos, Ov. II. full of water, watery; auster, bringing rain, Ov.*

**āquātillus** -e (aqua), *living or growing in the water, Cic.*

**āquātio** -ōnis, f. (aqr), **A.** *A fetching of water, Caes. B. Meton., a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place, Plin.*

**āquātor** -ōris, m. (aqr), *a person that fetches water, Caes.*

**āquila** -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquillus), *an eagle. I. Lit., in mythology, the bearer of the lightning of Jove, Cic. II. Transf., 1, an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion, Cic.; Meton., a, a legion, Plin.; b, the post of standard-bearer, Juv.; 2, the Eagle, a constellation, Cic.; 3, plur. aquilae, the eagle on the front and rear of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which seemed to support the gable, Tac.*

**āquilēja** -ae, f. *a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar; hence adj., āquilējensis -e, of or belonging to Aquileja.*

**āquilifer** -feri (aquila and fero), m. *an eagle or standard-bearer, Cic.*

**āquilinus** -a -um (aquila), *relating to an eagle, Plaut.*

**āquillus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were—1, C. Aquilius Gallus, friend of and colleague with Cicero in the praetorship (66 B.C.), a famous orator and jurist; 2, Aquilius Regulus, an informer under the empire; hence, āquillānus -a -um, belonging to Aquillus.*

**āquillo** -ōnis, m. (connected with aquillus, the black stormy one); 1, *the north wind, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, Aquilo, as a myth. person, husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes.*

**āquillōnālis** -e (aquillo), *northern, Cic.*

**āquillōnia** -ae, f. *a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara.*

**āquillōnius** -a -um, 1, *northern, Cic.; 2, belonging to Aquilo (2); proles, Calais and Zeta, Prop.*

**āquillus** -a -um, *dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut.*

**Aquinum** -i, n. town in Latium, now *Aquino*.  
Adj. **Aquinus** -us, belonging to Aquinum.

**Aquitani** -orum, m. inhabitants of Aquitania; hence **Aquitania** -ae, f. Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

**Aquor**, l. dep. (aqua), to fetch water, Caes.

**Aquosus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery; Orion, Verg.; Eurua, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, Taxis, Ov.

**Aquula** -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

**Ara** -ae, f. (connected with *αἶψα*, I raise); 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; 2, ara sepulchri, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 3, plur., arae, rocks, Verg.; 4, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 5, an altar; 6, aram consecrare deo, Cic.; pro ens et foris, for hearths and homes, Cic.; fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; 7, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

**Arabarches** -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tributes paid to Rome), Cic.

**Arabes** -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Arabs** -abis, Arabians; 2, **Arabia** -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), the country of Arabia, in the south-west of Asia, used loosely for any country inhabited by nomadic tribes akin to the Arabs; 3, **Arabicus** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Arabius** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Arabus** -a -um, Arabian.

**Arabilis** -e (aro), that can be ploughed, arable, Plin.

**Arachnē**, -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider.

**Aradus** -i, f. (Ἀραδος), a Phoenician town, see Rhad. Adj., **Aradius** -a -um.

**Aranea** -ae f. (αράχνη), 1, a spider; 2, the spider's web, Plaut.

**Araneola** -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Cic.

**Araneolus** -i, m. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Verg.

**Araneosus** -a -um (aranea), 1, full of cobwebs, Cat.; 2, like a cobweb, Plin.

1. **Araneus** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **Araneus** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin. Subst., **Araneum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

**Arar** and **Araris**, -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saona.

**Aratio** -onis, f. (aro). I. ploughing, agriculture, Cic. II. Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

**Arator** -oris, m. 1, a ploughman, a husbandman, Cic.; appel. taurus, Ov.; 2, aratores, tenants of the arationes, q. v., Cic.

**Aratrum** -i, n. the plough; aratrum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro accessere, Cic.

**Aratrus** -i, m. (Ἀρατρος), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

**Aratus** -i, m. (Ἀρατος). I. a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Arateus** and **Araticus** -a -um, belonging to Aratus; carmina, Cic.; and absol., nostra quaedam Aratea, Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic. II. a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League.

**Araxes** -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

**arbitr** -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). I. a witness, spectator, hearer; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. II. A. Legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator; arbiter litis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquo rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum confugere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic. B. Transl. I, a judge of any matter; forinae (of Paris), Ov.; armorum, Ov.; 2, ruler, lord, master; bubendi, Hor.; Adriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

**arbitra** -ae, f. (arbiter) a female witness, Hor.

**arbitrarius** -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

**arbitratus** -us, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitrato, Cic.; cujus arotrato sit educatus, Cic.

**arbitrium** -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. B. Transl. I, any decision, judgment, free choice; arbitrium eligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, Cic.; arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.; 2, might, mastery, authority; arbitrio suo, Cic.

**arbitror**, l. dep. (pass. Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). I. to hear, perceive, Plaut. II. Transl. to express an opinion as witness, Cic.; hence, to think, be of opinion; qui se natos ad homines juvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitretur, Cic.

**arbōr** (arbos) -ōris, f. a tree. A. Lit., fici, a fig tree, Cic.; Jovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebi, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. B. Meton., infelix, the gallows, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

**arboreus** -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

**arbustum** -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

**arbutus** -a -um, full of tress; ager, Cic.

**arbutus** -a -um, relating to the arbutus, Ov., Verg.

**arbutum** -i, n., 1, the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.; 2, the wild strawberry tree or arbutus, Verg.

**arbutus** -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

**arca** -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). I. a chest, box. A. Gen., Cic. B. Esp., a, a coffin, Liv.; b, money coffer, Cic.; meton. = the money in the coffer; arcae nostrae confidito, Cic. II. a cell for close imprisonment, Cic.

**Arcadia** -ae, f. (Ἀρκαδία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcadius** -a -um; 2, **Arcadicus** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arcthusa, Ov.; 3, **Arcas** -adis, tyrannus, Lycaon, Ov. Subst., **Arcas**, -adis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcades** -um, m. the Arcadians, Cic.

**arcānō**, adv., secretly, Cic.

**arcānus** -a -um (arca, arceo), 1, silent; homo, Plaut.; nox, Ov.; 2, secret, Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov. Subst., **arcānum** -i, n. a secret, Liv., Juv.

**Arcas** -adis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

**arceo** -cui, 2 (root ARC, whence arca). I. to shut in, shut up; alvus arceat et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. A. to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent; copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne with subj., Liv.; with the

acc. and ab with the abl., aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; with the acc. and abl. alone, hostem Gallia, Cic.; with dat., Verg. **B.** to protect from; aliquem periculis, Verg.

**Arcesilās** -ae, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος) and **Arcesilāns** -i, m. (Ἀρκεσίλαος), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aetolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

**Arcesius** -ii, m. (Ἀρκεσίσιος), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

**arcessitor** -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

**arcessitus**, abl. -i, m. calling for, summons; ipsius rogatu arcessitque, Cic.

**arcesso** (**accereso**) -ivi -itum, 3. (accedo), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatum, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.; hence arcessitus, strained, sur-fetched; dictum, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, to bring the dead from the lower world, Verg.; 2, to bring the bride to the bridegroom's house, Ter.; 3, legal t. l., to summon, bring before a court of justice; aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

**Archēlāus** -i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, husband of Berenice. **V.** the grandson of **IV.**, the last king of Cappadocia.

**archētypus** -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Juv.

**Archilās** -ae, m. (Ἀρχίλαος). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defeated by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archilācus** -a -um, of or belonging to Archtas.

**archigallus** -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

**Archilōchus** -i, m. (Ἀρχιλόχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. Adj., **Archilōchius** -a -um, Archilochian; appel., sharp, biting, Cic.

**archimāgirus** -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Ov.

**Archimēdes** -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philosopher, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

**archimimus** -i, m. (ἀρχίμιμος), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

**archipirāta** -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, Cic.

**architectōn** -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτεκτων), 1, master-builder, Plaut.; 2, a master in cunning, Plaut.

**architector**, 1. dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to devise, to prepare, provide; voluptates, Cic.

**architectūra** -ae, f. architecture, Cic.

**architectus** -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), 1, an architect, master-builder; architecti operum, Cic.; 2, Transf., an inventor, author, maker; hujus legis, Cic.; quasi arch. beatae vitae, Cic.

**archon** -ontis, m. (ἀρχων), an archon, one of the chief magistrates of Athens, Cic.

**Archytās** -ae, m. (Ἀρχύτας), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

**archtānens** -entis (arcus and teneo), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

**arct** . . . = art . . . q.v.

**Arctōs** -i, f. (ἄρκτος), 1, the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, the North Pole, Ov.; opacum excipere Arcton, to be towards the North, Hor.; 2, the night, Prop.

**Arctōus** -a -um (ἀρκτικός) belonging to the north pole, northern, Mart.

**Arctūrus** -i, m. (ἀρκτοῦρος), 1, the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, Cic.; 2, Bootes, Verg.

**arcūatus** -a -um (partic. of arcuo), bent like a bow, curved; curvus, Liv.

**arcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of arca), 1, a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; arculae muliebres, Cic.; 2, Transf., rhetorical ornament; omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculae, Cic.

**arcūlārius** -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

**arcūo**, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

**arcūs** -ūs, m. **I.** a bow; **a.** arcum intendere, Cic.; adducere, Verg.; arcus Haemonii, the constellation Sagittarius, Ov.; **b.** the rainbow, Cic.; **c.** an arch, vault, triumphal arch, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, anything arched or curved, Verg., Ov.; 2, a mathematical arc, Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, Ov.

1. **ardēa** -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

2. **Ardēa** -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), town of the Rutuli in Latium. Adj., **a.** **Ardēas** -ātis, **b.** **Ardēātinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea.

**ardēlio** -ōnis, m. a busybody, Mart.

**ardens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (ardeo), hot, glowing. **A.** Lit., lapides, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Verg.; **b.** of colour, glittering; apes ardentis auro, Verg.; **c.** of wine, strong, fiery; Falernum, Hor.; **d.** of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; odium, Liv.; avaritia, Cic.; ardentis in aliquem litterae, Cic.; ardentis equi, spirited, Verg.; **e.** of oratory, fiery; orator, Cic.; oratio, actio, Cic.

**ardentēr**, adv., with compar. and superl. (ardens), hotly, violently; cupere, Cic.

**ardēo**, arsi, arsum, 2 to burn, glow, be on fire. **I.** Lit., faces, Cic.; domus, Cic; mare arsit eo anno, Liv.; jani proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U., Verg.; ardent altaria, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of the eyes, to glow, Cic.; 2, of colours, to flash, sparkle, glow; ardebat murice laena, Verg.; 3, of feelings, **a.** of the body, quum omnes artus ardere viderentur, be in pain, Cic.; **b.** of the mind, amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; ardere in proelia, eagerly to desire fight, Verg.; esp. in poets, to burn with love; ardere aliqua or in aliqua or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; ardere invidia, to be heated, Cic.; **c.** of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; quum arderet conjuratio, Cic.; quum arderet Syria bello, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

**ardēōla** -ae, f. (dim. of ardea), a heron, Plin.

**ardesco**, arsi, arsum, 3. (inch. of ardeo), to take fire, kindle. **I.** Lit., arsit arundo, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to glitter; fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; 2, of the passions, to become inflamed; tuendo, Verg.; libidinibus, Tac.

**ardor** -ōris, m. flame, burning, heat. **I.** Lit., solis, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the glow of the eyes, oculorum, Cic.; 2, gleam, glimmer; stellarum, Cic.; 3, of the feelings or passions, ardour, fierceness; cupiditatum, Cic.; aninorum et armorum, Cic.; pugnaudi, for fighting, Liv.; with ad and the acc., mentis ad gloriam, Cic.; ad bellum armaque, Liv.; esp. the passion of love, Ov.; virginis, for a maiden, Ov.

**Ardēnna** -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardennes.

**ardūus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence arca, ἀραι), steep. **I.** Lit., **A.** collis, Liv.; ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Cic. Subst., **ardūum** -i, n. a steep place; per arduum ducentur, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; aether, Ov.; nubes, Hor.; sese arduus infert (Turnus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; res

arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; arduum videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. *what is difficult to accomplish*, Hor., Ov.

**arēa** -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence ardeus and ἀραι), a *high-lying open space, surface*. I. Gen. *collemque super planissima campi area*, Ov. II. Esp., 1, *an open space in a town*, Liv.; 2, *a site for a house*, Cic.; 3, *the court-yard*, Liv.; 4, *threshing-floor*, Cic.; 5, *the part of the circus where the games were held*; fig., *sphere, scope*, Ov.

**arēficiō** -feci -factum, 3, *to make dry*, Lucr.

**Arēlatō**, n. and **Arēlās** -atis, f. *town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles*. Adj., **Arēlatensis** -e.

**Arēmōricus** -a -um (from Keltic are = on, and mor = sea), *lying on the sea*; *civitates, Gallic notes on the coast of the English Channel*.

**arēna** -ae, f. *sand*. I. Lit., *saxa globosa arenae iuncta*, Liv.; *arenae carne, the sands of Festes*, Ov.; *prov., arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work*, Ov. II. Meton., 1, *a sandy place*; *arenam aliquam aut paludes eare*, Cic.; 2, *the sea-shore*; *optata potiri arena*, Verg.; 3, *the arena in the amphitheatre covered with sand*; *promittere operas arenae*, Tac. III. Transf., *the scene of any contention or struggle*, Plin.

**arēnarius** -a -um, *relating to sand, sandy*. Subst., **arēnaria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), *a sand pit*, Cic.

**arēnōsus** -a -um, *sandy*, Verg.

**arēns** -entis, p. adj. (areo), *dry*. I. Gen. *arvus*, Verg. II. *dry with thirst*; *ora*, Ov.; *poet. sitis*, Ov.

**arēo**, 2. A. *to be dry*; *aret ager*, Verg. B. Esp., *to be dry with thirst*, Liv.

**arēōla** -ae, f. (dim. of area), *a little open space*, Plin.

**Arēopāgus** -i, m. (Ἀρειοπάγος), *Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings*, Cic.; hence, **Arēopāgites** -ae, m. *a member of the court*, Cic.

**Ares** -is, m. (Ἄρης), *the Greek god of war*, appell., *a warrior*, Plaut.

**aresco**, 3. (inb. of areo), *to become dry*; *cito arescit lacrima*, Cic.

**Arēstorīdes** -ae, m. (Ἀρεστωρίδης), *a descendant of Arestor, i. e., Argus, his son*.

**Arētālōgus** -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), *a babler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon*, Juv.

**Arēthūsa** -ae, f. (Ἀρεθούσα), *a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse*; *myth. a Nereid beloved by the river Aëpheus, who died under the sea in pursuit of her*. Adj., 1, **Arēthūsis** -Idis; 2, **Arēthūsius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Arēthūsa*.

**Arēus** -a -um, *relating to Mars*; *judicium, the Areopagus*, Tac.

**Arganthōnius** -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), *a king of Carthens, who lived to a great age*.

**Argēi** -ōrum, m. 1, *chapels of local deities in Etruria*; 2, *figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May*.

**Argentānum** -i, n. *a town in Bruttium, now Argentino*.

**argentārius** -a -um, 1, *relating to silver*; *metalla, silver mines*, Plin.; 2, *relating to money*; *inopia*, Plaut.; *taberna, a banker's stall*, Liv. Subst., A. **argentārius** -ii, m. *a money-changer, banker*, Cic. B. **argentāria** -ae, f. 1, (sc. taberna), *a banker's office*, Liv.; 2, (sc. ars), *a banker's trade*, Cic.; 3, (sc. fodina), *a silver mine*, Liv.

**argentātus** -a -um, 1, *ornamented with silver*; *milites, with silvered shields*, Liv.; 2, *provided with money*, Plaut.

**argentēus** -a -um, I. 1, *made of silver*; *aquila*, Cic.; *nummus*, Varr.; *denarius*, Plin.; or simply *argenteus*, Tac.; 2, *ornamented or covered with silver*; *scena*, Cic.; 3, *of the colour of silver*; *auser*, Verg. II. Transf., *belonging to the Silver Age*; *proles*, Ov.

**argentifōdina** -ae, f. *a silver mine*, Varr., Plin.

**argentōsus** -a -um, *full of silver, rich in silver*, Plin.

**argentum** -i, n. (ἀργή), *silver*; I. *signatum, stamped with a pattern*, Cic.; II. Esp., 1, *silver plate*, Cic.; 2, *silver coin, and generally money*, Cic., Liv.

**Argilētum** -i, n. *a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops*. Adj., **Argiletānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Argiletum*.

**argilla** -ae, f. (ἄργιλλος), *white clay, potter's clay*, Cic.

**argillācūs** -a -um, *clayey, of clay*, Plin.

**Arginussae** (Arginūsae) -arum, f. (Ἀργινούσσαι), *islands on the coast of Aeolis, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans*.

**Argō** -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), *the ship Argo, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece*. Adj., **Argōus** -a -um.

**Argōnautāe** -ārum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), *the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo*.

**Argōs**, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. I. *the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese*. Adj., A.

**Argēus** -a -um. B. **Argivus** -a -um; *Argive augur, Amphiarus*, Hor.; *plur. subst., Argivi -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives*. C. **Argōlis** -Idis, f. 1, Adj., *Argolic*; 2, Subst., *the district Argolis*; hence adj., **Argōlicus** -a -um, *Argolic*. II. *Argos Amphiloichium, a town in Epicurus*.

**argūmentātiō** -ōnis, f. *the bringing forward of a proof*; *argumentatio est explicatio argumenti*, Cic.

**argumentor**, 1, dep. I. *Intransit. to bring forward a proof*; *quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit*, Cic. II. *Transit. to allege as a proof*, Liv.

**argumentum** -i, n. (arguo), 1, *an argument, proof*, Cic.; *altere argumenta*, Cic.; *multis argumentis deos esse docere*, Cic.; *argumenta atque indicia sceleris*, Cic.; 2, *subject, contents, matter*; *a, epistolae*, Cic.; *b, subject of a drama*; *fabulae, Ter.*; *c, a drama itself*; *explicare argumenti exitum*, Cic.; *d, subject of a work of art, ex eborē diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs)*, Cic.

**argūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with ἀργός), *to put in clear light*. I. Gen. A. Lit. *to maintain, prove*; *speculatores non legatos venisse*, Liv. B. Transf., *to betray, prove*; *degeneres animos timor arguit*, Verg.; *laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus*, Hor. II. Esp. A. *to charge, accuse, expose, convict*; with gen., *summi sceleris*, Cic.; with abl., *hoc crimine te non arguo*, Cic.; with double acc., *id quod me arguis*, Cic.; with infin., *Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem*, Cic. B. *to censure, complain of*; *culpa, quam arguo*, Liv.

**Argus** -i, m. (Ἄργος), *the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury*.

**argūtatiō** -ōnis, f. *a rustling*, Cat.

**argūte**, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), *sugaciously, acutely*; *callide arguteque dicere*, Cic.

**argūtiae** -ārum, f. 1, *liveliness, animation*; *digitorum, quick movement of the fingers*, Cic.;

**2, a, cleverness, subtlety, sagacity**; but as orationes tantum argutarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; **b, in a bad sense, cunning, quibbling, Cic.**

**argūtor, l. dep. to chatter, Plaut.**

**argūtūlus -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.**  
**argūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo), l, in relation to the senses: a, to the eye, expressive, lively; manus, oculi, Cic.; b, to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill; hircundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; 2, relating to the mind, a, significant, clear; of omens, argutissima exta, Cic.; b, of the understanding, a, in a good sense, sagacious, acute; argutus orator, Cic.; β, in a bad sense, sly, cunning; meretrix, Hor.**

**argyraspides -pīdum m. (ἀργυράσπιδες), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.**

**Ariadna -ae, & Ariadne -ēs, f. (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.**

**Ariarathēs -is, m. (Ἀριαράθης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.**

**Aricia -ae, f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount. Adj. Aricinus -a -um, belonging to Aricia.**

**aridūlus -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry, Cat.**

**aridus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (areo), dry, arid. I. Lit., 1, folia, Cic.; poet. sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg.; 2, dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; 3, shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsecrati atque aridi, Cic. Subst., aridum -i, n. dry ground; naves in aridum subducere, Caes. II. Transf., 1, of manner of living, poor, meagre; vita, Cic.; 2, intellectually dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.; 3, avaricious, Ter.**

**Aries -ētis, m. (ἄρως, ἄρῆς). I. Lit. a ram, Cic. II. Transf. A. a battering ram, Caes. B. a prop, beam, Caes. C. one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.**

**ariētātio -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram, Sen.**

**ariēto, l. to butt like a ram, Verg.**

**Ariminum -i, n. town and river in Umbria. Adj. Ariminensis -e, belonging to Ariminum.**

**Ariobarzanes -is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.**

**Arion or Ario -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). I. Myth. a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj. Arionius -a -um, belonging to Arion. II. a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.**

**Ariovistus -i, m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar.**

**Arisba -ae, and Arisbē -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβη), town in the Troad.**

**arista -ae, f. I. A. the point of an ear of corn, Cic. B. Meton., the ear itself, Verg. II. Transf., bristly hair, Pers.**

**Aristaeus -i, m. (Ἀρισταῖος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.**

**Aristarchus -i, m. (Ἀριστάρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.**

**Aristides -is, m. (Ἀριστίδης), I. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. II. a poet of Miletus.**

**Aristippus -i, m. (Ἀριστίππος), a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., Aristippeus -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.**

**Aristo and Aristōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., Aristōneus -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.**

**Aristodemus -i, m. (Ἀριστόδημος). I. a tragic actor at Athens. II. a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.**

**aristōlochia -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.**

**Aristophānēs -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). I. the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., Aristophāneus -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. II. a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.**

**Aristotēlēs -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., Aristotēleus -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.**

**arithmētica -ae and -ī -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sen.**

**arithmētica -ōrum, n. arithmetic, Cic.**

**arītudo -ōnis, f. dryness, Plaut.**

**arma -ōrum, n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. ἄρματα), tools, implements. I. Gen., arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. II. implements of war. A. In the broadest sense, Liv. B. In a narrower meaning, defensive armour (tela, offensive weapons), 1, Lit. arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma "to arms," Caes.; 2, Meton., war; arma civilia, Cic.; 3, military power; Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; 4, soldiers; levis, light-armed troops, Liv.; 5, fig. defences; arma prudentiae, Cic.**

**armāmenta -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.**

**armamentarium -i, n. an armoury, Cic.**

**armariōlum -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard, Plaut.**

**armarium -i, n. a cupboard, chest, Cic.**

**armātūra -ae, f. A. equipment, armour; Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. B. Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.**

**1. armatus, abl. -ū, m. armour. A. Lit., hand dispari armatu, Liv. B. Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.**

**2. armatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (armo), armed, equipped. A. Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. B. Transf., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.**

**Armēnia -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; hence, Armēnius -a -um. A. Adj., Armenian. B. Subst., an Armenian.**

**armentālis -e, belonging to a herd; eque, Verg.**

**armentum -i, n. cattle living in herds; Esp. oxen and horses; 1, sing. collective, a herd; Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; 2, plur., oxen; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic.**

**armifēr -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), bearing arms, warlike, Ov.**

**armigēr -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), bearing arms. Subst., a, armiger -geri, m. an armour-bearer, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Castilinae, adherent, Cic.; b, armigera -ae, f. a female armour-bearer, Ov.**

**armilla -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women, Cic., Liv.**

**armillātus** -a -um, *adorned with a bracelet*, Suet.; *canes, wearing a collar*, Prop.

**armilustrium** -ii, n. (arms and lustrō), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

**armipōtens** -entis, *mighty in arms, warlike*, Mars., Verg.; *diva, Minerva*, Verg.

**armisōnus** -a -um, *resounding with arms*, Verg.

**armo**, 1, 1, *to provide with implements, to equip*; *naves*, Caes.; 2, *to arm, prepare for battle*; a, *aliquem in rempublicam*, Cic.; *nullites*, Caes.; *servum in or contra dominum*, Cic.; *equum bello, for battle*, Verg.; *gladiis dextras*, Liv.; b, *transf. to supply, arm*; *multitudinem auctoritate publica*, Cic.; *se eloquentia*, Cic.

**armorācia** -ae, f. (-cium -ii, n.), *horse-radish* (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

**armus** -i, m. (ἀμῶς), 1, *the shoulder-blade*; *latus huic hasta per armos tremit*, Verg.; *in animala, the shoulder*; *ex humeris armi flunt*, Ov.; 2, *the side of an animal*, Verg.

**Arno** -i, m. (Ἄρνος), *the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno*. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

**āro**, 1, (ἀρῶ), *to plough*. A. Lit., 1, *arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere*, Cic.; *prov., non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly*, Ov.; 2, *to farm, cultivate*; *Falerni mille fundi jugera*, Hor.; *absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands*, (cf. aratio), Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to furrow, wrinkle*; *rugae quae tibi corpus arant*, Ov.; 2, *of ships, to plough the sea*; *vastum maris aequor*, Verg.

**Arpi** -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia*. Adj., **Arpinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Arpi*.

**Arpinum** -i, n. *a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius*. Adj., **Arpinas** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Arpinum*.

**arquatūs**, v. arcuatus.

**arra**, v. arrha.

**arrectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from aringo), *sleep*, Liv.

**arrēpo** (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3, *to creep to, to glide gently to*; *quibus rebus non sensim sique moderate ad amicitiam adreperat*, Cic.

**Arrētium** -ii, n. *a town in Etruria, birthplace of Maecenas*.

**arra** -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. *earnest money*, Plaut., Ter.

**arrīdo** (ad-ridō), -risi -risum, 2, *to laugh to*; *1, to laugh with*; *ridentibus arident*, Hor. II. *to laugh at*, either in approval or ridicule. A. Lit., with dat. of pers., *vix notis familiariter arridere*, Liv.; with acc. of the thing, *video quid arriseris*, Cic. B. Transf., a, *to be favourable*; *quum tempestas arridet*, Lucr.; b, *to please*; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

**arriō** -rexi -rectum, 3. (ad and rego). A. *to erect, lift up*; *aures, comas*, Verg. B. Transf., a, *to excite*; *arrexere animos Itali*, Verg.; b, *to encourage, animate*; *aliquem oratione*, Sall.

**arripio** -ripui -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). I. *to seize on, lay hold of, snatch*. A. Gen. arma, Liv.; *cibum unguum tenacitate*, Cic.; *aliquem manu*, Liv.; *tabulam de naufragio*, Cic.; *cohortes arreptas in urbem inducere*, Liv.; *terram velia, to seize quickly to*, Verg. B. Transf., a, *to seize upon, appropriate, take*; *facultatem laedendi, quaecumque detur*, Cic.; *maledicta ex trivio*, Cic.; b, *to comprehend quickly*; *celeriter res innumerabiles*, Cic.; *litteras Graecas, take to with zeal*, Cic.; II. *to seize with violence*; a, *of diseases, &c.*, *dolor, qui simul arripuit interficit*, Cic.; b, *legi &c. to drag before a tribunal, accuse*, Cic.;

o, *transf., to satirize*; *primores populi populumque*, Hor.

**arrior** -ōris, m. *one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer*, Sen.

**arrōdo** (ad-rōdo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3, *to gnaw at*; *mures Autii coronam auream arrosere*, Liv.; *fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitidula rempublicam conaretur arrodere*, Cic.

**arrōgans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrogo), *assuming, arrogant, haughty*; *Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans*, Cic.

**arrōgantēr**, adv. *arrogantly, haughtily*; *dicere aliqui*, Cic.; *scribere ad aliquem*, Cic.; *facere*, Caes.

**arrōgantia** -ae, f. *arrogance, assumption, pride, haughtiness*; *ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia oritur*, Cic.

**arrōgo** (ad-rōgo), 1. I. 1, *sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim*; *sibi sapientiam*, Cic.; 2, *alicui aliquid, to claim, confer upon*; *decus imperii*, Hor. II. 1, *to ask*, Plaut.; 2, *to associate one public officer with another*; *cui unico consuli dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus*, Liv.

**arrōsor** -ōris, m. *one who gnaws at*, Sen.

**Arrūns** (Āruns) -ūntis, m. *name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus*.

**ars** -tis, f. (stem AR, whence ar-mus, ar-tus; Gr. ἄρτι, ἀρτιος, ἀρτιή). I. A, *a trade, profession, art*; *disserendi, dialectics*, Cic; *artes sordidas mean occupations, those of slaves*, Cic.; *ingenuas, liberales, honourable occupations*, Cic.; *urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric*, Liv.; *artem aliquam factitare*, Cic.; *exercere, to practise, pursue*, Hor. B. Meton., 1, *art, knowledge, theory* (opp. practice); *res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory)*; *mediocriis*, Cic.; *ex arte (dicere, scribere, &c.) according to the rules of art*, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject, *artes oratoriae*, Cic.; 2, *skill, cleverness*; *opus est vel arte vel diligentia*, Cic.; *arte laboratae vestes*, Verg.; *arte canere*, Ov.; 3, plur., *artes, works of art*, Cic.; 4, *Artes, the Muses*, Phaed. II. Transf., 1, *conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad*; *bonae artes, good qualities*, Sall.; *hac arte Pollux attingit arces igneas*, Hor.; 2, *absol., cunning, deceit*, Verg.

**Arsācēs** -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), *the first king of the Parthians*; hence, 1, **Arsācides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Arsaces*; 2, **Arsācius** -a -um, *Parthian*.

**Artaxāta** -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f., Tac.), *capital of Armenia on the Araxes*.

**Artaxerxēs** -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), *name of three Persian kings*.

**artē** (arctē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus), *narrowly, tightly, closely*. I. Lit. *artius complecti aliquem*, Cic.; *signa artius collocare*, Sall.; *fig., artius astringere rationem*, Cic. II. Transf., a, *fast, soundly*; *dormire*, Cic.; b, *shortly*; *artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short*, Ov.; *aliquem arte colere, stingily*, Sall.

**artēria** -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1, *the wind-pipe*, Cic.; neut. plur., heterocl. *arteria*, Lucr.; 2, *an artery*, Cic.

**arthriticūs** -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), *gouty*, Cic. **articulāris** -e, *relating to the joints*; *morbus, gout*, Suet.

**articulātīm**, adv. A. *limb by limb, piecemeal*, Plaut. B. Transf., *in a manner properly divided, distinctly*; *articulatim distincteque dici*, Cic.

**articūlo**, 1. *to articulate, speak distinctly*, Lucr.

**articūlus** -i, m. (dim. of artus). I. Lit. 1, *a joint*; *articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic*



*patas*, Cic.; plur. meton., *the limbs*, esp., *the fingers*, Lucr., Ov.; 2, of plants, a *knob, knot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a *division of a discourse*; articuli membraque, Cic.; 2, of time, a *moment, crisis*; in ipso articulo temporis, Cic.; 3, of other abstractions, *part, division, point*; per eosdem articulos et gradus, Suet.

**artifex** -ficeis (ars and facio). **I.** 1, an *artist, artificer, painter, sculptor*; artifices scenici, actors, Cic.; artifex equus, a *trained horse*, Ov.; with genit. of gerund; Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic.; 2, *the maker, author, contriver*; probus ejus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; 3, a *master of any art*; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifex conquiendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate objects, 1, *active, clever, skilled*; artifex stilus, Cic.; 2, *passive, skilfully wrought or made*; artifices boves, Prop.

**artificiosus**, adv. *skilfully*; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

**artificiosus** -a -um. **A.** *skilful, accomplished*; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *artificial* (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandis non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

**artificium** -i, n. **I.** an *occupation, handicraft*; ancillare, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *theory, system*; componere artificium de jure civili, Cic. **B.** a, *cleverness, skill, art*; simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificiosque perfectum, Cic.; b, *dexterity*, and, in a bad sense, *cunning, craft*; artificio simulationis, Cic.; c, *work of art*; haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

**arto** (arcto), 1. (artus), 1, *to press together, reduce to small compass*, Lucr.; 2, *to abridge, curtail*; in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

**artolagmus** -i, m. (ἀρολάγμων), a *cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Cic.

**artopta** -ae, m. (ἀροπτήης), 1, a *baker*, Juv.; 2, a *baker's vessel*, Plaut.

1. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence 2. artus, arma, &c.), *narrow, tight, close*. **I.** Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., *narrow space*; pugna in arto, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, *fast, sound*; somnus, Cic.; b, *oppressed by care*; animus, Hor.; c, *small, meagre*; numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv.; d, *difficult, distressing*; res, Ov. Subst., quum in arto res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., artūs -ūm, *the joints*; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artibus contremisco, *I tremble in all my limbs*, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., *limbs*; salsus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

**arula** -ae, f. (dim. of ara), a *little altar*, Cic.

**arundifer** -fēra -fērum (arundo and fero), *reed-bearing*; caput, Ov.

**arundinēus** -a -um, *reedy*; canales, Verg.; carmen, a *shepherd's song*, Ov.

**arundinosus** -a -um, *full of reeds*, Cat.

**arundo** -inis, f. a *reed*. **A.** Lit., crines umbrosa tegetat arundo, Verg.; casae ex arundine textae, Liv. **B.** Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, a *fishing-rod*; moderator arundinis, a *fisherman*, Ov.; 2, *limb twigs for catching birds*, Plaut.; 3, a *pen*; tristis, a *severe style*, Mart.; 4, *the shaft of an arrow*, Ov.; poet., *the arrow itself*, Verg.; 5, a *shepherd's pipe*, Verg.; 6, a *flute*, Ov.; 7, a *weaver's comb*, Ov.; 8, a *scare-crow*, Hor.; 9, a *plaything for children, a hobby-horse*, Hor.

**arvōho** = adveho.

**Arverni** -brum, m. a *Gallie people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne*. Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, *Arvernian*.

**arvina** -ae, f. *fat, lard*, Verg.

**arvum** -i, n. (aro), 1, a *ploughed or sown field*, Verg.; 2, a *country, region*; arva laeta, Verg.; arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Verg.

**arvus** -a -um, *ploughed*, Cic.

**arx** -cis, f. (from ARC, root of arceo), a *fortress, citadel, stronghold*. **I.** Lit., **A.** In the narrow sense; ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was the *S. W. height of the Capitol*; ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill; Capitolina, Liv.; *the stronghold or chief place of a town*; anisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic.; *the stronghold of a kingdom*; ad caput arceique regni Pergamum, Liv.; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic.; **B.** In wider sense, *the height of heaven*; sidera arx, Ov.; *temples of the gods*, Hor.; (of towers), beatæ arces, *Corinth*, Hor.; *the height of a mountain*; Parnassi arx, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** *refuge, bulwark, protection*; haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic. **B.** *head-quarters, chief place*; ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.

**as**, assis, m. (sic), *the whole as unity, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia  $\frac{1}{12}$ , sextans  $\frac{1}{6}$ , quadrans  $\frac{1}{4}$ , triens  $\frac{1}{3}$ , quincunx  $\frac{1}{5}$ , semis  $\frac{1}{2}$ , septunx  $\frac{2}{3}$ , bes  $\frac{2}{5}$ , dodrans  $\frac{3}{4}$ , dextans  $\frac{3}{5}$ , deunx  $\frac{4}{5}$* . **A.** Gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance, haeres ex asse, *sole heir*, Plin. **B.** Esp., 1, as a coin, *the as*, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to  $\frac{1}{16}$  lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, *to the last farthing*, Hor.; non assis facere, *not to estimate at a farthing*, Cat.; 2, as a weight, a *pound*, Ov.; 3, *an acre*, Plin.

**asbestinum** -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβέστινον), *incombustible cloth*, Plin.

1. **Ascānius** -ii, m. *son of Aeneas and Creusa*, Verg.; or of *Lavinia*, Liv.

2. **Ascānius** -ii, m. a *river in Bithynia*, now Tschatirgha Su.

**ascaules** -is, m. (ἀσκαυλής), a *bag piper*, Mart.

**ascendo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (ad and scando), *to mount, ascend, go up*. **I.** Lit. with in and the acc., in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in concionem, *to go up to speak to the people*, Cic.; with ad, ad Gitanae, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to rise, in tantum honorem, Cic.; altioreni gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utile et suave est, the voice rising higher and higher*, Cic.

**ascensio** -ōnis, f. an *ascend*, Plaut.; transf., oratorum, *lofty flight*, Cic.

**ascensus** -ūs, m. a *going up, climbing up, ascent*. **I.** **A.** Lit., in Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Transf., *primus ad honoris gradum, Cic.* **II.** Meton., *the place for ascending*; difficilis atque arduus, Cic.

**ascia** -ae, f. a *carpenter's axe or adze*, ap Cic.

**ascio**, (ad-scio), 4. *to take to oneself, adopt as one's own*; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

**ascisco** (adscisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) *to receive, admit*. **I.** Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc sceleris foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with inter, inter

patricios, Tac. : with *dat.*, *superis* ascitus, Caesar, Ov. ; with *double acc.*, aliquem patronum, Cic. **II** Transf. **A**, to adopt, hanc consuetudinem, Cic. **B**, to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic. ; **2**, to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. **ascitus** -a -um (partic. of *asciseo*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

2 **ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

**ascōpera** -ae, f. (ἀσκόπηρα), a leather knapsack, Suet.

**Ascra** -ae, f. (Ἀσκρα), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um ; **a**, Ascraean, of Ascra ; poeta, Prop. ; senex, Verg. ; simply Ascraeus = Hesiod, Ov. ; **b**, carmen, Hesiodic, or rural, Verg. ; **c**, fontes, Heliconian, Prop.

**ascribo** (ad-scribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3 (ad and scribo), to write to, or in addition. **A**. Lit. 1, with *dat.*, poenam foederibus, Cic. ; with in and the acc., aliquid in eandem legem, Cic. ; **2**, to fix, appoint ; aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic. ; **3**, to enrol ; aliquem in civitatem, Cic. ; esp., a, as a colonist, colonos, Liv. ; with acc., of the colony, colonos Venusiam, Liv. ; **β**, to enrol as a soldier ; urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac. **B**. Transf. 1, to reckon under a class, include ; with ad or in and the acc., or with the *dat.*, tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic. ; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor. ; with two acc., opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic. ; **2**, to attribute, impute, alicui incommodum, Cic.

**ascripticius** -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, Cic.

**ascriptio** -ōnis, f. an addition in writing, Cic.

**ascriptivus** -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, Plaut.

**ascriptor** -ōris, m. one who willingly adds his name, one who approves of ; legis agrariae, Cic.

**Asculum** -i, n. town of the Picentines. Adj.,

**Asculānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

**asella** -ae, f. (dim. of *asina*), a little she-ass, Ov.

**asellus** -i, m. (dim. of *asinus*), a little ass, Cic.

**Asia** -ae, f. (Ἀσία). **I**, the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II**, The continent of Asia. **III**, The peninsula of Asia Minor ; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamus (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV**, In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamus ; hence, 1, **Asiāgōnes**

-is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio ; 2, **Asiānus**

-a -um, belonging to the province of Asia. Plur.

subst., **Asiani** -orum, m. the farmers of the tizes of the province of Asia, Cic. ; 3, **Asiāticus**

-a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio ; Asiatici oratores, bombastic, ornate, Cic. ; 4,

**Asis** -idis, f. Asiatic ; 5, **Asius** -i -um, palus, the marsh round Ephesus, Verg.

**asilus** -i, m. the gad-fly, Verg.

**asina** -ae, f. a she ass, Varr.

**asininus** -a -um, belonging to an ass, Plin.

**Asinius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was G. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, orator, poet, historian.

**asinus** -i, m. **A**, an ass, Cic. **B**. Transf., a dull, blockhead ; quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam, Cic.

**Asopus** -i, m. (Ἀσωπός). **L** a, a river in Boeotia ; **b**, the river-god Asopus ; hence, **A**.

**Asopīdēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Aeacus), Ov. **B**. **Asōpis** -idis, f. 1, Aegina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter, Ov. ; 2, Euadne, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II**, a river in Phthiotis.

**Asōtus** -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

**asparāgus** -i, m. (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, Suet.

**aspargo**, v. aspergo.

**Aspasia** -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), the most celebrated of the Greek Helvetiae, mistress of Pericles.

**aspectābilis** -e, visible, Cic.

**aspecto**, 1. **I**, to look at earnestly, or with respect ; a, quid me aspectas, Cic. ; **b**, of place, to lie towards, to face ; mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II**, to observe, attend to ; jussa principis, Tac.

**aspectus** us, m. **A**. Act. 1, a seeing, looking, sight ; uno aspectu, Cic. ; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic. ; **2**, view, limit of vision ; orbes qui aspectum nostrum delinunt, Cic. ; **3**, power of vision ; omnia quae subaspectum cadunt, Cic. **B**. Pass. 1, sight, power of being seen ; patriam privata aspectu tuo, Cic. ; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic. ; **2**, look, aspect, appearance ; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

**aspello** -puli -pulum (abs and pello), 3, to drive away, Plaut.

**Aspendus** -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

**asper** -era -erum (-pra -prum, Verg.), rough ; 1, physically, **a**, to the sense of touch ; loca, uneven, Caes. ; mare, stormy, Liv. ; aspera caelo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **asperum** -i, n. roughness, a rough place, Tac. ; **b**, to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, sour ; vinum, Ter. ; **c**, to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, Cic. ; litera aspera, the letter R, Ov. ; **2**, morally, rough, wild, harsh ; homo asper et durus, Cic. ; of animals, fierce, anguis asper siti, Verg. ; of events, adverse, troublesome, dangerous ; res, tempora, Cic. ; sententia, severe, Liv. ; of speech, harsh, bitter ; facetiae, Cic.

**aspere**, adv. (asper), roughly ; loqui, Cic. ; scribere, Cic.

1. **aspergo** (aspargo) -spersi -spersum, 3 (ad and spargo). **L**, to sprinkle ; a, guttam bulbo, Cic. ; virus pecori, Verg. ; **b**, to cast upon, mingle with, add ; vapores huc, Verg. ; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II**, to bespatter ; a, aram sanguine, Cic. ; transf., to sully, stain, asperae ; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic. ; **b**, to strew over ; olivam sale, Plin. ; transf., aliquid mendacianculis, Cic.

2. **aspergo** (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray ; aquarum, Ov. ; salsa adspargo, Verg.

**asperitas** -ātis, f. roughness. **I**. Lit. 1, to the touch, unevenness ; saxorum, Cic. ; 2, to the taste, sourness ; vini, Plin. ; 3, to the ear, harshness ; soul, Tac. **II**. Transf., 1, of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity ; Stoicorum, Cic. ; 2, of inanimate things, severity ; frigorum, severe cold, Sall. ; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty ; rerum, Cic. ; of speech, harshness ; judicialis verborum, Cic.

**aspernatio** -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

**asperor**, 1. dep. to despise, contemn, reject, spura ; aspernatur dolorem ut in alium, Cic. ; amicitiam alicujus, Cic. ; with a and the abl., proscriptiōnem nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernamini, Cic.

**aspere**, 1. to make rough. **I**. Lit., a, glacialis hiems aequilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg. ; **b**, to sharpen, whet ; sagittas

ossibus, Tac. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in aevitiam, Tac.

**asperale** -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

**asperatus** -ūs, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

**aspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I.** to look at, behold, see. **A.** Lit., 1, a, of persons, lucem aspiciere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; b, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.; 2, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; b, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspiciere non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspererit, Cic.; 2, to investigate; res sociorum, Liv. **II.** Inchoative, to perceive; simulac Lentulum aspexit, Cic.

**aspiratio** -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aëris, Cic.; 2, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; 3, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiratio, Cic.

**aspiro**, 1, to breathe, blow upon. **I.** Intransit., to breathe or blow upon. **A.** Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant aëris in noctem, towards evening, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, aspirate canenti, Verg.; 2, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; 3, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II.** Transl., to breathe upon, blow on. **A.** Lit., Juno ventos aspirat eunti, give them a favourable wind, Verg. **B.** Transf., to infuse, divinum amorem dictis, Verg.

**aspis** -idis, f. (aëvis), an alder, asp, Cic.

**asportatio** -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

**asporto**, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

**aspretum** -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

**Assaræus** -i, m. (Ἀσάραιος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tras, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

**assœula** (assœcula) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque asseculae, Cic.

**assœtatio** -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

**assœtator** -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum duobus ipsis, non cum comitatu assœtatoribusque conflant, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

**assector**, 1, dep., to follow, attend assiduously (esp. of friends of candidates); quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

**assensio** -ōnis, 1, assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; 2, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. σνγκραθεσις), Cic.

**assensor** -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

**assensus** -ūs, m. **I.** assent, agreement; assensu omnium dicere, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensum retinere, Cic. **B.** Poet., echo; nemorum, Verg.

**assentatio** -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.; nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiæ et assentationes, Cic.

**assentatiunculæ** -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

**assentator** -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

**assentatoricè**, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

**assentatrix** -triciæ, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plant.

**assentio** -sensi -sensus, 4. and (gen. in classical authors) **assentior** -sensus sum, -sentiri (ad and sentio), to assent to, agree with; a, deponent form, gov. dat. of pers., de Vennonianis rebus tibi assentior, Cic.; with dat. of the thing, ut ego assentior orationi, Cic.; with acc. of obj., ego illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic.; b, active form, cavendum est ne his rebus temere assentiamus, Cic.; c, pass., neque percepta neque assensa, Cic.; assentiedum temporibus, we must accommodate ourselves to the times, Cic.

**assentor**, 1. dep. (intens. of assentior), to assent constantly, to flatter; benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; with obj. in acc., ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic.; Bulae tibi assentantur, wooes thee, Cic.

**assequor** -cūtus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I.** Lit., Porcius deinde assecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II.** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; a, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; b, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; c, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

**asser** -ëris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A.** Gen., Caes. **B.** Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

**asserolum** -i, n., or -us -i, m. a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assero** -sëvi -sistum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assero** -sëri -sertum, 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I.** Legal t. t., **A.** to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asserui jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B.** to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitutum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B.** to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

**assertio** -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

**assertor** -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I.** Lit., **A.** one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B.** one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II.** Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

**asservio**, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentional vocis, Cic.

**asservo**, 1, a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; b, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

**assessio** -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

**assessor** -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedaemonii regibus suis augu-

rem assessorem dederunt; esp., an *assistant*, a *judicial assessor*, Suet.

**assessus**, abl. -ū, m. (*assideo*), a *sitting by the side of*, Prop.

**assēverantōr**, adv., with compar. (*asseverans*), *earnestly, emphatically*; loqui, Cic.

**assēveratiō** -ōnis, f. (*assevero*), 1, *earnestness in action*; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; 2, *vehement assertion, asseveration*; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

**assēvero**, 1. (ad and severus), 1, *to act with earnestness*; bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; 2, *to assert confidently, strongly*; with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with de and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

**assideo** -sēdi, -sessum, 2. (ad and sedeo), *to sit near, or by the side of*. I. Gen., A. Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. B. Transf., *to be next door to*; parcus assidet insano, Hor. II. Esp., A. *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.*; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidero aegro collegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudiciis assidebat, *frequentat*, Tac.; totā vitā litteris, *to devote oneself to*, Plin. B. Milit. t. t. *in besiege, blockade*; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

**assido** (ad -sido) -sēdi -sessum, 3. *to sit down*; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberonem, Cic.; of an orator, *to break down in a speech*; subito assēdit, Cic.

**assidūō**, adv. (*assiduus*), *continuously, without remission*; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

**assidūitas** -ātis, f. (*assiduus*). I. *continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates*; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. II. Transf., A. *constancy*; in assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. B. *constant repetition*; epistolarum, *unintermittent correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

**assiduo** = assidue, q. v.

**assidūus** -a, -um (*assideo*). I. *sitting in a place constantly, established*. Political t. t., **assidūus** -i, m. *a settled and hence a well-to-do, tax-paying citizen*, gen. in plur. assidui, *the citizens of the upper classes*; opp. to proletarii (who paid no taxes), Cic. II. *continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation*; 2, *ruri assiduum semper vivere*, Cic.; *audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum*, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates, mecum fuit assiduus praetore me, Cic.; 3, *constant, steady*; qui filios suos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; 4, of things, *constant, unceasing*; imbres, Cic.; homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

**assignatiō** -ōnis, f. *assignment, allotment*; agrorum, Cic.

**assigno**, 1. *to assign to any one, allot*. I. A. Lit., *inferiorem aedium partem alicui*, Cic.; esp. of allotting lands to colonists, loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic. B. Transf., *minus humanum a deo assignatum*, Cic. C. *to ascribe*; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non temporis, Cic. II. *to seal*, Pers.

**assilio** -silli, 4. (ad and salio), *to leap to, or at*. I. Gen., A. of persons *moenibus*, Ov.; 2, of water, *to dash up*; assillens aqua, Ov. II. Transf., *to jump to*; neque assillencum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

**assimilis** -e, *like, similar*; with dat., *assimilis spongulis mollitudo*, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

**assimilitōr**, adv. (*assimilis*), *in like manner*, Plaut.

**assimulātus** -a -um (partic. of *assimulo*), 1, *similar*, Lucr.; 2, *feigned, pretended, simulated*; virtus, Cic.

**assimūlo**, 1. *to make like*. I. A. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, Cic. B. *to compare*, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilavero, Tac. II. *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*; anuin, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

**assistō**, astiti, no sup., 3. *to place oneself, take up a position*. I. Lit., a, ad fores, Cic.; b, *to stand by*; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic. II. Transf. *to help*, Tac.

**assolō**, 2. *to be accustomed*; used only in the third person sing. and plur., deinde quae assolent (scribi), Cic.; ut assolet, *as is usual*, Cic.

**assōno**, 1. *to answer with a sound*; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

**assuefāciō** -fēci -factum, 3. (\**assueo* and *facio*), *to accustom to*; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi aliiisque justis militaribus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remaner- vestigio, Caes.

**assueo** -suēvi -suetum, 3. (\**assueo*). I. Transit., *to accustom*; qui pluribus assuerit mentem, Hor. II. Intransit., *to accustom oneself*; assuevi, *I am wont*, Cic.; assuetus, *accustomed*; with in and the acc., in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.; with abl., homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; with dat., quae stul, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuecitate bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (syncop. perf. forms assuegi, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

**assuetūdo** -inis, f. 1, *custom, use*, Liv.; 2, *carnal intercourse*, Tac.

**assuetus** -a -um, adj. (from *assuesco*), 1, *used to, accustomed to*; assueta oculis regio, Liv.; 2, *usual*; assueti collis cultores, Liv.

**assūgo** -suctum, 3. *to suck*, Lucr.

**assūla** -ae, f. *a shaving, chip*, Plaut.

**assulātim**, adv. (*assula*), *in shivers or splinters*, Plaut.

**assulōō**, adv. (*assula*), *splinter-wise*, Plin.

**assulto**, 1. (Intens. of *assilio*), *to leap violently upon*. I. Gen., *feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae*, Tac. II. Esp., *to attack, assault*; tergis pugnantium, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

**assultus** -ū, m. (*assilio*), *a leaping upon, assault*, Verg.

**assum** (adsum), affui (ad-fui), adesse, *to be present, to be at*. I. Gen., A. Of persons, 1, of bodily presence, heri quum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, *come here*, Verg.; 2, of the mind, in the phrase *adesse animo or animis, to attend*; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, *to be of good courage*; ades animo et mitte timorem, Cic. B. Of things, *to be near, at hand*; frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adesse Romanis ultimum diem, Liv. II. *to be present with a fixed object, to be in one's place*. A. 1, of men, *primuni me ipsum vigilare, adesse, Cic.*; adversus hostes, Sall.; jam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; num ades ad parendum vel ad imperandum potius, Cic.; 2, of deities, *adsis placidaeque juves*, Verg.;

rebus Romanis, *to be favourable to*, Liv.; si fortuna coeptis affuerit, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, *to be present to witness, or to share in*; ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat., comitilla, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, *to witness*, Cic.; 2, *to be present to help or advise*; semper absenti Delatam, Cic.; alicujus rebus, Cic.; alicui adesse in consilio, *to be an assessor to*, Cic.; *to support or defend in the law-courts*; adesse Quintio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; 3, *to be present in a court of justice*; a, *as the accused*, adesse Juleri, Cic.; or b, *as the accuser*, adesse in judicio, Cic.

**assūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take to oneself*. **A.** Lit. novas humeris alas, Ov.; plura sibi assumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, *to take for one's assistance*; a, of persons, legiones in Italia, Cic.; aliquem in societatem aruorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen familiamque, Tac.; b, of things, aliquantum noctis, Cic.; assumpta verba, *words borrowed from another source*, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; 2, *to appropriate to oneself, to take*; a, regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic.; b, *to claim*, in eo sibi praecipuam laudem assumere, Liv.; 3, *to take in addition to*; a, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpsit, Cic.; b, logical t.t. *to state the minor premises of a syllogism*, Cic.

**assumptio** -ōnis, f. (assumo), 1, *choice, adoption*, Cic.; 2, *the minor premises of a syllogism*, Cic.

**assumptivus** -a -um (assumo), *which derives a defence from an extraneous cause*; causa, Cic.

**assūo**, 3. *to sew on*; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

**assurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, stand up*. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentein regem umbone reapiinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, *to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect*, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutaria, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; firmissima vina, Timolius assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus, *yields the preference*, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, *to rise from a sick-bed*; ne assurrexisset quidem ex morbo, Liv.; b, *to rise to give more force to a blow*; quantus in clipeum assurgat, Verg.; c, *to rise into the air*; assurgere in auras, Verg.; d, *quereis hand justis assurgis, break out into*, Verg. **II.** Of things, *to rise*. **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.** *to appear, show itself*; non coepta assurgent turrea, Verg.

**assus** -a -um (from arreo, as cassus from careo), *dried*. **I.** Lit., a, *roasted*, Plaut.; assum vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic.; b, of bathing, sol, *basking in the sun without being anointed*, Cic.; balnearia assa, *a sweating bath*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a dry-nurse*, Juv.

**Assyria** -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), *a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia*. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, *Assyrian*; poet., for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, m. *the Assyrians*.

**ast** = at, q. v.

**Asta** -ae, f. (Ἄστα), *a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta*; hence adj., **Astenis** -ae, *of or belonging to Asta*.

**Astacus** -i, m. *father of Melanippus*; hence, **Astacidēs** -ae, m. *the son of Astacus*.

**Astapa** -ae, f. *town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa*.

**Astēria** -ae, f., and -īē -ēs, f. (Ἀστέρις). **I.** *daughter of Coeus and Phoebus, changed into an island, first called Asteria, afterwards Ortygia, and later still Delos*. **II.** (Asterie), *a woman's name*, Hor.

**asterno**, 3. *to scatter upon*; pass. 19 *be stretched out*; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

**astipulatio** -ōnis, f., 1, *the assenting 'o, confirmation of*, Plin.

**astipulātor** -ōris m. **A.** Legal t.t., at Rome, *one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio*. **B.** Transf., *a supporter*; Stoici et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic.

**astipulor**, 1, dep. *to assent to*, Liv.

**astitio** -tuli -tūtum, m. (ad and statuo), 3. *to put, or place somewhere*, Plaut.

**asto** -stiti, no sup., 1. **I.** *to stand by*. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astante et inspectante Ipaio, Caes.; astat in conspectu meo, Cic. **B.** *to stand by the side to help, to assist*, Plaut. **II.** *to stand upright*, Verg.

**Astraea** -ae, f. (Ἄστροπα), *Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo*.

**astrēpo** (ad-strepo), -strēpsi -strēptum, 3, 1, *to make a noise at*; astrapbat vulgus, Tac.; 2, *to applaud*; haec dicenti, Tac.

**astriote**, adv. (astriote), of discourse, *concisely, briefly*, Cic.

**astrioteus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), *tight, compressed, drawn together*. **A.** Lit., lumen, shut, Ov.; non astrioteus soccus, negligent, slatternly writing, Hor.; frons, wrinkled, Mart.; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *close-fisted, avaricious*; poter, Prop.; mos, Tac.; 2, of oratory, a, *bound by the limits of rhythm*; numero et astriote et soluto, Cic.; b, *concise*; contracta et astriote eloquentia, Cic.

**astrifer** -fēra -fērum (astrum and fero), *starry, placed among the stars*, Mart.

**astringo** -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together*; a, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic.; a iquem ad statuum, Cic.; b, of cold, *to contract*, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, *to draw tight*; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic.; b, of writing or speech, *to compress*; breviter argumenta, Cic.; c, *to bind, fetter, oblige*; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, *to commit oneself to, become guilty of*, Cic.

**astrōlōgia** -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), *astronomy*, Cic.

**astrōlōgus** -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), 1, *an astronomer*, Cic.; 2, *an astrologer*, Cic.

**astrum** -i, n. (ἄστρον), *a star, a constellation*. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; astrum natale, Hor.; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., *tolere in astra, to exalt sky-high*, Cic.; ex astris decidere, *from the highest glory*, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, *thus is immortality gained*, Verg.

**astrūo** (ad and strūo), -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** Gen. *to build to or near, to build in addition*; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to add to*; formae animum, Ov.

**astu** (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, n. (ἄστυ), *the city (only used of Athens)*, Cic.

**astūpō**, 2, *to be astonished at*, Ov.

**Astūra** -ae, f. (Ἄστυρα), *a river in Latium, still called Astura*.

**asturoo** -ōnis, m. *an Asturian horse*, Plin.

**Astūres** -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), *the Asturians, a people in Spain*; sing. Astūr -ūris, m.; hence, a, **Astūria** -ae, f. *the country of the Astures*; b, **Astūricus** -a -um, *Asturian*.

**astus** -us, m. *cleverness, adroitness, cunning*, Verg., Liv.

**astūtē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), *cunningly, astutely*, Cic.

**astūtia** -ae, f. *adroitness, astuteness, craft*, Cic.  
**astūtus** -a -nim (astus), *adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty*, Cic.

**Astýages** -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

**Astýanax** -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

**Astýpálaea** -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλεια), island near Crete. Adj., **1.** **Astýpálaeensis** -o; **2.** **Astýpáleius** -a -nim, belonging to Astypalaea.

**Asylum** -i, n. (ἀσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum, Cic.; templa quas asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.

**Asymbólus** -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

**at** (ast), conj., *but, moreover*. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidians profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, Cic. **B.** **1.** in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videret hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.; **2.** in expressions of astonishment or impatience, at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit, Cic. **II.** To express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one. **A.** non cognoscantur foris, at domi, Cic.; strengthened, at contra, Cic.; at etiam, Cic.; at vero, Cic. **B.** **1.** to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, factuunne sit? at constat, Cic.; **2.** but at least, yet at least, non est, inquit, in parietibus publica, at in artis et focis, Cic.

**Atábūlus** -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the *sirocco*, Hor.

**Atalanta** -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia or Arcadia, famous for her speed in running; she refused to marry any one except the person who could beat her in a race; finally conquered by Milanon by the aid of Aphrodite. Adj., **Atálantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

**átat, attat, attatae, attattatae**, etc. (άττατ), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas!* Plaut., Ter.

**Atávus** -i, m. **I.** the father of the abavus or great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = *uncles*, Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

**Atella** -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj., **a.** **Atellānus** -a, -um; fabella, or gen. simply **Atellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Liv., Juv.; hence, **a.** **Atellānus** -i, m. a player in these dramas; **b.** **Atellānius** -a -um; **Atellānicus** -a -um.

**ater, atra, atrum, black, dark** (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nemo, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black; lictores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, iners, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. **B.** malicious, poisonous; atro dente petere aliquein, Hor.

**Áthamānes** -um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες), the Athamans, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Áthamānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

**Áthamas** -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Hécerta and Learchus; hence, **a.** **Áthamanthūs** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b.** **Áthamantiādes** -ae, m. Palaemon, Ov.; **c.** **Áthamantis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

**Áthēnae** -arum, f. (Ἀθήναι), Athens; meton., learning, Juv.; hence, **a.** **Áthēnaeus** -a -um; **b.** **Áthēniensis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Athēnienses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

**Áthēnio** -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

**Áthēos** and **Áthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

**Áthēsia**, acc. -sin, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθῆσις), a river in Rhaetia, now Adiga, Etsch.

**athlēta** -ae, m. (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

**athlēticus** -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

**Áthōs**, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθως), and **Átho** or **Áthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice.

**Átilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens: **1.** M. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2.** M. Atilius, an early Roman poet. Adj., **Átiliānus** -a -um.

**Átina** -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called *Atina*; hence **Átinas** -ātis, belonging to Atina.

**Atlās** -antis, m. (Ἄτλας), **1.** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2.** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauritania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a.** **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur., Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b.** **Atlantius** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c.** **Atlantēus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d.** **Atlantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

**átōmus** -i, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, Cic.

**atque**, or **ac** (ac only before consonants), and, and also. **A.** Joining single words; **1.** Gen., spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; **a.** and also; nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b.** and moreover, and even; alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc., negotium inagnum est navigare atque id mense Quintill, and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2.** with comparisons; **a.** with words expressing comparison, as aequae, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b.** with comparatives, for quam, artius atque hedera procera astringitur flex, Hor.; **c.** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3.** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); si hoc disuaders est, ac non disturbare atque pervertere, Cic. **B.** Joining sentences, and so; **1.** atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic.; **2.** to join a more important thought, and especially; id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an adversative clause, ac tamen, Cic.; **4.** to introduce an objection raised by the speaker or writer himself, ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic.; **5.** in narration, and so; atque his, quos nominavi, Cic.; **6.** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1.** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2.** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3.** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4.** with other conjunctions, after et, non minus et vi ac metu, Cic.; after que (Gr. τε . . . καί), submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

**atqui**, conj. (at and qui = quol = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. I. Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. II. Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

**ātrāmentum** -i, n. (ater), 1, *any black fluid*; sepiae, Cic.; 2, *ink*, Cic.; 3, *blue vitriol, shoemaker's black*; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

**ātrātus** -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

**Atrax** -ācis (Ἄραξ), 1, *a river in Aetolia*; 2, *a city in Thessaly*; hence, a, **Atrācides** -eo, m. *the Thessalian Caeneus*, Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. *Hippodamia*, Ov.

**Atrēbātes** -um, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

**Atrous** -ū, m. (Ἀτρεύς), *son of Pelope, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus*; hence, **Atrides** -eo, m. *Agamemnon or Menelaus*; plur., **Atridae**, *Agamemnon and Menelaus*.

**ātriensis** -is, m. (atrium), *a head slave, steward*, Cic.

**ātriolum** -i, n. (dim. of atrium), *a little atrium, or fore-court*, Cic.

**ātritas** -itās, f. (ater), *blackness*, Plaut.

**ātrium** -ii, n. (ater), *the room blackened by smoke; the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate*; plur., **atria** -orum, n. = atrium, Verg.; meton., *a house*, Ov.; *the halls of the gods*, Ov.; *the hall of a temple or public building*; atrium Libertatis, Cic.; **ātrionarium**, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

**ātrōcitas** -itās, f. (atrox). **A. feroceness, harshness, cruelty**; ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, Cic.; *habet atrocitatis aliquid legatio, has a threatening aspect*, Cic. **B. Transf., severity, barbarity**; invidiosa atrocitas verborum, Cic.; *atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruerit*, Cic.

**ātrōciter**, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), *severely, harshly, cruelly*; Verri nimis atrociter minitans, Cic.

**Atrōpēs** -i, f. (Ἄρπερς, *not to be overted*), *one of the three Parcae*.

**ātrox** -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus). I. Lit., *terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible*; res scelerata, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Ceniculae, Hor.; of commands, *threatening*; imperium, Liv.; *atrocissimae litterae*, Cic.; of speeches, *violent*; vehemens atque atrox orationis genus, Cic. II. Transf., of persons and character, *gloomy, morose, severe*; Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.; *animus Catoniae, wounding*, Hor.

**Atta** -ae, m. *a Roman surname*; Q. Quintius Atta, *a comic poet* (d. 102 B.C.).

**attactus** -ūs, m. (attingo), *a touching, touch, contact*, Verg.

**attāgen** -ēnis, m. (ἄτταγην), *a woodcock*, Hor.

**Attālus** -i, m. (Ἄτταλος), *the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attālus III., left his territory to the Romans*; hence, a, **Attālicus** -a -um, *belonging to Pergamos*; agri, Cic.; *hence rich, splendid*; conditiones, Hor.; *peripetasmata, women with threads of gold*, Cic.; b, **Attālis** -idis, f. (Ἄτταλῖς), *name of a guild at Athens*.

**attāmēn**, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

**attat** = **atat**.

**attēgia** -ae, f. *a hut*, Juv.

**attempērātē**, adv. (attemperatus), *in a fit or appropriate manner*, Ter.

**attempōro** (ad and tempero), 1. *to fit to, adjust to*, Sen.

**attendo** (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, 3. *to stretch to; animum, or absol., attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to*; with ad and the acc., *attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur*, Cic.; with acc., *primum verarum legis*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis*, Cic.; with de and the abl., *animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil praesit de officiis legationis attendere*, Cic.

**attentē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), *attentively, carefully*; *audire*, Cic.; *cogitare*, Cic.

**attentio** -ōnis, f. (attendo), *attentiveness, attention*; animi, Cic.

**attento** (ad-tento), or **attempo** (ad-tempo), 1. *to strive after, to attempt*; 1, *ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri*, Cic.; 2, *to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem*, Cic.; 3, *to attack*; *aliquid lingua*, Cic.; *aliquem vi*, Tac.

**attentus** (ad-tentus) -a -um. I. Partic. of attendo and attineo. II. Adj. with compar. and superl. (attento), 1, *attentive*; *animus*, Cic.; *cogitatio*, Cic.; *auditor*, Cic.; *judex*, Cic.; 2, *careful after one's property*; *attentus quaesitis*, Hor.; *paterfamilias*, Hor.; *attenta vita et rusticana*, Cic.

**attēniātē**, adv. (attenuatus), *simply, without ornament*; *dicere*, Cic.

**attēniātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), *made weak*; of discourse, *abbreviated*; *ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata*, Cic.; *over-refined*; *ejus oratio nimis religione attenuata*, Cic.

**attēniō** (ad-tēniō), 1. *to make thin*. A. Lit., 1, *corpus*, Ov.; 2, of number, *to lessen*, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes.; 3, of strength, *to weaken*; *vires diutino morbo attenuatae*, Liv.; 4, of the voice, *to make shrill*, Cic. B. Transf., *curas*, Ov.; *insignem, degrade*, Hor.

**attōro** (ad and tēro) -trivi (-tērdi) -tritum, 3. A. Lit., 1, *to rub against*; *leniter caudam*, Hor. 2, *to rub or wear away*; *atrita ansa*, Verg. B. Transf., *to weaken, ruin*; *opes*, Sall.; *aliquam*, Sall.

**attestor** (ad and testor), 1. dep. *to attest, bear witness to*, Phaedr.

**attexo** (ad and texo) -texti -textum, 3. *to weave or plait on or to*. A. Lit., *loricas ex cratibus*, Caes. B. Transf., *to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitis mortalem*, Cic.

**Atthis** -idis, f. (Ἀθῆς), *Attic, Athenian*, Mart. Subst., f. 1, *Attica*, Lucr.; 2, *nightingale or swallow*, Mart.; 3, *name of a friend of Sappho*, Ov.

**Attica** -ae, f. (Ἀττικῆ), *Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital*.

**Atticē**, adv. (Atticus), *in the Attic or Athenian manner*, *dicere*, Cic.

**atticiāso**, 1. (ἀττικίζω), *to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking*, Plaut.

**Atticus** -a -um (Ἀττικός), 1, *belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian*; *virgo*, i.e., *Camephoros*, Hor.; *pelex, Philomela*, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. *the Athenians*, Cic.; 2, *Attic, Athenian*, with reference to style, art, etc., *stilus, simple*, Cic.; *aures, delicate*, Cic.; hence **Attici** = *the Athenian orators*, Cic.

**Atticus**, T. Pomponius, *the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens*.

**attineo** -tiniſi -tentum, 2 (ad and teneo). I. Transf., *to hold near, keep*. A. Lit., *aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia*, Tac. B.

**Transf.** simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, to *cause*, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to *pertain to*, or *concern*, only in 3rd person; cetera quas ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquem or aliquid, *in respect to*; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, *it is of no use*, Cic.

**attingo** -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad and tango), to *touch*. **A.** Lit., 1, digito se caelum attingisse putare, Cic.; 2, to *arrive at a place*; Italian, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor.; 3, of places, to *touch upon*, border upon, Cappadocia regio ea quas Cilician attingit, Cic.; 4, to *attack*; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; 5, to *touch*, i.e., to *appropriate to oneself*; de praeda mea nec terentium attigit, Cic.; 6, to *strike*, si digito quem attingisset, poenas dedisset, Cic.; 7, to *embrace*, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to *touch*; of sensations, voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit, Cic.; 2, to *have to do with*, to *touch*, to *reach to*; corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; attingere aliquem necessitudine, to be *closely connected with*, Cic.; 3, a, to *handle*, manage, devote oneself to; rempublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; b, to *glance at cursorily*; librum strictim, Cic.; 4, in writing or speech, to *mention*; illam injuriam non attingere, Cic.

**Attis (Atthis and Atys)** -idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

**Attius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the war between Caesar and Pompeius, a supporter of the latter; hence adj., **Attianus** -a -um, *Attian*.

**attollo**, no perf. or sup., 3. to *raise up*, lift up. **I.** Lit. **A.** vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or middle, attolli, to *raise oneself*, Verg. **B.** to *erect*, raise; molem, Verg.; terra se attollens tandem visa, to *rise*, appear, Verg. **II.** Transf., to *raise*, *elevate*; a, vocem, Quint.; b, to *exalt*, *exalt*, *distinguish*; animos ad spei consulatus, Liv.; rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

**attoldeo** -tondi -tonsum, 2. **I.** Lit. to *shear*, *shave*, cut; vitem, Verg. **II.** Transf., to *make less*, diminish, Cic., poet.

**attonitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from attono), struck by *thunder*; hence, 1, *stunned*, *terrified*, *senseless*; magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt, Liv.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Hor.; attonitas Baccho matres, Verg.

**attono** -tondi -tonitum, 1. to *strike with thunder*, *stun*, *make senseless*, Ov.

**attonquō**, 2. to *whirl*, *swing upward*, Verg.

**attractio** -ōnis, f. (attraho), a *drawing to oneself*; hence, litterarum, *assimilation*, Varr.

**attrahō** -traxi -tractum, 3. to *draw to*, *attract*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahat, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to *drag*; tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to *attract*; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.; 2, to *take with one*; aliquem Romanum, Cic.

**attractatus** -ū, m. (attracto), a *handling*, *touching*, ap. Cic.

**attracto**, 1. (ad and tracto), to *touch*, *handle*. **I.** Gen., blanditia popularis aspiciunt, non attractatur, Cic. **II.** **A.** to *touch unlawfully*, in an *improper manner*; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attractare, Cic. **B.** to *lay hands on*, to *appropriate*; gazas, Liv.

**atropideō**, 1. to *stumble along*, Plaut.

**attribūō** -ūi -ūtum, 3. to  *allot to*, *assign to*.

**A.** Lit. 1, servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit, Caes.; 2, of money, to *assign*, *lend*; si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic.; so of money paid from the public treasury; pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic.; 3, to *assign* (to some one to keep or do something); attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; esp. of a military command, oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes.; 4, of a country, to *annex*, *subject*; insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to *add*, *give*, *cause*; summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; 2, *grant*. t. t. to *add as an attribute*, Cic.; 3, to *ascribe*, *impute*; bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic.

**attribūtio** -ōnis, f. (attribuo), 1, the *assignment of a debt*, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an *accessory or attribute*, Cic.

**attribūtum**, -i, n. (attribuo), the *predicate*, Cic.

**atritus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from atteru). **A.** rubbed away, worn out, Cic. **B.** Transf., frons, *shameless*, Juv.

**Attus Navius**, a celebrated augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

**Atys (Attys)** -yos, abl. -ya, m. ("Arus, "Arus). **I.** a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. **II.** the founder of the gens Atia.

**au**, interj., *oh! ha!* Plaut.

**aucops** -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I.** Lit., a *fowler*, *bird-catcher*, Plaut., Hor. **II.** Transf., peritissimum voluptatum aucopem sapientem esse, Cic.; syllabarum, a quiblibet critic, caviller, Cic.

**auctarium** -i, n. (augeo) an *increase*. Plaut.

**auctio** -ōnis, f. (augeo), 1, an *auction*; auctionem facere, constituere, to *appoint an auction*, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; proponere, to *announce publicly*, Quint.; proferre, to *put off*, Cic.; 2, that which is sold by auction; auctionem vendere, Cic.

**auctionarius** -a -um (auctio), relating to an auction; atrium, *auction-room*, Cic.

**auctionor**, 1. (auctio) to *hold an auction*, Cic.

**auctio**, 1. (freq. of augeo), to *increase very much*, Tac.

**aucto**, 1. = auctio, Plaut., Lucr.

**auctor** -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** originator, causer, doer; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp., 1, the producer of a work of art, artist; templi, architect, Liv.; 2, the founder of a family, ancestor; praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; 3, writer, author; carminis, Hor. **B.** the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner; nec auctor quamvis audaci faclnori deerat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alicuius, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspiciis ferendis auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendam (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to *advise*, *recommend*, semper senatus auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic. **C.** the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth; a, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; b, an authority; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; non sordidus auctor naturae verique, investigator, Hor.; c, an author of note; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to *answer for*, *state positively*; nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavium scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., 1, auctor legis or senatus



consulti, proposer, Liv.; 2, supporter of a law, multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; 3, auctores sunt patres, the senators sanction a law, Cic.; 4, defender, protector; praeciarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; 5, the guaranter of a right to an estate; a malo auctore emere, Cic.; 6, of a guardian, etc., approver, sanctioner; quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, without the approval of her guardian, Cic.

**auctoramentum** -i, n. (auctor), the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, Cic.

**auctoritas** -atis, f. (auctor), continuance, a causing to continue. **I. A.** validity, 1, in the case of property, naus et auctoritas, or simply auctoritas, valid right to property arising from prescription; usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.; 2, in case of an assertion, attestation, security, authority; publicarum tabularum, Cic.; 3, example, majorum, Cic.; alicuius auctoritatem sequi, Cic. **B.** the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid; cuius auctoritas multum apud me valet, Cic. **C.** the expression of approval or assent, resolve; 1, hominum consilia et auctoritates, Cic.; 2, of the will of the people, populi Romani, Cic.; 3, of public bodies or magistrates, collegii, Liv.; 4, of the senate, a, a measure to which the senate has assented, the approval of the senate; auctoritatem senatus, jussa populi Romani vendere, Cic.; b, a resolution of the senate, prevented from being made a decree by the veto of the tribunes, si quis huius senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic. **D.** authorisation, full power, legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic.; hence, power, might, command; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. **II.** influence, authority; 1, of a person, n, lit., auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; b, meton., a person in authority, an influential person, Cic.; 2, of things, legum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

**auctoro**, 1. (auctor). **I.** to hire for money; refl. auctorare se, or pass. to hire, engage oneself. Hor. **II.** Transf. to bind oneself; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

**auctumnalis** -e (auctumnus), autumnal, Liv.

1. **auctumnus** -i, m. (augeo), autumn, Cic.; meton., septem auctumni = seven years, Ov.

2. **auctumnus** -a -um (l. auctumnus), autumnal; frigus, Ov.

1. **auctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from augeo), only used in compar., increased, enlarged, enriched; majestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

2. **auctus** -us, m. (augeo), an increase, enlargement, growth; corporis, Lucr.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

**aucupatio** -onis, f. (aucupor), fowling, bird-catching, Quint.

**aucupatorius** -a -um (aucupor), relating to fowling, Plin.

**aucupium** -i, n. (auceps), bird-catching, fowling. **I. A.** Lit., vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. **B.** Meton., the birds caught, Cat. **II.** Transf. hunting after anything; delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling, Cic.

**aucupor**, 1. dep. (auceps). **I.** Lit. to catch birds, Varr. **II.** Transf. to chase, strive for, lie in wait for; verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inanem rumorem, Cic.; tempestates, to wait for finer weather, Cic.

**audacia** -ae, f. (audax), 1, courage, boldness, daring; audacia in bello, Sall.; 2, audacity, impudence, temerity; audacia et impudentia

fretus, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur., audaciae, audacious deeds, Cic.

**audaciter**, and **audacter**, adv., with compar. aud superl. (audax), boldly (in a good or bad sense), audaciously, rashly, impudently, Cic.

**audax** -acis, adj., with compar. and superl. (audeo), daring (in a good or bad sense), bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy; a, of persons, Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audactor, Cic.; audax in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.; b, of things, consilium prima specie temerarium magis quam audax, Liv.

**audens** -entis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from audeo), daring, bold, Verg.

**audenter**, adv. (audens), boldly, Tac.

**audentia** -ae, f. (audens), boldness, courage, Cic.

**audeo**, ausus sum, 2. (connected with avidus), to dare, venture; audeo dicere, I venture to assert, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita majora audente probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audent in proelia, Verg.

**audiens** -entis. **I.** Partic. of audio (q.v.). **II.** Subst. a hearer, Cic.

**audientia** -ae, f. (audio), hearing, listening, attention; alicui audientiam facere, to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence, Cic., Liv.

**audio**, 4. (connected with auris), to hear. **I.** to have the power of hearing; audiendi sensu carere, Cic. **II.** to hear something. **A.** clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censem audiemus, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majore natu dicere audivi, Cic.; with acc. and partic., idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.; with relative clause, audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; with de and the abl., multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de, Cic. Perf. part., as subst., **auditum** -i, n. hearsay; nihil habeo praeter auditum, Cic. **B.** to listen to; a, aliquem lubenter studioseque, Cic.; of judges, to hear a case; audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor; annum jam audire Cratippum, Cic.; b, to listen to requests; preces, Cic.; c, of stories or persons, to listen to, i.e., to give credence to; si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; audio, I believe it, Cic.; d, to obey, to follow; aliquem amicissime monentem, Cic.; dicto audientem esse; with dat., to obey; non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. **C.** to be called (like Gr. ἀκούω), Matutino pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, to be well spoken of; a propinquis, Cic.

**auditio** -onis, f. 1. (audio), hearing, listening; aliquid multa lectione atque auditione assequi, Cic.; 2, hearsay report; levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., fictae auditiones, Cic.

**auditōr** -ōris, m. (audio), a hearer, auditor, scholar; alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

**auditōrium** -i, n. (audio), a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc., Tac.; a school, Quint.; circle of listeners, Plin.

**auditus** -us, m. (audio). **I.** Gen., hearing; the sense of hearing, Cic. **II.** Esp., listening, Tac.

**aufero**, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, 8. (ab and fero). **I.** to carry away, carry off, remove. **A.**

**Lit.**, later manus e convicio tamquam e proello auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alliculus, Cic.; auferor in scopulos, Ov. **B.** Transf., to draw away from one's aim, seduce; ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. **II.** to take away with, bear off; sometimes in good, but oftener in bad sense, to rob, steal. **A.** Lit., a, of persons; multa palmi domum, Cic.; auriculam mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achillem abstulit, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, illa autem, quae contrariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i. e. to gain, obtain; tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

**Aufidēna** -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Alfidara*.

**Aufidius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Aufidus** -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

**auſſig** -fugi, 3. (aband fugio), to flee away, Cic.

**Augō** -ēs, f. (Αὐγή), daughter of *Aleus* and *Nauira*, mother of *Telephus* by *Hercules*.

**Augēs** and **Augiās** -ae, m. (Αὐγίας), king of the *Epans* in *Etis*, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of *Hercules*.

**augō**, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with *aīzō*), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram augel imbribus, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; annis nimbis hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, et fortis; hostium vim e; copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento *Augustae*, Tac.

**augescō**, auxi, 3. (inch. of *augeo*), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracerba gustu, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

**augmēn** -inis, n. (*augeo*), an increase, growth, Lucr.

**augur** -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annoxa cornix, prophetess of ruin, Hor.

**augūralis** -e (*augur*), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrale** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

**augūratio** -ōnis, f. (*auguro*), divining, soothsaying, Cic.

**augūratūs** -ūs, m. (*auguro*), the office of an augur, Cic.

**augūrium** -i, n. (*augur*), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I.** **A.** Lit., augurium capere, Liv.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, any kind of prophecy; o inea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiment; inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*, **A.** Subject., the science of augury; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. **B.** Object., 1, an omen; augurium accipere, Liv.; 2, a sign, token, Ov.

**augūrius** -a -um (*augur*), relating to an augur, jus, Cic.

**augūro**, 1. (*augur*). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locus auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** to prophecy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit snavitas Cic.

**augūror**, 1. dep. (*augur*). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passero numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to foretell; alicui mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perriēcule homines augurarentur, Cic.

**Augusta** -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** name of several towns named after the emperor, *Augusta Taurinorum* (*Turin*), *Augusta Praetoria* (*Aosta*), *Augusta Treverorum* (*Trèves*), *Augusta Emerita* (*Merida*), *Augusta Vindelicum* (*Augsburg*).

**Augustālis** -e (*Augustus*), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor *Augustus*.

**augustē**, adv. with compar. (*angustus*), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

**Augustōdūnum** -i, town of the *Aedui* in Gaul, now *Autun*.

1. **angustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*augeo*), 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

2. **Augustus** -i, m. surname of *Octavianus* after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

3. **Augustus** -a -um, relating to *Augustus*; pax, Ov.; mensis, *August*, formerly called *Sex-tilis*, changed to *Augustus* in honour of the emperor.

**aula** -ae, f. (αὐλή). **I.** the fore-court in a building, Hor.; yard for cattle, Prop. **II.** = atrium, an inner court, Verg. **III.** a palace. **A.** Lit., aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods, illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world, immanis janitor aulae (of *Cerberus*), Verg.; of a bee-hive, Verg. **B.** *Meton.*, a, the court, courtiers; puer ex aula, Hor.; divisa et discors aula erat, Tac.; b, princely power; auctoritate aulae constitutā, Cic.

**aulaeum** -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., 1, curtain, tapestry; aulaea superba, Verg.; 2, a canopy, Hor.; 3, curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece, and drawn up at the end; aulaeum tollitur, Cic.; 4, an embroidered upper garment, Juv.

**Auleri** -orum, m. a people of *Gallia Celtica*, divided into four branches; a, *Auleri Ebuovices*, in modern Normandy; b, *Auleri Cenomani*, in modern *Dép. de la Sarthe*; c, *Auleri Brannovices*, on the *Loire*; d, *Auleri Diablintes* or *Diablinti*, in modern *Dép. de la Maine*.

**aulous** -a -um, (αὐλός), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

**Aulis** -idis, f. (Αἰλῆς), a port in *Boeotia*; where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to *Troy*.

**auloedus** -i, m. (αὐλοῦδος), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

**Aulōn** -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near *Tarentum*.

**Aulularia** -ae, f. the title of a comedy of *Plautus*.

**aura** -ae, old genit. aurī (ἀῆρα), *air*. **A. I.**, the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aerae cient mare, Liv.; **2.** meton., plur. aerae, *a, the heavens*; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; **b.** the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3.** transf., breath, sign; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.** the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vesci, Verg. **II. I.**, smell, Verg.; **2.**, glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.**, echo, Prop.

**aurarius** -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sa. fodina), a gold mine, Tac.

**auratus** -a -um (aurum), golden, gilt; tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

**Aurelius** -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens (with the surnames Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus).

**Aurelius**, M., v. Antoninus.

**aurēus** -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A. Lit.**, golden, Plaut. **B. Transf.**, glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

**aurēus** -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. I.**, made of gold; a, lit., anulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic.; **b.** transf., excellent, beautiful; Venus, Verg.; mores, Hor.; **2.**, gilt, ornamented with gold; amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; currus, the triumphal car, Cic.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. **II. I.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

**aurichalchum** = orichalchum (q.v.)

**auricōmus** -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II. Transf.**, golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

**auricūla** -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I. Lit.**, auricula infirma, Cic.; auriculum mordicus auferre, Cic.; praecipuum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II. Meton.**, plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

**aurifer** -fēra -fērum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; amnis, Cat.

**aurifex** -ficia, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

**aurifōdina** -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

**aurīga** -ae, a. (from old aurea = reins and ago), charioteer, driver. **I. Lit.**, Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, Cic. **II. Transf.**, poet., a helmsman, Ov.

**Aurigēna** -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danae, Ov.

**auriger** -gēra -gērum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

**aurigo**, l. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

**auripigmentum** -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

**auris** -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A. Lit.**, aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviciis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicerem aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offenders aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B. Meton.**, a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures taretas et religiosae,

Cic. **II. Transf.**, aures; the earth or mould-boards of a plough, Verg.

**auriscalpium** -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

**auritulus** -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the long-eared one, i.e., the ass, Phaedr.

**auritus** -a -um (auris). **A. Lit.**, long-eared; lepus, Verg. **B. Transf.**, attentive, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Plaut.

**aurōra** -ae, f. (ἀῶρα, αἴωρ, ἡώς), the break of day, redness of morning. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, Verg., Liv. **B. Personified**, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II. Meton.**, the east, Ov.

**aurum** -i, n. gold. **I. A. Lit.**, Cic. **B. Meton.**, something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** the colour or glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

**Aurunci** -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. **Adj.**, **Auruncus** -a -um, Auruncan.

**Ausci** -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

**auscultatio** -ōnis, f. (ausculto); **1.**, a listening, Sen.; **2.**, obedience, Plaut.

**auscultator** -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

**ausculto**, l. (for ausculito, from auscula = auricula). **I.** to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II. Esp.**, **A.** to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.** to obey; mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

**Ausetāni** -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence **adj.**, **Ausetanus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

**Ausōnes** -um, m. (Ἀῶνορες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence, **A. Ausōnia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov.; Italy, Verg. **B. Adj.**, **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., Italian, Verg. Subst., **Ausōni** = Ausones, Verg. **C. Ausōnidae** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D. Ausōnis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

**auspex** -icis, c. (for avispepx, from avis and specio). **I.** one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** favourer, protector, leader; Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. **B.** a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (παράνυμφος), Cic.

**auspicatio**, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspicio), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

**auspicatus** -a -um (auspicio), **1.** consecrated by auguries, Cic.; **2.** favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

**auspicium** -ii, n. (for avispicium), divination by means of birds. **I. A. Lit.**, in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praeesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices, propaetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio stque auspicio alicuius, under the command of (in war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices), Liv. **B. Transf.**, control, protection, guidance; suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. **II. Meton.**, an omen, sign; optimum, Cic.; aves auspicio ratum fecere, Cic.

**auspico**, l. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

**auspicio**, l. dep. (auspex), **1.** to take the auspices; auspiciari oblitus est, Cic.; **2.** to begin under good auspices, Tac.; to begin. Suet.

**auster** -stri, m. **I.** the south wind, Cic. **II.** Meton., the south, Verg.

**austerō** adv. (austerus), severely, gravely, austerly, Cic.

**austēritas** -tatis, f. (austerus). **I.** Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. **II.** Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.

**austērus** -a -um (αὐστρός). **I.** sour, harsh in taste, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, strict, severe, austere; flo austero more ac modo, Cic.; 2, sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.

**austrālis** -e (auster), southern, Cic.

**austrinus** -a -um (auster), southern, Verg.

**ausum** -i, n. (ausus, from ausdeo), a daring deed, undertaking, Verg.

**aut**, conj. disjunct, or, or else, or rather, Cic.; aut . . . aut, either . . . or, Cic.; neque . . . aut, = neque . . . neque, poet.; aut vero, or indeed (used ironically), Cic.; aut certe, or at least, Cic.; aut saltem, aut potius, aut etiam, Cic.

**autem**, conj. adversat. (ἀντε), but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tam, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = did I say? num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

**authepa** -ae, f. (αὐτός and ἔψω), a cooking-stove, Cic.

**autōgrāphus** -a -um (αὐτόγραφος), written with one's own hand, Suet.

**Autōlycus** -i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

**autōmātus** (ōs) -a -um (αὐτόματος), self-acting, Petr. Subst., **autōmāton** -i, n. an automaton, Suet.

**Autōmēdōn** -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer, Cic.

**Autōnōē** -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), mother of Actaeon. Adj., **Autōneius** -a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov.

**autumnus**, etc., v. suctumnus.

**autūmo**, l. (orig. aitumo, from alo), to say, assert, Plaut., Ter.

**auxiliāris** -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., auxiliāris, (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxiliāris stipendia, Tac.

**auxiliārius** -a -um (auxilium), 1, helping, auxiliary, Plaut.; 2, milit. t. t., milites, auxiliary troops, Cic.

**auxiliātor** -ōris, m. (auxillor), a helper, assister, Tac.

**auxiliātus** -ūs, m. (auxillor), help, assistance, Lucr.

**auxillor**, l. dep. (auxillum), to help, assist, support; alieui, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.

**auxillium** -i, n. (augeo), help, aid, assistance. **I.** Gen., adjungere sibi auxillium, Cic.; accessere aliquem auxillio, to help, Caes.; ad auxillium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxillium, Liv.; esse auxillio alieui, Caes.; consuli adversus intercessionem collegae auxillio esse, Liv.; alieui nemo auxillio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxillio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxillium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxillium, Cic.; alieui ferre auxillium, Cic.; ferre alieui auxillium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxillium alieui, Cic.; aliquem auxillio mittere, Cic.; petere auxillium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxillium alieui rei, Cic.; venire auxillio alieui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxillis uti, Cic.

**II.** Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilia, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

**āvārē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), avariciously, covetously, Cic.

**Avāricum** -i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

**āvāritōr**, adv. (avarus), greedily, Plant.

**āvāritia** -ae (āvārities -ei, Lucr.), f. avarice, cupidity, covetousness; ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur., omnes avaritiae, all kinds of avarice, Cic.

**āvārus** -a -um (connected with aveo and avidus). **I.** Gen., covetous, greedy; mare, Hor.; with genit., publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. **II.** Esp., greedily after money, avaricious; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., **avarus** -i, m. the avaricious man, Hor.

**āvēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry off, bear away, Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off, Liv.

**āvello** -velli and -vulsi (-voisi) -vulsium (-volsium), 3. to tear away, pluck away. **I.** Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secretur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. **II.** to take away with violence, separate.

**A.** Lit., de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem convicio ab errore, Cic.

**āvēna** -ae, f. **I.** a, oats, Verg.; b, wild oats, Cic.; steriles, Verg. **II.** Transf., the shepherd's pipe, Ov.; plur., junctae avenae or structae avenae, the Pan-pipes, Ov.

**āvēnāceus** -a -um (avena), oatens; farina, Plin.

**āvēnārius** -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Plin.

**Avēntinum** -i, n. and **Avēntinus** -i, m. the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome, Cic. Adj., **Avēntinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Aventine.

1. **āvēo**, 2 (from āvo or āvo āvo), Ht., to pant after; hence, to desire; aveo genus legationis, Cic.; gen. with infin., valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.

2. **āvēo** (hāvēo), 2 to be well; found only in the imp. ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.

**Avērnus** -a -um (ἀορνος), without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., **Avērnus** -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., **Avērnus** -a -um, **Avērnālis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

**āvērro**, l. to turn away, avert; tram deorum, Liv.

**āvērō** (āvērō), that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.

1. **āvērōr**, dep. (averto). **A.** to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to repel, turn away, avoid, shun; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut parricidam liberum, Liv.

2. **āvērōr** -ōris, m. (averto), an ambassador; pecuniae publicae, Cic.

**āvērōsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A.** turned away, backward, behind (opp. adversus); adversus et aversus impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; quendum actorem aversum (turning his back on the people) solitum esse dicere,

**Ole.**; **aversos** boves in speluncam traxit, Liv. Plur. subst., **aversa** -orum, n. *the back parts*; urbis, Liv. **B.** *disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from*; **aversus** a vero, Cic.; with dat., **aversus** mercaturis, Hor.

**averto** (**avorto**)-verti (-vorti)-versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn away, turn off, remove*. I. Lit., **A.** Gen. Lepidus se avertit, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; flumina, divert, Cic.; iter, Caes., Liv.; hence, 1, pass., averti (as middle), **aversus** ab suo itinere, *turning away*, Liv.; 2, active, as reflexive, prora avortit, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, *to arise away by violence*; barbaros a portis castrorum, Caes.; 2, *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; quatuor tauros a stabulis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, *to keep off something dangerous*; pestem ab Aegyptis, Cic.; quod omen dii avertant, Cic.; 2, *to keep something dangerous or disgraceful of some one*; qui me tanta infamia averterit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to turn away, divert* (thoughts or wishes, etc.), Antonii furorcm a pernicie reipublicae, Cic.; cogitationem a miseris, Cic.; aliquem a consiliis pacis; 2, *to estrange*; alicuius animum a se, Cic.

**Avia** -ae, f. (avis), *a grandmother*, Cic.

**Aviarius** -a -um (avis), *relating to birds*; rete, Varr. Subst., **aviarium** -ii, n., a, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*, Cic.; b, *the haunts of wild birds in the woods*, Verg.

**avidē**, adv. (avidus), *greedily*; expectare, appetere, arripere, Cic.

**aviditas** -atis (avidus), f. **A.** Gen., *vehement desire, avidity*; cibi, pecuniae, *for food, money*, Cic.; legendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., *desire of money, avarice*, Cic.

**avidus** -a -um (l. aveo), *vehemently desiring, greedy*. I. a, with genit., cibi, Ter.; laudis, Cic.; novarum rerum, Liv.; belli gerendi, Sall.; b, with infin., Verg.; c, with in and the acc., Liv.; d, with ad and the acc., Liv.; e, with in and the abl., in pecuniis locupletium, Cic. **II.** Absol. **A.** Lit., a, *covetous, greedy of money*; heres, Hor.; subst., a miser, Cic.; b, *greedy in respect of food, gluttonous*; convivae, Hor.; leones, *bloodthirsty*, Ov.; c, *transf., aures avidae, eager to hear*, Cic.; libido, *insatiable*, Cic.; mare, Hor.; d, *hot, ardent, eager to fight*; legiones, Tac. **B.** Fig., *wide, large, vast*, Lucr.

**avis** -is, f. (connected with ἄγνυ). I. Gen., *a bird*, and coll. *the whole race of birds*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *omen*, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; avibus bonis Ov.; secundis, Liv., *with good omens*; avi mala, Hor.; sinistra, Plaut.; adversa, *with bad omen*, Cic.

**avitus** -a -um (avis), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral*; bona paterna et avita, Cic.; merum, *very old*, Ov.

**avivus** -a -um (a and via). I. *out of the right way, untrodden*; avii saltus montesque, Liv. Subst., **avivum** -i, n. *a by-way, a solitary place*; avia dum sequor, Verg. **II.** Poet., **A.** *out of the way, wandering, remote*; in montes se avivus abdidit altos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *straying, wandering*; a vera ratione, Lucr.

**avocatio** -onis, f. (avoco), *a calling away from*; a cogitanda molestia, Cic.

**avoco**, 1. *to call away, or off*. **A.** Lit., populum ab armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *to withdraw, remove, divert*; Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.; senectus avocata a rebus gerendis, Cic.; 2, *to relieve*; luctum lusibus, Sen.

**avolo**, 1. *to fly away*. **A.** Lit., Cat. **B.**

Transf., *to hasten away*; experiar certe ut hinc avolem; so of the dying, hinc avolare, Cic.

**avunculus** -i, m. (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, uncle* (patrus, a father's brother); magnus, *a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle*, Cic.

**Avus** -i, m. *a grandfather*, Cic.; generally as ancestor, Hor.

**Avonus** (ἄνωος, inhospitable), *earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus*, Ov.

1. **axis** -is, m. (root AC, AG, whence ago, Gr. ἄξω), *an axle-tree*. I. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton., a chariot, waggon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the axis of the earth*; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, *the north pole*, Verg.; b, *the heavens*; sub axe, *in the open air*, Verg.; c, *a part of the heavens*; boreus, *the north*, Ov.

2. **axis** (assis) -is, m. (root AC, whence ἄγνυμι, ἄγμα), *a board, plank*, Caes.

**Axona** -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne*.

## B

**B**, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

**babae** (βαβαί, or βαβαί), *an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful!* Plaut.

**Babylō** -onis, m. *a Babylonian*; appell. = a nabob, Ter.

**Babylōn** -onis, f. (Βαβυλών), *a city of Asia on the Euphrates*. Hence, **A.** **Babylōnia** -ae, f. *a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the forenamed city was the capital*. **B.** **Babylōnicus** -a -um, *Babylonian*; Babylonica peristromata, *embroidered tapestry*, Plaut. **C.** **Babylōnius** -a -um; numeri, *astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted*, Hor.; Babylonii, *inhabitants of Babylon*. **D.** **Babylōniensis** -e, *Babylonian*.

**bacca** (bāca) -ae, f. *a berry*. I. Lit., **A.** Gen., lauri baccae, Verg. **B.** Esp., *the fruit of the olive*; bicolor bacca Minervae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *any fruit of a round shape*; arborum baccae, Cic. **B.** *anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl*, Hor.

**baccar** (baccar) -aris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκκαρις), *the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus*; also called nardum rusticum, *a plant which yielded a kind of oil*; Celtici Valerian, Verg.

**baccatus** -a -um, *set with pearls*, Verg.

**Baccha** -ae, f. *a Bacchant*, Ov.; Bacchis aliquem initiare, *to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.

**Bacchānāl** -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchanalia**, *the (Greek) festival of Bacchus* (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, n. c. 186; Bacchanalia vivere, poet., *to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.

**bacchatio** -onis, f. 1, *the celebration of the Bacchanalia*, P. Aug.; 2, *Bacchanalian revelling*, Cic.

**Bacchēus** -a -um, *belonging to Bacchus*; dona, Verg.

**Bacchēus** -a -um (Βακχῆος), *belonging to Bacchus*; sacra, Ov.; ululatus, *of the Bacchantes*, Ov.

**Bacchiādae** -arum, m. (Βακχίαι), *the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth*.

**Bacchis** -idis, f. = Baccha.

**Bacchius** -a -um, belonging to Bacchus, *scra*, Ov.

**bacchor**, l. dep. (Bacchus). **I** Intransit., **A** 1, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, Plaut.; partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae, Ov.; 2, to rage; tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic. **B**, to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitratur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in antro, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II** Transit., **A**, to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Evae, Cat. **B** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revuls; bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Laeaeulis Taygeta, Verg.

**Bacchus** -i, m. (Βάκχος). **A**, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semela. **B** Meton., 1, the vine, Verg.; 2, more frequently, wine, Verg.; 3, the Bacchic cry (to Bacche); Baccho audito, Verg.

**baccifer** -fēra -fērum, l, bearing berries, Sen.; 2, bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

**Bacōnis** -is, f. a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.

**bacillum** -i, n. (dim. of baculum), 1, a little staff, Cic.; 2, the victor's staff, Cic.

**Bactrā** -ōrum n. (Βάκτρα), the chief city of Bactria, now Balk; hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Bactria; **Bactria** -ae, f. the country of the Bactri; **Bactriānus** -a -um, **Bactrinus** -a -um, Bactrian.

**baculum** -i, n. and **baculus** -i, m. (connected with Βάκτρον, from βάω, βάω, to go), a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

**bādūso**, l. (βαδίζω), to walk, march, Plaut.

**Baebius** -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphillus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

**Baecūla** ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

**Baetis** -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis; **Baetioōla** -ae, living near the Baetis; **Baeticus** -a -um, relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; **Baetici** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Baetia; **Baetioctus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

**Bāgōns** -i, m. and **Bāgōns** -ae, m. (Βάγαις), a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

**Bāgrīda** -ae, m. (Βαγρῖδας), a river near Carthage.

**Bājae** -ārum, f. **I** a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths. **II** Meton., any watering place, Cic. Adj., **Bājānus** -a -um, belonging to Bajae.

**bājūlo**, l. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

**bājūlus** -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

**bālena** -ae, f. (φάλανα), a whale, Ov.

**bālānātus** -a -um (balanus), anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pers.

**bālānus** -i, f. rarely m. (Βάλανος), 1, an acorn, Plin.; 2, any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Plin.; a date, Plin.; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the trees which produce it, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

**bālātro** -ōnis, m. a buffoon, jester, Hor.

**bālātus** -us, m. (balo), the bleating of sheep and goats, Verg., Ov.

**balbō**, adv. (balbus), in a stammering manner, Lucr.

**I** **balbus** -a -um (connected with balare), stammering (opp. planus); quum (Demosthenes) in balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

**2** **Balbus** -i, m. surnames of the Attii, Corneliae, etc.

**balbūtio**, 4. (balbus). **I** Intransit., **A** to stammer, stultet, Cels. **B** Transf., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II** Transit., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor.

**Bālāres** -ium, f. (Βαλαρεῖς), insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Bālāris** -e, **Bālāricus** -a -um.

**bālīnēum** or **balnēum** -i, n., **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclitē pl. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum (βαλανίων), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balneo or a balneis, after bathing, Plin.

**Ballio** -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus, Cic.

**ballista** (bällista), -ae, f. (βάλλω). **A** a military engine for throwing large stones, Cic., Caes. **B** Transf., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

**ballistārium** -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

**balnēae**, v. balneum.

**balnēarius** -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst., **balnēaria** -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

**balnēator** -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

**balnēōlum** -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

**balnēum**, v. balneum.

**bālo**, l. to bleat, Plaut.; partic. balantes -ium and uin, f. = oves, Verg.

**balsamum** -i n. (βάλσαμον), 1, the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree, Verg.; 2, the tree itself, Tac.

**balteus** -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle; a, esp., as serving to hold a weapon; sutils, Verg.; b, a woman's girdle, Mart. (baltei disayll., Verg. 10, 496).

**Bandūsia** -ae, f. a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

**Bantia** -ae, f. (Bantia), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantinus** -a -um.

**Baptae** -arum, m. (Baptai = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotylto, Juv.

**baptistōrium** -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

**bārāthrum** -i, n. (βάραθρον), **A** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; barathro donare (to squander), Hor. **B** Transf., barathrum maselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

**bārāthrus** -i, m. (βαραθρος), worthless fellow, Lucr.

**barba** -ae, f. the beard. **I** Lit. **A**, of men, promittere barbam, to let the beard grow, Liv.; barbam tondere, Cic.; barbam ponere, Hor. **B**, of animals, lupi, Hor. **II** Transf., of plants, nucum, Plin.

**barbāre**, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; 2, cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

**barbāria** -ae, f. and **barbāricae**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (barbarus), **I** a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome; a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbariae commota est, Cic.; Persia, Cic.; Phrygia, Hor.; Gallia, Cic.; Scythia and Britannia, Cic. **II** Meton., **A**, want of culture, rudeness, roughness;

**barre turba et barbaries forensis**, Cic. : so of mistakes in speech, nec una aliqua barbaries domestica infuscerat, Cic. **B. savageness** ; inveteratum quandam barbariani ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.

**barbāricus**, -a -um, *foreign*, i. e., not Greek or Roman ; suppellex, Liv. ; esp., eastern ; aurum, Verg. ; ope barbarica, Verg. ; manus (of the Phrygian Brisels), Ov.

**barbārus** -a -um (*Βάρβαρος*). **I.** *foreign*, as opposed to Greek, *Italian, Roman*, poeta (Naevius), Plaut. ; used for *Phrygian*, carnien, Hor. ; for *Persian*, Nep. **Subst.**, a *foreigner*, one strange to Greek or Roman life, Cic. **II.** **Transf.**, **1.** *intellectually uncultivated, rough* ; homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes. ; **2.** *morally rough, savage* ; homines feri ac barbari, Caes.

**barbātillus** -a -um (dim. of barbatus), *with a slight beard* ; juvenis, Cic.

**barbātus** -a -um (barba), *bearded*. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men ; **1.** quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, Cic. ; si quem delectet barbatum, a man grown up, Hor. ; **2.** *sup.*, a, of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn, unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, Cic. ; **b.** barbatus magister, a philosopher, Pers. **B.** Of animals, hirculus, Cat. **II.** **Transf.**, of plants, nux, Plin.

**barbigér** -géra, -gérum (barba and gero), *wearing a beard*, Lucr.

**barbitōs** -i, m. and f. (*Βάρβιτος*). **A.** the lyre, Hor. **B.** *Meton.*, the song sung to the lyre, Ov.

**barbūla** -ae, f. (dim. of barba), *a little beard*, Cic.

**Barcōs** -ae, m. (*Βάρκας*, connected with Hebrew Barak, *lightning*), the founder of the Hebrew family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar ; hence, *adj.*, **Barcīnus** -a -um, *Barcine*.

**Barcō** -ēs, f. (*Βάρκω*), town in Cyrenaica ; **Barcaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barca.

**Bardaei** -orum, m. a people of Illyria. **Adj.**, **Bardalicus** -a -um, calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion, Juv.

**bardocūculus** -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hool made of wool, Mart.

**1.** **bardus** -a -um (*Βαρδός*), *stupid, slow, dull*, Cic.

**2.** **bardus** -i, m. a bard, a poet among the Gauls, Lucan.

**Bargyllae** -arum, f. and **Bargylla** -arum, n. (*Βαργύλλαι*), a town in Carth. Hence, a, **Bargyllae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Bargyllae ; **b.** **Bargyllaeus** -a -um, relating to Bargyllae.

**baris** -idos, f. a small Egyptian skiff, Prop.

**baritus** v. barritus.

**Barium** -ii, n. (*Βάριον*), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic.

**baro** -ōnis, m. a blockhead, simpleton, Cic.

**barrō** -ire (harrus), to roar (of elephants), Suet.

**barritus** -ūs, m. (harrus), **1.** the roar of an elephant ; **2.** the cry of the Germans, Tac.

**barrus** -i, m. (an Indian word), the elephant, Hor.

**bascauda** -ae, f. a basket, Mart., Juv.

**basiātio** -ōnis, f. (basio), kissing, a kiss, Cat.

**basiātor** -is, m. (basio), a kisser, Mart.

**basiōs**, adv. (basilicus), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

**basilicus** -a -um (*Βασιλικός*). **I.** **Adj.** royal, *kingly, princely*, Plaut. ; vitis, a kind of vine,

Plin. **II.** **Subst. A.** **basilicus** -i, m. (co-jactus), the best oat of the dice, Plaut. **B.** **basilica** -ae, f. (*Βασιλική* or *οίκος* or *σπυα*), a *basilica*, the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice ; qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum ornarent, Cic. ; basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C.** **basilicum** -i, n. a splendid dress, Plaut.

**basilicus** -i, m. (*Βασιλικός*), a kind of *basilic*, a basilisk, Plin.

**basio**, **1.** to kiss, Cat., Mart.

**basis** -is and *βος*, f. (*Βάσις*), **1.** a pedestal, base ; status, Cic. ; **2.** foundation, wall ; villac, Cic. ; **3.** mathemat. t. t., trianguli base, Cic.

**basium** -ii, n. a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Cat. ; basis jactare, to throw kisses, Juv.

**Bassareus** -ei, m. (*Βασσαρεύς*, from *Βασσαρά*, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), a name of Bacchus, Hor. ; hence, **Bassaricus** -a -um, *adj.*, Prop. ; **Bassaris** -idis, f. a Bacchant, Pers.

**Bastarnae** and **Basternae** -arum, m. a German people near the mouth of the Danube.

**Batavia** -ae, f. the peninsula Batavia, Holland ; **Batavi** -orum, m. inhabitants of Batavia ; **Batavus** -a -um, *Batavian* ; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac.

**batillum** (vatillum), -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

**batōla** -ae, f. a small drinking-vessel, Plin.

**battio** (bātuo), **3.** to beat, knock, Plaut.

**Battus** -i, m. (*Βάττος*), the founder of the African city Cyrene ; hence **Battides** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene ; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

**baubor**, **1.** dep., to bark, Lucr.

**beatō**, adv. (beatus), *happily* ; bene et beate vivere, Cic.

**beatitas** -itatis, f. (beatus), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

**beatitudo** -inis, f. (beatus), *happiness, beatitude*, Cic.

**beatulus** -a -um (dim. of beatus), somewhat happy, Pers.

**beatus** -a -um, p. *adj.* (from beo), *happy, blessed*. **I.** Gen. **1.** of persons, qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator ; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic. ; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor. ; **2.** of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. **Nent. subst.**, **beatum** -i, *happiness*, Cic. **II.** **Esp. A.** *wealthy, prosperous* ; **1.** of persons, qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic. ; **2.** of states, Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimus et beatissimae civitatis, Cic. ; **3.** of property, possessiones, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** *beat-orum insulae, the islands of the blest*, Cic.

**Bebrycos** -um, m. (*Βεβρυκός*), people in Bithynia. **Adj.**, **Bebrycus** -a -um, *Bebrycian*.

**Belgae** -arum, m. the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul. **Adj.**, **Belgicus** -a -um, *Belgic* ; hence, Gallia Belgica, or simply Belgica, the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

**bellaria** -arum, n. (bellus), *dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, Plaut.

**bellator** -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior, Cic. ; used *adj.*, *warlike, courageous* ; deus, Mars, Verg. ; equus, Verg. ; also *absol.*, a war-horse, Juv.

**bellatorius** -a -um (bellō), *skilled in carrying on war; stilius, a pugnacious, controversial style*, Plin.

**bellatrix** -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior; poet., sili., warlike; diva, Pallus, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; ira, Cic.*

**bellatulus** -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), *pretty*, Plaut.

**bellō**, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly*. I. Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, *politely*, Cic.; bellissime navigare, Cic.; praediola bello aedificata, Cic. II. bello se habere, or esse, *to be in good health*, Cic.

**Bellorophōn** -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellorophontēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimæra*. A. J., **Bellorophontēs** -a -um, equus, *Pegasus*, Prop.

**bellioōsus** -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose*. A. gentes immanes et barbaras et belliciosae, Cic. B. Transf., differre sibi consulatum in bellioōsiorem annum, *a more warlike year*, Liv.

**bellicus** -a -um (bellum), *relating to war*. I. disciplina, Cic.; virtus, Cic. Subst., **bellicum** -i, n. *the signal for the attack; a bellium caner*, Cic.; b, *transf., to excite*, Cic. II. Transf., 1, *rigorous, fiery (of style)*, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.; 2, *warlike; dea, Pallus, Ov.*

**belliger** -gēra -gōrum (bellum and gero), *warlike, fond of war; poet., gentes, Ov.; of inanimate things, hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.*

**belligēro**, 1. (bellum and gero), *to wage war; qui isti par in belligerando esse possit*, Cic.

**bellipotens** -entis (bellum and potens), *mighty in war*. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.

**bello**, 1. (bellor, dep., Verg.), A. *to wage war; cum aliquo, Cic.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv.* B. Transf., *to fight; plectis armis, Verg.*

**Bellōna** -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war*, Verg.

**Bellōvaci** -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Neuvais*.

**bellūa**, v. belua.

**bellulus** -a -um (dim. of bellus), *pretty, elegant, beautiful*.

**bellum** -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, *a contest between two*), war. I. Lit. domesticum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; commutare, excitare, suscitare, Cic.; movere, commovere, conflare, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbero, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; nuntiare, denunciare, indicere, *to declare war*, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; indicere, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; prorogare, Cic.; alere, Cic.; trahere, *to prolong*, Cic.; ducere, Caes.; deponere, Cic.; componere, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; extinguere, restinguere, delere, Cic.; renovare, Cic.; impendet, Cic.; oritur, Cic.; renascitur, Cic.; in bello, *in time of war*, Cic.; locative, belli, *in time of war*, Cic.; vel domi vel belli, Cic. II. Transf., a, *trilunicium, contest*, Liv.; b, *bellum indicere philosophis*, Cic. III. Fig., *contention, fight*, Sall.

**bellus** -a -um (contr. from denulus, dim. of lenus, i.e., bonus), *pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable; homo, Cic.; epistola, Cic.; locus, Cic.; vultu et fronte, cheerful, Cic.; cheerful from good health; fac bellus revertare, Cic.*

**bellūa** -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and θήρ), 1, *any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale; quantum natura hominis perculibus reliquisque beluis antecedit*, Cic.; belua fera et im-

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; 2, *as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast; tastrina et pestiferam beluam, Caes.*

**belluātus** -a -um (bellūa), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry*, Plin.

**belluōsus** -a -um (belua), *full of monsters; Oceanus, Hor.*

**Bēlus** -i, m., *Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaüs and Aegyptus; hence, A. Bēlis -ilis, f., gen. plur., **Bēlides** -um, *the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides, Ov.* B. **Bēlides** -ae, m. *Lyncæus, son of Aegyptus, Ov.**

**bēnē**, adv. (from bonus for bonus), comp. melius, superl. optime. I. *well, rightly, honourably; coenare, Hor.; habitare, Nep.; narrare, Cic.; promittere, Cic.; polliceri, Sall.* II. Particular phrases. A. With verbs, 1, *bene agere, to act fairly*, Cic.; 2, *bene audire, cf. audio*; 3, *bene dicere*; a, *to speak well*; bene dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic.; b, *to speak words of good omen (εὐφημειν)*, Plaut.; c, *to speak well of a person, to commend*, Cic.; absol., Hor.; 4, *bene facere*; a, *to do well*, Cic.; hence, *bene facta, famous deeds*; b, *med., to be of good effect*, Cato; c, *bene facti, excellent, I am much obliged*, Plaut.; d, *to do good to*, Cic., hence *bene facta, benefits*, Plaut.; e, *bene est or bene habet*; a, *allicui, it is well with*, Pompeio melius est factum, *Pompeius is better in health*, Cic.; b, *it is well, I am pleased*, Cic.; si bene habet, *bene agitur*, Cic.; e, *bene vivere, to live well, i.e., a, luxuriously*, Ter.; b, *happily*, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; 7, *bene vocas, you are very kind (polite refusal)*, Plaut.; 8, *bene vendere, to sell dear*, Plaut.; emere, *to sell cheap*, Plaut. B. As an exclamation, *good, excellent*, Cic.; with acc. and dat., *good health to you*, Plaut. III. With adj. and adv., *well, thoroughly, bene robustus*, Cic.; *bene penitus*, Cic.; *bene mane*, Cic.

**bēnedictum** -i, n. (benedico), *praise*, Plaut.

**bēnēficio** -feci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

**bēnēfactum** -i, n. v. bene.

**bēnēficientia** -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence*, Cic.

**bēnēficiarius** -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour*, Sen. Subst., **bēnēficiarii** -ōrum, m. *soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers*, Caes.

**bēnēficiūm** -i, n. (bene and facio), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service*. I. Gen. alicui beneficium dare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre, Cic.; apud aliquem collocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficio atlicere, complecti, ornare, *to do any one a service*, Cic.; beneficium accipere, *to receive a kindness*, Cic.; beneficium tueri, *to be mindful of a service*, Cic.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficii loco, *beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service*, Cic.; beneficio tuo, *by your kindness*, Cic.; decorum beneficio, sortium beneficio, Caes. II. In political life. A. *a favour, grant, distinction, promotion; populi, favour of the people*, Cic.; centuriones sui beneficii, *his creatures*, Suet.; quum suo magno beneficio esset, *since he owed much to his recommendation*, Cic.; usus of military promotions, tribuni militum quas antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficiis delatus est, *among those recommended for promotion*, Cic. B. *privilege, exemption; liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children*, Suet.

**bēnēficius** -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio). *Kind, generous, obliging*, Cic.

**Bēnēventum** -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in*



**Beneventum**, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Bēnevētānus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Bēnevētāni** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

**bēnevōlē**, adv. (benevolus), *benevolently, kindly*, Cic.

**bēnevōlens** -entis. **A.** Adj. *well-wishing, benevolent, obliging*, Plaut. **B.** Subst., *friend, patron*, Plaut., Ter.

**bēnevōlentia** -ae, f. (benevolens), *good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence*; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

**bēnevōlus** -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), *kind, obliging*; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, *a faithful slave*, Cic.

**bēnignā**, adv. (benignus), **I.** *kindly, obligingly, willingly*; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attentaque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicit, or absol., *benigne, much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer*, Cic.; **2.** *generously*; pecuniam praebere, Plaut.; benigne facere alicui, *to confer benefits on a person*, Cic.

**bēnignitas** -ātis, f. (benignus), **1.** *kindness, mildness*, Cic.; **2.** *liberality, generosity*, Cic.

**bēnigniter** = benigno, q.v.

**bēnignus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** *kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing*. **A.** homines benelici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, *fortunate*, Stat. **II.** *liberal, generous*; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini omnique benignus, *indulging in wine and sleep*, Hor.; *prodigal*, Plaut.; **B.** *rich, abundant*; ager, Ov.; daptes, Hor.

**bēo**, **I.** (connected with bonus, bonus), **1.** *to bless, make happy*; beas or beasti, *that pleases me, I'm glad of it*, Ter.; **2.** *to make rich*; aliquom munere, Hor.

**Bērocyntus** -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, *sacred to Cybele*; hence adj., **Bērocyntius** -a -um, mater, *Cybele*, Verg.; heros, *Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov.; tibia, *the flute used at the festivals of Cybele*, Hor.

**Bēronicō** -ēs, f. (Βερονία), **1.** *queen of Ptolemy Evergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation*; **2.** *daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus*.

**Bēroea** -ae, f. (Βεροια) a town in Macedonia. Hence, **Bēroeaenus** -i, m., and **Bēroeaenis** -is, m. an inhabitant of Beroea.

**bēryllus** -i, c. (Βήρυλλος). **A.** *a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India*, Juv. **B.** Meton., *a ring set with a beryl*, Prop.

**Bērytus** -i, f. (Βηρυτός). an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern *Beyrout*. Adj., **Bērytius** -a -um, and **Bērytensis** -e.

**bēs**, bēssis, m. (for be-is = binae partes assis), *two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts*. **A.** Lit., **a**, of a pound, *eight ounces*, Plin.; **b**, of the as (as a coin), *senus ex triente* Id. Quint. *factum erat bēssibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent. for the month to two-thirds per cent.—i.e., from 4 per cent. for the year to 8 per cent.*, Cic. **B.** Meton. — *eight*, Mart.

**bessālis** -e (bes), *containing the number 8*.

**Bessai** -ōrum, m. (Βέσσαι), a people in Thrace. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

**Bessus** -i, m. *sutrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus*.

**bestia** -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belua and fera), *an animal without reason (opp. homo), beast*. **A.** Gen., *bestiae mutae*, Cic.; *mula bestia*, as a term of reproach, Plaut. **B.** Particularly used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre; *aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre*, Cic.

**bestiarius** -a -um (bestia), *belonging to animals*; ludus, *a fight with wild beasts at a show*, Sen. Subst., **bestiarius** -ii, m. *one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows*, Cic.

**bestiola** -ae, f. (dim. of bestia), *a small animal*, Cic.

**1. bēta** -ae, f. *a vegetable, beet*, Cic.

**2. bēta**, indecl. (βῆτα), *the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet*; sometimes used prov. for *the second*, Mart.

**bēto** (baeto, bito), **3.** *to go*, Plaut.

**Biās** -antis, m. (Βίας), a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, contemporary of Croesus of Lydia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece.

**bibliōpōla** -ae, m. (βιβλιοπώλης), a bookseller, Plin.

**bibliōthēca** -ae, f., and **bibliōthēcō** -ēs, f. (βιβλιοθήκη), **1.** *a collection of books, a library*; **2.** *the place where books are kept*, Cic.

**bībo**, bibi, bibitum, **3.** **I.** Lit., *to drink* (from natural desire); gemma, *from a cup set with jewels*, Verg.; sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; dare bibere, *to give to drink*, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases, **a**, aut bibit aut abeat (transl. of Greek ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπίθι), Cic.; **b**, Graeco more, *to drink to one*, Cic.; **c**, ad numerum, *according to the number of years that a person wishes to live*, Ov.; **d**, poet., *bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river*, Verg.; Danuvium, *to dwell on the banks of the Danube*, Hor. **II.** **A.** Of things, *to drink in*, sat prata biberunt, Verg.; *hortus aquas bibit*, Ov.; *arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water*, Verg. **B.** Of persons, *fig., amore, Verg.*; *aure (of attentive listeners), to drink in*, Hor.

**Bibractō** -is, n. a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui in the modern Mount Beubray.

**Bibrax** -actis, f. *fortress of the Remi in Gaul*.

**bibulus** -a -um (bibō), *fond of drinking*. **I.** Act., *fond of drinking*; **1.** with genit., *Falerii*, Hor.; **2.** of inanimate things, *lapis, sandstone*, Verg.; *lana*, Ov.; *nubes*, Ov.; *charta, blotting paper*, Plin. **II.** Pass. *drinkable*, *Falerium*, Hor.

**biceps** -cipitis (bis and caput), *having two heads, two-headed*. **A.** Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *Janus*, Ov. **B.** Poet., *Parnassus, double-praked*, Ov.

**biclinium** -i, n. (bis and κλίνη), *a dining sofa for the use of two persons*, Plaut.

**bicōlor** -ōris (bis and color), *of two colours*; equus, Verg.; *myrtus*, Ov.

**bicorniger** -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

**bicornis** -e (bis and cornu), *two horned*, Ov.; poet., *luna, the new moon*, Hor.; *furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks*, Verg.; *Rhenus, with two mouths*, Verg.

**bicorpor** -ōris (bis and corpus), *having two bodies*, Cic. poet.

**bīdens** -entis (bis and dens), *having two teeth*; *forex*, Verg.; *ancona*, Plin. Subst., **a**, m. *a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods*, Verg.; **b**, f. *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete*, Verg., Ov.; and esp., *a sheep*, Phaedr.

**bīdental** -allis, n. (bidens), *a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bidens), and enclosed*, Hor.

**Bidis** -is, f. a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse. Hence, **Bidinus** -a -um, belonging to Bidis.

**biduum** -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in his operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur, Cæsar; aliquem biduum cibo toctoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. biduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; biduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; biduo post, two days afterwards, Cæsar; biduo quo hæc gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Cæsar; bidui itor abesse, to be two days' march distant, Cæsar; so bidui by itself (itor understood), castra quæ aberant bidui, Cic.

**biennium** -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abii domo, it is now two years since I left home, Plaut.; acc., biennium, for the space of two years; biennium provinciam obtinere, Cic.; abl., biennio, with compar., biennio major natu Domitius, older by two years, Tac.; biennio proximo, in the course of two years, Tac.; biennio ante, two years before, Cic.

**bifariam**, adv. (acc. of bifarius, double), in two parts; distribuere, Cic.; castra bifariam facta sunt, Liv.

**bifer** -fëra -fërum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

**bifidus** -a -um (bis and fido), split into two parts, Ov.

**biforis** -e (bis and foris), 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvæ, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforem dat tibia cantum, the changing deep and high notes of the flute, Verg.

**biformatus** -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformia.

**biformis** -e (biformatus -a -um), of double form; Janus, Ov.; vates, the poet turned into a swan, Hor.

**bifrons** -frontis (bis and frons), with double forehead or countenance, epithet of Janus, Verg.

**bifurcus** -a -um (bis and furca), having two prongs, or forks; valli, Liv.; ramus, Ov.

**bigæ** -ërum, f. and P. Aug. **bigæ** -æ, f. (contr. from bijugæ or bijuga), a pair of horses, Liv., Verg.

**bigatus** -a -um (bigæ), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigati** -orum, m. sc. nunni, silver denarii so marked.

**bijugis** -e, v. bijugus.

**bijugus** -a -um (bis and jugum), yoked two together; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. Subst., **bijugi** -ërum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

**bilibra** -æ, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two pounds weight, Liv.

**bilibris** -e (bis and libra), 1, weighing two pounds; offæ, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; cornu, Hor.

**bilinguis** -e (bis and lingua), having two tongues; a, speaking two languages; canisui more bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, treacherous, Verg.

**billis** -is, f. gall, bile. I. Lit., Cic.; suffusa, juice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; commovere, Cic.; b, atra billis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile—i. e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

**billis** -icis (bis and licium), only acc. sing. bilice found, having a double thread, Verg.

**biustris** -e (bis and iustrum), lasting ten years, Ov.

**bimaris** -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

**bimarius**, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

**bimatar** -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

**bimatus** -us, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals), Plin.

**bimembra** -e (bis and membrum), having double members, half man, half animal; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; bimembra, subst., Centaurs, Verg.

**bimestris** -e (bis and mensis), lasting two months; consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

**bimulus** -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

**bimus** -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix bimum hunc Tiberium Cæsarum, Veil.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, Cic.; merum, Hor.; nix, snow lying for two years, Ov.; honor, office conferred for two years, Ov.; sententia, a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time to two years, ap. Cic.

**binī** -as -a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.) two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apices, sometimes simply two; unienique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two; bina castra, Cic.; binae litteræ, Cic.; with other numerals, bina millia passuum, two miles, Quint.; 2, of things that match, boves, a yoke of oxen, Plin.; scyphi, a pair of goblets, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., tindi in bina, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

**binocitium** -ii, n. (bis and nox), a space of two nights, Tac.

**binominis** -e (bis and nomen), having two names; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

**Biōn** -ōnis, m. (Bίων), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaic, then of the Stoic school; hence **Biōneus** -a -um, sermones, witty, caustic, Hor.

**biōs** -ii, m. (Bίος, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

**bipalmis** -e (bis and palmas), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

**bipartio**, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, f. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

**bipartitō**, adv., from partio, of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Cæsar.

**bipatens** -entis (bis and patens), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bipatentibus, Verg.

**bipedalis** -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; tracheæ, Cæsar.

**bipennifer** -fëra -fërum, armed with a two-edged axe (bipennis), Ov.

**bipennis** -e (bis and penna), 1, having two wings, Plin.; 2, transf., double-edged; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bipennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe, Verg., Hor.

**bipes** -ëdis (bis and pes), having two feet, biped, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

**birēmis** -e (bis and remus) I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **birēmis** -is, f. a skiff with two oars, Lucan. II. with two banks of oars; used only as subst., a ship with two banks of oars, Cic.

**bis**, adv. *twice, in two ways; bis terque, Cic.; bis terve, Cic.; twice or thrice; bis die, Cic.; bis consul, a man who has been consul twice (iterum consul, a man who is consul for the second time), Cic.; bis tanto or tantum, twice as great, Plaut.; with distributive numerals, bis bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet., bis quinque viri (the decea viri), Hor.; prov., bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), to make the same mistake twice, Cic.*

**Bistōnes** -um, m. (*Bistones*), the *Bistones*, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnius** -a -um, *Bistonian or Thracian; tyrannus, Diomedes, Ov.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucan; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst., Bistōnia -ae, f. *Thrace; Bistōnis* -idis, f. a Thracian woman = Bacchante, Hor.; ales, *Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet.**

**bisulcis** -e (bis and sulcus), *cloven. A. bisulci lingua (anguis), Pac. B. Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.*

**bisulcus** -a -um (bis and sulcus), *split into two parts; lingua, forked, Ov.; unguis, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. Subst., bisulca -ōrum, n. *animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solipedes), Plin.**

**Bithynia** -ae, f. *a country of Asia Minor, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; hence adj., Bithynicus -a -um, *surname of Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son, Cic.; Bithynius -a -um; **Bithynus** -a -um, *Bithynian; Bithyni -ōrum, m., *Plin.; Bithyni -ōrum, m. *the Bithynians, Tac.; Bithynis* -idis, f. *a Bithynian woman, Ov.*****

**bitūmen** -inis, n. *asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.*

**bitūminēus** -a -um (bitumen), *bituminous, Ov.*

**Bitūrīges** -um, m. *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Cæsar.*

**bivium** -ii, n. *a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in bivio distineri, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.*

**bivius** -a -um, *having two ways or passages, Verg.*

**blaesus** -a -um (*βλαερός*), *hisping, indistinct; lingua, sonna, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst., madidi et blaesi, drunken men, Juv.*

**blandō**, adv. (blandus), *caressingly, softly, tenderly, flatteringly; rogare, Cic.; blandissime appellare hominem, Cic.*

**blandidicus** -a -um (blande and dico), *flatteringly, Plaut.*

**blandilōquentulus** -a -um, *talking flatteringly, Plaut.*

**blandilōquus** -a -um (blande and loquor), *flattering, fair-spoken, Plaut.*

**blandimentum** -i, n. (blandior). **I.** *flattery; usually plur., blandimenta corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta muliebria, Tac. II. 1, whatever pleases the senses, an allurements; sine blandimenta expellunt fameta, without sauces, delicacies, Tac.; 2, careful tending, of a plant, Plin.*

**blandior**, 4. dep. *to flatter, caress, coax. A. Lit., governing the dative, mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus, to tickle the ears, Plin.; sibi, to deceive oneself, Sen.; votis meis, to delude oneself into believing what one wishes, Ov. B. Transf., of things, blandi-batur coeptis fortuna, fortune favoured his undertakings, Tac.; voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.: blan-*

*diente inertia, idleness pleasing him, Tac. Hence past. partic., blanditus* -a -um, *charming, Prop.*

**blanditer** = blande (q. v.).

**blanditia** -ae, f. (blandus), *a caress, flattery, used in both a good and a bad and not always in an invidious sense, as assentatio, and adulatio. A. Lit., popularis, Cic.; plur. benevolentium civium blanditiis et assentatio colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebres, Liv. B. that which is alluring or attractive; blanditiæ presentium voluptatum, Cic.*

**blanditiēs** -ei, f. = blanditia (q. v.).

**blandus** -a -um, *flattering, fondling, caressing; 1, blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimas dominæ, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv.; 2, of things, enticing, alluring, tempting; litteræ, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive, Liv.*

**blātéro**, 1. *to chatter, dabble, Hor.*

**blātio**, 4. *to talk idly, babble; nugæ, Plaut.*

**blatta** -ae, f. *a cockroach, chafer of uncertain species, Verg., Hor.*

**blennus** -i, m. (*βλενός*), *a stupid fellow, Plaut.*

**blitum** -i, n. (*βλιτον*), *a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut; hence adj., blitēus* -a -um, *tasteless, silly, Plaut.*

**blārius**, and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), *relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.*

**Boccar** -āris, m. *a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.*

**Bocchus** -i, 1, *king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; 2, a plant named after him, Verg.*

**Boebe** -ēs, f. (*Βοιβή*), *a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence Boebēis* -idis and *Idus, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., Boebēus* -a -um.

**boeōtarchēs** -ae, m. (*Βοιωτάρχης*), *the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.*

**Boeōti** -ōrum, m. (*Βοιωτοί*), and **Boeōtī** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Boeotia, proverbial for their dullness; hence Boeōtia -ae, f. *a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; Boeōticus -a -um, *Boeotian; Boeōtis* -idis, f. *Boeotia; Boeōtius -a -um, *Boeotian; moenia, Thebes, Ov.; Boeōtus -a -um, *Boeotian.*****

**Bœthius** -ii, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), *a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; be-headed in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiæ Libri, v.) 524 A.D.*

**Bōgnū** -ūdis, m. *son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (a.c. 31).*

**bōjæ** -ārūm, f., plur., *a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.*

**Bōji** (Bōii), and **Bōi** -ōrum, m. *a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., Bōius -i, m. *one of the Bōii; Bōia -ae, f. *a woman of the Bōii; hence, a, Bōja -ae, f. *the country of the Bōii; b, Bōjohæmum -i, n. (Germ. Boienheim), *the land of the Bōii (hence modern Bohemia).*****

**Bōla** -ae, f. *a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence Bolanus -a -um, *relating to Bola.**

**Bolbitinō** -ēs, f. (*Βολβιτινά*), *town in Upper*

*Egypt, now Rosetta*; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of *Bolbitine*; ostium, the *Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin.

**bólētus** -i, m. (βολίτης), the best kind of muskroom, Plin.

**bólus** -i, m. (βόλος), a throw (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence a, what is caught at one throw; bolum emere, Suet.; b, fig., a good haul, gain; is primus bolus 'st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere aliquem, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.

**bombax**, interj. (βόμβᾶξ), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? Plaut.

**bombycinus** -a -um (bombyx), silken, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycina** -ōrum, n. silken garments, Mart.

**bombyx** -ycis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). I. the silkworm, Plin. II. silk, silk-stuff, Prop.

**Bōna Dēa**, the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.

**bōnitas** -ātis, f. (bonus), goodness, excellence. I. Of material things, agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. II. A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. B. Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

**Bōnōnia** -ae, f. (Bononia), 1, a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna); hence adj. **Bōnōniensis** -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Esalogue); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banskor).

**bonum** -i, n. good, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, **bona** -ōrum, property; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. s-use), Cic.; bona pacis, the blessings of peace, Tac.; bonum naturale, inborn talent, Cic.; 3, profit, advantage; bonum publicum, the common weal, Liv.; bono esse alicui, to profit one, Cic.; cui bono fulset, for whose advantage, Cic.

**bonus** -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), good. I. Physically and mentally, 1, good in itself; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, good things = jests, Enn.; bona ludole, Cic.; esp., a, beautiful; lurna bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; b, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; c, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; Jaculo, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subst., **boni**, able men, Cic.; d, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, good as regards the sensations, position, etc.; a, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bono animo, of good courage, Cic.; b, of physical qualities, color, good complexion, Lucr.; aetas bona, youth, Cic.; of the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; c, pleasant to the senses; bonae res, good things, delicacies, Nep.; d, of news, bona fama, good news, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; bona gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good fortune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to take in good part, Cic.; f, of time, lucky (poet.); dies, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspicious, Cic.; bona verba, auspicious words, Ov.; quod bonum felix fortunaeque sit, Cic.; o, good, with regard

to some object; aetas tiroium plerumque melior, Cic.; with ad, ad proelium boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatibus suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. II. Morally, honest, faithful. A. Gen., viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting, O bone! my good fellow, Hor. B. Esp. a, with regard to the state, patriotic, loyal; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = conservatives, the supporters of the existing system; b, chaste; femina, Cic.; c, kind; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, gracious gods! Cic.; with dat., tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; d, name of Jupiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.

**bōo**, 1. (βοῶ), to shout, roar; of places, to echo; redde meum l toto voce boante foro, Ov.

**Bōōtes** -ae and -is, m. (Βοώτης, the ox-driver), a constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Arctophylax.

**Bōrēas** -ae, m. (Βορέας), A. the north wind, Verg. (Class. Lat. aquilo). B. Meton., the north, Hor. B. Mythol., the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; hence adj., **Bōreus** -a -um, northern.

**bōria** -ae, f. a kind of jasper, Plin.

**Bōrysthēnēs** -is, m. (Βορυσθηνης), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -itae -ārum, m. dwellers on the Borysthenes; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthenes; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthenes.

**bōs**, bōvis, a. (βοῦς), 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic., Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi clitellas imponere, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cic.; 2, a kind of flat fish, Ov.

**Bospōrus** (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), 1, Bosphorus Thracicus, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosphorus Cimmericus, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence a, adj., **Bospōranus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, **Bospōrius** and **Bospōreus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.

**Bostra** -ae, f. capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence **Bostrēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.

**Bottiaea** -ae, f. (Βοττιαία), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

**Bōviānum** -i, n. (Βοβιανόν), town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., **Bōviānius** -a -um.

**bōvile** = bubile (q.v.).

**Bōvillae** -ārum, f. 1, town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., **Bōvillānus** -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.

**bōvillus** -a -um (bos), an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; grex, ap. Liv.

**brābēnta** -ae, m. (Βραβεντής), a judge, umpire in the public games, Suet.

**brācae** (braccae) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), breeches, trousers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans, Tac., Ov.

**brācātus** (braccātus) -a -um (bracae). I. Lit., wearing breeches. II. Transf., A. foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic. B. Aseograph.

name = transalpinus, Gallia braccata, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.; cognatio braccata, kindred with people of Transalpine Gaul, Cic.

**bracca**, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

**brachialis** -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

**brachiolum** -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

**brachium** -ii, n. (Braxivov). I. the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. II. Gen., the whole arm. A. Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrecto brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua praebere acleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; molli brachio objurgare, to upbraid lightly, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. B. Transf., 1, the limbs of animals, the claw of a crab, Ov.; the thigh of an elephant, Plin.; the leg of a lion, Plin.; the claw of the navitulus, Plin.; used of the sign Cancer, Ov., and Scorpio, Verg.; 2, of things resembling the arm, the branch of a tree, Verg.; arm of the sea, Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain, Plin.; the yard of a sail = antenna, Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, Liv.; the long walls connecting Athens with the Piraeus, Liv.

**bractea** (brattia) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucr., Verg., Ov.

**bracteatus** -a -um. A. Lit. covered with gold leaf. B. Transf., 1, gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; 2, glittering, unreal, delusive; felicitas, Sen.

**bracteola** -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

**Branchus** -i, m. (Braxvov), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Braxviba), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

**brassica** -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

**Bratuspantium** -ii, n. town in Gallia Belgica, now ruins of Bratuspante, near Breteuil.

**Brennus** -i, m. (Bpivov), 1, leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 389; 2, leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj., **Brennicus** -a -um.

**brévianus** -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brévianum** -i, n. short summary, report, epitoma; Imperii, statistical report, Suet.

**brévicius** -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

**bréviloquens** -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

**bréviloquentia** -ae, f. (brevilouens), brevity of speech, Cic.

**brevis** -e (Braxivv). A. In regard to space, 1, as to length and breadth (opp. to longus, latus), short; via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.; 2, as to height (opp. to longus, altus, procerus), judex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.; 3, as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow; brevia rata, Verg. Subst., **brévia** -ium, n. shallows, Verg., Tac., and sing., a shoal, Tac. B. In regard to time (opp. to longus), 1, short; ad breve tempus, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, for a little time, Ov.; 2, of short duration; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosa, flos, liliun, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romaniamores, short-lived, Tac.; 3, of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; 4, of discourse or writing, short, concisae; breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; in breve cogere, to shorten, Cic.; eo meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

**brevitas** -atis, f. (brevis), shortness. I. Of space, 1, in regard to length or breadth, spatii, Caes.; 2, of height, brevis nostrae, our short stature, Caes. II. Of time, A. Lit., temporis, diel, Cic. B. Transf., a, of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; b, of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

**bréviter**, adv. (brevis), shortly. I. of space Tib. II. Transf., a, of the quantity of syllables, Cic.; b, of conciseness in speaking or writing, briefly; rem breviter narrare, Cic.

**Bráreus** -ii, m. (Bpaxpivv), also called Aegaeon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Bráreus** -a -um.

**Brigantes** -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Briganticus** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civiis.

**Brigantia** -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, Brigantine.

**Brimo** -is, f. (Bpivv), the terrible one, epithet of Hecate, used of Proserpina, Prop.

**Britannia** -ae, f. and plur. **Britanniae** -arum, used both of Great Britain and the British Isles; hence adj., 1, **Britannicus** -a -um, herba, the plant water-dock, Plin.; 2, **Britannus** -a -um, and subst., **Britannus** -i, m. a Briton, Hor.; plur. **Britanni** -orum, m. the Britons, Caes.; **Brito** -onis, m. a Briton, Juv.; a Briton, poet. for a Gaul, Mart.

**Britannicus** -i, m. the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, so called from his father's pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered after Nero became Emperor.

**Britomartis** -is, f. (Bpivv), a Cretan deity, afterwards identified with Diana.

**Brixia** -ae, f. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia), the mother-city of Verona. Hence adj., **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

**broccitās** -atis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

**brochus**, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

**Brómus** -ii, m. (Bpivv), the noisy, a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

**Brueteri** -orum, m. a people of North Germany.

**bruma** -ae, f. (for brevima, contracted from brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. I. Lit., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. II. Poet., winter, wintry cold; bruma recurrit inera, Hor.; III. Meton., the year, Mart.

**brumalis** -e (bruma), 1, relating to the shortest day; dies, Cic.; signum, Capricorn, Cic.; 2, wintry; horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

**Brundisium** -i, n. a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi); hence adj., **Brundisius** -a -um, Brundisian.

**Bruttii** (**Brütii**, **Brittiii**) -ōrum, m. the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj., **Bruttius** -a -um, *Bruttian*.

1. **brūtus** -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βραχίς), 1, heavy, immovable; pondus, Lucr.; 2, dull, insensible, without feeling or reason; aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.

2. **Brūtus** -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman gens Junia. 1, L. Junius Brutus, relative of *Turquinius Superbus*, feigned idiocy, freed Rome from the kingly power, B.C. 509. 2, M. Junius Brutus, nephew of *Cato Uticensis*, one of the murderers of *Julius Caesar*, intimate friend of *Cicero*, philosopher and orator. 3, D. Junius Brutus, fellow conspirator with 2. Adj., **Brūtianus** -a -um, belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus; consilia Bruttina, Cic.

**Būbastis** -is, f. (Βούβαστis), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

**būbile** -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

**būbo** -ōnis, m. (βύβος, βύβα), the screech owl, Verg.

**būbulcītor**, 1. dep., and **būbulcīto**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

**būbulcus** -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.

**būbūlus** -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef, Plaut.

**būcaeda** -ae, m. (bos and caedo), one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.

**bucca** -ae, f. the cheek; esp. when puffed out. I Lit., buccae inflate, to swell with rage, Hor.; prov., quod in buccam venerit, scribito, whatever comes into your mouth, Cic. II Meton., 1, a declaimer, bawler, Juv.; 2, one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite, Petr.; 3, a mouthful, Mart.; 4, a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter), Juv.

**buccella** -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), a little mouthful, Mart.

**buccina**, **buccinator**, etc., v. buccina, etc.

**bucco** -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow, Plaut.

**buccūla** -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); 1, the cheek, jaw, Plaut.; 2, the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

**bucculentus** -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked, Plaut.

**Būcēphālās** -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, m. (Macedonian Βουκεφάλας, Gr. Βουκέφαλος), the horn of Alexander the Great. **Būcēphāla** -ae, f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (Βουκεφάλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.

**būcērōs** -ōn, and **būcērūs** -a -um, Lucr. (Βουκεραός), having ox's horns. Ov.

**būcina** -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano, or contr. from buccina, from bos and cano). I a crooked trumpet; a, the shepherd's horn, Prop.; b, a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad tertiam bucinam (= vigillam), Liv.; c, the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. II Trilon's horn, Ov.

**būcinātor** -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

**būcinum** -i, n. 1, the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; 2, a shell fish, Plin.

**būcōlleus** -a -um, and -ōs -ō -ōn (Βουκόλλεός), relating to shepherds, rural; modl. Ov.

**būcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg., Ca.

**būfo** -ōnis, m. a toad, Verg.

**bulbus** -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

**būlentēriōn** -ii, n. (Βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

**bullā** -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble. I Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. II Transf., A, a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. B, bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the toga virilis was put on; hence dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

**bullātus** -a -um (bulla). I insulted, bombastic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. II Transf., 1, furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.

**bullio**, 4. (bulla), to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.

**Bullis** (Byllis) -idis, f. an Illyrian town and district between *Dyrrhachium* and *Apollonia*; hence **Bullidenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bullenses** -ium, m. and **Bullini** -ōrum, m.

**būmastus** -i, f. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.

**Būra** -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Būris** -ia, f. a town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

**Burdigāla** -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

**būris** -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.

**Būsīris** -rīlis, m. (Βούσιρις), an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.

**bustīrāpus** -i, m. (bustum and rapto), a robber of tombs, Plaut.

**bustīrius** -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned; gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

**bustum** -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for uro). I the place where corpses were burned, Lucr. II a grave, sepulchre. A Lit., Cic. B Fig., tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Tereus who ate his own son, Ov.

**Buthrōtum** -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθροτόν and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite *Corcyra*, now *Butrinto*.

**būthýsia** -ae, f. (Βουθύσια), a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.

**Butrōtus** -i, m. a river in Bruttium, now *Bruciano*.

**Buxentum** -i, n. a town in Lucania, now *PolICASTRO*

**buxifēr** -a -um (buxus and fero), producing the box-tree, Cat.

**buxus** -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (βύξος). I the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood, Verg. II Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Prop.

**Byrsa** -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

**Byzantium** -ii, n. (Βυζαντιόν), Byzantium, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic *Chalcedon* (now *Constantinople*). Adj., **Byzantinus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um *Byzantine*.

## C

**C** c, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.

**cāballinus** -a -um, *belonging to a horse*; fons (in jest) = *Hippocrene*, Pers.

**cāballus** -i, m. *a pack-horse, nag*, Hor., Juv.

**Cābillonum** -i, n. *a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône*.

**Cābiri** -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), *gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace*.

**cāchinnātio** -ōnis, f. *a violent laughing, cackinnation*, Cic.

1. **cāchinnō**, 1. (cachinnus), *to laugh aloud*; ridere convivae, cackinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

2. **cāchinnō** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), *one who laughs heartily, a jester*, Plaut.; *scoffer*, Pers.

**cāchinnus** -i, m. (καυχασμός), *loud laughter, jeering*; cackinnos irridentium commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., *the splashing of the sea*, Cat.

**cāco**, 1. (κακάω), *1, to void the excrement*, Hor.; *2, to defile with excrement*, Cat.

**cācōēthēs** -is, n. (κακῶθης), *an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion*; scribendi, *an incurable itch to write*, Juv.

**cācūla** -ae, m. *a soldier's or officer's servant*, Plaut.

**cācūmen** -inis, n. 1, *the extreme point, top, summit*; montis, Cat.; arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes.; 2, *height, perfection*; alescendi, *the greatest growth*, Lucr.

**cācūmīno**, 1. (cacumen), *to point, make pointed*, Ov.

**Cācus** -i, m. (Κάκος), *son of Vulcan, an Italian cattle-robber slain by Hercules*.

**cādāver** -ēris (cado), n. *a dead body, carcass, of men or animals*. I. Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam, Cic. II. Transf., *of the ruins of towns, cadavera oppidum*, ap. Cic.

**cādāverōsus** -a -um (cadaver), *like a corpse, cadaverous*, Ter.

**Cadmus** -i, m. (Κάδμος), *the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia*. Adj., **Cadmēus** -a -um, *Thebae*, Prop.; hence subst., **Cadmēs** -ae, f. *the citadel of Thebes*, Nep.; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. *arx, Theban*, Ov.; and subst., *a female descendant of Cadmus*, Ov.

**cādo**, cēcidi, cāsum, 3. *to fall*. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, *of lifeless things, arma alicui cadunt de manibus*, Cic.; *of weapons, levius, with less violence*, Caes.; *of thunderbolts, caelo cadunt fulmina*, Petr.; *of dice, ut (talus) cadat rectus*, Cic.; *of sails, vela cadunt, are furlled*, Verg.; *of rain, snow, tears, and other liquids, guttae cadentes*, Cic.; *of shadows, altis de montibus*, Verg.; *of things which naturally fall—e.g., fruit, leaves, &c.; motis poma cadunt ramis*, Ov.; *barba cadit*, Verg.; *of the sun, stars, the day, etc., to set*; sol cadens, poet., *the west*; *juxta solem cadentem*, Verg.; *of winds, to be lulled*; *cadente jam euro*, Liv.; *of words, to fall from the mouth*; *verba cadentia tollit*, Hor.; *grammat. and rhet. t. t., to come to an end*; *verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt*, Cic.; 2, *of living things, si prolapsus cecidisset*, Liv.; *in terram*, Cic.; *de equo*, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *of payments, to fall due*; *in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto*

*debentur*, Cic.; 2, *of perception, to fall to the notice of*; *sub oculos*, Cic.; 3, *to fall under a certain class*; *in idem genus orationis*, Cic.; 4, *to fall under*; *in unius potestatem*, Cic.; 5, *to agree with, be consistent with*; *non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio*, Cic.; 6, *to happen*; *si quid adversi casurum foret*, Liv.; *fortuito*, Cic.; *male*, Caes.; *cadere ad or in irritum, to become of no effect*, Liv.; *insperanti mihi cecidit ut, etc.*, Cic.; 7, *to fall, in power, honour, etc., tam graviter*, Cic.; *to lose or be cast in a law-suit, in judicio*, Cic.; *causa*, Cic.; *to lose courage*; *non debemus ita cadere animis quasi, etc.*, Cic. II. Esp., A. *to be destroyed*; *non tota cadet Troja*, Ov. B. *Of persons, to be killed*; *pauci de nostris cadunt*, Caes.; *in acie*, Cic.; *sua manu, to commit suicide*, Tac.; *of the victims of a sacrifice, ovis cadit deo*, Ov.

**cādūcēator** -ōris, m. (caduceus), *a herald*, Liv.

**cādūcēus** -i, m. *a herald's staff*, Cic.; *the wand or staff of Mercury*, Suet.

**cādūcifer** -fēri (caduceus and fero), *he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury*, Ov.; absol., Ov.

**cādūcus** -a -um (cado), *that which has fallen or is falling*. I. A. Lit., bello, *fallen in war*, Verg. B. Transf., legal t. t., bona, *a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer*, Cic.; *legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum*, Juv. II. A. Lit., *inclined or ready to fall*; 1, gen., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; 2, esp., *destined to die, devoted to death*; juvenis, Verg. B. Transf., *frail, perishable, transitory*; *res humanae fragiles caduceque*, Cic.

**Cādūroi** -ōrum, m. *a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures*; hence a, adj., **Cādūrcus** -a, -um; b, subst., **Cādūrcum** -i, n. (sc. stragulum). A. *a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*. B. Meton., *the marriage-bed*, Juv.

**cādus** -i, m. (κάδος), *a wine jar*; *capite sistere, to overturn*, Plaut.; meton., *wine*, Hor.; also used for other purposes, for honey, Mart.; = *urna, a funeral urn*, Verg.

**Cadūsi** -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιοι), *a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea*.

**caecias** -ae, m. (κακίας), *a north-east wind*, Plin.

**caecigēnus** -a -um (caecus and gigno), *born blind*, Lucr.

**Caecilius** -a -um, *name of a celebrated plebeian gens, the most important family of which was the Metelli*; of these the most illustrious were: 1, Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor B.C. 148, surnamed *Macedonicus*, for his conquests in Macedonia; 2, his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul B.C. 123, surnamed *Balearicus* for his victories over the Balearics; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balearicus, the mother of the tribune Clodius; 4, C. Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius, died about 168 B.C. Adj., **Caecilius** -a -um, *Caecilian*, lex (de ambitu), Cic.; **Caeciliānus** -a -um, *fabula, of Caecilius Statius*, Cic.; *senex, in a play of the same*, Cic.

**caecitas** -ātis, f. (caecus), *blindness*, Cic.; fig., *of the mind, an tibi luminis abesset caecitas plus quam libidinis*? Cic.

**caeco**, 1. *to make blind*, Lucr.; fig., *largitione mentes imperitorum*, Cic.; *celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure*, Cic.

**Caecūbum** -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, *a district in Latium, famed for its wine*; hence adj., **Caecūbus** -a -um, *Caecuban*; *vinum Caecubum* and simply *Caecubum, wine of Caecubum*, Hor.

**caecus** -a -um, adj. with compar. **I. Active.** **A. Lit.**, blind, not seeing; ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; subst., apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. **B. Transf.**, intellectually or morally blind, blinded; 1, of persons, caecus animi, Cic.; 2, of passions, timor, Cic. **II. Passive.** **A. Lit.**, 1, of places that have no light, dark; domus, Cic.; 2, of objects, appearance, etc., invisible, *caeca*: fores, Verg.; pericula, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, dark, unintelligible, unknown; fata, Hor.; 2, blind, uncertain, objectless; caeca expectatione, Cic.

**caedes** -is, f. (*caedo*). **A.** a cutting off, a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage; a, caedim facere, Cic.; plur. multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; b, killing of victims for sacrifices; balentium, Hor. **B. Meton.**, a, the persons slain; caelis acervi, Verg.; b, blood shed in slaughter, (currus) respersus fraterna caede, Cat.

**caedo**, cecidi, caesum, 3. to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, strike, beat. **I. A.** januam saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic.; silvam, Caes. **B. Transf.**, tentibus caedi, to be hard pressed, Cic. **II. A.** to kill; consulem exercitumque, Liv.; poet., caesi acervi, heaps of the slain, Cat.; caesus sanguis, the blood of the slain, Verg.; of sacrificial victims, hostias, Cic. **B.** to cut out, securibus humida vina (of wine when frozen), Verg.; latius (murus) quam caederetur ruebat, Liv.

**caelāmōn** -inis (caelo), n. a bas-relief, Ov.

**caelātor** -ōris, m. (caelo), a chaser, graver, or carver, Cic.

**caelātūra** -ae, f. (caelo), the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Quint.; meton., an engraving, Suet.

**caelebs** -libis, unmarried, single (of the man). **I. A. Lit.**, se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv. **B. Meton.**, vita (of an unmarried man), Hor. **II. Transf.**, of trees, platanus, to which no vine is trained, Hor.

**caelēs** -itis (caelum), heavenly; regna, Ov. Subst., a god, Ov.; oftener in plur., caelites, the gods, Cic.

**caelestis** -e (caelum), a, belonging to heaven, heavenly; corpora, Cic.; hence subst., caelestia -ium, n. things in heaven, the heavenly bodies, Cic.; b, coming from the heavens or seen in the heavens; aqua, Hor.; spiritus, Cic.; c, belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine; dii, Cic.; sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, whom they almost deified, Liv.; hence subst., caelestis -is, f. a goddess, Tib.; plur., m. and f. the gods, Cic.; transf. for what is excellent, glorious, superhuman; ingenium, Ov.

**caelibātus** -ūs, m. (caelebs), celibacy, Suet.

**caelicōla** -ae, m. (caelum and colo), a dweller in heaven; poet., a god, Verg.

**caelifer** -fēra -fērum, bearing the heavens; Atlas, Verg.

**Caelius** -a -um. **I.** name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Caelius Caldus, Roman orator and lawyer; 2, L. Caelius Antipater, annalist of the Second Punic War, contemporary of the Gracchi; 3, M. Caelius Rufus, intimate friend and client of Cicero. **II.** Caelius Mons, a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine (now the Lateran). Adj., **Caellānus** -a -um, Caelian.

**caelo**, 1. (l. caelum), 1, to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief; speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic.; 2, of poetry, caelatum novem Musis opus, adorned by, Hor.

**1. caelum** -i, n. (*caedo*), the burin or engraving-tool, Mart.

**2. caelum** -i, n. (connected with Gr. *καὶ λαιος* hollow), 1, the heavens; caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, Liv.; caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; andere caelum aratro, to do something impossible, Ov.; hence, a, of a great height, it caelo clamor, Verg.; juncta caelo montium juga, Liv.; minari in caelum, Verg.; b, fig., as the height of joy, renown, etc., esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliquid ferro ad or in caelum, Cic.; 2, the heavens, a, as the home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere (of meteors), Liv.; caelum discedit, light, Cic.; ictus e caelo, Cic.; b, the air, caelum liberum, Cic.; of climate, gravitas huius caeli, unhealthiness, Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; 3, heaven as the home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid in caelum sperare jubebas, marriage with a god, Verg.

**Caelus** -i, m. = Caelum personified as a god, son of Aether and Dies.

**caementum** -i, n. (*caedo*), rough stone from the quarry, Cic.

**Caenens** -ei, m. (*Καινός*), originally a maiden, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy and then into a bird.

**Caenina** -ae, f. (*Καινίνα*), town in Latium; hence adj., **Caeninensis** -e and **Caeninus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

**caenōsus** -a -um (caenum), wuddy, Juv.

**caenum** -i, n. (connected with in-quinō), mud, dirt, filth; male olere caenum, Cic.; as a term of reproach, labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

**caepa** (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. an onion, Hor.

**Caepio** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of a patrician branch of the gens Servilia.

**Caerē**, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis or -ētis, f. a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence, **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, belonging to Caere; subst., **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, m. the inhabitants of Caere; Caerite cern (i.e., tabula) digul = deserting of civic degradation, Hor.

**caerimōnia** -ae, f. **I.** holiness, sacredness; deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II.** 1, holy awe, reverence; summa religione caerimoniaque sacra conficere, Cic.; 2, religious usage, sacred ceremony (gen. in plur.), Cic.

**Caerored** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxemburg or Lüttich.

**caerūlēs** (poet. **caerūlus**) -a -um (connected with caesius). **I.** dark-coloured, dark blue, epithet of the sea and sky; a, of the sky, caerula caeli, or simply caerula, the azure of the sky, Lucr., Ov.; b, of the sea, aquae, Ov.; **caerūla** -orum, n. the sea, Enn.; of sea-gods, deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; c, of rivers, Thybris, Verg.; d, of other things, angues, Verg.; Germanorum pubes, blue-eyed, Hor. Subst., **caerūlēm** -i, a blue colour, Plin. **II.** Poet., dark green, Ov.; dark, Verg.

**Caesar** -āris, m. a Roman family name of the gens Julia, the most famous of which were, 1, C. Julius Caesar, who conquered Pompeius, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.; 2, his nephew, Octavius, who took his name, with the addition of Octavianus, and established the empire. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar with the title Augustus,



till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj., **A. Caes-  
-arēus** -a -um, *belonging to Julius Caesar*; sang-  
uis, Ov. **B. Caesarianus** -a -um, *Caesarian*; subst. Caesariani, *the partisans of Caesar*. **C. Caesariensis** -e, *Mauritania, the east part of Mauritania*. **D. Caesarinus** -a -um, of (Julius) Caesar; celeritas, Cic.

**Caesarea** -ae, f. (Καίσαρεια), *name of several towns, 1, in Palestine; 2, in Mauritania Caesariensis; 3, in Cappadocia; 4, in Phoenicia.*

**caesariātus** -a -um (caesaries), *long-haired*, Plaut.

**caesariēs** -ēi, f. *a bushy head of hair*, Verg.; barbae, *the hair of the beard*, Ov.

**caesim**, adv. (caedo). **A.** *with cutting, with the edge of the sword* (opp. to punctum, *with the point*), petro hostem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of discourse, *in short sentences*; membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

**caesius** -a -um, *bluish grey*, used of the colour of the eyes; caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, *with grey eyes*, Cat.

**caespos** (caepes) -itia (caedo), *grass that has been cut*. **I. A.** Lit. turf, used for altars, tombs, mounds; primum extruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur., gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, *a hut of turf*, Hor.; b, *an altar of turf*, Hor.; c, *a clump of plants*, Verg. **II.** Transf. *grassy sword*; gramineus, Verg.

1. **caestus** -ūs, m. (caedo), *gavillet for boxers, made of leathern thongs*, Cic.

2. **caestus** -i, m., v. cestus.

**caeternus**, etc. . . . v. ceterus, etc.

**Cāicus** -i, m. (Καίικος), *a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Euxaeus*.

**Cājēta** -ae (aud -ē -ēs), f. **I.** *the nurse of Aeneas*. **II.** *a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaeta*.

**Cājus** (poet. Cāius), -i, m., and **Cāja** -ae, f., 1, *a common praenomen among the Romans*. At a wedding the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said ubi tu Cajus, ego Caja; 2, *the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century*.

**Cālabri** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Calabria*; hence, **Cālāber** -bra -brum, *belonging to Calabria*; poet., Pierides, *the poems of Ennius*, Hor.; **Cālabria** -ae, f. *the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy*.

**Cālaotē** -ēs, f. (Καλιό ακτή), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*; hence, **Cālaotinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

**Cālāgurris** -is, f. *a town in Spain, now Loharre*; hence **Cālāgurrītāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Calagurris*.

**Cālāis**, acc. -in, abl. -i, m. (Κάλαις) *son of Boreas and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies*.

**Cālāmis** -mīdis, m. (Κάλαιμις), *one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias*.

**cālāmister** -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** *a curling-iron for the hair*; frons calamistri notata vestigiis, Cic. **B.** Transf. *excessive ornament or flourish in discourse*; ineptis fortasse gratum fecit, qui volent illa calamistris inurere, Cic.

**cālāmistrātus** -a -um, *curled with the curling-iron*; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

**cālāmītas** -ātis, f. **A.** *damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture*, Cic. **B.** Transf. *misfortune, damage, calamity, loss*; calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur., calamitates reipublicae; especially *misfortune, reverse in war*; Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.

**cālāmītōsē**, adv. (calamitosus), *unfortunately*; vivere, Cic.

**cālāmītōsus** -a -um (calamitas), 1, act., *causing loss, destructive*; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic.; 2, pass., *suffering great loss, miserable*; agri vectigal, oppressivus, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic.

**cālāmus** -i, m. (κάλαμος), **I.** *a reed*. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Meton., various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, Cic.; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, Verg.; an arrow, Hor.; a fishing-rod, Ov.; a lined twig for fowling, Prop. **II.** *any reed-shaped stalk*, Verg.

**cālāthōsus** -i, m. (dim. of calathus), *a small wicker basket*, Cat.

**cālāthūs** -i, m. (καλάθος), 1, *a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers*, Verg.; for spinning, Ov.; 2, *a vessel of similar form of metal or wood*; a cheese-basket, Verg.; a wine-bowl, Verg.

**Cālātia** -ae, and **Cālātiae** -ārum, f. *a town in Campania*. Adj., **Cālātīnus** -a -um, *Calatine*.

**cālātor** -ōris, m. (l. calo), *a servant, attendant upon guests*, Suet.

**calautica** -ae, f. *a kind of female headdress with pendent tassets*, Cic.

**calcanēum** -i, n. *the heel*, Verg. (?)

**calcar** -āris, n. (calx), *a spur*. **I.** Lit. equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov., addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur the willing horse*, Plin. **II.** Transf. *stimulus, incitement*; adinovere, Cic.; gen. in plur., alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

**calceamentum** -i, n. (calceo), *a covering for the foot*; calceamentum solorum callum, Cic.

**calceārium** -i, n. (calceus), *shoe money*, Suet.

**calceātus** -ūs, m. = calceamentum (q. v.).

**calcēo**, 1. *to shoe, provide with shoes*; homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.

**calceōlārius** -i, m. (calceolus), *a shoemaker*, Plaut.

**calceōlus** -i, m. (dim. of calceus), *a half shoe*, Cic.

**calceūs** -i, m. (calx, the heel), *a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot*, Cic; calcei Sicyonii, *of Samian leather*, Cic.; (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), calceos poscere = *to rise from table*, Plin.; calceos mutare, *to become a senator* (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators), Cic.

**Calchās** (Calcās) -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Καλχας), *son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy*.

**Calchedon** -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Χαλκηδών), *town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium*. Adj., **Calchedōnius** -a -um, *Calchedonian*.

**calcio** = calceo (q. v.).

**calcitrātus** -ūs, m. *a kicking*, Plin.

1. **calcitro**, 1. (l. calx). **A.** Lit. *to strike with the heel, kick*, Plin. **B.** Transf. *to oppose perversely and obstinately*, Cic.

2. **caloitro** -ōnis, m. (l. calcitro), *a kicker*, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer, Plin.

**calco**, 1. (l. calx), to tread, to tread upon. I. Gen. A. Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. B. Transf., a, to trample under foot, conquer; anorem, Ov.; b, to mock, insult, Prop. II. Esp. A. to tread upon (grapes) in the wine-press; uvas, Ov. B. to stamp, compress, Verg. C. to visit (a place); viam, Hor.

**calculātor** -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, Mart.

**calculus** -i, m. (dim. of 2. calx), a little stone, pebble. I. Gen., Cic.; collectively, gravel, Verg. II. Esp., a, a piece used in the Roman game of Iatrucculi or Duodecim scripta; calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic.; b, a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negate; album calculum adjicere errori nostro, Plin.; c, a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation; ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject to a strict reckoning, Cic.

**caldus** = calidus (q. v.).

**Calēdōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence A. Calēdōnia -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. B. Adj., Calēdōnius -a -um, Caledonian.

**calēfactio** (calfacio) -fēcī -factum, 3, pass. **calēfio** (calfio) -factus sum -fieri. A. Lit., to make warm, heat; 1, of things, balneum calferi jubebo, Cic.; 2, of animals, corpus, Cic. B. Transf., to disturb, excite; Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Mummius, Cic.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

**calēfacto**, 1. (Intens. of calefacio), to make warm, heat, Hor.

**Calēndae** (Kalēndae) -ōrum, f. (from calare, to call, the calends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal. Febrinae, the first of February; femineae Calēndae, the first of March, the day of the Matronalia, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno, Juv.; on the calends, interest of money was paid; hence tristes Calēndae — i. e., for debtors—Hor.; as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad Graecae Calēndas solvere = never to pay, Suet.; 2, month, Ov.

**Calēnus**, v. Cales.

**calēo** -ui, 2. (connected with calere), to be warm, hot, to glow. I. Lit., A. Of physical heat, ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calent arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. B. Of animal heat, os calet tibi, Plaut. II. Transf., A. Of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited; caebat in agendo, he was all fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidina laudis, Ov.; so of love, to be in love with; juvenes, femina, Hor. B. Of things, 1, to be urged on zealously; indicia calent, Cic.; res calet, is ripe for execution, Cic.; 2, to be yet warm, fresh of interest; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, Cic.

**Calēs** -lum, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine, now Calvi. Adj., Calēnus -a -um, of or belonging to Cales.

**calesco**, 3. (inch. of caieo), to become warm, to grow hot; calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radis gelidi caluere triones, Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

**Calēti** -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallie tribe in Normandy on the Seine.

**callendrum** -i, n. v. caliendrum.

**callē**, adv., with superl. (calidus), warmly, speedily, Plaut.

**callidus** (caldus) -a -um, warm, hot. A. Lit.,

dies, Cic. Subst., a, callida -ae, f. (sc. aqua), warm water, Plin.; b, callidum -i, n. warm wine and water, Plaut. B. 1, hot, fiery, passionate, violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenis, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy, Plaut.

**callendrum** -i, n. a head-dress of Roman women, Hor.

**calliga** -ae, f. (connected with calceus and calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, Cic.

**calligatus** -a -um, wearing the calliga; calligatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. Subst. in., a common soldier, Suet.

**calliginōsus** -a -um (l. caligo). I. Lit., foggy, misty; caelum nubilosum et calliginosum, Cic. II. Transf., dark; nox, the unknown future, Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. I. fog, mist, vapour; fulvae nubis caligo crassa, Verg. II. Meton., darkness. A. Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, mental darkness, dulness; haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloominess, sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (l. caligo). I. to spread a dark mist around, Verg.; meton., caligantes fenestras, making dizzy, Juv. II. to be dark; calligans lucus, Verg. II. Esp., of the eyes, to be misty; calligant oculi, Lucr.; transf., to be in darkness, Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

**Calligula** -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a little soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the third Roman Emperor, so called because when a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed as a common soldier.

**calix** -icis, m. (κύλιξ), 1, a goblet, drinking vessel; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vessel, Ov.

**Callaeci** (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people in the north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaecia** (Gallaecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci; adj., **Callaecus** -a -um and **Callaecus** -a -um.

**calleo**, 2. (callum). I. to be thick-skinned, Plaut. II. Transf., A. Intransit., to be clever, experienced, ap. Cic.; usu alcius rei, Liv. B. Transf., to know by experience, understand; Poenorum jura, Liv.

**Callieratidās** -ae, m. (Καλλικρατίδης), a Spartan commander, killed at the battle of Arginusae.

**Callicūla** -ae, f. a small hill in Campania.

**callidē**, adv. (callidus), in a good sense, cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

**calliditas** -ātis, f. I. In a good sense, expertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep. II. More frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice; scientia quae est remota ab justitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stratagem in war, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

**callidus** -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, sly, cunning; a, absol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a connoisseur in art, Hor.; b, with ad and the acc., ad fraudem, Cic.; c, with in and the abl., in dicendo vehementes et callidus, Cic.; d, with the genit., rei militaris, Tac.; e, with the abl., homines callidi usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or slyly devised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida juris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.

**Callifae** -ōrum, f. a town in Samnium.

**Callimachus** -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet of Cyrena.

**Calliōpe** -ēs, f. (Καλλιόπη, the beautiful-voiced), and **Calliōpēa** -ae, f. I. Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, Hor., Ov. II. Meton., 1, vna, O Calliōpe, etc., all the Muses collectively, Verg.; 2, poetry, Ov.

**Callipolis** -is, f. (Καλλιπόλις). I. a town on the Thracian Chersonese, now Gallipoli. II. a town in the Tauric Chersonese.

**Callirrhōe** -ēs, f. (Καλλιρρόη), 1, daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcmaeon; 2, a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

**callis** -is, m. and (in prose, gen.) f. a narrow track, footpath, cattle track; Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic.

**Callisthēnēs** -is, m. (Καλλισθένης), a philosopher of Olynthus, who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia, and died a violent death there.

**Callistō** -ās, f. (Καλλιστώ), daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a bear, and placed by Jupiter among the stars as Ursa Major or Helica.

**callōsus** -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard; ova, Hor.

**callum** -i, n. and **callus** -i, m. I. the hard skin of animals; callosamentum callum solorum, Cic. II. Transf., insensibility; ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduserat, Cic.

1. **cālo**, 1. (καλέω), to call, summon; t. t. of religious ceremonies, Quint.; comitia calata, an assembly of the curias for merely formal business, Cic.

2. **cālo** -ōnis, m. (perhaps contr. for caballo, from caballus), a horse-boy, groom, a litter-bearer, Cic.; a soldier's slave, camp-mential, Caes.

1. **cālor** -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat. I. Phys., A. Gen., via frigoris et caloris, Cic. B. Esp., heat of the sun or day; vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic.; calores maximi, Cic.; medii caloris, in full summer, Liv. C. heat of a hot wind; calores austrini, Verg. II. animal heat. A. Lit., Tib. B. Transf., love, Ov., Hor.

2. **Cālor** -ōris, m. a river in Samnium, now Calore.

**Calpē** -ēs, f. (Κάλπη), one of the pillars of Hercules, now Gibraltar.

**Calpurnius** -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the families of which bore the names of Flaminia, Asprenus, Piso, Bestia, Bibulus. The most remarkable of this gens were: 1, C. Calp. Piso, praetor and propraetor in Spain, 186 a. c.; 2, L. Calp. Piso, consul in 112 a. c.; 3, L. Calp. Frugi, tribune 149 a. c., consul 133 a. c.; 4, L. Calp. Bestia, tribune 121, consul 111, and general against Jugurtha; 5, L. Calp. Bibulus, step-son of M. Brutus; 6, C. Calp. Piso, son-in-law of Cicero; 7, L. Calp. Piso Caesonius, father-in-law of Caesar; 8, Calpurnia, wife of Cnaeus; 9, T. Calp. Siculus, Roman bucolic poet of third century a. c. Adj., Calpurnian, Calpurnia lex; a, de respectibus of L. Calp. Piso Frugi; b, de ambitu of the consul C. Calp. Piso.

**caltha** -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marsh-gold, Verg.

**calthāa** -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour, Plaut.

**calumnia** -ae, f. (Old Lat. calvère, connected with carpere), trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; a, Gen., inimicorum calumnia, Cic.; religionis calumnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calumniam adhibere, Cic.; in hac calumnia timoris, mis-

giving caused by ill-grounded fear, Cic.; b, esp. false accusation, malicious prosecution; calumnia litium alienus fundos petere, Cic.; calumniarum iurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic.; meton., action for false accusation; calumniam privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.

**calumniator** -ōris, m. (calumnior), an intriguer, pestiferrer; scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

**calumnior**, 1. dep. (calumnia), to contrive tricks, to attack with artifice; jacet res in controversiis into calumniante biennium, Cic.; calumniar ipse; putabam, etc., I made myself unnecessarily anxious, Cic.

**calva** -ae, f. (calvus), the bald scalp of the head, Liv.

**calvō**, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, Plin.

**Calvisius** -ii, m. Roman name, 1, C. Calv. Sabinius, legate of Caesar; 2, Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

**calvitēs** -ēs, f. (calvus), baldness, Suet.

**calvitium** -ii, n. (calvus), baldness, Cic.

**calvor**, 3. dep. to form intrigues, deceive, Plaut.

**calvus** -a -um, bald, without hair, Plaut.

**Calvus**, the name of a family of the gens Licinia, v. Licinius.

1. **calx** -cis, f. the heel; certare pugnis, calcibus, Cic.; calcem terere calce, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; calces remittere, to kick, Nep.; prov., adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

2. **calx** -cis, f. and (rarely) m. (χαλιξ), a stone. I. a pebble used as a counter in various games, Plaut. II. lime, chalk; lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa convehere, Cic.; as the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, meton. = a goal, end (οἰσφ. carceres, the starting-point); quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, cum hinc ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to turn back from the end to the beginning, Cic.

**Calycadnus** -i, m. (Καλύκαδνος). I. a river in Cilicia. II. promontory in Cilicia at the mouth of the river of the same name.

**Calýdon** -ōnis, f. (Καλυδών), a very ancient city in Aetolia. Hencoadj., 1, **Calýdōnius** -a -um, Calydonian; heron, Meleager, Ov.; annis, the Achelous, Ov.; regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy, Ov.; sis, αἰετ, the boar slain by Meleager, Mart.; 2, **Calýdōnis** -idias, f. Calydonian; subst. = Deianira, Ov.

**Calýpsō** -ās, acc. -o. f. (Καλύψω), a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who entertained Ulysses in the island of Orygia, and kept him there seven years.

**cāmāra** = camera (q. v.).

**Cāmārina** (Cātuērina) -ae, f. (Καμαρίνα), town in the south-west of Sicily, now Camarina or Camurana.

**Cambūnii montes**, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

**Cambysēs** -is, m. (Καμβύσης), 1, husband of Mandane, father of Cyrus the Elder; 2, son and successor of Cyrus the Elder.

**camēlla** -ae, f. (dim. of camera), a kind of goblet, Ov.

**cāmēlus** -i, m. and f. (κάμηλος), a camel, Cic.

**Cāmēna** (Camoena), -ae, f. (from cano, orig. casuena, then carmena), gen. plur. the prophesying goddesses of springs, in later times identified with the Greek Muses; meton., poetry, Hor.

**cāmēra** (camara) -ae, f. (καμάρα), 1, a vaulted

clamber, vault, Cic.; 2, a kind of flat covered boat, Tac.

**Cāmēria** -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -li, n. town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Cameria*.

**Cāmillus** -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens *Furia*, the most famous of whom, M. Furius Camillus, took *Veii*, and freed *Rome* from the Gauls. Appell., a saviour of one's country; novus Camillus, Liv.

**cāminus** -i, m. (κάμινος), 1, a forge, Ov.; prov., semper ardente camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv.; 2, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire; luculentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

**cammarus** -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, Juv.

**Campania** -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of Central Italy, the capital of which was *Capua*, now *Terra di Lavoro*. Adj., **Campanus** -a -um, Campanian; via, a by-road connected with the *via Appia*, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in *Campania*, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the *Sarno* (*Sarno*), Hor.; colonia, *Capua*, Cic.; arrogantia, Cic. Subst., **Campani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of *Campania*, Cic.

**campester** -tris -tra (campus), 1, relating to level country, flat; loca campestra, Liv.; iter, march in a level country, Cæsar; hence subst., **campestris** -ium, n. a plain, Tac.; 2, a, relating to the *Campus Martius* and its gymnastic exercises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is, n. (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the *comitia*; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

**campus** -i, m. (connected with κάμπος), 1, a flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragraré, Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosusque, Liv.; field of battle, Liv.; poet., a level surface of any kind, the sea, Verg.; so of the level surface of a rock, Verg.; 2, the *Campus*, or *Campus Martius* at *Rome*, the place of meeting of the *comitia centuriata*; hence meton., the *comitia*, fors domina campí, Cic.; also used as a place of exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

**Camulōdūnum** -i, n. a town of the *Trinovantes* in *Britain*, now *Colchester*.

**cāmūr** -a -um (connected with κάμπτω), hooked, curved, Verg.

**Cānacō** -ae, f. (Κανάκη), daughter of *Aeolus*.

**Canae** -arum, f. a coast town in *Aeolis*, now *Kanot-Kœi*.

**cānalis** -is, m. (orig. adj. of *canna*, in the shape of a reed), a waterpipe, channel, canal, Verg., Cæsar.

**canārius** -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine, Plin. Adj. prop., **Canāria** (insula), one of the *Happy Islands* in the *Atlantic*; plur. **Canāriæ**, the *Canaries*.

**cancelli** -orum, m. (dim. of *cancer*), a lattice, grating, or trellis-work. A. Lit., fori, the bar of a tribunal, Cic. B. Transf., bounds, limits; extra cancellos egredi, Cic.

**cancer** -eri, m. (connected with κάρκινος). A. the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice, Ov. B. Meton., a, the scorch, Ov.; b, summer heat, Ov.

**Candāvia** -ae, f. (Κανδαυία), a mountainous district of *Illyria*.

**candēfacio** -feci -factum (candeo and facio), to make of a shining white, Plaut.

**candōla** -ae, f. (canden), 1, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; candelam apponens valvis, to set the house on fire, Juv.; 2, a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay; fasces involuti candelis, Liv.

**candēlābrum** -i, n. (candela), a candlestick, candelabrum, Cic.

**candēo** -ūi, 2. (from caneo as ardeo from areo). A. to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter; candet elur solis, Cat. B. Esp., to glow with heat; candente carboue, Cic.

**candescō**, 3. (inch. of candeo), 1, to begin to shine, Ov.; 2, to begin to glow with heat, Lucr.

**candīdātorius** -a -um, relating to a candidate; munus, Cic.

**candīdātus** -a -um (candidus), clothed in white, Plaut. Subst., **candīdātus** -i, m. a candidate for office, who, among the *Romans*, was always clothed in white; consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

**candīde**, adv. (candidus), 1, in white, Plaut.; 2, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

**candīdulus** -a -um, (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

**candīdus** -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white). I. Lit., a, lilia, Verg.; tunicae lintea, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence subst., **candīdum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candidum ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hair or beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.; c, of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of dazzling beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the stork, Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly beauty, Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; luna, Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of candidates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida sententia, an acquittal, Ov.; (β) a sign of a lucky day; candidiore or candidissimo calculo notare diem, Cat. II. Transf., a, of time, happy; hora, Ov.; b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus dicendi, Cic.; c, of character, honest, straightforward; pauperis ingenium, Hor.

**candōr** -ōris m. (candeo), dazzling white colour. I. Of paint, fucati medicamenta candōris et ruboris, Cic. II. As a quality, whiteness, lustre. A. candor marmoreus, Lucr.; 1, of the body, candor huius et proceritas, Cic.; 2, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the *Milky Way*, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov. B. Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; animi, Ov.

**canens** -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

**cānēo** -ūi, 2. (from canus, as albeo from albus), to be white or hoary; temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

**cānēphōros** -i, f. (κανήφορος), a basket-bearer, and plur. **cānēphōroē** (κανήφόροι), statues by Greek sculptors representing *Athenian maidens* bearing sacrificial baskets.

**cānesco**, 3. (inch. of caneo), to become white or hoary. I. canescunt aequora, Ov. II. Transf., to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra iam canesceret, Cic.

**cānicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of canis). I. A. a little dog, Plin. B. Appell., a violent woman, Plaut. II. A. the dog-star, *Sirius*: canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. B. the worst throw upon the dice, all aces, Pers.

**cāninus** -a -um (canis). A. relating to a dog, canine; lac, Ov. B. Transf., 1, littera, the letter R, Pers.; 2, of character, snarling, spiteful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

**cānis** -is, c. a dog. I. Lit., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, de-

*wave of the dog*, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Transl., **a**, as a term of reproach; a malicious, spiteful person; of accusers, Cic.; a parasite, hanger-on; Clodianus canis, Cic.; **b**, as a star, canis major, Verg.; canis minor, Ov.; **c**, the sea-dog, Plin.; canes, the dogs of Scylla, Verg.; **d**, in dice, the worst throw; canes damnosi, Prop.

**canistra** -ōrum, n. (καλαστρα), a braid, fruit, or flower basket, Cic.

**canities**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canis). **A.** a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair. **B.** Meton., grey hair, Verg.; old age, Hor.

**canna** -ae, f. (κάνα). **A.** a reed; palustris, Ov. **B.** Meton., a reed-pipe, Ov.; a small boat, Juv.

**cannābis** -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f., (κάναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābum** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

**Cannae** -ārum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 A.C. Adj., **Cannensis** -e, of or belonging to Cannae, prov., pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g., the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

**cāno**, cēcīni, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **A.** 1, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicinem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; 2, of animals, of the cock, to crow, Cic.; of frogs, to croak, Plin. **B.** to play; 1, of men, fidius, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; 2, of instruments, tubae cornu-que cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing with the voice; 1, carmen, Cic.; 2, **a**, to sing of, to celebrate in song; ad tibiani clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; **b**, of animals, to give warning by a cry; anser Gallos adesse canebat. **B.** to play on a musical instrument; signum canere, Liv.; prov., hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, thinks only of his own advantage, Cic. **C.** Of gods, oracles, seers, to prophesy; ut haec quae sunt canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.; with acc and infin., te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum occidit, Liv.; of fame, to announce; fama facta atque infecta canens, Verg.

**Cānōpus** -i, m. (Κανόπος), a city in Lower Egypt, hence meton., Lower Egypt, Verg., and Egypt generally, Juv. Adj., **Cānōpeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Cānōpitae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

**cānor** -ōris, m. (cano), melody, song, sound; Martius aeris rauci, Verg.

**cānōrus** -a -um (canor), melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding. **I.** Neut., profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation; vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. Subst., **cānōrum** -i, n. harmonious sound, Cic. **II.** Act., of men, orator, Cic.; of animals, ales, the swan, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; of instruments, aes, the trumpet, Verg.

**Cantābri** -ōrum, m. (Καντάβροι), a people in the north of Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus. Sing., **Cantāber** -bri, m. Cantabrian; hence, **Cantābria** -ae, f. (Καντάβρια), the country of the Cantabri; adj., **Cantābricus** -a -um, Cantabrian.

**cantāmen** -inis, n. (canto), incantation, Prop. **cantātor** -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

**cantērinus** (canthērinus) -a -um (canterius), relating to a horse, equine, Plaut.

**cantērius** (canthērius) -i, m. (perhaps κανθῆριος), a beast of burden, a gelding, nag, Cic.;

cantherius in fossa, a person in a helpless condition, Liv.; meton., an impotent person, Plaut.

**canthāris** -idis, f. (κανθαρίς), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

**canthārus** -i, m. (κάνθαρος), 1, a large goblet with handles, a tankard, Plaut.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**canthus** -i, m. (κανθός), the tire of a wheel; meton., a wheel, Fern.

**cantiōum** -i, n. (cano), 1, a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing, Cic.; cantium agere, Liv.; 2, a song, Mart.; a sing-song delivery in an orator, Cic.

**cantilēna** -ae, f. an old song, trawdle, chatter; ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.

**cantiō** -ōnis, f. (cano), 1, a song, Plaut.; 2, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

**cantiō**, 1. (freq. of canto), to sing repeatedly; carmina in epulis, Cic.

**Cantiūm** -li, n. (Κάντιον), a district on the south-east coast of Britain, now Kent.

**cantiuncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a fluttering, enticing song; si cantiunculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

**canto** -āvi -ātum -are (intens. of cano), to sing or play. **I.** Intransit. **A.** Of the voice, to sing; 1, of men, ad manum histrionum, to sing and play to the dumb-show of an actor, Cic.; 2, of birds, cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, to crow, Cic. **B.** to play on an instrument; avenia, Ov.; of the instrument itself, bucina cantat, Ov. **C.** to sing an incantation, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing or play; 1, with cognate object, carmina, Hor.; doctum Catullum, the songs of Catullus, Hor.; 2, to celebrate in singing; convivium, Hor.; cantari dignus, worthy to be celebrated in song, Verg.; so to praise; nam ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.; 3, to recite; elegos, Juv. **B.** to announce, tell; versantas, Plaut. **C.** to sing an incantation; carmen, Ov.; hence, to bewitch; cantatae herbae, Ov.

**cantor** -ōris, m. (cano), 1, a singer, poet; cantor Apollo, player on the harp, Hor.; contemptuously, cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphorionis, eulogists, Cic.; 2, an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece, Hor.

**cantrix** -icis, f. (cantor), a female singer, Plaut.

**cantus** -ūs, m. (cano). **I.** song, melody, poetry, Lucr. **II.** Concrete, a song, a melody. **A.** Gen., **a**, of persons, Sirenium, Cic.; **b**, of animals, avium, Cic.; **c**, of an instrument, playing, music; bucinarum, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, prophecy, veridici cantus, Cat.; **b**, incantation, Ov.

**Canulējus** -i, m. name of a Roman plebeian gens, to which belonged C. Canulejus, tribune of the people 145 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians.

**cānus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., whitish-grey, grey; fluctus, Lucr.; lupus, Verg.; esp. of hair, capilli, Hor. Subst., **cāni** -ōrum (sc. capilli), grey hair, Cic. **II.** Meton., old, aged; senectus, Cat.

**Cānūslum** -li, n. a town of Apulia (now Canosa). Adj., **Cānūsinus** -a -um, Canusian; lana, (Canusian wool, which was very celebrated, Plin.; hence, **Cānūsina** -ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool, Mart.; **Cānūsiniātus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

**capācitas** -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, vastness, Cic.

**Cápāneus** -ēi, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπάνεος), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

**cápax** -ācis (capio), able to hold. **I.** Lit., able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy; urbs, Ov.; with genit., circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. **II.** Transf., able to grasp, apt, capable, fit for; aures avidae et capaces, Cic.; with genit., capax imperii, Tac.; with ad and the acc., animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

**cápēdo** -inis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacrifices, Cic.

**cápēduncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), a small bowl, Cic.

**cápella** -ae, f. (dim. of capra), 1, a she-goat, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

**Cápēna** -ae, f. a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte. Adj., **Cápēnās** -ātis, **Cápēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena; porta Capēna, a gate in Rome at the commencement of the via Appia.

**cáper** -ri, m. **A.** Lit., a he-goat, Verg. **B.** Meton., the smell under the arm-pits, Ov.

**cápēro**, 1. (caper), to be wrinkled, Plaut.

**cápesso** -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (desider. of capio), to seize, lay hold of eagerly. **I.** **A.** Lit., arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of animals), Cic. **B.** Transf., to take to, to gain; a, fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; b, to take in hand, busy oneself with; rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; so magistratus, imperium, honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv. **II.** to strive to reach, to hasten, to make for; omnes mundi partes medium locum capessentes, Cic.; animus superiora capessat necesse est, aims after, Cic.; Melitain, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., se in altum, Plaut. (perf. infim., capessisse, Liv.).

**Cáphāreus** and **Cáphēreus**, or **Cápēreus** -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφάρειος), a dangerous promontory on the south coast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cáphāreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

**cápillātus** -a -um (capillus), hairy, having hair; adolenscens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum capillato diffusum consule, made when long hair was worn (i.e., very old), Juv.

**capillus** -i, m. (dim. form from root CAP, whence caput, and κεφαλή, prop. adj. sc. crinis). **A.** the hair of the head or of the beard (crinis, say hair); compositus, Cic.; plur., compti capilli, Cic. **B.** Transf., the hair of animals, Cat.

**capio**, **cāpi**, **captum**, 3. (obs. fut. capso, Plaut.). **I.** to take, to seize. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, arma, Cic.; b, to take possession of, esp. as milit. t.t., colleum, Caes.; to arrive at, esp. of ships, portum, Caes.; to select a place; locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so of auguries, templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of acts, to take in hand, to begin; fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; b, of an opportunity, satis scite et commode tempus ad aliquem adeundi, Cic.; c, to take as an example or proof, documentum ex aliquo, Cic.; d, of a quality, to take, adopt; avi prudentiam, Cic.; e, to take as a companion, aliquem consiliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number, in singulos annos sacerdotem Jovis sortito, Cic.; aliquem flammem, as a flamen, Liv. **C.** to take possession of by force, in a hostile manner; 1, lit., a, libido reipublicae captivadae, Sall.; b, in war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.; (b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium, Cic.; (y) to take prisoner; belli nefarios duces, Cic.; partic. as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; c, to take animals; pisces, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to seize, take possession of; admiratio, metus capit aliquem, Liv.; nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.; b, esp., to attack, to injure; pass. capi, to be injured or diseased; oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted, Cic.; c, to deceive; adolescentium animos dolis, Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua humanitate, Nep. **II.** to take, receive. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, per aliquem aut honores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money by force or bribery; per vim atque injuriam, Cic.; legal t.t., to take as heir, ex hereditate nihil, Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc., stipendium jure belli, Caes.; b, to receive into one's body; cibum, Sall. **B.** Transf., to receive, suffer, undergo; somnum capere non posse, Cic.; aliquid detrimenti (esp. in the formula, videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic.; laetitiam, Cic. **III.** to contain. **A.** Lit., una domo capi non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to allow of, to comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

**cāpis** -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel, used in sacrifices, Liv.

**cāpistro**, 1. (capistrum), to fasten with a halter, Cic.

**cāpistrum** -i, n. a halter, Verg.

**cāpítal** -ālis, n. (capitalis), sc. facinus, a capital crime, Cic.

**cāpítālis** -e (caput), 1, relating to the head, relating to life, that which imperils a man's life, or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in Rome); esp. used of capital crimes, res, Cic.; inimicus, a deadly enemy, Cic.; odium, mortal hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic.; 2, first, chief, distinguished; Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, Cic.; ingenium, Ov.

**cāpítō** -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large head, Cic.

**Cāpítōllum** -li, n. (caput), the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitolinus. Adj., **Cāpítōlinus** -a -um, **Cāpítōlīne**; ludi, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; hence subst., **Cāpítōlīni** -ōrum, m. the superintendents of these games, Cic.

**cāpítūlātīm**, adv. (capitulum), briefly, summarily, Nep.

**cāpítūlum** -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little head, Plaut.

**Cappādōces** -um, m. (Καππαδοκες), the inhabitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Cappādōx** -ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Cappādōcía** -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic province of the Romans. Adj., **Cappādōcius** and **Cappādōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

**capra** -ae, f. (caper). **I.** a she-goat. **A.** Lit., Cic.; ferae, perhaps chamots, Verg. **B.** Meton., the odour under the armpits, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a constellation, Cic. **B.** Caprae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.

**cāprēa** -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.; prov., prius jungentur caprae lupis quam, etc. (of an impossibility), Hor.

**Caprēa** -ārum, f. (Καπρία), small island on the Campanian coast off Puteoli, to which Tiberius retired at the end of his life, now Capri.

**caprēolus** -i, m. (caper). **I.** a roebuck, Verg. **II.** Meton., plur., props, supports, Caes.

**cāpricornus** -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, Hor.

**cāpríficus** -i, m. the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, Pers.

**cāprigōnus** -a -um (caper and gigno), born of goats, Verg.

**cāprimulgius** -i, m. (capra and mulgeo), a goat-milker—i.e., a countryman, Cat.

**cāprinus** -a -um (caper), relating to a goat; pellis, Cic.; prov., de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

**cāprīpes** -pēllis (caper and pes), goat-footed; satyrī, Hor.

1. **capsea** -ae, f. (capio), a box or case for books, Cic.

2. **Capsea** -ae, f. (Κάψα), a town in Byzacium, now *Kafsa* (south of Tunisia); hence, **Capenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsea.

**capēarius** -i, m. (capsa), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, Suet.

**capsūla** -ae, f. (dim. of capsa), a little chest, Cat.

**captatio** -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching; verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic.

**captator** -ōris, m. (capto), one who eagerly seizes; auras popularis, eager after favour of the people, Liv.; absol. a legacy-hunter, Hor., Juv.

**captio** -ōnis, f. (capio), a, a cheat, deception; in parvula re captiosis aliquid vereri, Cic.; meton., harm, loss; mea captio est, si, etc., Cic.; b, a fallacy, sophism; quanta esset in verbis captio, si, etc., Cic.; captiones discutere, explicare, repellere, Cic.

**captiosē**, adv. (captiosus), insidiously; interrogare, Cic.

**captiosus** -a -um (captio), 1, deceitful; societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic.; 2, seditious, captious, insidious; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic. Subst., **captiosa** -ōrum, n. *sophistries*, Cic.

**captiunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of captio), fallacy, quibble; omnes captiunculas pertinescere, Cic.

**captivitas** -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity, Tac.; urbium, conquest, Tac.

**captivus** -a -um (captus, capio), taken, captured. **I.** taken in war, captive; a, of persons, cives Romani, Cic.; gen. subst., **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ne, f. a captive, Cic.; poet., relating to a prisoner; sanguis, Verg.; crines, Ov.; b, used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey; naves, Caes.; agri, Tac. **II.** Gen., captured, taken; pisces, Ov.

**capto**, 1. (intens. of capio), to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt. **I.** Lit., feras, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen. to strive after, desire, seek; sermonem alicuius, Plaut.; plausus, risus, Cic. **B.** Esp. to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; insidiis hostem, Liv.; testamenta, to hunt for legacies, Hor.

**captus** -ūs, m. (capio) 1, a catching, taking; meton., that which is taken, Plin.; 2, power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea; ut est captus hominum, Cic.; Germanorum, Caes.

**Cāpūa** -ae, f. (Καπύη), chief town of Campania. Adj., **Cāpūanus** -a -um.

**cāpūlus** -i, m. (capio). **I.** a coffin; ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr. **II.** a handle. **A.** Gen., aratri, Ov. **B.** Esp. the hilt of a sword, Cic.

**caput** -itis, n. (root CAP, connected with κεφαλή), the head. **I.** Lit. and Meton. **A.** Of living things, 1, of men, a, lit., the head; capite aperto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alicui sufferre, abscidere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, to go over head and heels, Cat.; nec caput nec pedes (habere), prov., of a business which one does not

know how to begin with, Cic.; supra caput esse, of enemies, to threaten, Cic.; caput extollere, to raise one's head again, Cic.; b, meton., a person; caput liberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg. and Hor.; in counting numbers, capitum Helvetiorum milia cclxiii., Caes.; exactio capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; of curses, quod illorum capiti sit, may it fall on their heads, ap. Cic.; c, life, existence; conjunctio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; esp. in Rome, a man's political and social rights; iudicium capitis, a sentence involving loss of caput—i.e., not necessarily of life, but of citizenship, e.g., exile; so capitis damnare, Cic.; capite damnari, Cic.; capitis minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput, Hor.; so capite demitti or mittere, to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights, Cic.; 2, of animals, iumentum, Nep.; belua multorum es capitum, Hor.; meton., a head of cattle; bina boum capita, Verg. **B.** Of things without life, the top, summit, outside; papaveris, Liv.; arcus capita, the ends, Verg.; capita aspera montis, Verg.; of rivers, the source; annis, Verg.; Rheni, Caes.; fig., the source; quo invento ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur, Cic.; in ea est fons miseriarum et caput, Cic. **II.** Transf. **I.**, of persons, the head, chief; omnium Graecorum concitandorum, Cic.; 2, a, of things without life, the chief, principal; cenae, the main dish, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, leading principle, Cic.; b, in laws and writings, the most important part; legis, Cic.; c, of money, capital, de capite ipso demere, Cic.; d, of places, the capital; Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

**Cāpys** -yis, acc. yn, abl. -ye or -y, m. (Κάπυς), 1, son of Asaracus, father of Anchises; 2, king of Alba; 3, a companion of Aeneas; 4, a king of Capua.

**Cārālis** -is, f. (Κάραλις), and plur., **Cārāles** -ium, f. a town and promontory of the same name in Sardinia, now Cagliari; hence **Cārālitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caralis.

**carbāsōus** -a -um (carbassus), made of canvas; vela, Cic.

**carbāsus** -i, m. (κάρπασος), plur. heterocl. gen., **carbāsa** -ōrum, fine Spanish flax; gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail, Verg.

**carbātīnus** (carpatinus), -a -um (καρπάτινος), of untanned leather; crepidnae, rustic shoes, Cat.

**carbo** -ōnis, m. **I.** coal, charcoal; candens, Cic.; fig., carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e., think ill of any one, Hor.; prov. carbonem pro thesauro invenire, to find something of little value, Phaedr. **II.** cognomen of the Papirii.

**carbōnārius** -ii, m. (carbo), a charcoal burner, Plaut.

**carbunculus** -i, m. (dim. of carbo). **I.** Lit. a little coal, Plaut. **II.** Transf. **A.** a kind of stone, Plin. **B.** a carbuncle, Plin.

**carcer** -ēris, m. (connected with arceo and Gr. ἴρκος), 1, a prison, jail, cell; in carcerem ducere, condere, conijcere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; fig., qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; meton., the prisoners confined in a jail; in me carcerem effudistis, you have emptied the prison on me, Cic.; 2, gen. used in plur. carceres, the starting-place of a racecourse (opp. meta, calx); e carceribus emitti cum alquo, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic.

**carcerārius** -a -um (carcer), belonging to a prison, Plaut.

**Carchēdōnius** -a -um (Καρχηδόνης), Carthaginian, Plaut.

**carohœsum** -ii, n. (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, constructed in the middle, Verg.

**cardaces** -um, m. (Persian cards, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

**cardiacus** -a -ium (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; of persons, suffering from a disease of the stomach; amicus, Juv. Subst., **cardiacus** -i, m. one who so suffers, Cic.

**cardo** -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδάω, epaírao, to swing). I. Lit. A. the hinge of a door; cardinem versare, to open a door, Ov. B. the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axle, Cic. poet; a point through which a line is drawn from north to south, Liv.; quatuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. II. Transf. a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.

**carduus** -i, m. a thistle, Verg.

**carē**, adv. (carus), dearly, at a high price; astutiarum, ap. Cic.

**carēctum** -i, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedge sp. d, Verg.

**carēo** -di -diturus, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want; gov. the abl. I. Gen. A. of persons, dolore, febrī, Cic. B. of things, lege carens civitas, laetitia, Cic. II. Esp. A. to make no use of; temeto, Cic.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from; foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave home, Tac. B. to be deprived of, to miss; consuetudine amicorum, Cic.; libertate, Hor.; absol., quamquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic.

**Cāres** -um, m. (Κάρες), inhabitants of Caria; sing. Cār. Cāria. Hence, **Cāria** -ne, f. (Καρία), the most southerly district of Asia Minor. **Caricus** -a -um, (Carian). Subst., **Carica** -ae, f. (sc. ficus), a kind of dried fig, Cic.

**carēx** -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

**carēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. rottenness, decay, Ov.

**carīna** -ae, f. I. the keel of a ship. A. Lit., carinae aliquanto plurimores quam nostrarum narium, Caes. B. Meton., a ship, vessel, Verg. II. Transf. plur., **Carīnae** -arum, f. a spot in Rome on the Esquiline where Pompey's house stood.

**carīōsus** -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious; dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

**carīs** -idis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

**carīstia** = charistia (q.v.).

**carītās** -ātis, f. (carus), dearth, high price. I. Lit., unnumorum, scarcity of money, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high price of the necessaries of life; annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic. II. Transf. affection, love, esteem; in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; complecti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic.; benevolentia devincere homines et caritate, Cic.; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic.; in pastores, Cic.; inter natos et parentes, Cic.; liberorum, for one's children, Cic.; in plur., omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

**carmen** -inis, n. (from cano and suffix -men, orig. caumen, then casumen, then carmen), a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental. I. Gen. carmina vocum, Ov.; the song of the swan, Ov.; the wail of the owl, Verg. II. Esp. A. poetry, a poem of any kind; a, fundere, conlere, contere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; b, lyric poetry, Hor.; amabile, evic poetry, Hor.; c, a part of a poem, Lucr.; a passage in a poem; illud molliissimum carmen, Cic.; d, a prediction, oracular declaration, Liv. B. incantation, Verg. C. a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse; cruciatus, Cic.; lex horrendi casumis, Liv.

**Carmentis** -is, f., and **Carmenta** -ae, f. (carmen = oracle), a prophetess, the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity. Adj., **Carmentalis** -e, of or belonging to Carmentis; porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta scelerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed; plur., **Carmentalia** -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis.

**Carmo** -onis, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Carmona, in Andalusia.

**Carna** -ae, f. (caro), the tutelary goddess of the nobler parts of the body, the heart, etc., confused by Ovid with Cardea, the goddess of hinges.

**carinarium** -ii, n. (caro), the larder, pantry, Plaut.; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, Plaut.

**Carnēādēs** -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third Academic school, opponent of Zeno.

**carnifex** -ficis, m. (2. caro and facio), the public executioner, hangman, Cic.; used also as a term of reproach, tormentor, carnifex civium sociorumque, Cic.

**carnificina** -ae, f. (carnifex), 1, the hangman's office, Plaut.; 2, place of torture, Liv.; transf., torture, Cic.

**carnifioo**, 1. (carnifex), to slay, behead, Liv.

**Carnūtes** -um, m. people in the hillside of Gaul, whose chief town was Genabum, the modern Orleans, Caes.

1. **cāro**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

2. **cāro**, carnis, f. flesh. I. Lit. A. lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur., carnes viperene, Ov. B. Meton., used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. II. Transf. the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin. (old nom. cārnis, Liv.).

**Carpathus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. Adj., **Carpathius** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

**carpentum** -i, n. 1, a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum invehit, Liv.; 2, a baggage wagon; carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.

**Carpetāni** -ōrum, m. the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Extremadura, with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).

**carpo** -psi -ptum, 3. (connected with κάρπω, epárho), I. to pluck, pluck off. A. Lit. 1, with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmita, Verg.; pensum, to spin, Hor.; 2, with the mouth, a, to take something as food; gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.; b, to tear, pull to pieces; cibum, Ov. B. Transf., 1, to pluck off; a, to select, choose out; flosculos, Cic.; iuucos ad ignominiam, Cic.; b, poet., (a) to enjoy; diem, Hor.; auris vitales, Verg.; (b) of places, to pass over, hasten over; prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov.; 2, a, to carpat, slander, calumniate; aliquem maledico dente, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to annoy, harass; equitatu aguen adversariorum, Caes.; c, to weaken; vires paulatin, Verg. II. A. Lit. to rend; jecur, Ov. B. Transf. to separate, divide; in multas parvasque partes exercitum, Liv.

**carptim**, adv., (carptus, carpo), 1, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, Sill.; 2, in different places; aggressi, Liv.; 3, at different times; dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

**carptor** -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carries food, Juv.

**carrūca** -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet.



**carrus** -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, Caes.

**Carsoöl** (Carsoöl) -örum, m. (Καρσίοιοι) a town in Latium, now Arsoöl; hence, **Carsoölänus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carsoöl.

**Cartoja** -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartojänus** -a -um; 2, town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Carthaea** -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island Coa; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -um, and **Carthaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carthaea.

**Carthago** -inis, f., 1, the city of Carthage in N. Africa; 2, Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Carthagenus. Adj., **Carthaginiensis** -v, Carthaginian.

**cärunöla** -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, Cic.

**cärus** -a -um, 1, high-priced, dear; annona carior, annona carissima, Cic.; 2, dear, beloved, esteemed; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

**Cäryäe** -ärum, f. (Καρίαί), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cäryäidea**, acc. -idas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruv.

**Cärystös** -i, f. (Καρυστός), 1, town on the north coast of Euboea, famous for its marble; hence adj., **Cärysteus** -a -um, and **Cärystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Ligurians.

**cäsa** -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, Cic.; barrack, Caes.

**cäsöölus** -i, m. (dim. of caseus), a little cheese, Verg.

**cäsena** -i, m. (cäsöum -i, n., Plaut.), a cheese; caseum premere, to make cheese, Verg.; collect., villa abundat caseo, Cic.

**cäsia** -ae, f. (κασία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, Verg.; 2, the sweet-smelling mezereon, Verg.

**Cäsiliunum**, -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Cäsilinätes** -um, and **Cäsilinenses** -lum, m. inhabitants of Cäsiliunum.

**Cäsinum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cäsinas** -ätis, of or belonging to Cäsinum.

**Caspium mare** or **pölägus**, and **Caspus öcöänus** (τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspus** -a -um, Caspian.

**Cassandra** -ae, f. (Κασσάνδρα), daughter of Priam, on whom the gift of prophecy was conferred by Apollo, with the reservation that no one should believe her.

**Cassandröa** and **ia**, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander; hence, a, **Cassandreus** -lum, m. the inhabitants of Cassandrea; b, **Cassandreus** -ös, m. (Κασσανδρείος) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea, Ov.

**cassö**, adv. (cassus), in vain, without result, Liv.

**cassida** -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

1. **Cassidöpö** -ös, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassidöpö** -ös, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Corcyra.

1. **cassis** -idis, f. **A.** a metal helmet, Caes. **B.** Meton., war, Juv.

2 **cassis** -is, gen. plur. **casses** -lum, m. a net. **I. A.** a hunter's net; **casses ponere**, Ov. **B.** Transf., a trap, a snare, Ov. **II.** a spider's web, Verg.

**cassitörum** -i, n. (Κασσιτίρες), tin; hence **Cassitörides** -um, f. (Κασσιτιπίδες), the tin islands, the Scilly Isles, Plin.

**Cassius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, originally patrician, afterwards plebeian. The most notable members were; 1, L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia, that jurymen should vote by ballot; hence **Cassianus** -a -um: Cassian; judge, an upright judge, Cic.; 2, the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 A.C.; 3, C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar; 4, Cassius Parinensis, a poet, another of Caesar's murderers; 5, C. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius.

**cassus** -a -um (perhaps from careo). **L.** Lit., empty, hollow; nux, Plaut.; poet., with abl. or genit., deprived of; lumine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, Verg. **II.** Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; in cassum, in vain, Liv.

**Castäla** -ae, f. (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castälius** -a -um, and **Castälis** -idis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, Mart.

**castänöa** -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, Col. 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuces, Verg.

**castö**, adv. (castus). **I.** purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II. a.** innocently, chastely, Cic.; **b.** piously, religiously; caste ad deos adire, Cic.

**castellänus** -a -um (castellum), relating to a fortress; triumph, on the capture of fortresses, Cic. Subst., **castelläni** -örum, m. the garrison of a fortress, Sall.

**castellätim**, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipati, Liv.

**castellum** -i, n. (dim. of castrum). **I. A.** a castle, fortress, fort, Cic. **B.** Transf. protection refuge; omulium scelerum, Liv. **II.** a dwelling on a height, Verg.

**castöria** -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, Plaut.

**castigäbilis** -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, Plaut.

**castigätio** -önis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

**castigätör** -öris, m. (castigo), one who reproves or punishes, Liv.

**castigätörus** -a -um (castigo), correcting, Plin.

**castigätus** -a -um (partic. of castigo), checked, restrained, hence small, neat, as a term of praise; pectus, Ov.

**castigo** (castrum-ago, as purgo = purum ago), 1, to reprove, chasten, punish. **I.** Lit., pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to correct, amend; carmen, Hor.; b, to check, restrain, fig., examen in trutinä, to amend one's opinion, Pers.

**castimönia** -ae, f. (castus), 1, bodily purity, Cic.; 2, moral purity, Cic.

**castitas** -ätis, f. (castus), abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, Cic.

1. **castor** -öris, m. (κάστωρ), the beaver, Cic.

2. **Castor** -öris, m. (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. Ecaster, mäcästor, *By Castor!* a common form of oath in Rome.

**castoreum**, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

**castrensis** -e (castra), pertaining to a camp, Cic.

**castro**, 1. to castrate, Plaut.

**castrum** -i, n. (root CAS, whence casa). I. Sing., a castle, fort, fortress, Nep.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui in Latium. II. Plur., **castra** -orum, n. A. Lit., 1, a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a second (agger) surrounded by palisades (vallum); stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.; navalia, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and protected by an entrenchment, Caes.; ponere, Liv.; locare, facere, to encamp, Cic.; movere, to break up the camp, Caes.; promovere, to advance, Caes.; removere, or movere retro, to retreat, Liv.; hostem castris exuere, to take the enemy's camp, Liv.; fig., like the English camp, of a party, in Epicurus adversarii nostri castra coniecinus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome; praetoriana, Suet.; b, as a proper name, Castra Cornelia, a height near Utica. B. Transf., of a bee-hive, cerea castra, Verg. C. Meton., 1, a day's march; tertius castris pervenit, Liv.; 2, martial service, magnam in castris usum habere, Caes.

**castus** -a -um (connected with Gr. καθάρος). I. pure, spotless, innocent; homo castissimus, Cic. II. Esp. A. 1, temperate, unselfish; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; 2, chaste; matronarum castissima, Cic. B. Transf., of things, Casili castissima domus, Cic. C. of religion, pious, religious, holy; nepotes casti inaneant in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

**castrula** -ae, f. (dim. of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin.

**casus** -us, m. (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. I. Gen. A. Lit., a, nixus, Liv.; b, of a season, cad; extremae sub casum hemis, Verg.; c, in grammar, case; casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. B. Transf., a, fall; quum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.; b, occasion, opportunity; aut vi aut dolis se casum victorine inventurum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence; novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, by chance; evenire non temere nec casu, Cic.; d, disaster, misadventure; meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; of things, urbis Trojanae, Verg.; b, of persons, violent death; Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur.), Caes.

**Catābathmōs** -i, m. (Καταβαθμός), a valley on the borders of Africa and Asia, now the valley of Ahabah.

**catādrōmus** -i, m. (κατάδρομος), a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

**Catādūpa** -ōrum, n. (κατάδουπα), the Nile cataracts on the Eihōpian frontier, now cataracts of Wady Halfa.

**catāgōlāsimus** -a -um (καταγολάσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

**catāgrāphus** -a -um (κατάγραφος), painted, parti-coloured, Cat.

**Catāmitus** -i, m. the Latin name for Ganymedes.

**Catāōnia** -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

**catāphraotes** -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj., **catāphraotus** -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

**catāplūs** -i, m. (κατάπλους), the arrival of a ship; hence meton., a ship that is arriving, Cic.

**catāpulta** -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, Liv.

**catāpultārius** -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

**catāraeta** (catarr.) -ae, f., and **catāraetes** -ae, m. (καταράκτης), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; 3, a portcullis, Liv.

**catāsta** -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

**catō**, adv. (catus), skillfully, cleverly, Cic.

**catōja** -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg.

1. **catōlla** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2. **catōlla** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), a little chain, Liv.

**catōllus** -i, m. (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

**catōna** -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence cassia), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; aliquem in catenas coniecere, Liv.; aliquid catenas injicere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; fig., restraint; legum catenae, Cic.; 2, a chain, series, Lucr.

**catōnātus** -a -um (catena), chained, bound; Britanuus, Hor.; labores, unremitting, Mart.

**catōrva** -ae, f. Of men, I. Gen., magna togatorum, Cic. B. Esp., 1, a troop of soldiers, esp. of barbarian soldiers, of mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries, Hor., Tac.; 2, a company of actors, Cic.; 3, the chorus in the drama, Cic. II. Of animals, Verg.

**catōrvārius** -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

**catōrvātīm**, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall., Lucr.

**catōhōdra** -ae, f. (καθῆδρα). I. A. a chair, principally used by ladies, Hor.; also, a litter for women, Juv. B. Meton., cathedrae molles, luxurious women, Juv. II. a professor's chair, Juv.

**Catīlina** -ae, m., L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, and was killed in battle at Faesulae, B.C. 62; hence adj., **Catīlinārius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

**catīllo**, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut.

1. **catīllus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Catīllus** -i, m. son of Amphiarus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

**Catīna** -ae, f. (Κατῆνη), and **Catīnē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Catīnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

**catīnum** -i, n. and **catīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

**Catō** -ōnis, m. I. a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia. 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorius (235-147 B.C.), celebrated for his upright-ness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of several works, among which the most noted are the Origines and de Re rustica; 2, M. Porcius Cato the younger, leader of the senatorial party on the death of Pompeius, killed himself at Utica, B.C. 46, on the final ruin of his party (hence called Uticensis). Adj., **Catōnianus** -a -um, Catoian. Subst., **Catōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato. Plur., **Catōnes**, men of the old Roman type, like Cato, Cic. II. M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

**catōnium** -i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with

a play on the word Cato, vereor ne in catonum Catoninos, Cic.

**catta** -ac, f. cat or weasel, Mart.

**cătula** -ae, f. a little bitch, Prop.

**cătulinus** -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog; caro, Plaut.; or subst., **cătulina** -ae, f. dog's flesh, Plin.

**Cătullus** -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Cătullianus** -a -um.

1. **cătulus** -i, m. (dim. of catus), a young animal, esp. of the dog or cat kind; a, suis, Plaut.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov.; b, esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy, Cic.

2. **Cătulus** -i, m., the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. I. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 242, who brought the First Punic War to a close by the victory of Aegusa, B.C. 241. II. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, B.C. 102, defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae; perished in the proscription of Sulla, B.C. 87. III. Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul, B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

**cătus** -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp. stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense, Hor.

**Caucăus** -i, m. (Καυκάσος), mountains separating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucăianus** -a -um, Caucasian.

**cauda** -ae, f. the tail of an animal; 1, leonis, Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap, Hor.; 2, cauda Verrina, the appendage to the name of Verres which was changed to Verrucius, with a play on the word verres (boar).

**caudēs** -a -um, made of rushes, Plaut.

**caudex** (codex) -icis, m. the stem or trunk of a tree, Verg.

**caudicālis** -e (caudex), relating to wood, Plaut.

**caudicārius**, v. codicarius.

**Caudium** -ii, n. an old city in Samnium, near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, B.C. 321. Adj., **Caudinus** -a -um, Caudine; furculae, Liv.; proelium, Cic.

**caulae** -arum, f. (contr. for cavillae, from cavus), 1, a hole, opening, Lucr.; 2, a sheep-fold, Verg.

**caulis** -is, m. (connected with καυλός). A. the stalk of a plant, esp. the cabbage-plant, Plin. B. Transf., anything of similar form; pennae, a quill, Plin.

**Caulōn** -ōnis, m. and **Caulōnia** -ae, f. (Καυλών), Italian town in Bruttii.

**Caunus** (Caunōs) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town in Caria. Adj., **Caunēus** or **-ius** -a -um.

**caupo** -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, Cic.

**caupōna** -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn, Cic., Hor.

**caupōnius** -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper, Plaut.

**caupōnor**, 1. dep. (caupo), to trade in anything, Enn.

**caupōnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn, Cic.

**caurus** (cōrus), -i, m. the north-west wind, Verg., Caes.

**causa** (caissa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason, motive, inducement. A. 1, magna, levis, justa, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit., causa

belli, Cic.; with infin. (poet.), quae causa fuit consurgere in arma, Verg.; ob eam causam quia, etc., Cic.; quidnam esse causae cur, etc., Cic.; propter hanc causam quod, etc., Cic.; ea est causa ut (with subj.), Liv.; quid est causae quin (with subj.), Cic.; eis causis quominus (with subj.), Caes.; in causa haec sunt, Cic.; afferre causam, Cic.; alicui inferre causam, Cic.; alicui causam alicuius rei dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; causam alicuius rei sustinere, to bear the blame, Cic.; 2, excuse; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pretext; causam novarum postulationum quaerere, Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; 4, cause of a disease, Cic.; 5, abl., causa, on account of; joci causa, Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; mea causa, Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc. B. 1, case; armis inferiores, non causa sunt, Cic.; 2, situation, condition; erat in meliore causa, Cic.; 3, side, party; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic.; 4, point in an argument, subject; causam dissendendi, Cic.; 5, lawsuit; causa capitis, Cic.; causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere, Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam surripere, Cic.; causam perdere or causa cadere, to lose a suit, Cic.

**causārius** -a -um (causa A. 4), sickly, diseased, Sen.; hence subst., **causārii** -orum, m. milit. t., invalided, discharged on account of illness, Liv.

**causāla** -ae, f. (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, Plaut.

**causidicus** -i, m. (causa and dico), an advocate, barrister, used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from orator, Cic.

**causiflor**, 1. (causa and facio), to bring forward as a reason or pretext, Plaut.

**causor**, 1. dep. (causa), to give as a reason, or pretext; to plead, pretend; multa, Lucr.; consensus patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac.

**causticus** -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic. Subst., **causticum** -i, n. caustic, Plin.

**causūla** -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little lawsuit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr.

**cautē**, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully; caute pedetemptinque dicere, Cic.

**cautēs** (cōtes) -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Caes., Verg.

**cautim**, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully, Ter.

**cautio** -ōnis, f. (contr. from cavtio, from caveo). I. caution, care, foresight, precaution; cautionem adhibero, Cic.; hence, res cautionem habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, allusions of foresight, Cic. II. Legal t.t., security, bail, bond, Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

**cautor** -ōris, m. (caveo), 1, one who is on his guard, Plaut.; 2, one who gives bail for another, Cic.

**cautus** -a um (caveo), 1, a, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect; parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiora, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic.

**căvaedium** -i, n. = cavum aedium, the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, Plin.

**căvĕa** -ae, f. (cavus). I. a hollow place, cavity, Plin. II. Esp. A. an inclosure, a den for wild animals, Lucr.; esp. a, a birdcage, Cic.; b, a beehive, Verg. B. a, the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre; prima, the first tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; media, summa, less distinguished seats, Cic.; b, the whole theatre, Cic.

**cāvo**, cāvi, cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, I. to guard against, beware, avoid; absol., nisi cavetis, Cic.; with ab, ab aliquo, Cic.; with acc., aliquem, to be on one's guard against, Cic.; pass., cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, we must be on our guard against, Cic.; with infin., in quibus cave vereri ne, etc., Cic.; with ne, ut ne, and the subj., quod ut ne archidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone, cave ignoscas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic. **II.** to take precautions. **A.** With dat. of persons for whom, qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ai, satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., to take care, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t. t., 1, to give security for; praedibus et praedibus populo, Cic.; 2, to get security; ab sese caveat, Cic.; 3, to provide for in writing, to order; a, by will, heredi velle cavere, Cic.; b, in a treaty, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; c, in a law, cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, etc., Cic. (Imper. cāvē sometimes in poet.)

**cāverna** -ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place, grotto, caverna, Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; coeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

**cāvilla** -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, Plaut.

**cāvillatio** -ōnis, f. (cavillor), raillery, jesting, irony, Cic.

**cāvillator** -ōris, m. (cavillor), a jester, joker, humorist, Cic.

**cāvillor**, 1. dep. (cavilla), to jest, joke, satirize, make game of; 1, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; alicuius praetextam, Cic.; tribunos plebei cavillans, Liv.; 2, to make captious objections; cavillari tribuni, Liv.

**cāvillula** -ae, f. (dim. of cavilla), a little jest, Plaut.

**cāvo**, 1. (cavus), to hollow, make hollow, excavate; naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, to undermine, Plin.; parmam gladio, to pierce, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, waning, Plin. Partic. **cāvātus** -a -um, hollowed out, hollow; rufes, Verg.

**cāvum** -i, n. (cavus), a hole, cavity, cave, Liv.

**cāvus** -a -um, hollow, concave (opp. plenus). **I.** Lit., vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flamma, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin. **II.** Meton., empty; imago formae, Verg.

**Cāystrus** -i, m. (Καΰστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence adj., **Cāystrius** -a -um, Caystrian; ales, the swan, Ov.

**cē**, an inseparable particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hīsce, Cic.

**Cēa** -ae, f. and **Cēōs**, acc. Cēo (Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, Cean, Camenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

**Cebenna** (Gebenna) inons, m. a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes).

**Cēbrēn** -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), a river-god in Ionia, father of Oceanus and Hesperis. Hence, **Cēbrenis** -idis, f. the daughter of Cēbrēn, i.e., Hesperis, Ov.

**Cēcrops** -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens; hence, a,

**Cēcropides** -ae, m. descendant of Cēcrops, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. the Athenians, Verg.; b,

**Cēcropsis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Cēcrops, e.g., Aylaros, daughter of Cēcrops, Ov.; Procne and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.; c,

**Cēcropsus** -a -um, Cēcropsian, arx, Ov.; and subst., **Cēcropsia** -ae, f. the citadel of Athens, Plin.; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

1. **cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. **I.** Gen., to go, proceed. **A.** Lit., per ora, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to come to something, to turn out, to happen; alicui male, Ov.; 2, to fall to the lot of; ut etiam is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.; res omnis Albana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.; 3, to change to, to become; huc omnis aratri cessit honos, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., to give ground, retire; cedam atque abibo, Cic.; horae cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic.; e vita or vita, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.; with dat. of the person before whom one retreats, infenso hosti, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to submit, yield; minis alicuius, Cic.; tempori, Cic.; precibus alicuius, Cic.; 2, to be inferior to; alicui virtute, Caes.; 3, to give up a right or some property; with abl. and dat., alicui possessione honorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de iure, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, de adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. **cēdō** and plur. **cēdō** (contracted from cedito and cedite), 1, here with it! give here; cedo aquam manibus, Plaut.; cedo ut bibam, Plaut.; 2, out with it! let us hear, tell us; also, cedo dum, Plaut., Ter.; 3, to call attention, see here; cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furius, Cic.

**cēdrus** -i, f. (κέδρος). **I.** the cedar, or juniper tree, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** cedar-wood, Verg. **B.** cedar oil; carmina linenda cedro, worthy of immortality (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

**Cēlaenae** -arum, f. (Κελαίνα), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Liv. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, Celaean.

**Cēlaeno** -as, f. (Κελαίω). **I.** daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. **II.** one of the Harpies. Appell., a covetous woman, Juv.

**cēlātor** -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer, Lucr.

**cēlēber** -bris -bre and **cēlēbris** -e, numerous. **I.** Of places, meetings, etc., **A.** Lit., much frequented; portus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, honoured; funus sit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebre, Liv.; 2, renowned, distinguished, well-known; a, of things, res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic.; b, of persons, fumos; clarissimarum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri, Liv. **II.** often repeated; vox celeberrima, Ov.

**cēlēbratio** -ōnis, f. (celebro), 1, a numerous assembly; quae celebratio quotidiana, Cic.; 2, numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration; ludorum, Cic.

**cēlēbrātor** -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols, Mart.

**cēlēbrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from celebrō), 1, numerously attended; a, of places, much frequented; forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; b, of festivals, kept solemn, festive; dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Liv.; 2, known; a, res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; b, praised, honours; eloquentia, Tac.

**cēlēbritas** -atis, f. (celeber), 1, a frequenting in large numbers, numerous attendance at; loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration; supremi diel, at a funeral, Cic.; 2, a multitude, concourse; virorum ac mulierum, Cic.; 3, fame, renown; celebritatem sermonis hominum consequi, Cic.

**cēlēbro**, 1. (celeber), 1 to visit frequently, or in large numbers; domum alicuius, Cic.; sepulcrum hominum conventu epulisque, Cic.; 2, to celebrate, solemnise; festos dies ludorum, Cic.; celebratur omnium sermone laetitiaeque convivium, Cic.; 3, to publish, make known; factum esse consulere Murenam nuntii litteraeque

celebrant, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egressum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen alicuius scriptis, Cic.; 5, to practise often, exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divinationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

**Célema** -ae, f. a town in Campania, not far from Teanum.

**cēler** -āris, -āre (root CEL, connected with cello, celox, κέλας, κέλας), swift, quick, rapid. I. Lit., navis, Ov. II. Transf., A. 1, in a good sense, mens quis nihil est celerius, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate; consilia celeriora, over hasty plans, Liv.

**cēlērē**, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plaut.

**Cēlēs** -um, m. (connected with κέλας), the name of the body-guard of the Roman kings, Liv.

**cēlērīpes** -pēdis (celer and pes), swift-footed, Cic.

**cēlērītās** -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness, celerity. I. Lit., equorum, Cic. II. Transf., orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

**cēlērītēr**, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

**cēlērō**, 1. (celer). I. Transit., to make quick, hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. II. Intransit., to hasten, Lucr., Cat.

**Cēlēus** -i, m. (Κηλεός), king in Eleusis, who hospitably entertained Ceres, and was taught by her agriculture and the mysteries of her worship.

**cella** -ae, f. a room. I. In a Roman house. A. Of a town-house, 1, a room for persons, esp. the servants' rooms, Cic.; 2, a storehouse; with or without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare, emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house, Cic. B. Of a country-house, 1, storehouse; penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, Cic.; 2, place for keeping birds, Col. C. In a lodging-house, a mean apartment, Mart. II. In a temple, the shrine of the god's image, Cic. III. the cell of a beehive, Verg.

**cellārius** -a -um (cella), relating to a store-room, Plaut. Subst., **cellārius** -i, m. a store-keeper, cellarer, Plaut.

**cellūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little chamber, or cell, Ter.

**cēlo**, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; sententiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing concealed and acc. of person from whom it is concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli, Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de insidiis te celare noluit, Cic.

**celox** -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plaut.

1. **celsus** -a -um (from \*cello, lit. driven up on high), high, upright. A. Lit., natura homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of rank, eminent; celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; 2, morally, lofty, elevated; celsus et erectus, Cic.; 3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi Ramnes, Hor.

2. **Celsus** -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer on medicine

**Celtae** -arum m. the Celts. Adj., **Celticus** -a -um Celtic

**Celtiberi** -orum m. the Celtiberians, a race in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Iberian blood. Adj., **Celtiber** -era -erum and **Celtibericus** -a -um Celtiberian. Subst., **Celtiberia** -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

**cēna** -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, dinner, supper. I. Lit., cena recta, a complete

dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, at dinner-time, Cic.; invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire cenam, itare ad cenam, Cic.; cenam alicui dare, to give any one a dinner, Cic.; venire ad cenam, Cic.; redire a cena, Cic. II. Meton., a, the courses at a dinner; prima, altera, tertia, Mart.; b, the company invited; ingens cena sedet, Juv.; c, the place where the dinner is given, Plin.

**cēnāculum** -i, n. (ceno), literally an eating-room, Varr.; and as these were often in the upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the garret, attic; Roma cenacula sublata atque suspensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

**Cēnaeum** -i, n. (κεναίων ἀπέων), the north-western promontory of Buboia, on which was a temple of Jupiter; hence, adj., **Cēnaeus** -a -um, of Cēnaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

**cēnāticus** -a -um (cena), relating to dinner; spes, Plaut.

**cēnātio** -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, dining-hall, Plin.

**cēnātōrius** -a -um (cena), relating to dinner. Subst., **cēnātōria** -ōrum n. clothes to dine in, Petr.

**cēnātūrō**, 4. (ceno), to wish to dine, Mart.

**cēnātus** -a -um, v. ceno.

**Cenchrēae** -arum, f. (Κενχρηάι), port of the Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., **Cenchrēus** -a -um, Cenchrēan.

**cenito**, 1. (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be accustomed to dine; apud aliquem, Cic.

**ceno**, 1. (cena). I. Intransit., to take the cena, to dine, sup, eat; cenare bene, Cic.; cenare apud aliquem, Cic.; impera., quum cenaretur apud Vitellios, Liv.; partic. perf., cenatus, with a middle meaning, having dined, after dinner; cenati disubuerunt ibidem, Cic. II. Transit., to dine on, to eat; aprum, Hor.

**Cenomāni** -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul. Adj., **Cenomānus** -a -um, Cenomanian.

**censeo** -ōdi -sum, 2. (root CENS, CONS, whence consulo), to give an opinion. I. Gen., to appraise, estimate. A. Lit., 1, al censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; 2, esp. of the censor at Rome; a, to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens; censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censeo, Cic.; in spite censal, the lowest class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censeo? are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list? (as the property of the possessors), Cic.; b, to make a return to the censor; in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti, Cic. B. Transf., censei de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain person, Ov. II. A. to express an opinion, be of an opinion; ita prorsus censeo, Cic.; tibi igitur hoc censeo, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with the subj. alone, magno opere censeo desistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in urbibus censeo, Cic. B. to vote, recommend by vote or advice; captivos reddendos in senatu non censeo, Cic.; pars editionem, pars eruptionem censebant, Caes. C. Of the senate (as jubere for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus consult uti, etc., Caes.

**censio** -ōnis, f. (censeo). A. an assessment, estimate, esp. the censor's estimate, Plaut. B. Transf., in jest, bubula, a scourging, Plaut.

**censor** -ōris, m. (censeo), the censor. I. Lit., a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected, originally at intervals of five years, afterwards of one year and a half. Their business was: a, to hold the census; b, to punish persons for offences against morals by degradation to a

lower rank; **c**, to look after the roads and bridges, public buildings, and the revenues of the state. **II** Transf., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer, Cic.; castigator censorque minorum, Hor.

**centōrius** -a -um. **A**, relating to the censor; homo, one who has filled the office of censor, Cic.; tabulae, the censor's lists, Cic.; lex, locatio, a contract relating to building or to the public revenue, Cic.; opus, a fault which was punished by the censor, Cic. **B**, Transf., rigid, severe, Quint.

**centūra** -ae, f. (censor), the censor's dignity, the censorship; centuram gerere, Cic.

**census** -us, m. (censeo). **A**, the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; census habere, Cic.; agere, to take a census, Liv.; census prohibere, Cic.; census excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, Liv.; censum persicere, Liv.; censum accipere, Liv.; censum alicuius augere, extenuare, Cic. **B**, Meton., a, the censor's list, Cic.; b, the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank; senatorius = 800,000 sesterces, Suet.; equester = 400,000 sesterces, Suet.; homo sine censu, a poor man, Cic.; dat census honoris, Ov.

**centaurēum** -ēi, n. and **centaurium** -ii, n. (κένταυρον), the plant centaur, Verg.

**Centaurus** -i, m. (Κένταυρος). **I**, a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, Verg.; no-tilis, Chiron, Hor.; hence adj., **Centaurus** -a -um. **II** f. the name of a ship, Verg.

**centenārius** -a -um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, Varr., Plin.

**centenus** -a -um (centum). **I** Sing., used collectively, a hundred; centena arbore, Verg. **II** Plur., num. distrib., a hundred each, Cic.

**centesimus** -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth; lux ab Interitu Cloelii, Cic. Subst., **centesima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), the hundredth part; a, a tax of one per cent., Cic.; b, of interest of money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); binæ centesimae = 24 per cent.; quattuor, Cic.; perpetuae, compound interest, Cic.

**centiceps** -cipitis (centum and caput), hundred-headed; belua, Cerberus, Hor.

**centiens** or **centies**, adv. (centum), a hundred times; HS. centies (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, Cic.

**centimanus** -a -um (centum and manus), hundred-handed, Hor., Ov.

**centiplex**, v. centuplex.

**cento** -ōnis, m. (έντρον), patchwork, a covering of rags; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, Caes.

**centum**, indecl. numer., **I**, a hundred, Cic.; **2**, hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, Hor.

**centumgeminus** -a -um, hundred-fold; Britannus, hundred-armed, Verg.

**centumpondium** -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, Plaut.

**centumvir** -i, m., plur. **centumviri** -ōrum, n. a college of 105 magistrates (increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having jurisdiction over cases relating to inheritances, Cic.

**centumvirālis** -e, relating to the centumviri; causa, heard before the centumviri, Cic.

**centunculus** -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little patch, or patchwork, Liv.

**centuplex** -icis, a hundred-fold, Plaut.

**centuria** -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100;

**1**, a company of soldiers, originally 100, afterwards 60, Liv.; **2**, a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people; praerogativa, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, Cic.

**centuriatim**, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies, Caes., Cic.

**1. centuriatus** -us, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, Liv.

**2. centuriatus** -us, m. (2. centurio), the centurion's office, Cic.

**1. centurio**, l. (centuria), to divide into centuries; juventutem, Liv.; comitia centuriata, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries (e.g., at the election of a consul), Cic.; lex centuriata, a law passed in such an assembly, Cic.

**2. centurio** -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion, Cic.

**centurionatus** -us, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, Tac.

**Centuripae** -arum, f. and **Centuripa** -drum, n. (τὰ Κεντροίπια), a town in Sicily, now Centorbi; hence, **Centuripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa.

**centussis** -is, m. (centum and sis), a hundred asses, Pers.

**cenūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, Cic.

**cenum**, v. caenum.

**Cēca**, v. Cea.

**cēpa**, v. caepa.

**Cēphallēnia** -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia); hence, **Cēphallēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephalonia.

**Cēphaloedis** -idis, f. (-ium -ii, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cēphaloeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis.

**Cēphēnes** -um, m. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Aethiopia, hence adj., **Cēphēnus** -a -um, Cephentian.

**Cēpheus** -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj., **Cēphēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephēus; virgo, Andromeda, Ov.; arva, Aethiopia, Ov.; **Cēphēus** -a -um, Eithopian; also, **Cēphēis** -idos, f. Andromeda, Ov.

**Cēphisus**, or **Cēphisus** -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισός). **I**, a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence, **Cēphisus** -ii, m. = Narcissus, Ov. Adj., **Cēphisus** -idis, f. of or belonging to Cephisus; undae, Ov. **II**, a river of Attica, Ov. Adj., **Cēphisus** -idis, f. of or belonging to the Cephisus.

**cēra** -ae, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. **A**, Lit., mollissima, Cic.; ceras excudere (of bees making their hive), Verg. **B**, Meton., articles made of wax; a, writing-tablets coated with wax, Cic.; b, a waxen seal, Cic.; c, a waxen image, Ball.

**Cērāmius** -i, m. (Κεραμικός), lit., the pottery market, the name of two places at Athens, one within, the other without the wall, in the latter of which statues were erected to the heroes who fell in war.

**cerarium** -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, Cic.

**cērastēs** -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, Plin.

**1. cērāsus** -i, f. (κέρασοσ), **1**, a cherry-tree, Ov.; **2**, a cherry, Prop.

**2. Cērāsus** -untis, f. (Κερασούς), a town in Pontus, whence came the cherry.

**cēraunius** -a -um (κεραύνιος), cernuia gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -i, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

**Cēraunī montes**, and alone **Cēraunīa** -ōrum, n. mountains in Epirus.

**Cerberōs** and **-us** -i, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cerberēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

**Cercina** -ae, f. (Κερκίνα), a large island off the African coast, now Kerking or Cherkaru or Zerhi.

**cerodiphthōdēs** and **-us** -i, m. (κεροδιφθόκος), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

**cerourus** -i, m. (κέρουρος), 1, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**Cercyō** -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cercyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyō.

**cerdo** -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a handicraftsman, artizan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

**cērēbrōsus** -a -um (cerebrum), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

**cērēbrum** -i, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; b, anger, Hor.

**Cērēs** -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creō). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cereri has nuptias facere, i. e. without wine, Plaut. **II.** Meton., grain, corn, Verg., Hor.; whence the proverb, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Adj., **Cērēālis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, Ov.; popper, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cēnae, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres, Plaut.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence subst., **Cērēālia** -ium, n. the festival of Ceres.

**cērēus** -a -um (cera). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cērēus** -i, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; 2, flexible like wax; ceruus in vitium facti, Hor.

**cerīntha** -ae, f. (κερίθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

**cerīnus** -a -um (κέρινος), wax-coloured, Plin.

**cerno**, crēvi, crētum, 3. (Root CRE, CRI; Gr. ΚΡΙ, whence κέρνω, cribrum.) **I.** to separate, sift; aliquid in cribria, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** to distinguish; 1, with the senses, a, ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; b, esp. of the eyes, acies ipsae, qua cernimus, quas pupula vocatur, Cic.; with acc., Pompeianum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cernebatur novissimos illorum premi, Caes.; 2, with the mind, a, to perceive; animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; b, cerni in aliqua re, to show oneself, to be shown; fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. **B.** to decide, 1, in battle = to contend; magna in rebus inter se, Lucr.; 2, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; 3, as legal t. t., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

**cernūsus** -a -um, falling headlong, with the face towards the ground; equus, Verg.

**cēro**, 1. to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass., cērta tabella, Cic.

**cērōma** -ātis, n. (κέρωμα). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; b, wrestling itself, Mart.

**cērōmātīcus** -a -um (κερωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Juv.

**cerūtus** -a -um (contracted from cerebrūta, from cerebrum), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

**ceruus** -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

**certāmen** -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; a, in gymnastics; gladiatorium vitas, Cic.; b, any kind of rivalry; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; c, a fight; proelii, Cic.; vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes.; d, contention, rivalry; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

**certātim**, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

**certātio** -ōnis, f. (2. certo), a contest; a, in games, corporum, Cic.; b, in words or actions, virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; c, a legal contest; multae poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.; d, emulation; certatio honesta inter amicos, Cic.

**certē**, adv. (certus). **I.** a, certainly, assuredly; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt, Cic.; b, certe scio, certainly, I know it, Cic. **II.** at least, at all events; mihi certe, Cic.; certe tamen, Cic.

1. **certō**, adv. (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. **certo**, 1. (Root CER, whence cerno and cretus), to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry). **A.** Lit., de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in words, verbis, oratione, Liv.; 2, of law, to dispute; inter se, Cic.; 3, to vie with; officii inter se, Cic.; foll. by infin., vincere, Verg.

**certus** -a -um (cerno). **I.** Lit., separated, Cato. **II.** Transf., **A.** certain, definite, fixed, decided; 1, certum est mihi consilium, Plaut.; certum est (mihi, etc.), I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudicii causisque discedere, Cic.; 2, of persons, certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg. **B.** 1, certain, fixed; certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; certi homines, certain men, Cic.; 2, secure, to be depended on; bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; 3, true, undoubted, sure; argumentum olli certius, Cic.; certum est, it is certain; est certum quid respondeam, Cic.; aliquid certi est, something is certain; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know it for certain; quomdiu aeternum sunt, certum sciri nullo modo potest, Cic.; certum habeo, I have it for certain, Cic.; certum inveniri non potest (followed by ne (enclit.) . . . an), Caes.; certum respondeo, Cic.; pro certo scio, Liv.; pro certo habeo, Cic.; pro certo puto, ap. Cic.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, Cic.; dico, Cic.; affirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.; creditur, Sall.; a) certum redigere, to make it certain, Liv.; certum (as adv.), nondum certum constituerat, Cic.; of persons, certi patres, undoubtedly, Cic.; 4, certain of a thing; certi sinus perisae omnia, Cic.; certum facere aliquem, to inform, Verg.; in prose, certiorum scire aliquem; with genit., sui consilii, Cic., with de, de Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituisse, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particle), paulisper intermitterent proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

**cērūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cern), a little piece of wax; minuta, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cerulas tuas miniatulas extineacelum, criticism, Cic.

**cerua** -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

**cervārius** -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

**cervical** -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

**cervicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

**cervinus** -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag; pellic, Hor.; senectus, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Juv.

**cervix** -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck. I. Of living beings, Cic.; alicui cervicem frangere, to break the neck of any one, Cic.; dare cervicem alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervicem securi subijcere, Cic.; fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempiternum dominium, to lay the yoke of mastery on. Cic.; in cervicibus alicuius esse, to be in burlesome and dangerous position, Liv. II. Used of inanimate things, amphora, Mart.; Peloponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

**cervus** -i, m. (κεραός), a stag. A. Lit., Cic. B. Transf., cervi, military t.t., branches of trees stuck in the ground as a palisade, to impede the advance of an enemy, Caes.

**cespes**, v. caespes.

**cessatio** -ōnis, f. (cesso), 1, a delaying, Plaut.; 2, inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, illness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

**cessator** -ōris, m. (cesso), one who loiters and idles; cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic.

**cesso** -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t.t., in jure cesso, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

**cesso**, 1. (freq. of cedo), I. Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease; si tabellarum non cessant, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to loiter, to be idle; id, quod cessarent, Liv.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; b, to be negligent in one's duty, Hor.; 2, a, to rest, to take rest; non nocte, non die unquam cessaverunt ab opere, Liv.; non cessare with infn., not to cease; ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahere, Cic.; b, to be idle, make holiday, do nothing; cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur, Cic.; cessasse Letoides mas, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow; alternis cessare novales, Verg.

**cestrospendōnē** -ēs, f. (κεστρόσφενδώνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

1. **cestus** -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart.

2. **cestus** -ūs, m. v. castus.

**cetārius** -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. I. Adj., Tac. II. Subst. A. **cetārius** -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter. B. **cetāria** -ae, f. and **cetārium** -ii, n. (cetta), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

**cēte**, v. cetas.

**cēterōqui** or **cēterōquin**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

**cēternus** -a -um (= ἄτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetera classis, Liv.; non sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. **cēteri** -ae -a; omnes ceterae res, Cic.; et cetera or simply cetera, and so on, Cic.; adv., ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetera, benedicta, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetera, Liv.

**Cēthēgus** -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethēgus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

**cetra** -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

**cetrātus** -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

**cette**, v. cēdo.

**cētus** (κήτος), -i, m. and cētos, plur. cēte, n. (κήtea, contr. κήτη), any large sea-fish, the whale, dolphin; used esp. of the tunny-fish, Verg.

**ceu**, adv. (contr. from ce-ve, as neu from neve), as, like as; ceu quum, as when, Verg.; ceu si, as if, Verg.; esp. in comparison, as if; per aperta volans, ceu liber habentis, aequora, Verg.

**Centrōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. 1, a people in Gallia provincia; 2, a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Ceyx** -ycis, m. (Κηΰξ). I. king of Truchia, husband of Alcyone, changed with her into a kingfisher, Ov. II. Plur., appel. cēyces -um, m., the male kingfishers, Plin.

**Chaerōnea** -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Plutarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.

**Chalcioecōs** -i, f. (Χαλκίοικας, with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena), the temple of Minerva.

**Chalcioḗpē** -ēs, f. (Χαλκιοῖπη), daughter of Aecles, sister of Midea, wife of Phrygius.

**Chalcis** -idis, f. (Χαλκίς), the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus; hence adj.,

**Chalcidicus** -a -um, Chalcidian; versus, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; arx, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.; **Chalcidensis** -e, Chalcidian.

**chalcitis** -idis, f. (χαλκίτις), copper ore, Plin.

**Chaldaea** -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the south-west part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence, a, **Chaldaeus** -a -um, Chaldaean; subst., **Chaldaei** -orum, m. (Χαλδαῖοι), soothsayers, Cic.; b, **Chaldaicus** -a -um, Chaldaean.

**chalybēus** -a -um, made of steel, Ov.

**Chalybes** -um, m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

**chalybe** -rbis, m. (χάλυψ). A. steel; vulnificus, Verg. B. Meton., articles made of steel; a sword, Sen.; a horse's bit, Lucr., the tip of an arrow, Lucr.

**chamaelēon** -ōnis and -ontis m. (χαμαελών), the chamaelion, Plin.

**Chāones** -um, m. (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chāōnius** -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāōnis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbor, the oak, Ov. **Chāōnia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

**chāos**, acc. chao, abl. chao (other cases not found), n. (χάος), 1, the lower world, Ov.; personified, the father of Night and Erebus, Verg.; 2, the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos, Ov.

**chara** -ae, f. a root, perhaps wild cabbage, Caes.

**Chāristia** (cāristia) -ōrum, n. (χαριστία), a festival celebrated among the Romans on the 22nd of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, Ov.

**Chārites** -um, f. (Χάριτες), the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov.

**Charmādēs** -ae, m. (Χαρμάδας), a disciple of Carneades, belonging to the Academic school (teaching at Athens, 100 B.C.).

**Chāron** -ontis, m. (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx.

**Chārondās** -ae, m. (Χαρόνδας), a celebrated



legislator of Catania, living about the middle of the seventh century B.C.

**charta** -ae, f. (χάρτης), a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. **I. A.** Lit., charta dentata, smoothed, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the papyrus plant, Plin.; b, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc.; ne charta nos prodant, Cic. **II.** Transf., a thin leaf of any substance; plumbea, Suet.

**chartula** -ae, f. (dim. of charta), a little paper, a small writing, Cic.

**Charybdis** -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite the rock Scylla, Cic.; fig., anything voracious, greedy, or destructive; Charybdim bonorum, voraginem potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

**Chatti** (Catti, Calti) -orum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

**Chauci** -orum, m. a German people on the sea-coast.

**chela** -e, f. (χελή), plur. chelae, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra, Verg.

**Chelidoniae** insulae, islands on the coast of Lycia (lit. swallow islands), facing the Chelidonium or Chelidonium promontorium.

**chelydru** -i, m. (χελύδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

**chelys**, acc. -ym and -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυς), 1, the tortoise, Petr.; and hence, 2, the lyre made of its shell (pure Latin, testudo), Ov.

**Cherronēsus** and **Chersonēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόννησος), 1, a peninsula, Cic.; 2, Thracia, the Thracian peninsula on the Hellespont, Cic.

**Cherusci** -orum, m. a people in North Germany.

**chiliarchus** -i, m. (χιλιάρχης), 1, a commander of 1,000 soldiers, Tac.; 2, among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, Nep.

**Chimaera** -ae, f. (χιμαίρα, a goat), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hind parts of a dragon, killed by Bellerophon. Adj., **Chimaerēus** -a -um.

**chimaerifer** -fera, -ferum (Chimaera and fero), producing the Chimæra, an epithet of Lycia.

**Chione** -ēs, f. (Χιώνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence **Chionides** -ae, m. = Eumolpus, Ov.; 2, mother of Autolycus by Mercury.

**Chios** or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scio), famous for its wine; hence adj., **Chius** -a -um, Chian; vinum, Plaut.; or subst., **Chium** -i, n. Chian wine, Hor.; **Chii** -orum, m. the Chians, Cic.

**chiragra** -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

**chirographum** -i, n. (χειρόγραφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; alicuius chirographum imitari, Cic.

**Chiron**, **Chiro** -onia, m. (Χείρων), a centaur, son of Saturn and Phyllira, the preceptor of Asclepius, Jason, and Achilles, killed by Hercules.

**chironōmos** -i, c., and **chironōmōn** -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονόμων), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

**chirurgia** -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery, fig., sed ego diaetā curare incipio, chirurgiae taetlet, violent remedies, Cic.

**chlamydat** -a -um (chlamys), clothed in the chlamys, Cic.

**chlamys** -ydis, f., and **chlamyda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

**Chloris** -idis, f. (Χλωρίς, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

**Choerilus** -i, m. (Χοίριλος), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

**chōragium** -li, n. (χορήγιον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

**chōragus** -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

**chōraulēs** -ae, m. (χοραυλής), a flute-player, Mart.

**chorda** -ae, f. (χορδή), string, cat-gut (of a musical instrument), Cic.

**chōrēa** -ae, f. (χορεία), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, Verg.

**chōrēus** -i, m., and **chōrīus** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — o, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

**chōroictharistēs** -ae, m. (χοροικθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara, Suet.

**chōrus** -i, m. (χορός). **I.** a dance in a circle, a choral dance; agitare, exercere, Verg. **II.** Meton., the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, Cic. **A.** lit., Dryadum, Verg.; Nereidum, Verg.; the chorus of a tragedy, Hor. **B.** Transf., a crowd, troop of any kind; Catilnam stipatum choro juventutis, Cic.

**Chōrēus** -mētis, m. an old miser in several of the plays of Terence.

**Christiānus** -i, m. (Χριστιανός), a Christian, Tac.

**Christus** -i, m. (Χριστός), Christ, Tac., Plin.

**chrōmis** -is, m. (χρόμις), a sea-fish, Ov.

**Chrysa** -ae, f. and **Chrysē** -ēs, f. (Χρυσή), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

**Chrysās** -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dittaino.

**Chrysēs** -ae, m. (Χρυσής), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysōis** -idos, f. (Χρυσήϊς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

**Chrysippus** -i, m. (Χρυσίππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

**Chrysis** -idis, f. (Χρυσίς), name of one of the female characters in the Andria of Terence.

**chrysolithus** -i, m. and f. (χρυσολίθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

**chrysōphrys**, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

**chrysos** -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

**chus**, v. congius.

**cibarius** -a -um (cibus), relating to food. **A.** Lit., used for eating only, not for wine, Plaut. Subst., **cibaria** -orum, n. food, rations, soldier's corn allowed to provincial magistrates, Cic.; rations for soldiers, Caes. **B.** Meton. (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common, panis, black bread, Cic.

**cibatus** -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

**cibo**, 1. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

**ciborium** -ii, n. (κιβώριον), and **ciboria** -ae, f. literally, the seal pot of the Egyptian beer; and hence, a large drinking-vessel of similar shape, Hor.

**cibus** -i, m. *food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder.* I. Lit., A. Gen., *cibum sumere*, Nep.; *subducere*, Cic. B. Esp., a, *animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air*, Cic.; b, *bait*; fallax, Ov. II. Transf., *sustenance*; quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

**Cibyra** -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in Pisidia; hence, A. **Cibyratēs** -ae, c. of Cibyra. B. **Cibyraticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

**cicāda** -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, Verg.; expectate cicadas, summer, Juv.

**cicatricōsus** -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, Plaut.

**cicātrix** -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice; adversae or exceptae corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, Cic.; the marks of incisions in plants, Verg.; the patch upon an old shoe, Juv.; fig., refricare obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem, Cic.

**ciccum** -i, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciccum non interdum, Plaut.

**cicer** -eria, n. a chick-pea, Hor.

**Cicēro** -ōnis, m. name of a family of the gens Tullia, to which belonged, 1, M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born a.c. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antonius a.c. 43; 2, Qu. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Cicēronianus** -a -um, Ciceronian.

**Cicōnes** -um, m. (Κίκονες), a Thracian people.

**cicōnia** -ae, f. 1, a stork, Hor., Ov.; 2, a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, Pers.

**cicur** -ūria, lame; bestia, Cic.

**cicūta** -ae, f. A. Hemlock, Hor. B. Mefōn., 1, poison extracted from the hemlock, Hor.; 2, a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, Verg.

**cicō**, civi, citum, 2. (connected with *cicō*, *civō*), to cause to move, to move, shake. I. a, natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; b, legd t.t., herctum ciere, to divide the inheritance, Cic.; c, pugnam ciere, to give new impulse to the battle, Liv.; d, to disturb, agitate; mare venti et auras cient, Liv.; e, to summon to battle; aliquem ad arma, Liv.; f, to summon to help; nocturnos manes carminibus, Verg. II. a, to excite, to arouse; procellas proelia atque scies, Liv.; scditiones, Liv.; b, to utter; gemitas, Verg.; c, to call by name; aliquem magna voce, Verg.; patrem, name one's father, i.e., prove one's free birth, Liv.

**Cilicia** -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence adj., 1, **Cilix** -icis, Cilician; pl. **Cilices** -um, m. the Cilicians; **Cilissa** -ae, f., Cilician; spica, saffron, Ov.; 2, **Cilicius** -a -um, Cilician. Subst., **Cilicium** -li, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

**cillum** -li, n. the eye-lid, Plin.

**Cilla** -ae, acc. -an, f. (Κίλλα), a town in Aeolis.

**Cilnius** -a -um, Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, from which Maecenas was descended.

**Cimbri** -brum, m. (Κίμβροι), the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded the Roman Empire and were defeated by Marius; sing., **Cimber** -tri, m. a Cimbrian. Adj., **Cimbricus** -a -um, Cimbrian.

**cimex** -icis, m. a bug, Cat.; as a term of reproach, Hor.

**Cimēnus** -i, m. and **Cimēnius** lacus, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

**Cimmērii** -brum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). I. a

Thracian people, living on the Danube. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian. II. a mythical people, living in the extreme west in darkness and mist. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian = dark; lacus, the lower world, Tib.

**Cimōlus** -i, f. (Κίμωλος), one of the Cyclades Islands.

**Cimōn** -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), an Athenian general.

**cinaedius** -a -um (cinaedus), wanton, Plaut.

**cinaedus** -i, m. (κίναϊδος), one who indulges in unnatural lust, a, Plaut., Cat. Adj., **cinaedus** -a -um = bold, shameless; homo cinaeda fronte, Mart.; b, a wanton dancer, Plaut.

**Cināra** -ae, f. (Κινάρα), a, an island in the Aegean Sea; b, a woman's name, Hor.

1. **cincinnātus** -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair, Cic.; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic.

2. **Cincinnātus** -i, m. the name of a patrician family of the gens Quinctia, to which belonged L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, consul 460 B.C., in 458 B.C. called from the plough to be dictator.

**cincinnus** -i, m. (κίκιννος). A. curled hair, a lock of hair, Cic. B. Transf., artificial rhetorical ornament, Cic.

**Cincius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. I. L. Cincius Alimentus, annalist at the time of the Second Punic War. II. M. Cincius Alimentus, tribune of the people, 205 B.C., author of the lex Cincia forbidding advocates to receive pay.

**cinctūra** -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Suet.

**cinctus** -ūs, m. (cingo), a girding; 1, Gabinius, a particular way of wearing the toga, at religious festivals, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, Liv.; 2, a girdle, Suet.

**cinctūtus** -a -um (cinctus), girded, Hor., Ov.

**cinēfactus** -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, Lucret.

**cinērārius** -li, m. (cinis), a slave who heated in hot ashes the irons for the hair-dresser, Cat.

**Cinga** -ae, m. a tributary of the Iberus in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinga.

**Cingētōrix** -ricis, m. I. a prince of the Treveri in Gaul. II. a prince in Britain.

**cingo**, cingi, cinctum, 3. to surround. I. in a narrow sense, 1, to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; pass. cingi, as middle, to gird oneself; a, cincta conjux Dialis, Ov.; b, to gird oneself with a weapon; ense, Ov.; gladio, Liv.; poet. with acc., inutile ferrum cingitur, Verg.; hence cingor, to be prepared, ready, Plaut.; 2, to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown; cinge tempora lauro, Hor.; anuli cingunt lacertos, Mart. II. in a wider sense, to surround, encircle; 1, of localities, to surround, inclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucret.; colles cingunt oppidum, Oaes.; milit. t. t., to surround with hostile intent or for protection; hiberna castra vallo, Oaes.; urbem obsidione, Verg.; transf., Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.; 2, to surround a person in society, accompany; cingere alicui latas, Liv.; 3, to circumscribe a place; polum coetu (of swans), Verg.

**cingūla** -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Ov.

1. **cingūlum** -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword-belt (plur.), Verg.

2. **Cingūlum** -i, n. a town in Picenum.

**cingulus** -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the earth, a zone, Cic.

**cinisio** -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor

**cinis** -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with *cinis*), ashes. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., in cinerem dilali, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov. hulus sermo cinerem haud quaerit, Plaut. **B.** Esp., 1, the ashes of a corpse after being burned; cinis atque ossa Alciuius, Cic.; 2, ruins of a city that has been burnt; patriae cineres, Verg. **II.** Transf., as a symbol of destruction; Troja virūm atque virtutum omnium acerta cinis, the grave, Cat.

**Cinna** -ae, m. the name of a family of the Cornelii and Helvidii. **L.** L. Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, noted for his cruelty. **Adj.**, **Cinnanus** -a -um, **Cinnan.** **II.** son of I., one of Caesar's murderers. **III.** son of II., twice pardoned by Augustus. **IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, a poet, the friend of Catullus.

**cinnamōmum** or **cinnamum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωρον), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**Cinyps** -yphis, m. (Κινύψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence **adj.**, **Cinyphius** -a -um, 1, relating or belonging to the Cinyps, Verg.; 2, African, Ov.

**Cinyras** -ae, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of P'rrha, and by her of Adonis. **Adj.**, **Cinyrius** -a -um, **Cinyrean**; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

**Cios** and **Cius** -ii, f. (ἡ Κίος), a town in Bithynia, now Ghio; hence, **Ciani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cios.

**cippus** -i, m. 1, a tombstone or small tomb, Hor.; 2, plur. milit. t. t., palisades, Caes.

**circā** (contr. for circum ea). **I.** Adv., round about; gramen erat cir-a, Ov.; hence, *circa esse, to be round about, in the neighbourhood*, Liv.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without case, multarum circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa or circa undique, all things around, Liv. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, a, around, at the side of; ligna contulerunt circa ca-am, Nep.; b, round about to; legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.; c, in the neighbourhood of, near to; templa circa forum, Cic.; d, around or in company of a person; trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv.; 2, of time, about; circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem, Suet.; Demetrium, about the time of Demetrius, Quint.; 3, of number = circiter, about; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv.; 4, about, in respect to; circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac.

**circāmoerium** -ii, n. = pomoerium (q. v.), Liv.

**Circō** -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (Κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circeji, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence **adj.**, **Circaeus** -a -um, **Circean**; poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circeji, Ov.

**Circēji** -ōrum, m. the town of Circeji on a promontory of the same name in Latium. **Adj.**, **Circējensis** -e, of or belonging to Circeji.

**circensis** -e (circus), belonging to the circus; ludi, the games in the circus, Cic. **Subst.**, **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludi), the circus games, Sen.

**circino**, l. (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., eandem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

**circinus** -i, m. (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

**circitēr**, adv. (circus). **I.** Of place, about, near. Plaut. **II.** Transf., 1. of time, a. adv.

with abl., media circiter nocte, Caes.; b, prep with acc., circiter Calendas, Cic.; 2, of number about; circiter CCXX naves, Caes.

**circulus** = circulus (q. v.)

**circūeo**, v. circumeo.

**circūitio** and **circūmītio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), 1, a going round; milit. t. t. patrol, Liv.; 2, a roundabout way of speaking or acting; quid opus est circūitione et amfractu, Cic.

**circūitus** (circūmītus), -ūs, m. (circueo = circumeo), a going round in a circle, circuit, revolution. **I.** Abstract., **A.** Lit., circuitus orbis, Cic. **B.** Transf., miri sunt orbis et quasi circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum et vicissitudinum, Cic. **II.** Concrete, 1, the path traversed in going round, a roundabout way, circuitous course; longo circuitu petere aliquem locum, Caes., Liv.; b, in rhetoric, a periphrasis, Cic.; c, compass, circumference, extent; eius munitionis circuitus XI milia passuum teuebat, Caes.

**circūlātīm**, adv. (circular), circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

**circūlor**, l. dep. (circulus), a, to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; b, to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

**circūllus** (syncope. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circulus), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui *κύκλος* Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; hence, the orbit of a planet; stellae circulus suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, any circular body; flexillis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = a golden collar, Verg.; circulus muri exterior, Liv.; b, a circle or group for conversation; circulos aliquos et sessiuiculas consecretari, Cic.

**circum** (prop. acc. of circulus = κύκλος, in a circle). **I.** Adv. round about, around; quae circum essent, Caes.; circum sub moenibus Verg.; circum undique, round about, on all sides, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** round about; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** round about, near, in the vicinity of, around; circum aliquem esse, to be in any one's company, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall.; circum haec loca commorator, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, in attendance, Cic.; used with verbs of motion, circum villulas nostras errare, Cic.; legatio circum insulas missa, Liv. (circum sometimes after the subst. which it governs, Cic., often in Verg.)

**circumactus** -a -um, partic. of circumago.

**circūmāgo** -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** **A.** to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sen. **B.** Transf., of time, circumagi or circumagere se, to pass away, to be spent; annus se circumegit, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A.** Lit., equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, Liv. **B.** Transf., quo te circumagas? how wilt thou evade the difficulty? Juv. **III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A.** Lit., huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nihil opus est te circumagi, follow me about, Hor. **B.** Transf., to drive about, distract, mislead; rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

**circumāro**, to plough round, Liv.

**circumcaesūra** -ae, f. the external outline of a body, Lucr.

**circumcido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (circum ano caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A.** Lit., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caesuritem gladius, Caes. **B.** Transf., to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off; multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

**circumcirca**, adv., *all round about*, ap. Cic., Plant.

**circumcisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from circumcido), of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*, saxum, Cic.; *collis ex omni parte circumcisus*, Caes.

**circumclūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. I, *to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround*; cornua argento, Caes.; 2, *to surround in a hostile manner*; circumclūsi duobus exercitibus, Caes.; *transf.*, Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclūsus, Cic.

**circumcūdo**, 3. *to dwell around, dwell near*, Liv.

**circumcurso**, 1. (intens. of circumcurro), *to run round*, Plaut., Lucr., Cat.

**circumdo** -dēdi -dātum, 1, *surround*. I. A. *to put something round something else*; with acc., of the thing placed, and dat., of the thing round which it is placed, tectis ac moenibus subjicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in tmesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. B. *Transf. to supply*, paci egregiam famam, Tac. C. *to build or place round*; murum, Caes.; equites cornibus, Liv. II. *to surround something with something else*; with acc. and abl. A. Lit. *animum corpore*, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. B. *to surround in a hostile manner*; omnem aciem suam redis et carria, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. C. *Transf.*, exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris inunus, Cic.

**circumduco** -duxi -ductum, 3. I. *to lead round, more or drive round*. A. *exercitum*, Plaut.; aratrum (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; flumen ut circino circumductum, Caes. B. *to lead round, to lead by a round-about course*: 1, lit., cohortes quatuor longiore itinere, Caes.; absol., praeter castra hostium circumducit, he marches round, Liv.; 2, *transf.*, a, *to lead astray, deceive*, Plaut.; b, of discourse, *to extend, amplify*, Quint. II. *to lead round about, to take round*; aliquem omnia sua praesidia circumducere, atque ostentare, Caes.

**circumductio** -ōnis, f. (circumduco), *cheating, deceiving*, Plaut.

**circumductus** -a -um, partic. of circumduco.

**circumdo** (circundo) -ivi or -i -itum -ire, *to go, travel, or walk round*. I. A. Gen., 1, *in a circle*; flagrantes aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; 2, a, *to go round in a curve*; metam ferenti rota, Ov.; b, *transf.*, (a) *to cheat*, Ter.; (B) *to express by circumlocution*; Vespasiani nomen suspenso et vitahundi circumibant, avoided mentioning, Tac. B. *to enclose, surround*; aciem a latere aperto, Caes.; fig., in pass., circumiri totius belli fluctibus, Cic. II. *to go the round, go about*. A. ipse equo circumiens unum quemque nominans appellat, Sall.; urbana, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, *to visit*, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigiliis, Liv. B. Esp., *to go round to canvass or solicit*, senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; *circumire ordines et hortari*, Caes.

**circumdoquito**, 1. *to ride round*; moenia, Liv.

**circumerro**, 1. *to wander round*, Sen.

**circumfero** -tāli -lātum -ferre, *to carry round, bring round*. I. 1, circumferuntur tabulae inspiciendi nominis causa, Cic; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; 2, *to spread around*, circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes, Liv.; incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac.; bellum, Liv.; 3, *to move round, turn in all directions* (of a part of the body, esp. the eyes); oculos, Liv.; 4,

*to spread a report, disseminate news*; quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. II. *to carry round in a circle*; 1, middle, sol ut circumferatur, revolves, Cic.; 2, religious t. t., *to lustrate, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects*; socios pura circumtulit unda, Verg.

**circumflecto** -flexi -flexum, 3. *to bend round, to turn about*; longos cursus, Verg.

**circumfio**, 1, *to blow round*; fig., ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

**circumfluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. I. *to flow round*, Ov. II. A. *to overflow*; fig., nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio diffusa, Cic. B. *Transf. to abound in*; circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic.

**circumfluo** -a -um (circumfluo), 1, act., *flowing round, circumfluent*; humor, Ov.; 2, pass., *flowed round, surrounded by water*; insula, Ov.

**circumforāneus** -a -um (circum and forum), 1, *round the forum*; aes, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the forum = debt, Cic.; 2, *attending at markets*; pharmacopola, Cic.

**circumfundo** -fōdi -fūsum, 3. *to pour around*. I. A. Lit., gen. in pass., circumfundi, or reflexive, se circumfundere, *to be poured round = to surround*; with dat., annis circumfunditur parvae insulae, Liv. B. *Transf.*, of persons, refl., se circumfundere, or simply circumfundere, *to flock round*; with dat., equites Hannoni Afrisque se circumfundere, Liv.; so pass., as middle, circumfunditur equitatus Caesaris, Caes.; of things, undique circumfusus molestiis voluptatibus, Cic. II. *to encompass, surround*. A. Lit., 1, act., mortuum cern, Nep.; 2, pass., *to be washed by*; parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis, Cic. B. *Transf.*, *to surround, encircle, hem in*; praefectum castrorum et legionarios milites circumfundunt, Tac.; gen. in pass., multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic.

**circumgemo**, 3. *to growl round about*; ovile, Hor.

**circumgesto**, 1. *to carry round*; epistolam, Cic.

**circumgrēdiōr** -gressus sum -grēdi (circum and gradior), *to go round, travel round*, especially with hostile intent; exercitum, Sall. terga, Tac.

**circumjicio** = circumjicio (q.v.).

**circumjicio**, 3. *to throw around*; vallum, Liv.

**circumjāco**, 2. *to lie round about, adjoin*; quaeque circumjacent Europae, Liv.

**circumjectus** -us, m. (circumjicio). I. a *surrounding, enclosing*; qui (aether) tenero terram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. II. Meton., *ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo niteretur*, Cic.

**circumjicio** -jēci -jēctum, 3. (circum and jacio), 1, *to throw round, put round*; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjectus** -a -um, *surrounding, adjacent*; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.; 2, *aliquid aliquā re, to surround, enclose with anything*, Cic.; circumjicere extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

**circumlāvo** -lāvi and -lāre, *to wash round, to overflow round*, Sall.

**circumligo**, 1. 1, *to bind round, bind to*; natam mediae hastae, Verg.; 2, *to bind round with*, ferrum stippa, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

**circumlino**, no perf. -litum, 3. and also

**circumliāre** -liāsi, 4. I, to smear anything on anything; *sulfura taedis*, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; *circumlitus auro*, Ov.; *circumlitā saxa musco*, Hor.

**circumlitio**, 3. to wash round, flow round; quo (mari) in paucinsulas modum pars major (arcis) circumlitatur, Liv.

**circumlitustrans** -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

**circumlitivie** -ōnis, f. (circumlitio), the formation of an island by the encroachment of a river, Cic.

**circummitte** -misi -missum, 3. I. to send by a roundabout way, to send round; *tribuno eum duorum signorum militibus circummisseo*, Liv. II. to send round about, to send in all directions; *legationes*, Caes.

**circummunio** (circummoenio, Plant.), 4. to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; *Uticam vallo*, Caes.

**circummunitione** -ōnis, f. (circummunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

**circumpedānus** -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po; *campi*, Liv.

**circumplaudo**, 3. to clap or applaud on all sides; *aliquem*, Ov.

**circumplexor** -plexus, 3. dep. to embrace, enclose, surround; *domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco*, Cic.; *collem opere*, Caes.

**circumplileo**, 1. to fold round, wind round; *si anguem vectis circumplivisset*, Cic.

**circumpōne** -pōnti -pōntum, 3. to place or put round, encircle; *nemus stagno*, Tac.; *piper catillis*, Hor.

**circumpōtatio** -ōnis, f. (circum and potō), drinking round in succession, ap. Cic.

**circumrētio**, 4. (circum and rete), to enclose in a net, ensnare; *transf.*, *aliquem*, Lucr.; *te circumretitum frequentis populi Romani video*, Cic.

**circumrōdo** -rōsi, 3. to gnaw round; *escam*, Plin.; *transf.*, *dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out*, Cic.; *qui dente Theonimo quum circumroditur, slandered*, Hor.

**circumsapio** -sapitus, 4. to hedge round, enclose; *corpus armatis*, Liv.

**circumscindo**, 3. to tear off, strip; *quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare licet*, Liv.

**circumscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line. I. Lit., *orbem*, Cic.; *stantem virgula*, Cic. II. *Transf.* A. to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of; *locum habitandi alicui*, Cic. B. to draw together, confine, limit, *circumscribo, Aemper, restrain*; *tribunum plebis*, Cic. C. 1, to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare; *fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti*, Cic.; 2, to defraud; *adolescentulos*, Cic.; *vectigalia, to embezzle*, Quint.; 3, to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; *sententia*, Cic.

**circumscriptā**, adv. (circumscribitus), in rhetorical periods; *circumscripse numerosequē dicere*, Cic.

**circumscriptio** -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. I. Lit., *concrete, circumferencia*, Cic. II. *Transf.*, A. *outline, boundary*; 1, *gen. terrae*, Cic.; *temporis, limit*, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, a period, Cic. B. *deceit, snatching, defrauding*, esp. in pecuniary matters; *adolescentium*, Cic.

**circumscriptor** -ōris, m. (circumscribo), a cheat, swindler, Cic.

**circumscribitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from circumscribo), *concealed*; *brevis et circumscripse quaedam explicatio*, Cic.

**circumsēdo** -sectum, 1. to cut round about; *aliquid aera*, Cic.

**circumsēdeo** -sēdi -sēsum, 2. I. Gen., to sit round, Sen. II. Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleague; *aliquem vallo*, Cic.; *transf.*, *a lacrimis omnium circumsessus, assailed*, Cic.

**circumsessio** -ōnis, f. (circumsēdeo), an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

**circumsido** -sēdi, 3. to sit down before a place, besiege; *oppidum*, Sall.

**circumsalio**, 4. (circum and salio), to leap or jump round; (*passer*) *circumsiliens*, Cat.; *transf.*, *to surround*; *morborem omne genus*, Juv.

**circumstato** -stēti, or (more rarely) -stēti, 3. to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen., *aliquem*, Caes. B. Esp., *to surround hostilely, press round*; *plures paucos circumstatabant*, Caes.; *sax lictores circumstabant*, Cic.

**circumsōno** -sōnti -sōntum, 1, a, to sound around; *clamor hostes circumsonat*, Liv.; b, to echo with; *locus qui circumsonat ululatus*, Liv.; *talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare*, Cic.

**circumsōnus** -a -um (circumsōno), sounding around; *turla canum*, Ov.

**circumspectātrix** -icis, f. (circumspecto), a female who looks round about, Plant.

**circumspectio** -ōnis, f. (circumspicio), foresight, circumspection, caution; *circumspectio aliqua et accurata consideratio*, Cic.

**circumspecto**, 1. (freq. of circumspicio), to look around. I. Intransit., *to look round repeatedly*; *circumspectant bestiae in pasta*, Cic.; *fig.*, *dubitans, circumspiciens, haesitans*, Cic. II. *Transit.*, a, *to look round at, esp. with anxiety or suspicion*; *omnia*, Cic.; *patriciorum vultus*, Liv.; b, *to look round to seek for something or somebody*; *circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare*, Liv.; c, *to wait for, watch for*; *defectionis tempus*, Liv.

1. **circumspectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from circumspicio), 1, pass., of things, *deliberate, well considered*; *verba circumspecta*, Ov.; 2, active, of persons, *circumspect, cautious*, Sen.

2. **circumspectus** -us, m. (circumspicio), 1, *looking round*, Plin.; *transf.*, *attention to*; *detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum*, Liv.; 2, *prospect, view on every side*, Cic.

**circumspicio** -spexi -spectrum, 3. to look round. I. Intransit. A. *qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit*, Cic.; *circumspicit (looks round anxiously)*, aestuat, Cic. B. *Transf.*, *to consider*; *circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti*, Cic. II. *Transit.*, *to look round at*. A. 1, lit., *urbis situm*, Liv.; 2, *transf.*, *to consider carefully*; *omnia pericula*, Cic. B. *to look around for*; 1, lit., *Oaes*; *saxum ingens*, Verr.; 2, *transf.*, *to look for, seek for*; *externa auxilia*, Tac.

**circumsto** -stēti, 1. I. to stand round or in a circle, to surround, encircle; *bellam*, Liv.; hence partic. subst., *circumstantes, the bystanders*, Liv. II. *to surround with hostile intent, to beleague*. A. Lit., *circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam*, Cic. B. *Transf.*, *quam tanti undique terrores circumstarent*, Liv.

**circumstrēpe** -strēpī -strēpitum, 3. to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; *legatus clamore seditionum circum-*

strepitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrepabant, Tac.

**circumstrūdo** -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

**circumsurgēns** -entis, rising round, Tac.

**circumtēgō**, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

**circumtēre**, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

**circumtextus** -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

**circumtōno** -tōnūti, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

**circumtonsus** -a -um, 1. shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2. transf., of discourse, artificial, Sen.

**circumvado** -vāsi, 3. to attack from every side, to surround. I. Lit., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. II. Transf., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

**circumvāgus** -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle; Oceanus, Hor.

**circumvallō**, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeiura, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallat, Ter.

**circumvectio** -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1. a carrying round of merchandises; portorium circumvectionis, transitus duos, Cic.; 2. solia, circuit, revolution, Cic.

**circumvector**, 1. dep. (intens. of circumvehor), 1. to ride or sail round; Ligurum oras, Liv.; 2. poet., to go through, describe; singularem circumvectantur, Verg.

**circumvāher** -vectus, 3. dep., 1. to ride or sail round; jubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc., cum classe Corsicae oras, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verba, try to describe at once, Verg.; 2. to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

**circumvālo**, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; arato circumvelatur auctu, Ov.

**circumvānio** -vāni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. I. Gen. A. Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. B. Of places, Rhēnus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. II. To surround with hostile intent. A. Lit., 1. of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2. of things, cuncta mōenia exercitu, Sall. B. Transf., 1. to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio captis, Cic.; 2. to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

**circumversor**, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

**circumverto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vortum), 3. A. to turn, twist round; rota perpetua qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; mancipium, to manumit, Quint. B. Transf., to defraud; qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut.

**circumvestio**, 4. to clothe all round, poet., ap. Cic.

**circumvincio** -vinctas, 4. to bind all round, Plaut.

**circumvisio**, 3. to look all round, Plaut.

**circumvōlito**, 1. 1. to fly round; lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg.; 2. transf., to rove about, hover round; circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

**circumvōlo**, 1. to fly round; aliquem atris alis (of death), Hor.

**circumvōlvo** -volvī -vōlūtum, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

**circus** -i m. (κίρκος), I. a circular line;

caulous, the milky way, Cic. II. a circus, Hippodrome. A. in Rome; 1. Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racetrack in Rome, surrounded by galleries, which accommodated 150,000 spectators, Liv.; 2. Circus Flaminius, outside the town, Cic. B. a circus in other places; 1. Circus maritimus at Anagnia, Liv.; 2. any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

**circis** -is, f. (κίρκος), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Niueus, was transformed, Ov.

**cirrātus** -a -um (cirrus), curled, crisped, Mart.

**Cirrhā** -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocia, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhācus** -a -um, relating to Cirrha or Apollo.

**cirrus** -i, m., 1. a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2. the fringes of a garment, Phaedr.

**Cirta** -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town of Numidia.

**cis**, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative c prefixed), on this side; 1. of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2. of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

**cisalpinus** -a -um, on this side (the Roman), i. e., the south side of the Alps; Gallia, Caca.

**clisum** -ii, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

**clarhēmānus** -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

**Cisseus** -ei, m. (Κίσσεος), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cissēis** -idis, f. (Κίσσηϊς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

**cista** -as, f. (κίστη), a chest, casket for keeping money, fruit, books, etc., Cic.; for sacred utensils, Tib.; a ballot-box, Plin.

**cistella** -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest, or casket, Plaut.

**cistellātrix** -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plaut.

**cistellūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plaut.

**cisterna** -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

**cistifer** -fēri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

**cistophōrus** -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad HS. bis et vicies, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

**cistula** -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plaut.

**citātim**, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

**citātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhēnus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

**citōr** -tra -trum (cis), on this side. I. Positive, Cato. II. Compar., **citōriōr** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. A. Gallia, Cic. B. Transf., 1. ad haec citiora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2. of time, earlier; citiores nondum audiebamus, Cic. III. Superl., **citimus** or **citimus** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

**Cithaerōn** -ōnis, m. (Κίθαρώνας), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

**cithāra** -ae, f. (κίθάρα), A. a four-stringed instrument, Hor. B. Meton., 1. the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2. the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

**cithārista** -ae, m. (κίθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

**cithāristria** -ae, f. (κιθάριστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

**cithārizo**, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

**cithāroedus** -a -um (κιθαροεδικός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

**cithāroedus** -i, m. (κιθαροεδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

**Citium** -ii, n. (Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

**B. Citiens** -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citiens** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, non cito, not easily, Cic.; b, compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cito = cleo). **I.** to put into violent motion, hence to cite, summon; a, the senate; patres in curiam, Liv.; b, the people to vote; in campo Martio centuriatum populum, Liv.; c, the knights; "Cito," inquit Nero, "M. Livium," Liv.; d, the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance; citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis juraverunt, Liv.; e, in a court of justice, (a) the jury; si Lysiales citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (b) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes il ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (y) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.; (δ) the condemned; praecoris audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; f, to call upon a god for help; all-quem falso, Ov. **II.** a, to shout out; psanem, Cic.; b, to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

**citrā**, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citior). **I.** on this side; citra Veliam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** on this side of (a certain boundary), within, before; 1, of space, paucis citra milibus, Liv.; citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.; 2, of time, within; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. **B.** = sine, praeter, without, except; citra vulnus, Plin.

**citrēus** -a -um (citrus). **1.** belonging to the citrus tree; mensa, made of citrus wood, Cic.; **2.** belonging to the citron tree; citrea, the citron tree, Plin.; citreum, the citron, Plin.

**citrō**, adv. (citer), found only in combination with ultrō; ultrō et citrō, ultrō citroque, ultrō citrō, ultrō ac citrō, up and down, hither and thither, Cic.

**citrum** -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

**citrus** -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuya orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

**citrus** -a -um, p. adj. (from cleo), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; incessus, Sall.; pes, the iambus, Ov.

**civicus** -a -um (civis), relating to a citizen, civic; bella, civil war, Ov.; corona, and simply **civica** -ae, f. the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, ob civem servatum, Cic.

**civills** -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, becoming a citizen, bestitting a citizen; nulli civills animus, Liv.; b,

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilius illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; a, scientia, Cic.; civilium rerum peritus, Tac.; b, civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

**civilitas** -ātis, f. (civilis), **1.** the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of ἡ πολιτικὴ; **2.** politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

**civilitēr**, adv. (civilis), **1.** like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; **2.** politely, Ov.

**civis** -is, c. (from cito or cleo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Attica, Ter. **II.** **A.** fellow citizen; civis mei, Cic. **B.** subject; imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

**civitas** -ātis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrate, adimere, Cic.; civitate mutari, Cic. **II.** Concr. **A.** a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth; civitates aut nationes, civilised states or barbarous tribes, Cic.; civitatem instituere, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

**clādes** -is, f. (connected with gladius, destruction). **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plaut.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II.** **A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who cause the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminos Scipindas cladem Libya, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

**clam** (old Lat. cālam or cālim, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel -o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam renovere, Cic. **II.** Prep. a, with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam istis, Cic.; b, gen. with acc., clam me erat, it is unknown to me, Cic.

**clāmātor** -ōris, m. (clamo), a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

**clāmīto**, 1. (utens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1, absol. or with acc., Caecae clamitabat, cried figs of Cynos, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare caliditate videntur, Cic.; 2, followed by an exclamation in direct speech, ad arma clamitans, Liv.; 3, foll. by acc. and infin. in indirect speech, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; 4, with the acc., aliquem syrophantam, Ter.

**clāmo**, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, auseres qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to call to or upon; comites, Ov.; morientem nomine, Verg.; with double acc., to call aloud; aliquem furem, Hor.; 2, to proclaim aloud; a, with acc., hoc de pecunia, Cic.; b, in direct speech, infantem Io triumphet clamasse, Liv.; c, in indirect speech, clamare ille quum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.; d, with ut and the subj., clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.

**clāmor** -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inulcus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp., 1, shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; 2, wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

victis et sibilis consecrari, Cic. **3**, war-cry; clamorem tollere, Caes.; **4**, cry of sorrow; lamentantium militum, Liv. **B**. Of animals, gruum, Lucr. **C**. a sound of lifeless things; montium, Hor.

**clāmōsus** -a -um (clamo), **1**, act., noisy, clamorous, Quint.; **2**, pass., filled with noise; circus, Mart.

**clancūlum**, adv. (clam), secretly, in secret, Plaut., Ter.; prep. with acc, clanculum patres, Ter.

**clandestinus** -a -um (clam), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.

**clangor** -ōris, m. a sound, clang, noise; **1**, the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; the hissing of geese, Liv.; **2**, the sound of a trumpet, Verg.

**Clānis** -is, m. a river of Etruria.

**Clānius** -li, m. a river of Campania.

**clārē**, adv. (clarus). **I**. Lit. **A**. As regards sight, clearly, brightly; videre, Plaut.; fulgere, Cat. **B**. As regards hearing, aloud; plaudere, dicere, Plaut.; gemere, Cic. **II**. Transf. **A**. clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. **B**. illustriously; explendescere, Nep.

**clārē**, 2. (clarus). **I**. to be bright, to shine, Cic. poet. **II**. Transf. **A**. to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lucr. **B**. to be distinguished, illustrations, Eun.

**clāresco**, clārūi, 3. (inch. of clareo). **I**. **A**. to become clear, bright, Tac. **B**. to sound or resound clearly; clarescent sonitus, Verg. **II**. Transf. **A**. to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr. **B**. to become illustrious, Tac.; ergente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet.

**clārigātiō** -ōnis, f. (clarigo), **1**, the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by a Fetalis, Plin.; **2**, the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.

**clāriġo** (clare—i.e., clara voce—and ago), **1**. to declare war, used of the Fetalis, Plin.

**clārisōnus** -a -um (clarus and sono), clearly sounding; vox, Cat.

**clāritas** -ātis, f. (clarus). **I**. Lit. **A**. Of the sight, clearness, brightness, brilliancy, Plin. **B**. Of the voice, vocis, Cic. **II**. Transf. **A**. clearness to the mind, plainness, Quint. **B**. fame, celebrity, renown; hominis, Cic.

**clāritūdo** -inis, f. (clarus), clearness, brilliancy. **I**. Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. **II**. Transf., fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.

**clāro**, 1. (clarus). **I**. to make clear, make bright, Cic. poet. **II**. Transf. **A**. to make plain, evident; animi naturam versibus, Lucr. **B**. to make illustrious, renowned, Hor.

**clāror** -ōris, m. (clarus), brightness, Plaut.

**Clārōs**, i, f. (Κλαρός), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārius** -a -um (Κλαριος), Chirian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

**clārus** -a -um (connected with κλαίρός), clear, bright (opp. obscurus, caecus). **I**. Lit. **A**. In regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant; lumina mundi, Verg.; locus, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather; aquilo, Verg. **B**. In regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud; voce, Cic. **II**. Transf. **A**. clear, evident, plain; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic. **B**. **1**, illustrious, renowned, distinguished; **2**, of persons, vir clarissimus, Cic.; clarus gloria, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilis, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et clarus,

Cic.; **b**, of things oppidum Cic.; victoria clarissima, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, notorious; illa oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiūque clarus, Liv.

**classiārius** -i, m. (classis), **1** (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; **2** (sc. nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.

**classicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of classis), a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.

**classicus** -a -um (classis). **I**. **A**. relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, **classicus** -i, m. a citizen of the first or highest class. **B**. Transf., classicus scriptor, an author of the first rank, Gell. **II**, relating to the army or the fleet. **A**. relating to the army; subst., **classicum** -i, n. the signal of engagement given by a trumpet; classicum canit, Liv.; or the signal by which the classes were called to the comitia; classico ad contionem convocat, Liv.; and meton., the trumpet itself; classicum inflare, Verg. **B**. relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., **classici** -ōrum, m. marines, Tac.

**classis** -is, f. (connected with κλάσις, κλήσις, from κλέω, and calo, to summon, lit. the multitude summoned). **I**. a class. **A**. Lit., one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people; hence fig., quintae classis, of the lowest rank, Cic. **B**. Transf., any division; servorum, Petr. **II**. In milit. lang., the forces. **A**. a land army; Hortinae classes, Verg. **B**. the fleet; classem facere, comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; classem appellere ad Delum, to land, Cic.; poet., a ship, Hor., Verg.; hence, plur. classes = naves, Verg. Aen. ii. 80.

**Clastidium** -ii, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiateggio.

**Clāterna** -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadana Gaul (now Maggio).

**clātri** -ōrum, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n. (κλήθρα), a trellis or grating, Hor.

**clatro**, 1. (clatri), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plaut.

**claudēo** -ēre, 2. and gen. **claudo**, clausurus, 3. (claudus), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic.; esp. of orators, in quacunq; enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

**Claudīānus** -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

**claudicātiō** -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

**claudico**, 1. (claudus), to limp, be lame; graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclines, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil eurtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

**Claudius** (Clōdius) -a -um, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:—**I**. Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. **II**. Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs. **III**. Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. **IV**. Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52. **V**. Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudīānus** -a -um, **Claudīālis** -e, **Clōdiānus** -a -um, Claudian.



1. **claudo**, clausi, clausum, 3. and **clūdo**, clūsi, clūsum, 3. (root CLA, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. κλαίς = κλείς). **I. Gen.**, to shut close (opp. aperire). **A. Lit.**, 1, forem cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Janum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuabo, Cic.; 2, to close up a road or a country, to make inaccessible; omnes aditus claudentur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; 3, to close up; a, geograph. t. t., insula ea sinum ab alto claudit; b, milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B. Transf.**, 1, to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; 2, of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II. A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop, intercept; rivos, Verg.; comneatus, Liv.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv. **B.** = concludere, includere; 1, lit., a, to shut up in; aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to invest; oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting, nemorum saltus, Verg.; c, to encompass, surround; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere; b, as rhet. t. t., sententias numeris, Cic.

2. **claudo** = claudeo (q. v.).

**claudus** (cludus) -a -um. **I. Lit.**, limping, halting, lame; claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilam, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II. Transf. A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

**claustrum** -i, n. (claudo), gen. plur. **I. a** bolt, bar; claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II. a** gate, inclosure, dam, limit, boundary; a, venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; b, custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferre, Liv.; c, a, pass or narrow place; claustra montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key or critical point of a position; terra claustra locorum tenet; claustra Aegypti, Liv.; fig., claustra ista (barrier) nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

**clausula** -ae, f. (claudo), the end, conclusion. **A. Gen.**, epistolae, Cic. **B. Esp. 1**, the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (minio) quum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; 2, in rhet., the close of a period, Cic.

**clāva** -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel, Cic.; also the staff used in the drill of recruits or in exercises in the use of weapons, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Verg. Ov.

**clāvārium** -i, n. (clavus), a gift of money to Roman soldiers, Tac.

**clāvātor** -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries the clava, Plaut.

**clāvīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. **clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus a god of doors, Ov.

**clāvis** -is, f. (κλαίς, κλείς), 1, a key; adulterna portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adinere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; 2, a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; 3, clavis adunca trochl, a stick for frondling a hoop, Prop

**clāvus** -i, m. a nail. **A. Lit.**, clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annualis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig., ex hoc die clavum auni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum iniperii tenere, Cic.; 2, a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus), latum clavum a Caesare iniperavi, I have become a senator, Plin.; the latus clavus was also worn by the boys of noble families at Rome, Ov.; meton., clavus = the tunic with the broad or narrow stripe, Hor.

**Clāzōménāe** -ārum, f. (Κλαζομεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

**Cléanthēs** -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Cléanthēs** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

**clēmēns** -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I. a**, of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II. Transf.**, a, of the weather, mild; flantia, Cat.; b, of water, quiet, calm; amnis clementissimus, still, Ov.

**clēmētēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully. **I. Lit.**, clementer facere or ferre aliquid, Cic.; clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. **II. Transf.**, of places, gently rising; clementer editum jugum, Tac.

**clēmēntia** -ae, f. (clemens). **A. mildness, mercy, clemency**; clementia mansuetudoque, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B. Transf.**, mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

**Cléombrōtus** -i, m. (Κλεομβροτος), 1, a general of the Lacedaemonians; 2, a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

**Cléōn** -ōnis, m. (Κλεων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

**Cléōnāe** -ārum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Cléōnāeus** -a -um, Cleonian.

**Cléōpātra** -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedon and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

**clēpo**, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

**clepsýdra** -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clepsydras petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clepsydram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clepsydram latrare docere, Cic.

**clepta** -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plaut.

**clibānus** -i, m. (κλιβανος), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

**cliens** -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from cluo, κλύω, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** In Rome, a client, dependant, one under the protection of a patronus. **II. Transf.**, 1, in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, allies, Caes.; 2, the worshipper of a god; Bacchi, Hor.

**cliēnta** -ae, f. (cliens), a female client. Hor.

**clientēla** -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** *clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.*; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), *clients, Cic.* **II.** *the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence; magnas eorum erant clientelae, Caes.*; dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

**clientulus** -i, m. (dim. of cliens), *a little client, Tac.*

**clinamen** -inis, n. (\*clino), *the inclination of a thing, Lucr.*

**clinātus** -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), *inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.*

**Clinias** -ae, m. (Κλεισίας), *the father of Alcibiades; hence, Cliniades* -ae, m. Alcibiades.

**Clīo** -ūs, f. (Κλειώ), **1.** *the Muse of history; 2, a daughter of Oceanus.*

**clipeo** (clupeo). **I.** *to provide with a shield; clipeata agmina, Verg.* Subst., **clipeati** -ōrum, m. *soldiers bearing shields, Liv.*

**clipeus** (clūpeus) -i, m. and **clipeum** (clūpeum) -i, n. *the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers. I. Lit., Cic.*; prov., clipeum post vulnera sumere, *to do anything too late, Ov.* **II.** Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, **a**, *the disk of the sun, Ov.*; **b** (gen. clipeum), *a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man, Liv., Tac.*

**Clisthēnēs** -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), *an Athenian statesman.*

**Clitarchus** -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), *a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.*

**clitellae** -arum, f. (\*clino), *a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, Cic.*

**clitellarius** -a -um (clitellae), *belonging or relating to a pack saddle, Cic.*

**Cliternum** -i, n. *a town of the Aequi. Adj., Cliterninus* -a -um, *Cliternian.*

**Clitōmāchus** -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), *an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.*

**Clitōr** -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clitōrium** -ii, n. *a town in Arcadia. Adj., Clitōrius* -a -um, *Clitorian.*

**Clitumnus** -i, m. *a river in Umbria, now Clitumno.*

**clivusus** -a -um (clivus), *hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.*; Olympus, Ov.

**clivus** -i, m. (from root CLI, whence acclivis and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), *a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.*; clivum mollire, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, *the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.*; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

**clōaca** -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), **a**, *a sewer or drain; fossas cloacasque exhaustire, Liv.*; **b**, *cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, Liv.*

**Clōacina** -ae, f. (from cluo, I cleanse), *the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs.*

**Clōdīus** = Claudius (q.v.).

**Clōellus** (Clūllius) -a -um, *name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: 1, Clūllius or Clēllius, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Clūllia fossa or*

*fossa Clōellia, Liv.*; **2, Clōella** -ae, f. *a Roman maiden, hostage to Porcena, who swam back across the Tiber to Roma.*

**Clōthō** -ūs, f. (Κλωθώ), *the spinner, one of the Parcae.*

**clūdo**, 2. (κλύω), *I hear myself called, I am called, am named; quaecunq̄ue client, whatever has a name, Lucr.*

**clūnis** -is, m. and f. *the buttocks, hinder parts, Hor., Liv.*

**Clūpēa** (Clūpēa) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -arum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἰσπία), *a promontory and town in Byzantium in Africa.*

**Clūsiūm** -ii, n. *a town of Etruria. Adj., Clūsinus* -a -um, *of Clusium.*

**Clūsus** -ii, m. (cludo), *the shutter, epithet of Janus.*

**Clūmēne** -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), *the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon; hence adj., Clūmēneus* -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

**clystēr** -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ), **1**, *a clyster, Suet.*; **2**, *syringe, Suet.*

**Clūtaemnestra** -ae, f. (Κλυταμνήστρα), *daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigēnia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.*

**Clūtlē** -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), *daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.*

**Cnidus** (-ōs), or **Gnidus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), *a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj., Cnidius* -a -um, *Cnidian.*

**cōaccervātio** -ōnis, f. (coacervo), *a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.*

**cōacervo**, **1.** *to heap up, accumulate; pecuniae coacervantur, Cic.*; transf., *argumenta, Cic.*

**cōacesco** -ācūl, 3. *to become thoroughly sour; ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.*; fig., *quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.*

**cōactio** -ōnis, f. (cogo), *a collecting; coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet.*

**cōactō**, **1.** (intens. of cogo), *to compel, Lucr.*

**cōactor** -ōris, m. (cogo). **I. Lit.**, **a**, *a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc., Hor.*; **b**, *coactores agminis, the rear-guard, Tac.* **II.** Transf., *one who compels, Sen.*

**cōactum** -i, n. (cogo), *a coverlet of thick cloth, Caes.*

**cōactus** -ūs, m. (cogo), *a compulsion, compelling; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.*

**cōaddo**, 3. *to add in with, Plaut.*

**cōaedificō**, **1.** *to build on; campum Martium, Cic.*

**cōaequo**, **1.** *to level, make plain, even. A. montes, Sall.* **B.** Transf., *omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.*

**cōagmentatio** -ōnis (coagmento), *a connection, binding together; corporis, Cic.*

**cōagmento**, **1.** (coagmentum), *to fix together, stick together, join together. I. Lit.*, opus ipsa suum eadem, *quae coagmentavit, natura diasolvit, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *verba componere et quasi coagmenta, Cic.*; *pacem, to conclude, Cic.*

**cōagmentum** -i, n. (cogo), *a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.*

**cōāgūlum** -i, n. (cogo), **1**, *that which causes to curdle, rennet, Plin.*; **2**, *meton., curds, Plin.*

**cōālesco** -āliū, -ālitum, 3. (com and alesco),

**1**, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (millites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum Patribus coalescant animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixdum coalescens soventis regnum, Liv.

**coangusto**, *1*. to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

**coarcto**, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

**coarguō** -gūi -gūtum, but -gūlturus, *3*. (com and arguo), to show in a clear light. **I**. Gen., to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence; certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.; perfidiam alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiā, repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit, Cic. **II**. **A**. to prove to be false; **1**, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attingere ratus, Liv.; **2**, to prove a person to be wrong, to convict a person of an error, to confute; quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic. **B**. to prove a person to be guilty, to convict of a crime; aliquem, Cic.; with abl. of means, criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit., of crime, aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

**coartatio** -ōnis, *f*. (coarto), a drawing together, a confining or straightening in a small space, Liv.

**coarto**, *1*. to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare). **A**. Lit., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; **2**, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

**coaxo**, *1*. (onomatop.), to croak (of a frog), Suet.

**coocinātus** -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

**coocinēus** -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

**coocinus** -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coocina** -orum, *n*. scarlet clothes, Mart.

**coccum** -i, *n*. (κόκκος). **A**. the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B**. Meton., **1**, scarlet hue, Hor.; **2**, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

**cochlēa** -ae, *f*. (κοχλίαι). **A**. a snail, Cic. **B**. Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

**cochlēar** -āris, *n*. and **cochlēarium** -ii, *n*. Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, *n*. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

**Cocles** -itis, *m*. the one-eyed man, Plaut; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Por-sena.

**coctana** = cottana (q.v.).

**coctilis** -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

**Cōcōytēs** and **ūs**, -i, *m*. (Κωκυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cōcōytus** and **Cōcōytius** -a -um, Cocytian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

**cōda** = cauda, (q.v.)

**codex** -dicis, *m*. = caudex. **I**. the trunk of a tree, Ov. **II**. Meton., a book, composed of wooden tablets, covered with wax. **A**. Gen., a book, writing, document, c. falsus, Cic. **B**. Esp., codex accepti et expensi, an account-book, a ledger (adversaria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), In codicem referre, Cic.

**codicarius** (caudicarius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naves, Sall.

**codicilli** -ōrum, *m*. (dim. of codex), **1**, small tablets upon which to make memoranda; in codicillis exarare, Cic.; **2**, something written on tablets; **a**, a letter, Cic.; **b**, a petition, Tac.; **c**, a codicil, Tac.; **d**, an imperial rescript or order, Tac.

**Codrus** -i, *m*. (Κόδρος), the last king of Athens, who was said to have voluntarily sought death in order to obtain victory for the Athenians over the Spartans.

**Coelē Syria** -ae, *f*. (Κοίλη Συρία, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Antilibanus.

**coelebs** = caelebs.

**coeles** -itis, *v*. caeles.

**coelestis** -e, *v*. caelestis.

**coelicōla** -ae, *v*. caelicola.

**coelifer**, *v*. caelifer.

**Coelius**, *v*. Caelius.

**coelo** = caelo, q.v.

**coelum** -i, *v*. caelum.

**coēmo** -ēmi -emptum, *3*. to buy in large quantities, buy up, te quae delectarint coemisse, Cic.

**coemptio** -ōnis, *f*. (coemo), **1**, a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, Cic.; **2**, a fictitious marriage to enable a woman to acquire certain rights, Cic.

**coemptionālis** -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

**coena**, &c., *v*. cena.

**coenōsus** -a -um, *v*. caenosus.

**coenūla** -ae, *f*, *v*. cenula.

**coenum**, *v*. caenum.

**coēo** -li (rarely -lvi) -itum, *4*. (com and eo), to go together, come together, assemble. **I**. Gen., **A**. Of persons, **1**, as friends, Capuae, Liv.; **2**, as enemies, to engage; inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B**. Of things, vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II**. to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A**. Of persons, **1**, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; **2**, to unite in some relation; **a**, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; **b**, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B**. Of things, to unite together; **1**, ut placidis coeant inimitia, Hor.; **2**, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; **3**, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; **4**, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

**coepio**, coepi, coeptum, *3*. (the present tenses very rare and only A. Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), *v*. transit. and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **I**. Transit., **A**. Act., coepit quum talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae iapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructiores rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B**. Pass., only in perf., lapides jaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. **II**. Intransit., to begin, arise; quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, Juv.; ubi dies coepit, Sall.

**coepto**, 1. (intens. of coepi). **A.** Transf. *to begin or undertake eagerly*; with infin., *coerere seditionem*, Tac.; *appetere ea*, Cic. **B.** Intransit., *coepstantem conjurationem disjecit*, Tac.

**coeptum** -i, n. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Liv.

**coeptus** -us, m. (coepi), *a beginning, undertaking*, Cic.

**coepulōnus** -i, m. *a fellow-reveller*, Plaut.

**coercōo** -cūi -cītum, 2. (com and arceo).

**I.** Gen., *to enclose on all sides and hold fast, to encompass, enclose*; *mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet*, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *to confine, restrain*; (aqua) *jubetur coerceri*, Cic.; *quibus (opibus) intra muros coercetur hostis*, Liv.; 2, *to keep in order*; *virgā levem aureā turlam*, Hor.; 3, *to prune*; *vitem ferro amputans coercet*, Cic.; 4, *to check, curb*; *cupiditates*, Cic.; *seditionem*, Liv.; 5, *to punish*; *magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coerceto*, Cic.

**coercitio** -ōnis, f. (coerceo), 1, *a confining, restraining*; *profusarum cupiditatum*, Tac.; 2, *punishing*, magistratus, Liv.

**coeruleus** = caeruleus (q. v.).

**coetus** -ūs, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** *a meeting together*, Lucret. **II.** *a meeting, assembly*; in a bad sense, *a seditious meeting*; *coetus nocturni*, Liv.; *coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers*, Verg., Cic. poet.

**Coeus** -i, m. (Κοῖος), *a Titan, father of Letea*.

**cogitātē**, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), *carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration*; *scribere*, Cic.

**cogitatio** -ōnis, f. (cogito), *thinking*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., **a**, *the art of thinking, conception*; *dictus, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu*, Cic.; *ea quae cogitatione depingimus*, Cic.; **b**, *reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning*; *ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt*, Cic.; *ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit*, Caes. **B.** Pass., **a**, *a thought, idea*; *num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur ii, etc.*, Cic.; esp. in plur., *mandare litteris cogitationes suas*, Cic.; *posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse*, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *a thinking of, intention, design*; *accusationis cogitatio*, Cic.; 2, *pass.*, **a**, *a thought, plan, purpose*; *minor cogitatio intervenit majori*, Liv.; *magna cogitatio manifestis*, Tac.; 3, *the faculty of thought and reflection*; *homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis*, Cic.

**cogitatus** -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cogitata** -orum, n. *thoughts, reflections, ideas*, Cic.

**cogito**, 1. (co-igito, for com and agito), *to put together in the mind, to think, reflect, consider*. **A.** Gen., *cul vivere est cogitare*, Cic.; with acc., *beneficia alicuius*, Cic.; *Scipionem*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *hominem ea si his accedere posse non cogitant*, Cic.; with de and the abl., *de deo*, Cic.; with relative sentence, *cogita qui sis*, Cic.; with ad and the acc., *ad haec igitur cogita*, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., *Caes.* **B.** **a**, *to think of, intent, plan*; *nilhil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi lucrendia*, Caes.; *qui noceri alteri cogitat*, Cic.; *de periculo*, Cic.; ellipt. (in letters), *inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go*, Cic.; **b**, *to be disposed to*; *si humaniter et sapienter et analiter in me cogitare vis*, Cic.

**cognatio** -ōnis, f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., *relationship, connection by blood*. **A.** Lit., *cognatio quae mihi tecum est*, Cic.; *exnatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse*, Cic.; *aliquem cognatione attingere*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *persons related, kindred, family*; *cognationis*

*magnae homo, with a large omnexion*, Caes. **II.** Transf., *connexion, agreement, resemblance*; *studiorum et artium*, Cic.

**cognātus** -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** *related, connected by blood*, Cic. Subst., **cognātus** -i, m., **cognāta** -ae, f. **a** *relation either on the father or mother's side*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *related, similar, cognate*; *nilhil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri*, Cic.

**cognitio** -ōnis, f. (cognosco). **I.** *knowledge*, **A.** *knowledge of or acquaintance with a thing or person*; *aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere*, Cic. **B.** *knowledge of, study of*; 1, gen., *cognitio contemplatioque naturae*, Cic.; plur., meton., *an idea, a conception*; *insitus deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus*, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., *a legal investigation*; *consulibus cognitionem dare*, Cic.; *cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere*, Cic. **II.** = *agnitio, recognition*, Ter.

**cognitor** -ōris, m. (cognosco). **I.** Legal t. t., 1, *a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country*, Cic. **II.** 1, *the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law*, Cic.; transf., *huius sententiae, voucher for*, Cic.; 2, *a kind of public prosecutor in fiscal matters*, Ov.

**cognitus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cognosco), *known, tried, proved*; *homo virtute cognitā*, Cic.

**cognōmōn** -ōnis, n. (com and gnomen = nomen). **A.** *a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens* (e. g., Cicero); *alicui cognomen Coriolano or Captoni est*, Cic., Liv.; *cognomen habere sapientis*, Cic.; *cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re*, Cic. **B.** *name of a place*; *Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt*, Verg.

**cognōmentum** -i, n. 1, *a surname*, Plaut.; 2, *a name*, Tac.

**cognōminātus** -a -um (com and nominatus) = *συνώνυμος*, *of the same meaning*; *verba, synonyma*.

**cognōminis** -e (cognomen), *having the same name*; *gnudet cognomine terra*, Verg.; with dat., *cognomine Insubribus pago*, Liv.

**cognōmino**, 1. (cognomen), *to give a surname to, call by a surname*, Var.

**cognosco** -gnōvi -gnitum (com and gnoscō = nosco). 3. *to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see*; and in the perf. tenses, *to know*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *cognoscere naturam rerum*, Cic.; *aliquem bene cognovisse*, Cic.; with abl. of means, *aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo*, Cic.; with per, *homo per se cognitus*, Cic.; with ab or ex, *aliquem ex litteris alicuius*, Cic.; with two accusatives, *aliquem hominem pudentem et officiosum*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi*, Cic.; abl. absol., *cognita, it being known*, *cognito vivere Ptolemaeum*, Liv.; with relative sentence, *cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur*, Cic. **II.** **a**, *to recognise*, *quom eum Syracensis amplius centum civis Romani cognoscerent*, Cic.; **b**, *to study*; *Demosthenem totum*, Cic.; **c**, of judges, *to hear, decide*; *causa cognita*, Cic.; *cognoscere de actis Caesaris*, Cic.

**cōgo**, cōgēi, cōactum, 3. (coigo for com and ago). **I.** *to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *pecudes stabulis*, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *exercitum magnasque copias*, Caes.; **b**, *political t. t.*, *to assemble a public body*; *senatum*, Cic.; *judices*, Cic.; *comitium*, Caes.; **c**, *to bring together gifts or money*; *pecuniam ex decumis*, Cic.; **d**, *to unite, gather together*; *nubes imbres ventique coguntur*, Cic. :

of liquids, or of a thin material, to *thicken*; frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -drum, n. *thick woven cloth, felt*, Caes.; e, in illit. t. l., agmen cogero, to bring up the rear, Caes.; fig., to be the last; ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to unite, collect; jus civile in certa genera, Cic.; b, to infer, conclude, prove; hoc cogere volebat falsas litteras esse, Cic. **II.** to drive, force into a narrow space. **A.** Lit., a, vi et necessario sumus in portum coacti, Cic.; b, of liquids and places, to confine; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur annis, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to force; Boios in jus iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv.; b, to compel to do something; aliquem ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., to emere cogit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heracium condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do, cogere cives id omnes, Cic.; partic., coactus, constrained; invitus et coactus, Cic.

**cohaerentia** -as, f. (cohaereo), a coherence, connexion; mundi, Cic.

**cohaeréo** -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with; cohaerens cum corpore membrum, Cic.; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov. **B.** Transf., haec ratio pecuniarum implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. **II. A.** to have coherence, subsist, hold together; mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. **B.** Transf., vix deserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic.

**cohaerresco** -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

**coheres** -edis, m. a coheir, Cic.

**cohibeo** -hí -hítum, 2. (com and habeo). **I.** to hold, contain, hold together; brachium togá, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. **II.** to confine, restrain. **A.** Lit., ventos carcere, Ov.; crinem nodo, to tie, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hinder, hold back, control, repress; conatus alicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

**cohonesto**, 1. (com and honesto), to honour or reverence; statuas, Cic.

**cohorresco** -horrú, 3. (com and horresco), to shudder or shiver; quo (sudore) quum horruisset, Cic.; esp., to shudder from fright, to be horrified at; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

**cohors** (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with χόρος). **I.** an enclosure for cattle, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** a troop, throng; fratrum stipata, Verg.; februm, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. l., 1, a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion, Caes.; often = the auxiliary forces of the allies, Sall.; 2, praetoria cohors, a, a body-guard for the general, Caes.; b, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

**cohortatio** -ōnis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement; cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.

**cohorticula** -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), a little cohort, ap. Cic.

**cohortor**, 1. dep. (com and hortor), to encourage, incite, exhort; used esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, aliquem ad virtutis studium, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., or by the subj. alone, Cic., Caes.; with ad and the gerund, aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicium, Cic.

**coinquino**, 1. no perf., to pollute, defile. Col.

**coitio** -ōnis, f. (coeo), 1, a coming together, meeting, Ter.; 2, a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy; suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilitatem juventutem ortae, Liv.

**coitus** -ūs, m. (coeo), a coming together, union, connexion, Ov.

**coláphus** -i, m. (κόλαφος), a box on the ear; colapho icere, or ferire aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

**Colchis** -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shores of the Black Sea; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, 1. Colchian, and used subst. = Medea, Hor.; **Colchus** -a -um, Colchian, vena (of Medea), Ov. Subst., **Colchus** -i, m. a Colchian, and appell. = a barbarian, Hor.

**colēns** -entis, p. adj. (colo), honouring, reverent; qui sunt religionum colentes (clives), Cic.

**colēns** -i, m. a testicle, Cic.

**coliphia** (colýphia) -drum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, Juv.

**colis** = caulis (q. v.)

**collábasco**, 3. (com and labasco), to begin to fall, to totter, Plaut.

**collábefacto**, 1. (com and labefacto), to cause to totter, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

**collábéfio** -factus -flēri (com and labefacio). **A.** Lit., to be made to totter or fall; altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabeteret, was dashed to pieces; ligni collabefacta, melted, Lucr. **B.** Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown, Nep.

**collábor** -lapsus sum, -iabi, dep. (com and labor), to fall down, sink down, collapse; a, of buildings, towns, etc., collapsa quaedam ruinas sunt, Liv.; b, of persons, to fall down in a swoon or death; cecidit collapsus in artus, Verg.

**collácorátus** -a -um (com and lacero), very much lacerated or torn; corpus, Tac.

**collácrimatio** -ōnis, f. (collacrimo), a weeping, Cic.

**collácrimo**, 1. (com and lacrimo), to break out into tears, Cic.; with acc. to bemoan, weep for very much; histrio casum in eum totiens collacrimavit, Cic.

**collacotēns** -i, m. -a -ae, f. a foster-brother, or sister, Juv.

**colláro** -is, n. (collum), an iron collar or chain for the neck, Plaut.

**Collátia** -ae, f. town of the Sabines near Rome; hence, **Collátinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

**collátio** -ōnis, f. (confero). **A.** Lit. a bringing together; a, signorum, a hostile collision in the field, Cic.; b, a contribution, collection; stipis aut decimae, Liv.; a present for the emperor, Tac. **B.** Transf. comparison, simile; collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

**collátivus** -a -um (collatus), brought together, united; venter, swollen, Plaut.

**collátor** -ōris, m. (confero), a contributor, Plaut.

**collátus** -a -um, partic. of confero.

**collaudátio** -ōnis, f. (collaudo), strong, or hearty praise, Cic.

**collaudo**, 1. (com and laudo), to praise very much; orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.

**collaxo**, 1. (com and laxo), to widen, extend, Lucr.

**collecta** -ae, f. (collectus, from 1. colligo), a contribution in money; collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

**collecticius** (collectitius) -a -um (1. co-

ligo), gathered together; exercitus, quickly levied, Cic.

**collectio** -ōnis, f. (l. colligo). **I.** a collecting, gathering together, collection; membrorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** in rhetoric, a brief recapitulation, Cic.; **2.** in logic, a conclusion, inference, Sen.

**collectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (l. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; dicendi genus, Tac.

**collēga** -ae, m. (com and lēgo), **1.** one who is deputed with another, a colleague, partner in office; silius collegam in questura fuisse, Cic.; **2.** a comrade, Juv.

**collēgium** -ii, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, collegiarity, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; P. Decius per tot collegia expertus, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in collegiarity, a body, guild, corporation, college; a, of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; b, of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; c, a political club; innumerabilia quaedam collegia ex omni faere urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; d, a trade guild; mercatorum, Liv.; e, a band, body; ambubajarum, Hor.

**collibertus** -i, m. (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

**collibet**, or **collūbet** -būt or -bitum est, 2. (com and libet or libet), impers. *it pleases, is agreeable*; simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.

**collido** -lisi -lisum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together; **1.** humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimere collidique possit, Cic.; **2.** passa to come into hostile collision; Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

**colligatio** -ōnis, f. (2. colligo), a binding together, connexion; causarum omnium, Cic.

**1. colligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (com and lēgo), to bring together, collect. **I.** Lit., a, radices, Cic.; vasa, to park up, Liv.; b, to bring together, assemble; ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic.; c, to gather into a smaller space, contract; se colligere or colligi in arma, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to gather together; multa in conventu vitia in aliquem, Cic.; b, to gain, acquire; ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnanque dignitatem, Cic.; c, colligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage; se ex timore, Caes.; d, in speech, to bring together, tell of; omnia bella civilia, Cic.; e, to think of; quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; f, of numbers, to reckon; centum et viginti anni ab interita Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur, Tac.; g, to infer, conclude; bene etiam colligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.

**2. colligo**, 1. (com and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten together. **I.** A. Lit., manus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to connect; (mens) homines antea dissociatos iucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, Cic.; gen. in pass., res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.; b, to join together in writing; ut verbis colliguntur sententiae, Cic.; c, to join politically; se cum multis, Cic.; d, to detain; aliquem in Graecia, Cic. **II.** to bind together the parts of a thing. **A.** Lit., omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to join together in narration; septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; b, to hinder, stop; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

**collinō**, 1. (com and lineo), to direct in a straight line; hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol., quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet. *Hits the mark*, Cic.

**collino** -lēvi -litum, 3. (com and lino), to besmear, daub; aliquid aliqua re, Hor.

**collinus** -a -um (collis). **I.** *Hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill*. **II.** Esp. **Collinus**, of or on the Quirinal hill; tribus, Cic.; esp., porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; herbae, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

**colliquēfactus** -a -um (com and liquefio), liquefied, melted, Cic.

**collis** -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

**collōcatio** -ōnis, f. (colloco). **I.** Act., a placing, esp. a giving in marriage; filiae, Cic. **II.** Pass., a position; a, siderum, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., position, arrangement, order; verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam collocacionem dissolvere, Cic.

**collōco** (con-loco), 1. to place, lay, set. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., **1.** tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; aliquem in curru, Cic.; **2.** milit. t. t. to station; duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo jugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place, lay, put; res eae, quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandae, Cic.; **2.** to place, cause to rest; in aliquo magnam spem dignitatis suae, to build hopes on, Cic.; **3.** of time, to pass, adolescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1.** to set up in a particular place, erect; sedes ac domicilium, Cic.; **2.** chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, to arrange, Ov.; **3.** of persons, to settle, station; in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; colonias, Cic.; milit. t. t. to billet, quarter; exercitum in Aulercis Lexovisque in libernis, Caes.; **4.** to settle in possession or property; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to place; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; **2.** of women, to settle in marriage; aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic.; **3.** of money, to invest; pecuniam in praediis collocare, Cic.; or to employ, spend; patrimonium in republicae salute, Cic.; **4.** to arrange in proper order; verba diligenter collocata, Cic.; **5.** to direct, manage; rem militarem, Cic.

**collōcōplēto**, 1. (com and locupletio), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

**collōcūtio** -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; colloquutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

**collōquium** -ii, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; colloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; colloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; crebra colloquia inter se habere, Caes.; per colloquia de pace agere, Caes.; aliquem ad colloquium evocare, Cic.; ad colloquium congreddi, Liv.; dirimere, Caes.; interrompere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

**collōquor** -cūtus or -cūtus sum, -loquor (com and loquor), 3. dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.

**collūcō**, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque collicent, Cic.; collicent moenia flammis, Verg. **II.** Transf., vidi collicere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.

**collūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; paribus, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

**collum** -i, n. (collus -i, m.), the neck; **1.** of

men and animals, in *collum* *invasit, fell on his neck*, Cic.; *collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison*, Liv.; *posuit collum in pulvere*, Hor.; *2, the neck of a bottle*, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

**collūo** -lūi -lūtum, 3. (com and luo), *to wash thoroughly, rinse*; os, Plin.; ora, *to quench the thirst*, Ov.

**collus** -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

**collūsiō** -ōnis, f. (colludo), *collusion, a secret understanding*; cum aliquo, Cic.

**collūsor** -ōris, m. (colludo), **a, a play-fellow**, Juv.; **b, a fellow-gambler**, Cic.

**collūstro**, 1. (com and lūstro). **A. to illuminate on all sides**; sol omnia clarissimā luce collūstrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios collūstrata delectant, *brilliant colouring*, Cic. **B. Transf., to survey, look at on all sides**; omnia oculis, Cic.

**collūtūlento**, 1, *to dirty or defile all over*, Plaut.

**collūviō** -ōnis, and **collūviēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A. a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth**, Plin. **B. Transf., rabble, medley, off-scourings**; omnium scelorum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluviōne disculam, Cic.

**collūbus** -i, m. (κόλλυβος). **A. the agio or percentage charged in money-changing**, Cic. **B. Transf., the money-changer's occupation**, Cic.

**collūyra** -ae, f. (κολλύρα), *a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth*, Plaut.

**collūyrius** -a -um, jus, *the broth with which the collūyra was eaten*, Plaut.

**collūyrium** -ii, n. (κολλύριον), *eye-salve*, Hor.

**colō**, colui, cultum, 3. **I 1, to cultivate, till the ground, farm**; agrum, Cic.; praedia studioso, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; **2, to dwell in a place, inhabit**; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol., circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. **II 1, to take care of, attend to; fornam augere colendo**, Ov.; **2, to cultivate, practise, study**; studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem, virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; **3, to pay respect to**; a, of deities, *to worship*; deos, Cic.; Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; b, of men, *to honour, reverence, court*; aliquem summā observantiā, Cic.

**colōcāsia** -ae, f. and **colōcāsium** -ii, n. (κολοκάσια), *the Egyptian bean*, Verg.

**colōna** -ae, f. (colonus), *a country woman*, Ov.

**Colōnae** -arum, f. (Κολωναί), *a town in Troas*.

**Colōneus** -a -um, *belonging to the Attic deme Colonus*; Oedipus Coloneus, *a tragedy of Sophocles*.

**colōniā** -ae, f. (colonus). **I a farm, estate, Col II a colony**. **A. Lit., constituere coloniam, Cic.**; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. **B. Meton., the colonists**; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

**colōniōus** -a -um (colonus), **1, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm**; leges, Varr.; **2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial**; cohortes, levata in Roman colonies, Caes.

**colonus** -i, m. (colo), **1, a farmer, agriculturist**, Cic.; **2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony**, Cic.; poet. transf. = *inhabitant*, Verg.

**Colōphōn** -onis, f. (Κολοφών), *one of the twelve Ionia towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry*. Adj., **Colōphōniācus** -a -um, **Colōphōnius** -a -um, *Colophonian*.

**colōr** (colos) -ōris, m. (colo). **I. Lit., A. Gen. colour, tint, hue**, Cic.; colorem ducere, *of the grape, to become coloured*, Verg. **B. Esp. 1, complexion**; verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, *to change colour*, Hor., Ov.; **2, beautiful complexion, beauty**; munus ne credo colori, Verg. **II. Transf., 1, outward show, external appearance**; civitatis, Cic.; **2, esp. of oratory or speech, cast, character, tone**; color urbanitatis, Cic.; **3, ornament, embellishment** flos et color pigmentorum, Cic.; **4, an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action**, Juv.

**colōrātus** -a -um (partic. of coloro), **1, coloured**; arcus, Cic.; **2, red, embrowned**, Tac.

**colōro**, 1. (color). **A. Lit., to colour**; a, corpora, Cic.; b, *to tan (of the sun)*; quum in sole ambulem naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **B. Transf., to give tone or colour to style**; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

**colōssōus** -a -um (κολοσσαίος), *colossal, gigantic*, Plin.

**colōssicus** -a -um (κολοσσικός), *colossal, gigantic*, Plin.

**colōssus** -i, m. (κολοσσός), *a colossus, a statue larger than life*; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Plin.

**colōstra** -ae, f. (colōstra -ōrum, n.), *the first milk after calving, biestings*, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**colūber** -bri, m. *a serpent, snake*, Verg., Ov.

**colūbra** -ae, f. *a female serpent, a snake*, Hor.

**colūbrifer** -fēra -fērum (coluber and ferā), *snake-bearing, snake-haired*, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

**colūbrinus** -a -um (coluber), *snake-like*; transf., *cunning, wily*, Plaut.

**colūm** -i, n. *a colander, sieve, strainer*, Verg.

**colūmba** -ae, f. (columbus), *a pigeon, dove*, Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

**colūmbar** -āris, n. (columba), *a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole*, Plaut.

**colūmbinus** -a -um (columba), *relating or belonging to a pigeon*; pulli, Cic.

**colūmbūlus** -i, m. (dim. of columbus), *a little pigeon*, Plin.

**colūmbus** -i, m. *a male dove or pigeon*, Hor.

**1. colūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columna), *a little column*, Cic.

**2. Colūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, *a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus*.

**colūmen** -inis, n. (\*cello, *that which is raised on high*). **I a height**. **A. Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains**, Cat. **B. Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished**; columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. **II, a pillar**. **A. Lit., Cic. poet. B. Transf., columnen reipublicae, support**, Cic.

**colūmna** -ae, f. (connected with columen), *a pillar, column*. **A. Lit., marmorea, Cic.**; prov., incurere amantem in columnas, *to run one's head against a stone wall*, Cic.; columna rostrata, *a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians*, Quint.; columna Maenia, *a pillar in the Roman forum to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive punishment*, Cic.; hence, adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic.; columnae, *the pillars in Rome round which books were exposed for sale*, Hor.; columnae Protei, *the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries)*, Verg.; columnae Herculis, *the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar*, Plin. **B. Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state**; injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, Hor.; b, *a water-spout*, Lucr.

**colūmnārius** -a -um (columna), *belonging*

to a pillar. Subst. 1, **cōlumnārī** -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the columna Maenia (v. columna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; 2, **cōlumnārium** -ī, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

**cōlumnātus** -a -um (columna), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

**cōlurnus** -a -um (for corulnus, from corulus), wate of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

**cōlus** -i and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

**com**, old Latin = cum, in classical Latin; only found in composition.

**cōma** -ae, f. (κῶμη). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the leaves of trees, Hor.; 2, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

**cōmans** -antis (coma), hairy; colla equorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

**cōmarchus** -i, m. (κῶμαρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

**cōmātus** -a -um (comā), 1, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; 2, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. **combībo** -bibī, 3, to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. **combībo** -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

**Combultōria** -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

**combūro** -bussi -bustum, 3, (com and uro). **A.** Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem iudicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

**combustum** -i, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

**Cōmē** -ēs, f. (κῶμη, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xylur Come, a place in Persia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

**cōmēdo** -ēdī -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, 3, to eat up, consume entirely. **A.** Lit., ex se natos (of Saturni), Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, Mart.; se, to consume oneself in grief, Cic. **C.** to consume, waste, squander; patrimonium, Cic.

**cōmes** -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), 1, a companion, comrade, associate; seditonium, Tac.; fugie, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; 2, esp. an attendant; a, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; b, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants; comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

**cōmētēs** -ae, m. (κῶμήτης), a comet, Cic.

**cōmicō**, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

**cōmicus** -a -um (κῶμικός). **A.** Adj., a, relating to comedy, comic; poeta, Cic.; b, represented in comedy; senes, Cic.; adolescens, Cic. **B.** Subst., a, an actor in comedy, Plaut.; b, a comic poet, Cic.

**cominus** = cominus (q.v.).

**cōmis** -e (como), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; a, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; b, of things, comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

**cōmissābundus** -a -um (comissor), revelling, rioting; temulento aginine per Indiam comissabundus incessit, Liv.

**cōmissātio** -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel, riotous feasting, Cic.

**cōmissātor** -ōris, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; transf., comissatores conjunctionis, accomplices, Cic.

**cōmissor** (κωμάζω), 1, dep. to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, to revel, feast riotously; comissatum ire ad aliquem, Liv.; comissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

**cōmitas** -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas); comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

**cōmitātus** -ūs, m. (comitor), 1, attendance, companionship; optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; 2, a train, retinue, following; praedonis improbiissimi societatis atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. a, in Imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

**cōmitār**, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

**cōmitia**, v. comitium.

**cōmitiālis** -e (comitia), relating to the comitia; dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Plaut.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cels.; hence subst., **cōmitiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

**cōmitiātus** -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

**cōmitium** -ī, n. (coemo = coen). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. **cōmitia** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms; centuriata, an assembly according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curies, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; comitia habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic.; consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia quaestoria, Cic.; comitia instituerre, obire, dimittere, Cic.

**cōmito**, 1. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

**cōmitōr**, 1. dep. (comes), 1, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; absol., magna comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.; 2, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

**commaculo**, 1. to spot all over, pollute. **I.** Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II.** Transf., se isto inuito ambitu, Cic.

**Commāgenē** -ēs, f. (Κομμαγενή), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., **Commāgenus** -a -um, Commagetan.

**commānipūlaris** -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulus or company, a comrade, Tac.

**commēātus** -ūs, m. (commeo). **I.** free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in comineatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; cum comineatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; 2, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et comineatum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; comineatum or comineatus



**parare**, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

**commēditor**, 1, dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Lucr.

**commēmīni** -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commēmīnistī, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

**commēmōrābilis** -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

**commēmōrātio** -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

**commēmōro**, 1. **I.** to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II.** **a.**, to remind another person of something, to bring to another person's remembrance; gratiam, amicitiam cognationemque, Cic.; **b.**, to mention, relate, recount; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

**commendābilis** -e (commendo), commendable, praiseworthy; nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

**commendātiōnis** -a -uin (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; literae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

**commendātiō** -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1, recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

**commendātrix** -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

**commendātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (res) commendatio erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

**commendo**, 1. (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. **a.**, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; **b.**, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiā, Cic.

**commensus**, partic. of commetior.

**commentāriōlūm** -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

**commentārius** -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book, a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

**commentātiō** -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

**commenticius** -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platoni, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras necum miseras, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traduendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in rem, Cic.; partic. perf. passive, commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., stit et commentata et scripta, Cic. **C.** to sketch, compose, write down; mimos, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

**commentum** -i, n. (commentus from comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opinionum commenta, fauces, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; millia rumorum commenta, Ov.

**commēo**, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejios Romanque nuncios commēare, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commēare possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commēabant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commēaret, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultra citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commēant, find their way to us, Cic.

**commercium** -ii, n. (com and merx). **I.** **A.** trade, commerce; commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall. **B.** Meton., **a.**, the right of trade; commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.; **b.**, an article of traffic, Plin.; **c.**, a place of trade, commercial depot, Plin. **II.** intercourse, communication, correspondence; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, truces, etc., Tac.; habere commercium cum aliquo, Cic.

**commercor**, 1. dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

**commēreo** -ūi -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

**commētior** -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

**commēto**, 1. (intens. of comneo), to go frequently, Ter.

**commigro**, 1. to remove in a body, to migrate; in domum suam, Cic.

**commilitium** -ii, n. (com and miles). **A.** a companionship in war or military service, Tac. **B.** Transf., companionship, fellowship, Ov.

**commillito** -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

**comminātiō** -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat, Cic.

**commingo** -minxi -minctum or -mictum, 3. to make water on, Hor.; transf., to defile, Cat.

**comminiscor** -mentus, 3. dep. to feign, invent; monogrammos deos, Cic.; mendacium, Plaut.; perf. partic. pass., feigned, invented; commenta funera, Ov.

**comminor**, 1. dep. to threaten; comminatio inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

**comminuo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. **A.** to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statuam, anulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

**comminus**, adv. (com and manus). **A.** Lit., **a.**, milit. t. t. (opp. eminus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; comminus acriter instare, Sall.; manum comminus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, comminus ire in apros, Ov.; **b.**, gan-

done at hand; *comminus ad aliquem accedere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *comminus aspicere aliquem*, Ov.

**commis**, *commi*, *cummis* = *gummi* (q. v.).

**commiscō** -miscēdi -mixtum, or -mistum, 2. *to mix together, to mix up*. **A.** Lit., *ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio*, Cic.; *commixta frusta mero cruento*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *temeritatem cum sapientia*, Cic.

**commisératio** -ōnis, f. (*commiseror*), in rhetoric, *the part of an oration intended to excite pity*, Cic.; *absol.*, *an affecting tone (of voice)*, Cic.

**commisēresco**, 3. *to pity*, Ter.

**commisēror**, 1. dep. 1. *to pity, commiserate, bewail*; *fortunam*, Nep.; 2. *of a speaker, to excite pity*; *quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit*, Cic.

**commisio** -ōnis, f. (*committo*). **A.** *a contest or struggle for a prize*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a showy declamation*, Sen.

**commissum** -i, n. (*committo*). **I.** *something undertaken, an undertaking*; *superorati nihil aliud in temere commissio quam*, etc., Liv.; *esp.*, **a**, *a crime, fault, transgression*; *factum aut commissum audacius*, Cic.; **b**, *confession*, Quint. **II.** *a secret*; *commissa enuntiare*, Cic.

**commisūra** -ae, f. (*committo*). **A.** *a joining together, connection, joint, knot*; *molles digitorum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse*, Quint.

**committo** -misi -missum, 3. *to unite, connect, combine*. **I.** Lit., *duas noctes*, Ov.; *opera*, Liv.; *nondum commissa inter se munimenta*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. **a**, *to begin, set on foot*; *pugnam* or *pugnā cum aliquo*, Cic.; *proelium*, Caes.; *bellum*, Liv.; *ludos*, Cic.; **b**, *to commit a crime*; *tantum facinus*, Cic.; *multa et in deos et in homines imple*, Cic.; **c**, *absol.*, *to commit a crime, to sin*; *nemo enim committeret*, Cic.; *contra legem*, Cic.; *with ut and the subj.*, *to bring it about that*; *non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis*, Cic.; **d**, *to incur a punishment*; *poenam*, Cic.; *perforatice, forfeited*; *hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa*, Cic.; **e**, *to entrust, commit to, reflex.*, *to venture, risk oneself*; *se in senatum*, Cic.; *se urbi*, Cic.; *aliquem fidei potestatis eius*, Cic.; *collum tonsori*, Cic.; *alicui republicam*, Liv.; *committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, Cic.

**commōdē**, adv. (*commodus*), **a**, *rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately*; *dicere*, Cic.; *minus commode audire, to have an indifferent reputation*, Cic.; **b**, *agreeably, pleasantly*; *seceris igitur commode mihi que gratum si*, etc., Cic.; **c**, *unsatisfactorily*; *navigare*, Cic.

**commōditas** -ātis, f. (*commodus*). **I.** **a**, *proportion, symmetry*; *corporis*, Cic.; *vitae*, Cic.; **b**, *convenience*; *ob commoditatem itineris*, Liv.; **c**, *fitness, a fit occasion*; *commoditas ad faciendum idonea*, Cic.; **d**, *advantage*; *qui ex bestiis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest*, Cic. **II.** *of persons, complaisance, kindness*, Ov.

**commōdo**, 1. (*commodus*), 1. *to make fit, adapt, accommodate*, Plin.; 2. **a**, *to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve*; *ut eo libentius iis commodes*, Cic.; **b**, *with acc.*, *to furnish, lend, give*; *nomen summi alicui*, Cic.; *republicae tempus*, Liv.; *alicui aurem*, Ov.; *to lend for a time*; *alicui aurum*, Cic.

1. **commōdum**, adv. (*commodus*), **a**, *at the right time, opportunely*; *commodum enim egeras diligentissime*, Cic.; **b**, *with quum or postquam and the indic.*, *just*; *commodum dilacerata heri, quum Trebatius venit*, Cic.

2. **commōdum** -i, n. (*commodus*), **a**, *con-*

*venience*; *nostro commodo, at our convenience*, Cic.; *commodo tuo*, Cic.; *per commodum*, Liv.; *quod commode valetudinis tuae fiat*, Cic.; *commodo reipublicae facere aliquid*, Cic.; *commodum alicuius exspectare*, Cic.; **b**, *u-e, advantage, convenience*; *pacis*, Cic.; *sui commodi causa nocere alteri*, Cic.; *servire or consulere alicuius commodis*, Cic.; *plur.*, *favours, privileges, prerogatives*; *tribunatus (militum) commoda*, Cic.; **c**, *loan*; *qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitem, non furtis nocentium ornarent*, Cic.

1. **commōdus** -a -um (*com and modus*). **I.** **a**, *proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory*; *valetudine minus commoda uti*, Caes.; *litteras satis commoda de Britannicis rebus*, Cic.; *with dat.*, *nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est*, Cic.; *commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable*; *si tibi erit commodum*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *nihil duco esse commodius, quam de his rebus nihil jam amplius scribere*, Cic.; **b**, *easy, convenient*; *iter*, Liv. **II.** *friendly, obliging, pleasant*; *mores commodi*, Cic.

2. **Commōdus** -i, m. *Roman emperor from 180-192 A.D.*

**commōllor**, 4. dep. *to set in motion*; *fulmina*, Lucr.

**commōnēfacio** -feci -factum, 3. *pass. **commōnēficio** -factus sum, -fieri (*commoneo and facio*), *to remind, warn*; *aliquem etiam atque etiam*, Cic.; *aliquem beneficii sui*, Sall.; *with acc. of thing, istius turpem calamitosamque praeturam*, Cic.*

**commōnēo** -si -itum, 2. *to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection*; *quod vos lex commonevit*, Cic.; *quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur*, Cic.; *non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia*, Cic.; *animos de periculo*, Cic.; *quum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni*, Cic.

**commonstro**, 1. *to show fully and distinctly*; *aurum alicui*, Cic.

**commōrātio** -ōnis, f. (*commoror*), *a delaying, loitering, lingering*; *tabellariorum*, Cic.; *rhet. t. t.*, *the dwelling for some time on one point*; Cic.

**commōrior** -mortuus, 3. dep. *to die together with*; *with dat.*, *hostibus*, Sall.

**commōror**, 1. dep. *to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain*; **a**, *Romae*, Cic.; *unam noctem ad Helorum*, Cic.; *apud aliquem*, Cic.; *fig.*, *consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t.* *to dwell on*; *pluribus verbis in eo*, Cic.

**commōtio** -ōnis, f. (*commoveo*), *an emotion, excitement*; *animi*, Cic.

**commōtīfucūla** -ae, f. (*dim. of commotio*), *a slight indisposition*, Cic.

**commōtus** -a -um, p. adj. (*from commoveo*), 1. *tottering, insecure, unsteady*; *aes alienum*, Tac.; *genus (dicendi) in agendo*, Cic.; 2. *moved in mind, excited*; *animus commotior*, Cic.

**commōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 3. **I.** Lit. *to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move from a place*; 1. *se ex eo loco*, Cic.; *castra ex eo loco, to cause the army to advance*, Cic.; *sacra, to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils*, Verg.; *nummum, to employ in commerce*, Cic.; *columnas, to carry off*, Cic.; 2. **a**, *to hunt*; *cervum*, Verg.; **b**, *to cause to yield or give way*; *hostium aciem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. *of the mind or the passions, to move, influence, disturb*; *his omnes, in quibus est virtutis iudoles, commoventur*, Cic.; *aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse*, Cic.; *nova atque inusitata specie commotus*, Caes.; *eiusdem miseriis ac percussis commovetur*, Cic.; *quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas*, Cic.

**2**, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, nova quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms cominosseim, cominosset, cominosse, Cic.).

**communicatio** -ōnis, f. (communico), **1**, a communicating, imparting; consilli, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακοινωνία, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

**communico**, **1** (communis), to share, divide with, communicate; **1**, iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing; consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; to take counsel with, confer with; cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic.; **3**, to join, unite; quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione factâ cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

**1. commūnio** -ivi or -ii -itum, **4**, to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transf., to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonis, Cic.

**2. commūnio** -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communicatio legis, inter eos communicatio juris est, Cic.

**communis** -e (old form communis, from com and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, munus). **A**, common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commūne** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod jus statues communi dividendo, Cic.; **2**, state, commonwealth; Siciliae, Cic.; in commune, adv., **a**, for the public good, for common use; in commune conferre, Cic.; **b**, in general, Tac. **B**, Transf., of persons, affable, condescending; Cyrum minoreum communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

**communitas** -atis, f. (communis). **I**, community, fellowship; nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. **II**, Transf., **a**, the desire for human society, Cic.; **b**, condescension, affability, Nep.

**communiter**, adv. (communis), in common with others, jointly, generally, Cic.

**commurmūror**, **1**, dep. to mutter, murmur; ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

**commūtābilis** -e (commuto), changeable; **a**, vitae ratio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

**commūtatio** -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporum, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

**commūtātus** -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Lucr.

**commūto**, **1**. **A**, to change, alter entirely; cursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B**, to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniâ, to barter, Cic.

**cōmo**, compsi, comptum, **3** (contr. from cōmo), to place together. **I**, Gen., Lucr. **II**, to place together in order, to arrange, adorn, especially of the hair, to comb, plait, adorn;

capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

**cōmoedia** -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

**cōmoedus** -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **cōmoedus** -i, m. a comic actor, Cic.

**cōmōsus** -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

**compāciscor** (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -paciaci **3**, dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plaut.

**compactio** -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

**compactum** -i, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plaut., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

**compactus** -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

**compāges** -is, f. (compingo). **I**, a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navis) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II**, Transf., dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

**compāgo** -inis, f. = compages (q. v.).

**compar** -pāris, like, similar; postulatio Latinorum, Liv.; with dat., milites militibus compares, Liv. Subst., **compar** -pāris, c. a companion, equal, consort, spouse, Hor.

**compārābilis** -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

**compārātē**, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

**1. compārātio** -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

**2. compārātio** -ōnis, f. (2. comparo). **A**, a comparing, comparison; orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic.; comparatio quibus plurimum sit tribuendum, Cic. **B**, In rhet., comparatio criminis, the set-off of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

**compārātīvus** -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

**comparoo** (comperco) -parsi, -parsum, **3**, to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

**compāreo** -pārū, **2**, **1**, to appear, be visible; cum subito sole obscurato non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic.; **2**, to be present, be in existence; signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

**1. compāro**, **1**. **A**, to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish; convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idonee ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.; alicui civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes. **B**, to arrange, settle, dispose; **1**, of character, sic fulvus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, iura praecleara atque divinitus a nostris maioribus comparata, Cic.

**2. compāro**, **1** (compar). **I**, Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella libellis, Plaut.; **b**, to bring together for a contest, to match; comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrone disertissimo, Cic. **II**, Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysias Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, comparare provincias inter se, or comparare provincias, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), to come to an agreement as to their several duties, Liv.

**compasco** -pāvi -pastum, 3. to feed or graze together; si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic.

**compascuus** -a -um, relating to common pasturage; ager, pasturage held in common, Cic.

**compedio**, 4. (compes), to fetter, Plaut.

**compellatio** -ōnis, f. (2. compello), an accosting, ranking, reprimanding; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -pūli -pulum, 3. **I.** to drive to one place, collect; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** to drive, force. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Aurneum bellum Pometum compulsum est, confined to, Liv. **B.** Transf., to force or impel a person to an action, to compel; aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allici beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1. compello). **I.** Gen., to address, accost, call by name; aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** **A.** to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., to accuse before a court of justice; iudicem, Cic.

**compendiarius** -a -um (compendium), short; via, Cic.

**compendium** -ii, n. (com and pendo, to weigh together). **A.** saving, parsimony, and hence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium); privato compendio servire, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. **B.** a short way, a short cut; per compendia maris assequi aliquem, Tac.

**compensatio** -ōnis, f. (compenso), a balancing of an account, compensation; incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

**compenso**, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance; laetitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.

**comperendinatio** -ōnis, f. (comperendino), a putting off a trial to the third day, Tac.

**comperendinatus** -sus, m. = comperendinatio (q. v.).

**comperendino**, 1. (com and perendinus), to remand to the third day; rem, Cic.; absol., ut ante primos ludos comperendinum, Cic.

**comperio** -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, experior), to find out, discover, gain certain information of; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., certum, undoubted; levem auditionem pro re comperta habere, for a certainty, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; with acc. and infin., posteaquam comperit enim posse vivere, Cic.; abl. absol., comperto, it having been discovered for certain; satis comperto Eordaeam petituros Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; partic. perf., compertus (of persons), convicted; probri, Liv.

**comperior** = comperio.

**compēs** -pēdis, f. a fetter or foot shackle, gen. found in the plur, Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum laet puella grata compede victum, Hor.

**compesco** -pescūi, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to hold in, restrain, check, curb; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; rainos, Verg.

**compētitor** -ōris, m. a competitor, Cic.

**compētītrix** -icis, f. (competitor), a female competitor, Cic.

**compēto** -pētivi and -pētīl -pētītum 3. to, come together, to meet. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1, to agree, coincide in point of time; tempora cum Othonis exitu competiase, Tac.; 2, to be equal to, capable of; ut vix ad arma capiendi aptandaeque pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competeabant, Tac.

**compilatio** -ōnis, f. (compilo), a pilking, hence (contemptuously), a compilation; Chrestii, Cic.

**compilo**, 1. (com and pilo = ψιλῶν), to plunder, rob; fana, Cic.; fig., ab ipsis capsis juris, consultorum sapientiam, Cic.

**compingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** to put together, construct; part. perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. **B.** to confine, hide, conceal; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., in iudicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detruendi et compingi, Cic.

**compitālicius** -a -um (compitalis), relating to the Compitalia; dies, Cic.; ludi, Cic.

**compitālis** -e (compitum), relating or belonging to cross roads; Lares, the deities who presided over cross roads, Suet. Subst., **Compitalia** -ium, n. the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia, Cic.

**compitum** -i, n. (competo), a place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, Cic.

**complacēo** -cūi or -cētus sum, 2. 1, to please several persons at once, Ter.; 2, to please exceedingly, Plaut.

**complāno**, 1. to level; domum, to raze, Cic.

**complector** -plexus -plecti, 3. dep. (com and plecto). **I.** Lit., 1, to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass; aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; me artior somnus complexus est, Cic.; 2, to enclose, surround; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, master; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2, to attach oneself to, esteem; quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3, of the mind, to embrace, grasp, comprehend; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4, to unite in oneself or itself; omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

**complémentum** -i, n. (compleo), that which completes or fills up, a complement; inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

**complēo** -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill up. **I.** Lit., 1, fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3, to fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; 2, to fulfil; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complessc, Cic.; 3, of a sum, to make up; neque est adhuc ea summa (imperati sumptus) completa, Cic.; 4, to complete, finish; his rebus completis, Caes.

**complētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from compleo), perfect, complete; completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

**complexio** -ōnis, f. (complector), 1, connection, combination; complexiones atomorum

**inter se, Cic. ; 2, of discourse, a, brevis totius negotii, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic. ; b, verborum, or absol., a period, Cic. ; c, in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, Cic. ; d, a dilemma, Cic.**

**complexus -us, m. (complector). A. a, an embrace ; aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic. ; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic. ; meton., a loved object ; de complexu eius ac sinu, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic. ; b, combat ; complexum armorum vitare, Tac. ; c, surrounding, encompassing ; qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coerceat et continet, Cic. B. Transf., love for ; complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic.**

**complicō -āvi -ātum (-ūi -itum), 1. to fold together, fold up. I. Lit., epistolam, Cic. II. Transf., complicata notio, confused, intricate, Cic.**

**complōrātiō -ōnis, f. (comploro), a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing ; mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.**

**complōrātus -ūs, m. = comploratio (q.v.).**

**complōro, 1. to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently ; mortem, Cic. ; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv.**

**complūres, neut. complūra, and (rarely) complūria -ium, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several ; complures ex iis, Caes.**

**complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures, many times, frequently, Plaut.**

**compluscūli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.**

**complūvium -ii, n. (compluo, to flow together), the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, Varr.**

**compōno -pōsūi -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring together. I. Gen., 1, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. ; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg. ; 2, a, to place together as opponents, Cic. ; pergis pugnantiā secum pontibus adversis componere, Hor. ; b, to compare ; dignitati alicuius suam, Cic. II. Esp. A. to collect together a whole from several parts, compose ; exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall. ; venena, Ov. ; aggerem tumuli, Verg. ; of writers, to compose ; volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic. ; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv. B. 1, to compose, settle, arrange ; arma, Hor. ; opes, Verg. ; cinerem, the ashes of the dead, Ov. ; se thalamis, Verg. ; 2, to quiet, settle, reconcile ; controversias regum, Caes. ; Armeniam, Tac. ; amicos aversos, Hor. C. to place in a certain order, arrange ; 1, sidera, Cic. ; classarios in numeros legionis, Tac. ; 2, rhet. t. t., to arrange words in their order ; verba componere et quasi coagmentare, Cic. D. 1, to arrange, smooth ; comas, Ov. ; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic. ; togam, Hor. ; vultum, Tac. ; 2, a, to dispose, settle in a particular way ; itinera sic ut, etc., Cic. ; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic. ; diem rei gerendae, Liv. ; ex composito, as we agreed, Liv. ; b, to invent, feign ; crimen et dolum, Tac.**

**comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect ; frumentum ab Asia, Caes. ; arma in templum, Cic.**

**compōs -pōtis (com and potis), having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in ; animi, Ter. ; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic. ; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor. ; Liv. ; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic. ; rationis et consilii compos, Cic. ; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic. ; tum patriae compotem me nunquam siris esse, Liv.**

**compōsītē, adv. (compositus), 1, in an orderly manner, in good order ; composite et apte dicere, Cic. ; 2, quietly, Tac.**

**compōsitiō -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. I. Gen., a matching ; gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. II. Esp. 1, a composing ; a, unguentorum, Cic. ; b, of a book, juris pontificalis, Cic. ; 2, a settlement of differences ; pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destitit, Cic. ; 3, arrangement ; a, membrorum, Cic. ; b, anni, of the calendar, Cic. ; c, rhet. t. t., the proper arrangement of words ; compositio apta, Cic.**

**compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.**

**compōsītūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.**

**compōsītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (compono), placed together ; 1, composed, quieted ; composito vultu, Tac. ; 2, well arranged ; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac. ; so of oratory, oratio, Cic. ; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic. ; 3, peacefully governed, settled ; respublica, Cic. ; hence subst., compōsita, -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall. ; 4, a, prepared ; ut nemo unquam compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic. ; b, feigned, pretended, studied ; indignatio, Tac.**

**compōtātiō -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον), Cic.**

**compōtīo, 4. (compos), to make partaker of, Plaut. ; passive, to become partaker of, Plaut.**

**compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking companion, Cic.**

**compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking companion, Ter.**

**compransor -ōris, m. a dinner companion, boon companion, Cic.**

**comprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity ; haec sollemnis deorum comprecatio, Liv.**

**comprēcōr, 1, dep. to pray to, supplicate ; caelestium fitem, Cat. ; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov.**

**comprēhendo (comprendo) -prēhendi (-prendi) -prēhensum (-presum), 3. to seize, lay hold of. A. Lit., 1, quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. ; ignem, to catch fire, Verg. ; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg. ; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov. ; without igne, comprehensa aedificia, Liv. ; 2, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand ; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. ; 3, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture ; a, persons, tam capitale hostem, Cic. ; aliquem vivum in fuga, Caes. ; aliquem in furto, Cic. ; b, animals, etc., to seize, carry off ; redas equosque, Caes. ; c, to seize a place ; aliis comprehensis collibus, Caes. ; 4, to discover or reveal a crime ; nefandum adulterium, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to embrace ; multos amicitia, Cic. ; 2, to comprise, include ; cauae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic. ; 3, to relate, express, tell in words or writing ; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. ; ne plura coniecter, comprehendam brevi, Cic. ; 4, aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg. ; 5, to comprehend, perceive ; sensu or sensibus, Cic. ; animo intelligentiam alicuius rei, Cic. ; intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic. ; esse aliquid, quod comprehendendi et percipi posset, Cic.**

**comprēhensibīlis -e (comprendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible ; natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.**

**comprēhensio -ōnis, f. (comprendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. A. Lit.**

l, Cic.; 2, a hostile seizing, apprehending; sonnum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension; comprehendi omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 2, a period, sentence; verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.

**comprendo** = comprehendo (q.v.).

**compressè**, adv. (compressus), *briefly, concisely, succinctly*, Cic.; compressius loqui, Cic.

**compressio** -ōnis, f. (comprimo), *compression of style, conciseness; compressiones rerum breves*, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus** abl. -ū, m. (comprimo), a *pressing together, pressure, embrace*, Cic.

**comprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (com and premo), *to press, squeeze together, compress*. **A. Lit.**, 1, quum digitus compresserat et pugnum fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands, idle*, Liv.; 2, *to press together, make closer or tighter*; ordines, *to close the ranks*, Liv. **B. Transf.**, 1, *to hold back*; a, *trumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell*, Cic.; b, *to suppress; delicta magna*, Cic.; 2, *to diet*; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; 3, *to crush, subdue*; furens hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditioem, Liv.

**comprōbatio** -ōnis, f. (comprobo), *approval*, Cic.

**comprōbator** -ōria, m. (comprobo), *one who approves*, Cic.

**comprōbo**, 1., 1, *to approve fully*; orationem omnium assensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laevo vehementissimeque comprōbo, Cic.; 2, *to confirm, prove, establish*; iuris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprōbavit, Cic.

**comprōmissum** -i, n. (compromitto), a *mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator*; de hac pecunia comprōmissum facere, Cic.

**comprōmitto** -misi -missum, 3. *to agree to refer a cause to arbitration*, Cic.

**Compea** -ae, f. *town of the Hirpini in Samnium (now Conza)*; hence, **Compeanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Compea*.

1. **comptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from como), *ornamented, adorned*; oratio, Cic.

2. **comptus** -ūs, m. (como). **I.** *a head-dress*, Lucr. **II.** *a band, tie*, Lucr.

**compungo** -puxi -punctum, 3. *to prick, puncture on all sides*. **I.** Phaedr.; fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II.** *to mark*; barbarus compunctus votis Threicis, *lullwood*, Cic.

**compūto**, 1. *to reckon together, calculate, compute*; rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv.; absol., computat pecuniam impetrat, Cic.

**compūtresco** -pūtrū, 3. *to putrefy*, Lucr.

**Comum** -i, n. (Κόμορ), *a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como*. Adj., **Comensis** -e, *of or belonging to Comum*.

con = com. (q.v.).

**conamen** -minis, n. (conor), *an effort, endeavor*, Lucr., Ov.

**conātum** -i, n. (conor), *an undertaking*; gen. pl. conata efficere, Cic.

**conātus** -ūs, m. (conor), a, *an attempt, effort, undertaking*; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; comprami tuos nefarius conatus, Cic.; b, *trouble, difficulty, effort*; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, *impulse, inclination*; ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales partus capessendos, Cic.

**concoāco**, 1. *to defile all over*, Phaedr.

**concoedēs** -ium, f. *a barricade of trees*, Tac.

**concoālo** (concoālo) -feci -factum, 3, and pass. **concoālo** (concoālo), -factus sum, *to warm thoroughly*; brachium, Cic.

**concoāleo**, 2. *to be warm through and through*, Plaut.

**concoalesco** -cālū (inchoat. of concalesco), 3. **A. Lit.**, *to become thoroughly warm*; corpora nostra ardore animi concoalescunt, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to glow with love*, Ter.

**concallesco** -callū, 3. a, *to become practiced*; tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.; b, *to become callous or without feeling*, Cic.

**Concāni** -ōrum, m. (sing., **Concānus**, Hor.), *a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood*.

**concastigo**, 1. *to punish, chastise severely*, Plaut.

**concoāvo**, 1. (concoāvus), *to hollow out, make hollow or concave*; brachia geminos in artus, *curva, hends*, Ov.

**concoāvus** -a -um, *hollow, vaulted, arched, concave*; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, *welling up*, Ov.

**concoādo** -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go away, depart, retire, withdraw*. **I. Lit.**, superis ab oris, Verg.; ab alienius oculis aliqua, Cic.; cum conjugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitolinamque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, *to die*, Tac.; absol., quando concessero, Tac. **II. Transf.**, 1, *to cease*; tumor omnis et irae concessere deūm, Verg.; 2, a, *to submit*; in alicuius ditionem, Liv.; b, *to pass over to some one's side or party or view*; in Atali sententiam, Liv.; 3, *to yield*; a, *intransit.* (a) voluptas concessit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, *to die a natural death*, Sall.; (b) *to give in to*; alicuius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) *to pardon*; alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, *transit.* (a) *to yield, give up*; alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, *let them admit*, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; (b) *republicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, sacrifice*, Cic.

**concoābro**, 1. **I. Lit.**, *to visit a place often, or in large companies*, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, **A.** *Of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously*; studia per otium, Cic. **B.** *to celebrate a festivity*; diem natalem, Plaut.; spectaculum, Liv. **C.** *to praise, extol*; fama et litteris eius diei victoriam, Cic.

**concoātio** -ōnis, f. (concoeno), *a supping together* (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον), Cic.

**concoentio** -ōnis, f. (concoino), *a singing together, harmony*, Cic.

**concoentus** -ūs, m. (concoino). **A.** *a singing together, harmony*; avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, *agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord*; mellior actionum quam sonorum concoentus, Cic.

**conceptio** -ōnis, f. (concoipo), 1, a, *conception, a becoming pregnant*, Cic.; 2, *the drawing up of legal formulae*, Cic.

**conceptus** -ūs, m. (concoipo), a *conceiving, pregnancy*, Cic.

**concoerpo** -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (com and carpo), *to pull, pluck, tear in pieces*. **I. Lit.**, epistolas, Cic. **II. Transf.**, *aliquem ferventissime*, ap. Cic.

**concoertatio** -ōnis, f. (concoerto), *contest, strife*; 1, magistratum, Cic.; 2, *contest in words, wrangling, dispute*; sine jejuna concertatione verborum, Cic.

**concertator** -ōris, m. (concerto), a rival, Tac.

**concertatorius** -a -um (concerto), relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi, Cic.

**concerto**, 1. to strive eagerly; 1, proelio, Cic.; 2, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

**concesso** -ōnis, f. (concedo), a yielding, granting; 1, agrorum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an admission of a fault, Cic.

**concesso**, 1. to cease, leave off, Plaut.

**concessus** -ūs, m. (concedo), permission, leave; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

**concha** -ae, f. (κόγχη). **I.** Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., pearl, conchas teretesque lapilli, Ov.; 3, the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye, Lucr.; poet., purple dye, Ov. **II.** Meton., a vessel in the shape of a shell; 1, concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor.; 2, the horn of Triton, Ov.

**conchēus** -a -um (concha), relating to a mussel-shell; bacca, a pearl, Verg.

**conchis** -is, f. (κόγχος), a kind of bean boiled with its pod, Juv.

**conchita** -ae, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

**conchyliatus** -a -um (conchylium), purple; peristromata, Cic.

**conchylium** -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, an oyster, Cic.; 2, the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, Lucr.; meton., a, purple dye; vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.; b, a purple garment, Juv.

1. **concido** -īdi, 3. (com and cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down. **A.** Lit., 1, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruinā pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causā concidit, Cic.; in battle, ita pugnans concidit, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthaginis tantas concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, Cic.; at law, to lose; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; b, ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, be disheartened, Cic.

2. **concido** -īdi -cīsum, 3. (com and caedo). **I.** to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. **A.** Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. **B.** to overthrow, annihilate; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. **II.** **A.** to beat severely, cudgel; aliquem virgis, Cic. **B.** 1, a, to cut in pieces; nervos, Cic.; b, to cut through; magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely, Cic.; 3, logic. t. t., to analyse, Cic.

**conciō** -cīvi -cītum, 2. aud (in prose gen.) concio -īvi -ītum, 4. to stir up; 1, Gen., a, to move violently; concita navis, Ov.; concita flumina, Ov.; b, of men, to summon, bring together; totam urbem, Liv.; exercitum ex tota insula, Liv.; 2, to excite, disturb; a, concita freta, Verg.; b, of men, to rouse, stir up; plebem contionibus, Liv.; immani concitus irā, Verg.; c, to produce, cause, promote; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

**conciābulum** -ī, n. (conclio), a place of assembly, market place; nundinas et conciābula obire, Liv.

**conciātio** -ōnis, f. (conclio). **I.** a uniting, joining; 1, communem totius generis humanum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, conciliating; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotious vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.; b, inclination; prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. **II.** a procuring, acquiring; gratiae, Cic.

**conciātor** -ōris, m. (conclio), one who prepares, procures, nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditionis, Liv.

**conciātriciā** -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

**conciātrix** -icis, f. (concliator). **I.** one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. **II.** Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciātus**, abl. -u, m. the union, connexion of utoms, Lucr.

**conclio**, 1. (conclium), to bring together. **I.** to unite, connect. **A.** corpora, Lucr. **B.** to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecunias, Cic.; animos plebis, Liv.; 2, to recommend, make acceptable; dictis artes conciliare suas, Ov. **II.** **A.** to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; 1, gen., pecunias, Cic.; 2, to bring together, unite; conciliari viro, Cat. **B.** to bring about, cause, procure; sibi anorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

**conclium** -ii, n. (com and cio = cleo). **I.** a union, connexion; rerum, Lucr. **II.** 1, a coming together, assembling; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; 2, an assembly; a, pastorum, Cic.; deorum, Cic.; b, an assembly for deliberation, a council; (a) outside Rome, Gallorum, Liv.; concilium Achaicum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituo diem conclio, Caes.; cogere or convocare conclium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad conclium, Caes.; (β) in Rome, conclium sanctum patrum, Hor.; conclium plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa, Liv.; populi, of the comitia centuriata, Liv.

**conclinnē**, adv. with compar. (conclinnus), elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully; rogare, Cic.; distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically, Cic.

**conclinnitas** -ātis, f. (conclinnus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

**conclinnitudo** -ōnis, f. = conclinnitas (q.v.).

**conclino**, 1. (conclinnus). **I.** to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; munusculum alieni, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., to produce, cause; anorem, Lucr.

**conclinnus** -a -um, well put together. **I.** pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat. **A.** Gen., nat edepol conclinna est virgo facie, Plaut.; tectorium, Cic.; helluo, elegant, Cic. **B.** Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished; oratio, Cic.; conclinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. **II.** suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing; conclinnus amicis, Hor.

**conclino** -cīnī -centum, 3. (com and cano). **I.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; conclinnunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Masandri conclinnit albus olor, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying; ne juvet vox ista VETO, qua conclinnentes collegas auditis, Liv.; b, to agree together, harmonise; cum Peripateticis reconcinnere, verbis discrepare, Cic. **II.** Transit. **A.**

Lit., haec quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristitia omnia, Ov.

1. **conco** = concio (q. v.).

2. **conco** -ōnis = contio (q. v.).

**concionabundus** -a -um, v. contionabundus.

**concionālis** -e, v. contionalis.

**concionārius** -a -um, v. contionarius.

**concionātor**, v. contionator.

**concionor**, v. contionor.

**concipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (com and capio), to take together, hold together. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. to contain, hold; multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. **B.** Transf., of words, to express in a certain form; verba, iurandum, Liv.; quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA juraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis jurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; so, 1, to repeat words after another person, Qu. Marcio Philippo praecunte in foro votum, Liv.; preces, Ov.; 2, to publish, conclude; foedus, Verg.; 3, concipere summas, to give the totals, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., 1, of fluids, to take in, draw in, suck; concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concipit lacrimas, Ov.; 2, of fire, to catch fire; materies, quas nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love, quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.; 3, of air, to draw in; pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; 4, to conceive; quum concipit mula, Cic.; fig., hoc quod conceptum republica periculum parit, Cic.; 5, of physical qualities, to take, gain; auras aliasque vires, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to receive, incur, commit; defectus, Cic.; scelus, perpetrate, Cic.; 2, to feel; iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; spem regni, Liv.; 3, to fancy, imagine; quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant, Cic.; 4, to comprehend, grasp; rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c., Cic.

**conciō**, adv. (concius), in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Quint.

**conciō** -ōnis, f. (2. concilio), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

**concius** -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise; sententiae, Cic.

**conciatō** -ōnis, f. (concito), 1, quick movement; rehorum, Liv.; 2, tumult, sedition; plebi contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic.; 3, disturbance of the mind, passion; ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.

**conciatōr** -ōris, m. (concito), one who excites, stirs up; seditiois, Cic.

**conciatū** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concito), 1, quick, rapid; conversio cecili, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv.; concitator clamor, louder, Liv.; 2, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

**concito**, 1. (freq. of concio). **I.** 1, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcitribus, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concitat aquas, Ov.; esp. to summon by the voice; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.; 2, to stir up, incite, impel; Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concitatus, Cic. **II.** to cause, produce; seditioem ac discordiam, Cic.; iracundiam in aliquem, Cic.

**conciōr** -ōris, m. (conciō), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

**conciōcūla** -ae = contioncula (q. v.).

**conclāmatio** -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exercitus, Caes.

**conclāmīto**, 1. (intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

**conclāmo**, 1. 1, to shout together, in company; ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.; with acc. and infin., vos universi unā mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; with ut and the subj. to demand loudly; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent, Caes.; with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, Caes.; esp. a, of a shout of joy; ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv.; with acc., conclamare victoriam, Caes.; b, of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one, Verg.; 2, to call together; conclamare socios, Ov.

**conclāve** -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

**conclūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (com and cludo = claudio). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causā, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to include, compress, confine; aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsonis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic.; 2, to bring to an end; epistolam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restinguenteve concludere, Cic.; 3, rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period; sententias, Cic.; 4, philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer; deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; absol., argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

**conclūse**, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; conclude apteque dicere, Cic.

**conclūsiō** -ōnis, f. (concludo). **A.** Lit. a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Caes. **B.** Transf. a close, conclusion; a, conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., conclusion of a speech, peroration; conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic.; c, a period; verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic.; d, philosoph. t. t. conclusion in a syllogism, consequence; rationis, Cic.

**conclūsiōcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference, gally conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiōculae, Cic.

**concoenatio** -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

**concolor** -ōris, similar in colour; humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

**concoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cilium, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to bear, endure, stomach; ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv.; b, to consider maturely, deliberate upon; tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv.

1. **concordia** -ae, f. (concoro), agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy. **I.** Lit., concordiam reconciliare, Liv.; concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; concordiam conglutinare, Cic.; concordiam constituere, Cic.; meton., et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind, Ov. **II.** Transf., harmony, sympathy; concordia discors, Ov.

2. **Concordia** -ae, f. the goddess Concord, to



whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

**concordit̄er**, adv. with compar. and superl. (concor), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*; concordissime vivere cum aliquo, Cic.

**concordo**, 1. (concor), *to agree, be in union*; quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant; with dat., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.

**concoro** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

**concrebro** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

**concrebro** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

**concrebro** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

**concrebro** -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

**concret̄io** -ōnis, f. (concreco), 1. *a growing together, congealing, condensing*; corporum, Cic.; 2. *materiality, matter*; mortalis, Cic.

**concret̄us** -a -um p. adj. (from concreco), *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*; glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, hard, tearless, Ov.

**concr̄uō**, 1. *to torture violently*, Lucr.

**concup̄ina** -ae, f. (concupo), *a concubine*.

**concup̄inatus** -us, m. (concupinus), *concubinage*, Plaut.

**concup̄inus** -i, m. *a man living in a state of concubinage*, Tac.

**concup̄itus** -us, m. (concupo), 1. *lying together (at table)*, Prop.; 2. *copulation*, Cic.

**concup̄ium** -ii, n. (concupius), *noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep*, Plaut.

**concup̄ius** -a -um (concupio), *relating to sleep, found only in the phrase concubiā nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*, Cic.

**concup̄o**, 1. = concumbo (q.v.).

**conculco**, 1. (com and calco). **A.** *to tread, trample under foot*, Cato. **B.** *Transf., to misuse, to despise*; miseram Italiam, Cic.; Macedoniam Lauream, Cic.

**conculco** -cubi -cubitum, 3. (com and \*cumbo), *to lie with, have intercourse with*, Ov.

**concup̄io** -pivi or -pili -pilitum, 3. (com and cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*; eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infin., ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.

**concurro** -curri (rarely -ocurri) -cursum, & **I.** *to run together, come together, flock to one*

*spot; tota Italia concurreret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Romam, Cic. II. 1, a, to meet together; ut neve aspero (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrunt dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause, Hor.; b, to happen at the same time; quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.; 2, a, to run, dash, strike together; ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; b, to meet in conflict, attack, engage; concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum recta fronte, Liv.; with dat., concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; transf., concurrentis belli minae, war on the point of breaking out, Tac.*

**concur̄satio** -ōnis, f. (concurso), *a running together, concourse*; 1. of persons, a, puerorum, Cic.; b, going round; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Laniam in conciliis Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; c, skirmishing of light troops, Liv.; 2. of things without life, somniorum, Cic.

**concur̄sator** -ōris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher (opp. statarius)*, Liv.

**concur̄sio** -ōnis, f. (concurro), 1. *a running together, concourse*; atomorum, Cic.; 2. *a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated (Gr. συμωλοχι)*, Cic.

**concurso**, 1. **I.** *Intransit. to run about, rush hither and thither*; 1. of persons, a, tuum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; b, to skirmish; inter saxa rupesque, Liv.; c, to travel about (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), to make official visits, Cic.; 2. of things, ignes concursant, Lucr. **II.** *Transit. to visit*; omnes fere domos omnium, Cic.

**concur̄sus** -us, m. (concurso), **I.** *a running together, concourse*; 1. *concursum hominum in forum, Cic.; facere, to cause a tumult or concourse*; 2. of abstractions, union; honestissimorum studiorum, co-operation in, Cic. **II. A.** *a striking together, meeting*; corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** *a dashing together*; 1. *navium, Caes., a hostile encounter*; concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; 2. *fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.; 3, of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack, Cic.*

**concur̄sus**, abl. -ū, m. (concutio), *a shaking, concussion*, Lucr.

**concut̄io** -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** *to shake violently, agitate*. **A.** Gen., a, lit., caput, Ov.; terra concussa motu est, Liv.; b, transf., te ipsum concute, search, examine yourself, Hor. **B.** a, *to shatter, disturb, impair*; reipublicam, Cic.; b, *to alarm, trouble*; terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbo, Verg.; c, *to urge, excite*; pectus, Verg. **C.** *to strike together, frameas, Tac.*

**condēcet**, 2., impera. *it is proper, fit, decent*; capies quod te condacet, Plaut.

**condēcōro**, 1. *to adorn carefully*; ludos scenicos, Ter.

**condem̄nator** -ōris, m. (condemno), *an accuser*, Tac.

**condemno**, 1. (com and damno). **I.** *Of a judge, to condemn, sentence*. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., of the crime, aliquem injuriarum, Cic.; of the punishment, capitis, Cic.; with de, aliquem de alea, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, denis millibus aëris, Liv. **B.** a, *to accuse*; aliquem impudentiae, Cic.; b, *to disapprove*; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic. **II.** *Of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*; condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine, Cic.

**condenseo** = condenseo (q. v).

**condenseo**, 1. to make thick, press close together, Varr.

**condensus** -a -um, dense, thick; puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

**condico** -dixi -dictum, 1, to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle; diem, Plaut.; 2, condicere alicui, to invite oneself as a guest, Cic.

**condignus** -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy; donum, Plaut.

**condimentum** -i, n. (condio), spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames. potitionis sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

**condio** -ivi or -li -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve. **A.** Lit. a, in wine or vinegar, oleas, Cato; b, in spice, to make savoury; herbas, Cic.; hence, c. unguenta, to make fragrant, Cic.; c, to embalm; mortuos, Cic. **B.** Transf. to season, ornament, make pleasant; orationem, Cic.; to soften, temper; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

**condiscipula** -ae, f. a female schoolfellow, Mart.

**condiscipulus** -i, m. a schoolfellow, Cic.

**condisco** -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; modos, Hor.; with infin., mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.

1. **conditio** -ōnis (condio), 1, pickling or preserving of fruits, Cic.; 2, a seasoning, making savoury; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -ōnis, f. (condo), 1, state, condition, external position, place, circumstances; infima servorum, Cic.; eā conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; conditio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic.; 2, a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso; non respuit conditionem, Caes.; conditionem aequissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hāc, eā, istā conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione positis, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and meton. the person married; aliam conditionem quaerere, Cic.; conditionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; in a bad sense, a gallant, paramour, Cic.

**conditor** -ōris, m. (condo), a founder, maker, composer, author; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor couvivii, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, *chronicles*, Ov.

**conditoriam** -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of condo.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from *condilio*), seasoned, savoury. **I.** Lit. conditura haec facit venatio, Cic. **II.** Transf. seasoned, ornamented; oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

**condo** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** a, to put together, form, establish; urbem Romam, Cic.; Romanam gentem, Verg.; collegium ad id novum, Liv.; b, to compose, write; carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; hence, to celebrate in song; tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. **II.** to put in. **A.** to thrust, press in; enssem in pectus, Ov. **B.** 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctione aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domusae conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; q, bonum in visceribus medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida faece, Ov.; b, of persons, to hide; se deserto in litore, Verg.; to put, place; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; c, to bury; aliquem in sepulcro, Cic.; 2, transf., in causis conditae (hidden); sunt res futurae, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles cantando, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover; caelum umbra, Verg.; transf., iram, Tac.

**condōcēfācio** -feci -factum, 3 (condoceo and facio), to train, instruct, teach; beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

**condōlesco** -dolūi (com and doleo), 3. to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain; si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisse, Cic.

**condōnātio** -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

**condōno**, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaiam, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic.; 2, a, to forgive a debt; pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; b, hence, to overlook, forgive a fault; alicui crimen, Cic.; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

**Condūsi** -ōrum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

**condūcibilis** -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

**condūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** Transit. **A.** to bring or lead together, collect; a, of persons, exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; b, of things, to bring together, unite, connect; partes in unum, Lucret.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. **B.** to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. to hire soldiers; homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; b, of things, to hire for use (opp. locare), domum, hortum, Cic.; esp. to farm the taxes; portorium, Cic.; c, to undertake, contract for; columnam faciendam, Cic. **II.** Intransit. to be of use, to profit, to serve, Cic.; with dat., quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedoniamque decerni, Cic.

**conducticius** -a -um (conduco), hired; exercitus, mercenary, Nep.

**conductio** -ōnis, f. (conduco), 1, a bringing together, uniting, recapitulation, Cic.; 2, hiring, farming; fundi, Cic.

**conductor** -ōris, m. (conduco), 1, one who hires; mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes.; 2, a contractor; operis, Cic.

**conductus** -a -um, partic. of conduco.

**condūplīco**, 1. to double; divitias, Lucret.

**condūro**, 1. to harden, make quite hard; ferrum, Lucret.

**cōnecto, cōnexio**, v. connecto, connexio

**cōnesto**, v. cohonesto.

**confābūlor**, 1, dep. to talk, converse, Plaut.

**confarrēatio** -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used, Plin.

**confarrēo**, 1. (com and far), to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio; patricios confarreatis parentibus genitus, Tac.

**confatilis** -e, determined by fate, Cic.

**confectio** -ōnis, f. (conficio), 1, a, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; huius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; b, exaction; tributū, Cic.; 2, consumption, escaurū, Cic.; valetudinis, weakening, Cic.

**confector** -ōris, m. (conficio), 1, one who prepares, completes, finishes; negotiorum, Cic.; 2, a destroyer, consumer; confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.

**confertio** -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farto), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

**conféro**, contūli, collātum (conlātum), conferre. 1, to bring together, collect; 1, a, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; b, transf., conferamus igitur in paucā, Cic.; 2, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; 3, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; 4, to place together or near; a, lit. (a) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (β) in milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, to fight foot to foot, Liv., Cic.; signa conferre, to engage, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, man fought with man, Verg.; absol., mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; b, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; 5, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva inagnis, Cic. 11, to bring to a place; 1, to remove, transfer; a, lit., suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; esp., se conferre; to betake oneself, see; se in astu, Cic.; b, transf. (a) se conferre, to devote oneself, join oneself to; conferre se ad pontificem Scaevolam, Cic.; se ad studium scribendi, Cic.; (β) to put off, postpone; aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; 2, to apply; a, lit., pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; b, transf. (a) of thoughts, etc., to direct, use; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; (β) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (γ) to impute, attribute; permulta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; (δ) confert, it is profitable, Quint.

**confertim**, adv. (confertus), densely, thickly, compactly; pugnare, Liv.

**confertus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (confertio), 1, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; 2, with abi., full of; ingenti turbā conferta templā, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

**confervéfacio**, 3. to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

**confervesco** -ferbūi, 3. to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor.

**confessio** -ōnis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorationis confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem in culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv.

**confessus** -a -nm (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

**confestim**, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim huc advolare, Cic.; confestim consequi, Cic.; patres consulere, Liv.

**conficiens** -entis, p. adj. (from conficere), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et conscientissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

**conficio** -feci -fectum, 3. (com and facio), to make together, hence, 1, to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; 1, a, soccos sui manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum facinus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; b, of business, to conclude a bargain or transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columnis, settle, arrange, Cic.; c, of a journey, to bring to an end; cursum, Cic.; c. iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus, Cic.; d, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic.; nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; 2, a, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo electu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; b, to produce, cause; (a) alicui reditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (β) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. 11, 1, to consume; a, of food, etc. (a) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures iam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (β) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibus, Cic.; b, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; 2, to destroy, kill; haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit, Cic.; 3, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; 4, to weaken; a, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, curia, dolore, Cic.; confectus macie et squalore, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; b, of states, praevaleantis populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

**confictio** -ōnis, f. (confingo), a fabrication, invention; criminis, Cic.

**confidens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confido), confident, self-reliant, gen. in a bad sense, shameless, impudent, Cic.

**confidentér**, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

**confidentia** -ae, f. (confidens), a, confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; b, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

**confido** -fisis sum (confidi(?), Liv.), 3. to trust, be assured, confide; a, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; b, with dat., sibi, Cic.; c, with abl., militum virtute non satia, Cic.; d, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; e, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse confido, Cic.

**configo** -fixi -fixum, 3. 1, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavīs ferreis, Caes.; 2, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; a, lit., filios suos sagittis, Cic.; b, transf., ducentis confixus senatus consultis, Cic.

**confindo**, 3. to cleave asunder, Tib.

**confingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. 1, to construct, nidos, Plin.; 2, to fabricate, feign, invent; crimen incredibile, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, Cic.

**confinis** -e. A. Lit., having the same boundary, conterminous, adjacent, near; confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes.; caput confinis collo, Ov. Subst., confinis -is, m. a neighbour, Mart. B. Transf., nearly allied, similar; studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

**confinium** -ii, n. (confinis). A. Lit., c

*confinis*, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; conueniet in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.** Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close connexion; confiniis noctis, twilight, Ov.; breue condium artis et falsi, Tac.

**confirmatio** -ōnis, f. (confirmo), a, an establishing, making firm; confirmatio perpetuae libertatis, Cic.; b, esp., consolation, encouragement, support; neque enim confirmatione nostrā exibat virtus tua, Cic.; c, confirming or verifying a fact; perfugae, Caes.; d, rhet. t. t., adducing of proofs, Cic.

**confirmator** -ōris, m. (confirmo), one who confirms, establishes; pecuniae, a surety, Cic.

**confirmatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confirmo), 1, encouraged, emboldened; satis certus et confirmatus animus, Cic.; 2, certain, credible; in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatius ideim illud, Cic.

**confirmo**, 1. **I.** Lit., to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen; hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes.; valetudinem, to recover health, Cic.; se confirmare, to recover strength, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to strengthen, make lasting; pacem, Cic.; consilia, to support, Caes.; confirmatis rebus, firmly established, Caes.; se transmanis auxiliis, Caes.; polit. t. t., to ratify; acta Caesaris, Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to confirm persons in allegiance, etc.; jure jurando inter se, Caes.; b, to strengthen, encourage; confirmare et excitare affectos animos, Cic.; erige te et confirma, take courage; animos Gallorum verbis, Caes.; c, to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion; nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; d, to affirm, assert positively; id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo, Cic.

**confisco**, 1. (com and fiscus), 1, to lay up, treasure in a chest, Suet.; 2, to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

**confisio** -ōnis, f. (confido), confidence, assurance; silentia, id est firma animi confisio, Cic.

**confiteor** -fessus sum, 2. dep. (com and fateor). **I.** Lit., to confess, allow, acknowledge; with acc., hoc crimen, Cic.; with acc. and dat., amorem nutrivi, Ov.; with double acc., se victos, Caes.; with acc. and infin., multa se ignorare, Cic.; with de, aliquid de veneno, Cic. Partic. perf., **confessus**, a, act., having confessed; quinque homines comprehensi atque confessi, Cic.; b, pass., confessed, acknowledged; quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecunia redimere conetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to reveal, make known; se, Ov.; deum, as a goddess, Verg.

**conflagro**, 1. to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt up. **A.** Lit., classis praedonum incendio conflagrabat, Cic.; fig., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio Invidiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., conflagrare invidiā, to fall a victim to hatred, Cic.

**conflictio** -ōnis, f. (confingo), a striking together, collision, a conflict, combat; transf., causarum, Cic.

**conflicto**, 1. (Intens. of confingo), to strike together violently; thus pass., a, to combat with, contend with; conflictari cum adversā fortunā, Nep.; conflictari cum aliquo, Cic.; b, conflictari aliquā re, to be grievously troubled, to suffer severely, to be harassed, tormented; inquisitissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessariorum rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.

**conflictus** -ūs, m. (confingo), a striking together; lapidum, Cic.

**configo** -fixi -fictum, 3. **I.** Transf., to knit, bring, join together; corpora, Lucr.;

transf., to bring together in order to compare; factum adversariū cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Intransit., a, to strike together; Illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes.; b, to struggle, fight, contend; cum hoste, Cic.; contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

**conflo**, 1. **I.** to blow together, to blow up, to kindle. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id conflatum incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to excite; seditioem, Cic. **II.** to melt. **A.** Lit., a, of metals, Plin.; falces in enses, to forge, Verg.; b, of money, to coin; aut flare aut conflare pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to unite; horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; b, to rivet together, forge, produce; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; c, to get together; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; d, to forge, invent; erimen, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; e, to brood over, meditate; judicia domi constabant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

**confuens** -entis or **confuentes** -ium, m. the confluence or place of junction of two rivers; Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

**confusio** -fluxi, 3. **A.** to flow together; in unum, Cic.; a confluenta Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone with the Arar, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of a crowd, to stream or flock together; Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia, Cic.; b, of abstractions, ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic.

**confodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. a, to dig thoroughly; hortum, Plaut.; b, to stab, pierce, wound; jacentem, Liv.; (Cicronem) de improviso domi suae, Sall.; fig., tot judiciis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

**conformatio** -ōnis, f. (conformo). **A.** Lit., a form, shape, forming, conformation; lineamentorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., vocis, expression; verborum, arrangement, Cic.; 2, esp., a, philosoph. t. t., conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, an idea, Cic.; b, in rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, Cic.

**conformo**, 1. to form symmetrically, form, arrange. **A.** Lit., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic.; ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to arrange fittingly; vocem secundum rationem rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

**confossus** -a -um, partic. of confodio.

**confrāgōsus** -a -um, rugged, uneven; loca, via, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., uneven places, Liv.

**confrēmo** -frēndi, 3. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise; confremuere omnes, Liv.

**confrico** -fricū -fricatum, 1. to rub; caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.

**confringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (com and frango). **A.** Lit., to break in two, break in pieces; digitos, Cic. **B.** Transf., to destroy, bring to naught; consilia senatoria, Cic.

**confugio** -fūgi, 3. **A.** Lit., to fly to, take refuge; ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad openiudicium, Cic.; b, to have recourse to; patrius ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

**confugium** -ii, n. (confugio), a place of refuge, Ov.

**confūcio** -fultus, 4. to prop up, Lucr.

**confundo** -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour together, mingle, mix. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quum ignis oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to join together; tantā multitudine confusā, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusâ et universâ defensione, *complotus*, Cic.; 2, a, to confuse, throw into disorder; signa et ordines pedum atque equitum, Liv.; jura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divinâ, Cic.; b, (a) to obscure; vultum Lunae, Ov.; (B) to confuse, trouble, disturb; confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv. II. to pour into; cruor confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsum oibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; transf., est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

**confusê**, adv. with compar. (confusus), *confusely*, in a disorderly manner; loqui, Cic.

**confusio** -onis, f. (confundo), 1, a mixture, union, connexion; haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic.; 2, a, confusion, disorder; suffragiorum, voting not in the centuries, but man by man, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; b, oris, blushing, Tac.

**confusus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (confundo), a, disorderly, confused; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; b, confused in appearance; vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.

**confutô**, 1, to check the boiling of a liquid; hence transf., a, to check, repress; maxime doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione confutat, Cic.; b, esp. by speech, to put down, silence, overthrow; audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

**congêlo**, 1. I. Transf., to freeze thoroughly. A. Lit., Mart. B. Transf., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. II. Intransit., to freeze; lyster congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

**congêmino**, 1, to double, redouble; ictus crebris ensibus, Verg.

**congêmo** -gêmini, 3. I. Intransit., to sigh or groan loudly; congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. II. Transf., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

**congêr** and **gongêr** -gri, m. (γῶγγρος), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

**congêries** -êi, f. (congero). A. Gen., a heap, mass; lapidum, Liv. B. Esp., 1, a heap of wood, a wood pile, Ov.; 2, the mass of chaos, Ov.

**congêro** -gessi -gestum, 3. A. Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect: 1, undique quod idoneum ad munierum putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximum vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; oscula, to add one to another, Ov.; 2, a, to prepare; alicui viaticum, Cic.; b, to heap together; auri pondus, Ov.; c, to build; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aëriae quo congressere palumbes, have built their nests, Verg. B. Transf., a, in discourse, to bring together, comprise; turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; b, to heap together; ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in aliquem, to ascribe, impute, Cic.

**congêsticus** -a -um (congero), *heaped up*, artistically brought together; agger, Caes.

**congêstus** -us, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. I. Lit., a, gen., municipia congestu copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; b, esp. of birds, building nests; herbarum (extinctissimae) avium congestu, Cic. II. Meton., that which is brought together, a heap, mass; lapidum Tac.

**congêrarium** -ii, n. (sc. donum), a donation distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., Liv.; a donation in money to the soldiery, Cic.; or to private friends, Cic.

**congêus** -ii, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

**congêlacio**, 1. I. Intransit., A. Lit., to freeze, frigoribus congelaciâ aqua, Cic. B. Transf., Curioni uostro tribunatus congelaciâ, passes actively, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to turn to ice, Plin.

**congêlâtio** -onis, f. (congelo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

**congêlôbo**, 1. (com and globus), 1, to form into a ball or sphere; mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura conglobata, Cic.; 2, to press together in a mass or crowd; a, lit., catervatim uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.; conglobata in unum multitudo, Liv.; b, transf., maxime definitiones valent conglobatae, accumulatae, Cic.

**congêlômêro**, 1, to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

**congêlutinâtio** -onis, f. (conglutino), 1, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; 2, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

**congêlutino**, 1. A. to stick together, cement together, Plin. B. Transf., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

**congêrâtûlor**, 1. dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

**congêrdior** -gressus, 3. dep. (com and gradior), 1, to meet; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; 2, to meet hostilely, in combat; a, to engage, contend; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congressi sua sponte cum finitibus proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; b, to dispute in words, argue; congredi cum Academicis, Cic.

**congêrgâbilis** -e (congrego), *sociable, inclined to collect*; examina apium, Cic.

**congêrgâtio** -onis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitati-eique generis humani esse natos, Cic.

**congêrgo**, 1. (com and grex). I. Lit., A. to collect into a flock; oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to form into flocks; apium examina congregantur, form themselves into swarms, Cic. B. Of men, to collect, gather together; dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.; refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in middle sense, to assemble, congregari in sauo commentandi causa, Cic. II. Transf., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

**congêrssiô** -onis, f. (congedior), 1, a meeting, Cic.; 2, intercourse, society; aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congregatione prohibere, Cic.

**congêrssiô** -us, m. (congedior), a meeting; 1, a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odiasse, Cic.; 2, a hostile meeting, combat; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

**congêruens** -entis, p. adj. (congruo), 1, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with da., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

**2, harmonious, accordant**; is concertus ex dissimilimarum vocum moderations concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, unanimus, Liv.

**congruēter, adv.** (congruens), *aptly, agreeably, suitably*; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

**congruentia -ae, f.** (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*, Suet.

**congruo -di, 3.** (com and \*gruo, connected with rui). **A. Lit.**, to run together, come together, meet; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B. Transf.**, a, of time, to coincide; qui suos dies menseaque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; b, to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

**congruus -a -um = congruens** (q.v.).

**conicio = conicio** (q.v.).

**conifer -fēra -fērum** (conus and fero), *cone-bearing*; cyparissi, Verg.

**conigē** (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

**conitor = conitor** (q.v.).

**conivēo = conivēo** (q.v.).

**conjectio -ōnis, f.** (conicio). **A.** a hurling, throwing; telorum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *conjectural interpretation*; somniorum, Cic.

**conjecto, 1.** (freq. of conicio), to throw together; transf., to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at; conjectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventu, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

**conjector -ōris, m.** (conicio), an interpreter of dreams; Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

**conjectrix -icis, f.** (conjector), a female interpreter of dreams, Plaut.

**conjectura -ae, f.** (conicio), a guess, conjecture, inference. **I. Gen.**, conjecturam adhibere, Cic.; aberrare conjecturā, to be mistaken in, Cic.; conjecturam facere or capere ex or de aliqua re, Cic.; afferre conjecturam, Cic.; conjectura assequi or consequi (foll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II. Esp. 1.** interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying; facili conjectura huius somnii, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a part of the proof, conjecture, inference, Cic.

**conjecturālis -e** (conjectura), relating to conjecture, conjectural; controversia, Cic.

**conjectus -ūs, m.** (conicio), a throwing together. **I. Lit.**, a, material, Lucr.; b, a throwing, casting, hurling; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad telli conjectum, to come within shot, Liv.; ne primum quidem conjectum telorum ferre, Liv. **II. Transf.** casting or directing towards; vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, Cic.

**conicio -jēci -jectum, 3.** (com and jacio). **I. A. Lit.**, 1, to throw, bring together, collect; urcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conicere, to cast lots, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes.; 2, of missiles, to throw, cast, hurl; tela in nostros, Caes.; fig., petitiones ita ut vitari non possint, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, Gen., to cast, direct; oculos in aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in alicuius vitam, Cic.; 2, a, to conjecture, guess; de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., belle conjecta, celer surmissa, Cic.; b, to interpret

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II. to throw, to hurl.** **A. Lit.** 1, quum haec navis invita nautis vi tempestatis in portum conjecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; se conicere, to betake oneself, flee; se in portum, Cic.; se in fugam, Cic.; se in castra alicuius, Cic.; 2, to insert, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; 3, of a weapon, to thrust; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B. Transf.**, 1, naves conjectae in noctem, benighted, Caes.; se in noctem, to hasten away under cover of night, Cic.; forenses turbam in quatuor tribus, to divide, Liv.; aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, to force, Cic.; 2, to spend; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, Cic.; 3, to introduce; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

**conjūgālis -e** (conjux), relating to marriage, conjugal; amor, Tac.

**conjūgātio -ōnis, f.** (conjugo), the etymological connection of words, Cic.

**conjūgātor -ōris, m.** one who connects, writes; boni amoris, Cat.

**conjūgālis -e** (conjugium), relating to marriage, conjugal; festa, Ov.

**conjūgium -ii, n.** (conjugo), 1, a close connexion, union; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; 2, a, marriage, wedlock; Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus conjugio et stirpe conjungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; b, meton., husband, Verg.; wife, Verg.

**conjūgo, 1.** (com and jugum), to yoke together, to bind together, connect; a, est ea jucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic.; b, conjugata verba, words etymologically connected, Cic.

**conjunctē, adv.**, with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), 1, conjointly, in connexion; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contaxere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically), Cic.; 2, intimately, on terms of friendship; cum aliquo vivere conjunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

**conjunctim, adv.** (conjunctus), conjointly, in common; huius omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes.

**conjunctio -ōnis, f.** (conjugo), uniting, joining together; 1, portuum, Cic.; 2, a, of things, conjunctio confusioque naturae, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. connexion of ideas, Cic.; grammat. t. t. a connecting particle, conjunction; quum demptis conjunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic.; b, of persons, union, connexion; (a) gen. societas conjunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem conjunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompejum a Caesaris conjunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra conjunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; (β) relationship through marriage, or relationship; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

**conjunctus -a -um, p. adj.**, with compar. and superl. (conjugo), connected, joined; 1, publicae cum omni opere conjunctae, Caes.; with dat. bordering on, near; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; 2, contemporary with; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; 3, a, connected with, agreeing with, proportional to; prudentia cum justitia, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitati conjunctior, is more nearly allied, Cic.; continuata conjunctaque verba, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum -i, n.** connection, Cic.; b, of persons, connected, allied, friendly; homines benevolentia conjuncti, Cic.; homo mihi conjunctus fidissima gratia, Cic.; et cum his et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

evitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

**conjungo** -jungi -junctum, 3. to join together contr. with dat., cum and abl., inter se, or the abl. alone. I. Lit., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerâ, Verg. II. Transf., to unite; 1, of space, a, of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arceum efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; b, of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hannibal, Liv.; 2, of time, noctem diei, to travel far into the night, Caes.; 3, to bring into connection, unite, join; a, causam alicuius cum communi salute, Cic.; conjungere bellum, to undertake in common, Cic.; b, to unite in marriage, friendship, alliance, etc.; filias suas filiis alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studiis communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

**conjunctus** = conjux (q. v.).

**conjuratio** -ōnis, f. (conjuro). A. union confirmed by an oath; conjuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. B. a conspiracy, plot; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, to be implicated in, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. C. Meton. the conspirators; voces conjurationis tuas, Cic.

**conjuratus** -a -um (conjuro), united by oath, allied; subst., **conjurati** -ōrum, m. conspirators, Cic.

**conjuro**, 1. to swear together. I. to take the military oath; ut omnes Italiam juniores conjurarent, Caes. II. to write together by oath. A. Gen., barbari conjurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin., per suos principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes. B. Esp. to plot, conspire; conjurasse supra septem millia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

**conjux** (conjunctus) -jūgis, c. (conjungo), 1, spouse, wife, Cic.; more rarely, husband, Cic.; pl. a married pair, Cat.; 2, poet. a betrothed virgin, bride, Verg.; a concubine, Prop.

**conl** . . . = coll . . . (q. v.).

**conn** . . . = comm . . . (q. v.).

**connecto** -necti -nexus, 3. to fasten, tie together, connect, unite. A. Lit. illic (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. B. Transf., 1, of space, Mosellam atque Ararium factâ inter utrumque foras, Tac.; 2, of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, close-following, Cic.; 3, to unite; amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. a, to unite in discourse; facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; b, of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; c, of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexum** -i, n. logical conclusion.

1. **connexus** -us, m. (connecto), connection, union, Cic.

2. **connexus** -a -um, partic. of connecto.

**connotor** -notus or -notus ann, 3. dep. A. Lit., 1, to learn or push against with violence; valido connexus corpore taurus, Cic. poet.: 2,

to climb up; in summum jugum, Caes.; 3, to bring forth; gemellos, Verg. B. Transf., to strive with all one's might; with abl., quantum animo connoti potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum connoti, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes connotuntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

**connivéo** -nivi or -nivi, 2. to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes. A. Lit., oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. B. Transf., to wink at, let pass unnoticed; consulis si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

**connubiâlis** -e (connubium), relating to marriage, connubial, Ov.

**connubium** -ii, n. (com and nubo), 1, a, a legal Roman marriage; sequuntur connubia et affinitates, Cic.; poet., marriage in general, Pyrrhi connubia servare, Verg.; b, intercourse, Ov.; 2, the right of intermarriage; connubium fuitimis negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubjo, Verg., Aen. I. 73, vii. 96).

**Cônôn** -ōnis, m. (Κόνων), 1, an Athenian general; 2, a mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

**cônôpĕum** -i, n. (κωνόπιον) or **cônôpium** -ii, n. a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes, Hor.

**cônor**, 1. dep. to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive; with acc., opus magnum, Cic.; with infin., facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.

**comp** . . . = comp . . . (q. v.).

**conquassatio** -ōnis, f. (conquasso), a violent shaking, shattering; totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

**conquasso**, 1. to shake thoroughly, shatter; quam Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

**conquĕror** -questus, 3. dep. to bewail or complain loudly; fortunas suas, Plaut.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

**conquestio** -ōnis, f. (conqueror), a loud complaint, bewailing; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio aulitorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

**conquestus**, abl. -a, m. (conqueror), a loud complaint, Liv.

**conquiesco** -quĕvi -quĕstum, 3. to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose. A. to rest bodily; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possunt, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, to rest from a march, Caes.; conquiescere, meridia, to sleep, Caes. B. to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop; a, imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, is stopped, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; b, to find rest or recreation in; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

**conquiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quaero), to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together. A. Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem totâ provinciâ, Cic. B. Transf., voluptatem conquirere et comparare, Cic.; solebat mecum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquirere, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquisierit, Cic.).

**conquisitio** -ōnis, f. (conquero), 1, search, collection; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; 2, a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription; exarctus durissimâ conquestione confectus, Cic.

**conquisitor** -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

**conquisitus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; mensas exquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

**conr** . . . = **conr** . . . (q.v.)

**consaeptio** -saepsi, -saeptum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen., partic., **consaeptus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst. **consaeptum** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

**consalutatio** -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons; forensis, Cic.

**consalūto**, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Voluniam, Cic.

**consanesco** -santū, 3. to become healthy, to get well; illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic.

**consanguineus** -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly; umbræ, Ov. Subst., **consanguineus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

**consanguinitas** -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv.

**consancio**, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

**consceleratus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, deprived; consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

**conscelero**, 1. to defile with crime; miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

**conscendo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (com and scendo). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; nequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in equos, Ov. **B.** Naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc., in navem, Caes.; with acc., navein, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

**conscensio** -ōnis, f. (conscendo), an embarkation, embarkation; in navem, Cic.

**conscientia** -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horam omnium, Cic.; conjurationis, Tac.; elusivum factorum, Cic.; absol. conscientiae contigio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virtum nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** conscientiousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nullā conscientia de culpa, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientia excruciarī, Cic.; praeclarā conscientia, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (b) a bad conscience; augor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientia ictus, Liv.

**conscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibi, a sedit at, Cic.

**conscio**, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire sibi, Hor.

**conscisco** -scivi and -scil -scitum, 3. 1, to agree on, resolve publicly, decrees, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; 2, to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or slumpy mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv. (syncop. perfect forms conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

**conscius** -a -um (com and scio), 1, having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognant of; with genit., homo meorum in

te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjurationis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui consilium esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; 2, conscious to oneself; a, with genit., si alicuius injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., consci sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., conscius of guilt; animus, Sall.

**conscribillo**, 1. (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over, Varr.; transf., nates, to mark with bloody weals, Cat.

**conscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write together. **I. A.** 1, milit. t. t., to enrol, levy; exercitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; 2, politic. t. t., a, to enrol in a particular class; centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribat, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B.** 1, to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter; de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; 2, esp. of physicians, to prescribe; pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over; mensam vino, Ov.

**conscriptio** -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper; falsae conscriptiones questionum, forged minutes, Cic.

**conscriptus** -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

**conscō** -scēci -sectum, 1. to cut in small pieces, dismember; membra fratris, Ov.

**consecratio** -ōnis, f. (consecro), 1, a, a consecration; aedium, Cic.; b, a dedication to the infernal gods, execration, curse; capitis, Cic.; 2, deification of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

**consecro**, (con-sacro), 1. **I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse; quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera iam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. **C.** to make immortal; amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic.

**consecrarius** -a -um (consecro), following logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consecraria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

**consecratio** -ōnis, f. (consecro), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

**consecatrix** -icis, f. (consecro), an eager pursuer, devoted friend; consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

**consectio** -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

**consecro**, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardū ingenii est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redentes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibi, Cic.

**consecutio** -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philosph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-



quence; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement; verborum, Cic.

**consenescere** -senti, 3. **I.** to become old, grow grey; hac casâ, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, insonem, indemnatum in exsilio consenescere, Liv.; consenescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, to decay; consenescent vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognitâ causâ consenescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, to lose power; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic.

**consensio** -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., agreement, harmony, consent; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, harmony; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy; consensio scelerata, Cic.

**consensus** -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously, by general consent; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. **II.** a secret agreement, conspiracy; consensus audacium, Cic.

**consentāneus** -a -um (consentio), agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable; cum his litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Cic.

**Consentes Dii**, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

**Consentia** -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, now Consenza. Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

**consentio** -sensi -sensum, 4. to agree. **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquâ re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union; ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causâ, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonise; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, harmonious; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

**consēpio** = consaepio (q. v.).

**consēquens** -quentis, p. adj. (consequor), a, grammat. t. t., appropriate, of the right construction; in conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; b, philosoph. t. t., following logically, consequent; consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic. Subst., **consēquens** -quentis, n. a logical consequence, Cic.

**consēquentia** -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession; eventorum, Cic.

**consēquū** -a, f. = consequentia (q. v.).

**consequor** -sequutus (-secutus), 3. dep. to follow, go after. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigils, on foot, Cic.; 2, to pursue; consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to follow in point of time; mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequatur, Cic.; 2, a, to follow as an effect or con-

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, to follow as a logical consequence; Ill etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, to follow a particular object or example; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, to come up with in pursuit, overtake; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to attain to, obtain, get; cultus rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex republicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, to befall, happen to; tanta prosperitas Caesarum est consecuta, Cic.; 3, to come up to in any respect, to equal; a, verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; b, esp., to express adequately in words; alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.; 4, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp; similitudinem veri, Cic.

1. **consēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. 1, to sow, plant; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; 2, to plant, place in; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sērdi -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., to connect, tie, join, twine together; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** to join in a hostile manner. **A.** Milit. t. t., manum or manus conserere, to engage, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, the ship is engaged, Liv.; absol., conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., aliquem ex jure manum consertum vocare, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it, ap. Cic.

**consertē**, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), connectedly, Cic.

**conserva** -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plaut.; transf., conservae fores, in the same service, Ov.

**conservans** -antis, p. adj. (conservo), preserving; with genit., ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

**conservatio** -ōnis, f. (conservo), a preservation, keeping, laying up; a, frugum, Cic.; b, observing, observance; aequabilitatis, Cic.

**conservator** -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver; inimicorum, Cic.; republicae, Cic.

**conservatrix** -icis, f. (conservo), she who preserves; natura, Cic. (?)

**conservo**, 1. to keep, preserve, maintain; a, of concrete objects, cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarem, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe; pristinum animum, Liv.; junjurandum, to keep, Cic.

**conse-vus** -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic.

**conessor** -ōris, m. (consido), one who sits near or with, in a court of justice, an assessor, Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle, Cic.

**concessus** -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together); in ludo talario, Cic.; praekonum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., concessus theatralis gladiatorumque, Cic.

**consideratē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), thoughtfully, carefully; agere, Cic.

**consideratio** -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

**consideratus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (considero), *a, pass., thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*; verbum, Cic.; *considerata atque provisa via vivendi*, Cic.; *b, act., of persons, cautious, wary, circumspect*; homo, Cic.

**considero**, 1. (com and root SID, connected with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, VID-EO). **A.** Lit., *to look at, regard carefully, contemplate*; *considerare opus pictoris*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to consider, weigh, reflect upon*; with secum, cum animo suo, secum in animo; *considerare secum eos casus*, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., *consideres quid agas*, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praemiis consideremus, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

**consido** -sēdi -sessum, 3. neut. **I.** Lit., *to sit down*. **A.** Of persons, hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herbā, Cic.; esp., 1, *to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*; ut primum iudices considerant, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; 2, milit. t. t., *a, to take up one's position*; triarii sub vexillis considerant sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.; *b, more commonly, to stop, encamp*; *considere non longius mille passus a nostris munitionibus*, Caes.; 3, *to stay, and of passengers on board ship, to land*; hic an Anti, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv. **B.** Of things, *to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside*; quae (Alpes) jam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc considerat ignis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, *considere in otio, to rest*, Cic.; totam videmus considerasse urbem luctu, sunk in grief, Verg. **B.** Of things, 1, *to stop, cease*; ardor animi considit, Cic.; 2, *to fall into neglect*; considit utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

**consigno**, 1. 1, *to seal, to affix a seal as an authentication*; tabulas signis, Cic.; 2, *to vouch for, authenticate*; aliquid litteris, Cic.; transf., antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic.

**consiliarius** -a -um (consilium), *relating to counsel, deliberating*; senatus, Plaut. Subst., **consiliarius** -il, m. *an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge*; consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

**consiliator** -ōris, m. (consilior), *counsellor, adviser*, Phaedr.

**consilior**, 1. dep. (consilium), *to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel*; difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic.

**consilium** -ii, n. (connected with consulo). **I.** Act., **A.** 1, lit., *a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel*; consilium principum habere, *to hold a consultation with the chiefs*, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, *as if the matter allowed of consideration*, Caes.; consilii interesse, Cic.; esp. *the deliberation of a public body*; consilii publici participem fieri, Cic.; consilium habere, Cic.; adesse alicui in consilio, Cic.; 2, meton., *the assembly of persons giving advice, council*; esp., *a, the senate*; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; *b, the body of judges*; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; *c, a council of war*; consilium convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. **B.** *understanding, foresight, prudence*; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. **II.** Pass., *the advice or counsel given*; *a resolution, plan, conclusion*; 1, *a, capere consilium, to form a resolution*, Cic.; *belli renovandi*, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, Cic.; consilium consistit, *holds good*, Cic.; est consilium, *well*, by infin., Cic.; quid aut consilii sit proponit, *he explains what his plan is*, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl., consilio, *intentionally, designedly*, Cic.; privato consilio, *privatis consiliis* (opp. publico consilio,

publicis consiliis), *in the interests of private persons*, Cic.; *b, milit. t. t., stratagem, device*; consilium imperatorium, Cic.; 2, *advice, suggestion*; alicui consilium dare, Cic.; egere consilii or consilio, Cic.

**consimilis** -e, *like in all parts, exactly similar*; with genit., causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat., consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol., laus, Cic.

**consipio**, 3. (com and sapio), *to be in one's senses, to have possession of one's faculties*, Liv.

**consisto** -stiti, 3. *to put oneself in any place*. **I.** Gen., *to take one's stand, place oneself*. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, *consistere ad mensam*, Cic.; hi proximi constitere, Liv.; esp. *a, as a listener, tota in illa contione Italia constitit*, Cic.; *b, milit. t. t., to place oneself for battle, take one's place*; ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; 2, of dice, *to fall*; quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to agree with*; videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. **II.** Esp. *to stand still*. **A.** *to stop, halt*; 1, lit., *a, of persons, consistite*! Ov.; *consistere et cominorari cogit*, Cic.; esp., (a) *to stop for conversation*; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; (β) *to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc.*; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; (γ) *milit. t. t., to halt*; prope hostem, Caes.; (δ) of travellers, fugitives, etc., *to halt, stop, stay*; consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic.; *b, of things, vel concedat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est*, Cic.; esp. of water, *to stop still*; ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; 2, transf., *a, to stop, dwell in speech*; in nno nomine, Cic.; *b, to rest, cease*; quum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv.; *c, to rest, fall upon*; in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; *d, to consist, to be formed of*; major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. **B.** 1, *to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing*; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aerae quercus constiterunt, *were firmly rooted*, Verg.; 2, transf., *a, to keep one's ground, to hold one's own*; in forensibus causis praeclare, Cic.; *b, to be firm*; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

**consitio** -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*; plur., *different kinds of sowing or planting*, Cic.

**consitor** -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

**consitura** -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*; agri, Cic.

**consōbrīnus** -i, m. and **consōbrīna** -ae, f. *cousin on the mother's side*, Cic.; *cousin*, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, *second, third cousin*, Suet.

**consōcer** -cēri, m. *a joint father-in-law*, Suet. **consōciatio** -ōnis, f. (consocio), *union, connection, association*; hominum, Cic.

**consōciatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from consocio), *united, harmonious*; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

**consōcio**, 1. *to unite, connect, share, associate, make common*; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; injuriam cum amicis, Cic.; animos eorum, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fulstis, Cic.

**consōlābilis** -e (consolor), *consolable*; dolor, Cic.

**consōlātiō** -ōnis, f. (consolor), *consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation*; 1, *communion of malorum*, Cic.; timoris, Cic.; adhibere aliquam medicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere

alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; 2, a *consolatory treatise or discourse*, Cic.

**consolator** -ōris, m. (consolor), a *consoler*, Cic.

**consolatorius** -a -um (consolator), *relating to consolation, consolatory*; litterariae, Cic.

**consolor**, 1. dep. 1, of persons, to *console, comfort, to encourage*; se ille solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquem de communibus miseris, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseris consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolationem rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; 2, of things, to *alleviate, lighten, solace*; dolorem, Cic.

**consono** -sonūi, 1. 1, to *sound together, sound loudly*; a, consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; b, to *echo*; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; 2, transf., to *harmonize, agree, be consonant with*, Quint.

**consonus** -a -um. A. Lit., *sounding together, harmonious*; flis lyrae, Ov. B. Transf., *accordant, fit, suitable*; credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

**consono**, 4. to *lull to sleep, stupefy*; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

**consors** -ortis, 1, *having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of*; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac.; applied to inanimate objects, *common*; tecta, Verg.; 2, *having an equal share in property*; tres fratres consortes, tenantis in commun, Cic.; poet., *brother or sister*; consors naugni Jovis, Juno, Ov.; adj. = *brotherly, sisterly*; sanguis, Ov.

**consortio** -ōnis, f. (consors), *companionship, community, partnership*; humana, Cic.

**consortium** -ii, n. (consors), 1, *community of goods*, Suet.; 2, *fellowship, participation in*; si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.

1. **conspicuos** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). A. Gen., *visible*; tumulus hosti conspicuos, Liv. B. (with compar.) *striking, remarkable, distinguished*; conspicuos elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspicua mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspicuos, Liv.

2. **conspicuos** -us, m. (conspicio), *look, sight, view*. I. Act., A. Lit., dare se alicui in conspicio, to *allow oneself to be seen by*, Cic.; in conspicio alicuius esse, to *be within sight of*, Cic.; e conspicio abire, Caes.; adimere conspicio oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspicio, Cic.; conspicio est in Capitolium, the *view is towards the Capitol*, Liv.; conspicio alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspicioque, Cic.; of things, in conspicio alicuius loci, in *sight of*, Cic. B. Transf., *mental view, survey*; in hoc conspicio et cognitione naturae, Cic. II. Pass., *appearance*, Liv. A. Lit., conspicio suo proelium restituit, Liv. B. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspicio, Cic.

**conspargo** (con-spargo), -spersi -persum, 3, to *sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling*; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *interspersed with*, Cic.

**conspiciendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), *worthy of being seen, noteworthy*; opus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

**conspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (con and specio), 1, to *look at, view, behold, to discern, perceive*; conspicio nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspicio, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Ainhorigem suos cohortantem, Caes.; with acc. and infin., calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; 2, to *look at with attention*; Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciabant, Liv.; locum insidias, for an *ambush*, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to *attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished*; vehi per urbem, conspicio velle, Cic.

**conspicor**, 1. dep. (conspicio), to *catch sight of, perceive*; agmen Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

**conspicuos** -a -um (conspicio), *visible*. A. Gen., conspicio polus, Ov. B. *remarkable, striking, conspicuous*; conspicio late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspicio eum novitas divitiarumque fuciebant, Liv.

**conspiratio** -ōnis, f. (conspiro), 1, *union, harmony, agreement, union*; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magna amoris conspicio consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*; conspicio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.

**conspiratus** -a -um (partic. of conspiro), *sworn together, united by an oath*, Phaedr. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. *conspirators*, Suet.

**conspiro**, 1. (con and spiro), to *breathe together*. I. A. to *blow together, sound together*; aeraeque assensu conspicio cornua rauca, Verg. B. to *agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling, to unite*; conspicio nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.; milites legionis nonae subito conspicio (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. II. In a bad sense, to *conspire, to form a plot*; priusquam plures civitates conspicio, Caes.

**conspensor** -ōris, m. a *joint surety*, Cic.

**conspuo** -spūi -spūtum, 3. to *spit upon*, Plaut., Juv.

**conspuro**, 1. to *cover with dirt, defile*, Lucr.

**conspūto**, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to *spit upon contemptuously*; nostros, Cic.

**constans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), a, *steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant*; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; b, of character, *firm, resolute, unchanging, constant*; sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; c, *consistent, harmonious*; oratio, Cic.; d, *uniform, unanimous*; constanti famā atque omnium sermone celebrari, Cic.

**constantēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), a, *firmly, consistently, constantly*; constantēr in suo manere statu, Cic.; constantēr et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constantēr et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; b, *uniformly, harmoniously*; constantēr omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constantēr sibi dicere, Cic.

**constantia** -as, f. (constans), a, *unchangeableness*; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; b, *perseverance, firmness*; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; c, *agreement, harmony*; testimoniorum, Cic.

**consternatio** -ōnis, f. (consterno), 1, *fear, dismay, consternation, confusion*; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; 2, a *mutiny, tumult*; vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

1. **consterno** -strivi -stritum, 3. A. to *strewn, scatter, cover by strewing*; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; constrata navis, a *decked boat*, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

-orum, *n.*, pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; temp-stas aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

**2. consterno**, 1. (intens. of 1. consterno), 1, to cause confusion, consternation, fear, to frighten; procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass., equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv.; also, to drive to flight by fear; in fugam consternari, Liv.; 2, to excite to sedition or revolt; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.

**constipo**, 1. to press, crowd together; tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.

**constitutio** -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (com and stativ.) **I.** to cross to land, place, put; hominem ante pedes Q. Maullii, Cic.; milit. t. t., **a.**, to draw up in line, place, station, arrange; signa ante tribunal, to set up the standards, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, drew up, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; **b.**, to halt; signa haud procul porta, Liv.; agmen, Sall. **II.** to put in a particular place; 1, to station, post, settle; **a.**, praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic.; **b.**, to appoint to an office; regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; with the acc., Commium regem ibi, Caes.; 2, to found, establish; **a.**, of buildings, towns, etc., turrets, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgia, Caes.; **b.**, of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curationes) constituuntur ad populū fructum, Cic.; **c.**, of an undertaking, auctionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen in aliquo, Cic.; quaestionem, Cic.; **d.**, of relations, to establish; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum justitiae in hostem, Cic.; **e.**, of persons, tres legiones, to form, Caes.; 3, to arrange, appoint, dispose, establish firmly; **a.**, of the body, is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; **b.**, of the character, animus bene constitutus, Cic.; **c.**, of condition, situations, etc., rem familiarem, Cic.; **d.**, of the state, bene constituta civitas, Cic.; 4, to fix, settle upon; **a.**, (a) tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento, Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with rel. sent., armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., me hodie venturum esse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut L. Bestia quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, Cic.; absol., ut erat constitutum, Cic.; (β) of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; **b.**, (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis attulerit Trebatius noster; (β) to determine at law, settle, decide; controversiam, Cic.; de perspicuo jure, Cic.; **c.**, to come to a determination, to resolve; haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with infin., bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj., ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic.

**constitutio** -ōnis, f. (constituo), 1, constitution, condition, disposition, nature; firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praecleara constitutio Romuli, Cic.; 2, fixing, determining; **a.**, the definition or settling of something; ea constitutio summi boni quae est praeposita, Cic.; **b.**, rhet. t. t., the point in dispute, Cic.; **c.**, a regulation, order, ordinance; cogebatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex novi constitutionis senatus facere, Cic.

**constitutum** -i, n. (constitutus, from constituo), 1, a fixed place or time of meeting, rendezvous; V. Calend. igitur ad constitutum, Cic.; constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; 2, an agreement, appointment, compact; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, Cic.

**constitutus** -a-um, partic. of constituo.

**consto** -stiti -stiturus, 1, to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, **a.**, to exist; unde omnis rerum nunc constat summa creata, Lucr.; **b.**, to consist; ex animo constantis et corpore, Cic.; **c.**, to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diem victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; 2, to cost; ambulatiuncula prope dimidio minoris constabat isto loco, Cic. **B.** 1, to stand firm, remain; **a.**, milit. t. t. to hold one's ground, stand firm; postquam nullo loco constabat acies, Liv.; **b.**, of looks, speech, etc. to remain the same, to be unaltered; adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; 2, to be in good order; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; esp., ratio constat, the account is correct, Cic.; 3, to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsim a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; 4, to remain in the same thought or opinion; **a.**, to remain constant; nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; constare sibi or alicui rei, to be true to; reliqui sibi constiterunt, Cic.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; of resolves, to be fixed, firm; animo constat sententia, Verg.; alicui constat, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; **b.**, of evidence, facts, etc., to be certain, sure, well-known; eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla afferemus, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constat, utrum sit melius, Cic.; quum de Magio constet, Cic.

**constratum** -i, n., v. 1. consterno.

**constringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., **a.**, to draw, bind together; sarcinam, Plaut.; **b.**, to confine, fetter; corpora vinculis, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to strengthen, fortify; constringere fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.; **b.**, to confine, limit, fetter, restrain; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic.; **c.**, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.

**constructio** -ōnis, f. (construo), 1, a putting together, building, construction, making; hominis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t. the proper connexion of words; verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

**construo** -struxi -structum, 3, 1, **a.**, to heap up together; acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor.; **b.**, to construct, build up; mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic.; 2, to arrange; dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

**constuprator** -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Liv.

**constupro**, 1, to ravish, violate; matronas, Liv.; fig., emptum constupratumque iudicium, corrupt, Cic.

**consuādeo** -si -sum, 2, to advise earnestly, Plant.

**Consuālia**, v. Consus.

**consuāsor** -ōris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

**consūdo**, 1, to sweat profusely, Plaut.

**consuēfācio** -fēci -factum, 3. (\*consueo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaetulorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

**consuesco** -suēvi -suētum, 3. **I.** Transf., to accustom to; brachia, Lucr. **II.** Intransit., **a.**, to accustom oneself, and often in perf., consuevi, I am accustomed; with infin., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate things as subjects, naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consueverant, Caes.; ut consuevi, as you are accustomed, Cic.; **b.**, to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic. (perf. formis

often contr. *consuesti, consueasti, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse*).

**consuētūdo** -ōnis, f. (*consuesco*). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; **1**, *mos consuetudoque civilis*, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, *consuetudo populi Romani*, Cic.; *consuetudo sermonis nostri*, Cic.; *consuetudo peccandi*, Cic.; *consuetudo bona*, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; *ab omnium Sicularum consuetudine discedere*, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, *as is the usual practice*, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, *to become customary*, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, *according to custom*, Cic.; **2**, *a, manner of living*; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; **b**, *manner of speaking*; consuetudo inducta, Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy*; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, *stupri vetus consuetudo, an intrigue of long standing*, Sall.

**consuētus** -a -um. **I.** Partic. of *consuesco* (q. v.). **II.** P. adj., *accustomed, customary, usual*; *lubido*, Sall.

**consul** -a -lia, m. (root CONS, or from con and the root of salio, which is seen in praesul and exsul), *a consul, pl. consules, the consuls*. **I.** *the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 365 a.c., also from the plebeians*; *consul ordinarius, one elected at the usual time* (opp. *consul suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased*), Liv.; *consul designatus, consul elect*, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; *consul maior, the consul who had precedence of his colleague*; *consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic. ut ipsum dicere consulem*, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Furius et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulis), i.e., 454 A.D.C., Caes.; *consule Tullo*, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; *Bibali consulis amphora*, Hor.; *proconsule, an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a colony, province, a proconsul*; *proconsule in Ciliciam proficisci, to go as proconsul to Cilicia*, Cic. **II.** Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.

**consulāris** -e (consul), *relating to a consul, consular*. **A.** Adj., *aetas, the age (namely forty-three), at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul*, Cic.; *fasces*, Liv.; *lictor, auctoritas*, Cic.; *candidatus*, Cic.; *familia*, Cic.; *imperium*, Cic.; *locus, place in the senate*, Cic.; *provincia*, Caes. **B.** Subst., **consularis** -is, m. *one who had been a consul, an ex-consul*, Cic.; in the imperial period, *a governor of consular rank*, Tac.

**consulārītēr**, adv. (*consularis*), *in a manner worthy of a consul*; *vita omnis consulariter acta*, Liv.

**consulātus** -ōs, m. (consul), *the office of consul, the consulship*; *abdicare se consulatu*, Cic.; *abdicare consulatum*, Liv.; *abire consulatu*, Liv.; *adipisci consulatum*, Cic.; *afferre consulatum in eam familiam*, Cic.; *petere consulatum*, Cic.; *peracto consulatu*, Caes.

**consūlo** -sūdi -sultum, 3. (root CONS, GENS, or from con and the root of salio). **I.** *a, to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult*; in commune, *for the common good*, Liv.; in longitudinem, *for the future*, Ter.; *facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse*, Sall.; *re consulta et explorata*, Cic.; *quid agant consultant*, Caes.; **b**, *to come to a conclusion, to take measures*; *libere consulere ad summam rem*, Caes.; *quae reges at-*

*que populi male consuluerint*, Sall.; *obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolumitate tuā consulas*, Caes.; *consulere in, to take measures against*; *nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter*, Liv.; **c**, *to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to*; with dat., *parti civium consulere, parti negligere*, Cic.; *sibi*, Cic.; *dignitati alicuius*, Cic.; *alicui optime*, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preced. negat.) *quominus and the subj.*, Cic.; **d**, *aliquid boni consulere, to take in good part*; *haec missa*, Ov. **II.** *to ask the advice of, consult*; *nec te id consulo, consult about that*, Cic.; *quod me de Antonio consulis*, Cic.; *quid mihi faciendum esse censeat*, Cic.; **a**, *to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate*; *senatus a Bestiā consultus est, placeretne legatos Jugurthae recipi moenibus*, Sall.; **b**, *to lay a matter before the people*; *seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse*, Liv.; **c**, *to take legal advice*; *qui de iure civili consuli volent*, Cic.; **d**, *to consult an oracle, or deity*; *haruspicem*, Cic.; *Phoebi oracula*, Ov.; *exta*, Verg.; *Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent*, Cic.; *ad posse fieri, consulit*, Cic.

**consultatio** -ōnis, f. (2. *consulto*), **1**, *a full consideration, deliberation*; **a**, *venit aliquid in consultationem*, Cic.; *consultationem raptim transigere*, Liv.; **b**, *a case proposed for consideration*, Quint.; **2**, *an asking for advice, inquiry*; *consultationi alicuius respondere*, Cic.

**consultō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (*consultus*), *advisedly, after consideration*; *caute ac consulte gerere aliquid*, Liv.

**1. consultō**, adv. (abl. of *consultum*), *accidentally, designedly*; *consulto fecisse aliquid*, Cic.; *non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere*, Cic.

**2. consulto**, 1. (freq. of *consulto*). **I.** *to consider maturely, weigh, ponder*. **A.** Gen., *de officio*, Cic.; *triduum ad consultandum dare*, Liv.; in longius, *for the future*, Tac.; in medium, *for the common good*, Sall.; *consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret*, Cic. **B.** *alicui, to consult for, provide for*; *republicae*, Sall. **II.** *to consult, ask advice of*; *aliquem*, Tib.; *vates ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria accire*, Liv.

**consultōr** -ōris, m. (*consulto*), **1**, *an adviser*; *egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero*, Sall.; **2**, *one who asks advice, especially legal advice, a client*; *consultoribus suis respondere*, Cic.

**consultrix** -icis, f. (*consultor*), *one who consults, cares for, provides*; *natura consultrix et provida utilitatum*, Cic.

**consultum** -i, n. (*consultus*, from *consulto*), *resolution, plan, decision*; **a**, *consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria parva est*, Liv.; *facta et consulta fortium et sapientium*, Cic.; **b**, esp. *a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum* (shortened to S.C.); *senatus consultum facere*, Cic.; S.C. *facere in aliquem*, Liv.; S.C. *facere ut, etc.*, Cic.; *alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse*, Cic.; *consulta patrum*, Hor.; **c**, *the decrees of a Sicilian senate (Bouliā)*, Cic.; **d**, *the answer of an oracle*; *dum consulta petis*, Verg.

**1. consultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*consulto*), *n, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed*; *omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *experiential*, esp. in law; with genit., *iuris consultus* (adj. or subst.), *some one learned in the law*, Cic.; *consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani iuris*, Liv.; *consultus insanientis sapientiae*, Hor.; with abl., *iure consultus*, Cic. Subst., **consultus** -i, m. *a lawyer*, Hor.

**1. consultus** -ūs, m. (consulo) = *consultum* (q. v.).

**consum** -fui -futurum -fore, *to be, to happen* -laut., Ter.

**consummatio** -ōnis, f. (consummo), *1, a using up, adding up*, Plin.; *2, a finishing, completion, consummation*; maximarum rerum, Sen.

**consummatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (consummo), *complete, perfect, consummate*; eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.

**consummo**, *1. (com and summa), 1, to add together, sum up*; transl., *to form a whole, complete*; quae consummatur partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in suum decus nomenque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv.; *2, to complete, finish*; eam rem, Liv.

**consumo** -sumpsi -sumptum, *3. to take altogether, consume. A. In doing something, to spend, employ*; pecuniam in agrorum coemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem, operam, curam, studium in salute alicuius, Cic. **B. To destroy, waste, bring to an end**; a, omnia tela, *to shoot away*, Caes.; of provisions, omne frumentum, Caes.; of property, patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sciorum, Caes.; of time, *to spend, pass*; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aestatem in Treviris, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, *to waste, consume in vain*; multam operam frustra, Cic.; **b, to waste, or wear away, destroy**; quum eam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumpserit, Cic.; in pass., *consumi incendio, or flamma, to be destroyed by fire*; quae (aedes) priore anno incendio consumptae erant, Liv.; of life, *to destroy, kill*; si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, *will be the death of him*, Hor.; fame consumi, *to die of hunger*, Caes.

**consumptio** -ōnis, f. (consumo), *a consumption, consuming, destroying*, Cic.

**consumptor** -ōris, m. (consumo), *a consumer, destroyer*; confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

**consūo** -sūi -sūtum, *3. to sew together, stitch together*, Plaut.

**consurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, *3. to rise up, stand up. I. Lit., 1, of persons, a, lying down*; consolatus (ad terram projectos) consurgere jussit, Caes.; **b, sitting; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to rise up to speak*; consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; *to rise up in honour of some one*; consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepisse, Cic.; **c, of persons kneeling, paulisper addubitavit an conurgendi jam triarii tempus esset, Liv.; **d, of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; *2, of things without life, consurgunt venti*, Verg.; consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg. **II. Transf., 1, of persons, to rise for any action, join in an insurrection; magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; *2, of things, to break out*; novum bellum, Verg.********

**consurrectio** -ōnis, f. (consurgo), *a rising up from a seat*; iudicium, Cic.

**Consus** -i, m. *an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus*; hence, **Consualia** -ium, n. *games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December.*

**consūsurro**, *1. to whisper together*, Ter.

**contābescō** -tābū, *3. to consume, cause to waste away*, Plaut.

**contābescō** -tābū, *3. to waste away, wear away gradually*; Artemisia lacta confecta contābuit, Cic.

**contābilātio** -ōnis, f. (contabulo), *a covering with boards, planking, floor*, Caes.

**contābulo**, *1. to cover with boards, to plank*; turrem, Caes.

**contābundus** = cunctabundus (q. v.).

**contactus** -ūs, m. (contingo), *1, a contact, touching, touch*; sanguinis, Ov.; *2, a touching of something unclean, contagion*; contactus agrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos, Tac.

**contāges** -is, f. (contingo), *a touch, touching*, Lucr.

**contāgio** -ōnis, f. (contingo), *a touching, connection*; *1, gen., quum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis*, Cic.; *2, a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection*; **a, physical, contagio pestifera**, Liv.; **b, moral, bad companionship, evil example**; turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

**contāgium** -ii, n. (contingo), *1, touch*, Lucr.; *2, infection, contagion*; **a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia**, Verg.; **b, moral, contagia lucri**, Hor.

**contāminātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), *unclean, contaminated*, Cic.

**contāmino**, *1. (com and TAG -o, tango) to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate*; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

**contātio, contātus, etc.** = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q. v.).

**contēchnor**, *1. dep. to devise a trick*, Plaut.

**contōgo** -texi -tectum, *3. to cover. A. Lit., a, locum linteis*, Liv.; eos uno tunulo, *to bury*, Liv.; **b, to conceal**; corporis partes, quae aspectum sicut deformem habiturae, confegere atque ablere, Cic. **B. Transf., to conceal**; libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā, Cic.

**contēmēro**, *1. to pollute, defile*, Ov.

**contemno** -tempsi -temptum, *3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn. I. Gen., casus humanos*, Cic.; Romam prae sua Capua irridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vincl contemnerent, Cic. **II. Esp., to ridicule, make little of**; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic.

**contemplātio** -ōnis, f. (contemplor), *attentive or eager looking at, contemplation. A. Lit., caeli*, Cic. **B. Transf., naturae, Cic.**

**contemplātor** -ōris, m. (contemplor), *one who attentively looks at or contemplates*; caeli, Cic.

**contemplātus**, abl. -ū, m. (contemplor), *a looking at, contemplation*, Ov.

**contemplor** (contemplo), *1. dep. (com and templum), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate. A. Lit., coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari*, Cic.; situm Carthaginiis, Liv. **B. Transf., to consider carefully**; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplerini, Cic.

**contemptim**, adv. with compar. (contemptus), *contemptuously*; de Romanis loqui, Cic.

**contemptio** -ōnis, f. (contemno), *contempt, scorn, disdain*; pecuniae, Cic.

**contemptor** -ōris, m. (contemno), *one who contemns or despises*; divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

1. **contemptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; a, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; b, of persons, *homo contemptus et abjectus*, Cic.

2. **contemptus** -us, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; a, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostrae contemptus est*, Caes.; b, act., *contemptus fuorendi*, Tac.

**contendo** -tendi -tentum, v. I. Lit., *to stretch forcibly*; arcum, Verg.; ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere, Cic.; and hence of missiles, *to shoot, cast*; tela, Verg. II. Transf., A. *to strive with all one's bodily or mental power, to strain, exert oneself*; 1, of the bodily powers, a, gen., (a) transit., *summas vires*, Lucr.; (b) intransit., *eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; fuga salutem petere contendunt, Caes.; b, *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; Bibracte ire contendit, Caes.; fig., *si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; 2, of the mental powers, a, *to exert oneself*; (a) transit., *contendit omnes nervos Chrysisippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; (b) intransit., *maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque*, Cic.; ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem, Cic.; b, *to strive to obtain something, strive for*; non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem, Cic.; ab aliquo valde de reditu in gratiam, Cic.; vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc., Cic.; c, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; contententes numquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia, Liv. B. *to strive with some one else*; 1, a, *cum victore*, Caes.; contra Paridem, Verg.; pro vitulis contra leones, Cic.; inter se de principatu, Caes.; cum Libone de mittendis legatis, Caes.; b, *at an auction, to bid against*, Cic.; 2, *to compare, contrast*; ipsas causas, quae inter se configunt, Cic.

1. **contentē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (1. contentus), *eagerly, earnestly*; contentus pro se dicere, Cic.

2. **contentē**, adv. (2. contentus), *strictly, sparingly*, Plaut.

**contentio** -ōnis, f. (contendo), *the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving*. I. Gen., *voctis, the raising or straining of the voice*, Cic.; animi, Cic. II. 1, *combat, contest, contention, strife*; magna contentio belli, Cic.; adversus procuratores contentio dicendi, Cic.; in contentionem honoris incidere, *rivalry in seeking a public office*, Cic.; contentiones habere cum aliquo, Caes.; 2, a, *a contrast, comparison*; hominum ipsorum et fortunarum contentionem facere, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., *antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

**contentiosus** -a -um (contentio), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. (contendo), *stretched, tense*. A. Lit., *funis*, Hor. B. Transf., a, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt*, Cic.; b, *eager, zealous*; ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque venimus, Cic.

2. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contineo), *contented, satisfied*; with abl., *suis rebus*, Cic.; ea victoria, Cic.; contentus quod, etc., Cic.; with infin., Ov.

**conterminus** -a -um, *having the same boundary, conterminous, near*; contermina stabula ripae, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

**contēro** -trivi -tritum, v. I. In narrow sense, *to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound*; cornua cervi, Ov. II. In wider sense, 1, *to destroy, wear away*; eius

omnes injurias voluntaria quaedam oblivione, Cic.; reliqua conterere et contemnere, *trample under foot*, Cic.; ferrum, *to wear away by using*, Ov.; se in musicis, geometria, astris, Cic.; 2, of time, *to consume, spend*; omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.; bonum otium aecordia atque desidia, Sall.

**conterrēo** -terrū -territum, v. 2. *to terrify, frighten exceedingly*; conterrere loquacitatem allucius vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic.; his nuntis senatus conterritus, Liv.

**contestatio** -ōnis, f. (contestor), *an earnest supplication, eager request*, Cic.

**contestor**, 1. dep. 1, *to call to witness*; deos hominesque, Cic.; 2, a, *litent, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; b, *transf., virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

**contexo** -texdi -textum, v. I. Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; illis amarantis, Tib.; ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic. II. Transf., 1, *to connect, unite*; extrema cum primis, Cic.; 2, *to continue*; carmen longius, Cic.; 3, *to build, construct, put together*; sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, Caes.; equum tribus acerulis, Verg.; 4, *to devise, invent*; crimen, Cic.

**contexta**, adv. (contextus), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. **contextus** -a -um, p. adj. (from contexo), *interwoven, connected, united*; a, *contexta condensaque corpora*, Lucr.; b, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; c, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. **contextus** -us, m. (contexo), *weaving, connexion*; a, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; b, of abstractions, *mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; c, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

**conticesco** -ticedi, v. 3. (Inchoat. of conticeo), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. I. Lit., a, of persons, *conscientia convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.; b, of personifications, *neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. II. Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; illae scilicet litterae conticuerunt forenses et senatoriae, Cic.

**contignatio** -ōnis, f. (contigno), *woodwork, a flooring, joists, storey*, Caes.

**contigno**, 1. (com and tignum), *to put planks together, to floor*, Cic.

**contiguus** -a -um (contingo). I. Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; domus, Ov.; pars circi quae Aventino contigua, Tac.; Cappadoces, Tac. II. Pass. with dat., *withis reach of*; contiguus miasae hastae, Verg.

**continens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. (contineo). I. 1, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; praedia continencia huic fundo, Cic.; continentibus diebus, *in the days immediately following*, Caes.; 2, a, *hanging together, unbroken*; agmen, Liv.; terra continens, *the mainland*, Cic.; subst., **continens** -entis, f. *a continent*, Caes.; b, of time, *continuous, unbroken*; e continenti genere, *in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; totius diei continens labor, Caes.; continenti cursu, Liv. II. *temperate, continent*; puer, Cic.; ne continentur in vita hominum, *quam in pecunia fuisse videatur*, Caes. III. Rhet. t. t., subst., **continens** -entis, f. *the main point*; causae, Cic.

**continenter**, adv. (continens) 1, a, of space, *in close succession*; sedetis, Cat.; b, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; tota nocte ierunt, Caes.; 2, *continently, temperately*; vivere, Cic.

**continentia** -ae, f. (contineo), *constraint, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; continentia in omni victa cultaque corporis, Cic.

**contineo** -tinui -tentum, 2 (com and teneo). **I.** *to keep together*; **1, a**, to bind together, hold fast; quum agger altiore aqua contineri non posset, Caes.; transf., nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.; **b**, to keep together, unseparated; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c**, to connect, join; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes.; **2, a**, to keep in, surround, contain, limit; mundus qui omnia complexu suo coerces et continet, Cic.; to confine; helius inmaues saeptis, Cic.; milit. t. **2**, to shut in; Pompejum quam angustissime, Caes.; **b**, to contain, comprehend, comprise; tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; de summo bono quod continet philosophiam, which is the main point in philosophy, Cic.; status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, is involved in, depends upon, Cic. **II.** *to keep, maintain*; **1, a**, to keep firm; naveminiis commode copulis continelantur; **b**, to keep what has been taken or received; alvus arces et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2, a**, to keep in a place or occupation; milites sub pellibus, Caes.; se suo loco, Caes.; se in suis perennibus studiis, Cic.; Belgas in officio, to maintain in allegiance, Caes.; **b**, to keep back, be silent about; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; **3**, to restrain, confine, keep back; **a**, lit., risum, Cic.; gradum, to check, Verg.; **b**, transf., to keep some one from some thing; suus a proelio, Caes.; contineo me ab exemplis, Cic.; to keep obedient, hold in check; et usus non tam armis, quam iudiciorum terrore, Liv.; **c**, morally, to restrain, curb, repress; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; non posse milites contineri quin, etc., Caes.

**1. contingo** (continguo), 3. *to wet, moisten*, Lucr.

**2. contingo** -tigi -tactum, 3 (com and tango). **I.** *transit., to touch*. **A.** Lit., **a**, terrain osculo, Liv.; paene terram (of the moon), Cic.; **b**, to grasp; dextram, Liv.; **c**, poet., to touch, taste; cibos ore, Ov.; **d**, to sprinkle; ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov.; **e**, to reach to, touch; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere, Liv.; esp. geograph. Lt., to border on, touch; quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic.; **f**, to reach; (a) an aim with a missile, ex tantâ altitudine contingere hostem non posse, Liv.; (B) an object desired, optatum curu metam, Hor.; Italiam, Verg.; (y) of the voice, to reach the ear of; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a**, to be related to; aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv.; to concern, affect; Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.; **b**, to pollute, defile; milites contacti sacrilegio, Liv. **II.** *Intransit., to happen, to befall*; with dat., mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin., celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriâ contigit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

**continuatio** -ōnis, f. (continuo). **I.** Act., an unbroken continuance, continuing; tribunatus, Liv. **II.** Pass., **A.** connection, continuation, unbroken succession; causarum, Cic.; rhet. t. t., a period; nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic. **B.** an unbroken succession, continuance in time; Urbis, Carr.

**continuitas** -atis, f. (continuus), continuity, unbroken succession, Varr.

**1. continuo**, adv. (continuus), **1**, immediately, at once, Cic.; **2**, in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily; in a question = perhaps then? non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

**2. continuo**, 1. (continuus). **I.** Of space, to bring into connexion, connect, unite; aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; Suonibus Sitonum gentes

continuantur, are adjacent to, Tac.; verba, to form into a sentence, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; aedificia inoenibus, Liv.; agmen latissime, to extend, Cic. **II.** Of time, **a**, to do in rapid succession, to keep on doing; prope continuatis funeribus, the funerals following close on one another, Liv.; **b**, to continue without interruption; diem noctemque potando, continue drinking day and night, Tac.; iter die et nocte, Caes.; militiam, Liv.; magistratum, to prolong, Sall.; alicui consulatum, Liv.

**continuus** -a -um (contineo), connected with, having together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted. **I.** Of space, **a**, Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land, Ov.; transf. of persons, Nerva, continuus principi, standing next to, Tac.; **b**, unseparated, undivided; Rhenuis uno alveo continuus, Tac.; translationes, Cic. **II.** Of time, successive, following on, uninterrupted; secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; superiora continuorum annorum decreta, Cic.; oppugnation, Liv.

**contio** -ōnis, f. (contr. from conventio), **1**, an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting; contionem advocare, Cic.; advocare contionem populi or militum, Caes.; vocare ad contionem, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dimittere, Liv.; dare alicui contionem (of a magistrate, who called the meeting), Cic.; prodire in contionem, Cic.; producere aliquem in contionem, Liv.; aliquid in contione dicere, Cic.; in contionem ascendere or descendere, to go up to the platform to speak, Liv.; **2**, meton., the speech made in such an assembly; contiones turbulentas Metelli, temerarias Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; habere contiones in Caesarem graves, Caes.; funebres, a funeral oration, Cic.

**contionābundus** -a -um (contionor), haranguing, speaking in public, Liv.

**contionālis** -e (contio), relating to a public assembly; contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.; illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, that blood-sucker and demagogue, Cic.

**contionārius** -a -um (contio), relating to a public assembly; ille contionarius populus, Cic.

**contionātor** -ōris, m. (contionor), a popular orator, demagogue, Cic.

**contionor**, 1. dep. (contio), **a**, to form, compose an assembly; nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv.; **b**, to speak in public before an assembly; apud milites, Caes.; superiore e loco, Cic.; also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice; C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.

**contioncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of contio), **1**, a small assembly, Cic.; **2**, a short harangue, Cic.

**contollo**, 3. (obsol. for confero), gradum, to belake oneself, Plaut.

**contōnat**, impers. *it thunders violently*, Plaut.

**contor** = cunctor (q.v.).

**contorquēo** -torsi -torum, 2. **I.** *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*; gubernaculum, Lucr.; membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn, Cic.; proram ad laevas undas, Verg. **II.** Esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in laeus, Verg.; transf., verba, to hurl forth, Cic.

**contortō**, adv. with compar. (contortus), in distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously; dicere, Cic.

**contortio** -ōnis, f. (contorqueo), a swinging, twisting; contortiones orationis, distorted expressions, Cic.

**contortor** -ōris, m. (contorqueo), one who contorts or perverts; legum, Ter.



**contortulus** -a -um (dim. of contortus), somewhat intricate, obscure, Cic.

**contortus** -a -um (p. adj. from contorqueo), 1, intricate, confused, complicated; contortae et difficiles res, Cic.; 2, powerful, vigorous; oratio, Cic.

**contrā** (from com, as extra from ex). **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. **B.** Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return; quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti sunt, Cic.; 3, used of hostile opposition, against; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, opposite to, over against; insula quae contra Brundisium portum est, Caes.; 2, against, in opposition to, contrary to; vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes.; 3, against, in the sense of hostility; contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. (Contra occasionally is placed after its acc. in the case of a noun, Verg.; of a rel. pronoun, quos contra, Cic.)

**contractio** -ōnis, f. (contraho), a drawing together, contraction. **A.** Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

**contractioſa** -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

**contractus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow; a, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; b, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; c, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; d, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et stricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

**contrādicō** -dixi -dictum, 3, to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententiis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradicere quum amicicia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

**contradictio** -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

**contrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t., cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; b, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum simulatum causa, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to unite; contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.; contrahere amicitiam, to form friendship, Cic.; b, to complete a business arrangement; rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem eum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.; c, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to expiate a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. **II.** to draw together by way of shortening. **A.** Lit., a, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis eor, Cic.; vela, to furl one's sails, fig., to be moderate, Cic.; b, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbing, Verg. **B.** Transf., to shorten, reduce, draw in, draw together; a, castra, Caes.; of the moon, orbem, Ov.; b, of speech, to shorten; orationem in verbum con-

trahere, Cic.; c, of appetites, to repress; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; d, of courage, etc., to lower, lessen; animum, Cic.

**contrariō**, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

**contrārius** -a -um (contra). **I.** Of place, opposite, over against; collis nascebatur adversus hunc et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, wounds in front, Tac. **II.** **A.** coming from the opposite direction; contrarius ictus, a blow from an enemy, Cic.; in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; classi contraria flamina, contrary winds, Ov.; in comparison, followed by atque, qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. **B.** 1, opposed, contrary to; contrariae epistolae, contradictory, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare or disserere de aliquā re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtutis contrarium esset, Cic.; subst., **contrārium** -ii, n. the opposite; in contrarium disputare, Tac.; followed by atque or ac, contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; adv., ex contrario, against, on the other side; ut ego hoc ex contrario contendo, Cic.; plur., comparare contraria, Cic.; 2, esp. a, opposed to in a hostile manner; arma, Ov.; b, injurious; otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

**contractābilitēr**, adv. (contractabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

**contractatō** -ōnis, f. (contracto), a touching, handling, Cic.

**contracto**, 1. (contracto), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** **A.** Lit., vulnus, Ov. **B.** Transf., totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider, Cic. **II.** to dishonour, Tac.

**contrēmisco** (contrēnesco), -trēmī, 3, a, to tremble violently, to quake; contrēmiscere totā mente atque artubus omnibus, Cic.; b, to tremble before, be afraid of; periculum, Hor.

**contrēmo**, 3, to tremble violently, quake, Lucr.

**contribūo** -tribūi -tribūtum, 3, a, to contribute to in common with others; nec non Penae nec Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.; b, to annex, incorporate with, unite; Calagurritani qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv.

**contristo**, 1. (com and tristo), to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden; a, pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; b, contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic.

**contritus** -a -um, p. adj. (from contero), worn out, well-used, common, trite; proverbium, Cic.

**controversia** -ae, f. (controverus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; controversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; controversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in controversiā versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversiā, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversiā solvere, Cic.; sine controversiā vicimus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

**controverſiōsus** -a -um (controversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

**controversor**, 1. dep. (controverus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus controversari, Cic.

**controverſus** -a -um (contra, like contra, from com = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputatious, fond of controversy; gens, Cic.

**contrūcido** 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

*are down, slay*; debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic.; fig., rempublicam, Cic.

**contrūdo** -trūsi -trūsum, 3. I. *to thrust, push together*; nubes in unum, Lucr.; 2, *to thrust, crowd into any place*; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

**contronco**, 1. *to cut in pieces*; cibum, Plaut.

**contubernālis** -is, c. (com and taberna). I. a, *a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent*; domi una eruditi, militum contubernales, Cic.; b, *a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war*; fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.; so in public affairs, supporter; alicui contubernalem in consultu fuisse, Cic. II. a, *comrade, mate, constant companion*; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; b, *the husband or wife of a slave*, Plin.

**contubernium** -i, n. (com and taberna). I. *Concr.*, 1, *a hut, or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged*; deponere in contubernio arina, Caes.; 2, *the common dwelling of a male and female slave*, Tac. II. *Abstr.*, 1, *a sharing in the same tent, comrade-ship*; militum, Tac.; 2, *the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war*; contubernii necessitudo, Cic.; 3, *companionship, intimacy*, Suet.; 4, *esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife*, Col.; and gen. *concubinage*, Cic.

**contūdor** -tūtus sum, 2. *to regard on all sides, look at attentively*. A. *Lit.*, aspiciat ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. B. *Transf.* *to consider, reflect upon*; quum (revocatio illa) a contuendis nos malis avocet, Cic.

**contūctus**, abl. -i, m. (contueor), *a beholding, attentive looking at*, Plin.

**contūmācia** -ae, f. (contumax), *stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence, haughtiness*; gen. in a bad sense, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.; in a good sense, firmness; libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

**contūmācītēr**, adv. (contumax), *obstinately, stubbornly, insolently*; scribere, Cic.

**contūmax** -ācis (com and TEM -o, tenno), *haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate*; quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superior, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

**contūmēlia** -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, tenno), *insult, affront, outrage, contumely*. I. *Lit.* A. contumeliam facere in aliquem, Cic.; lacere alicquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare alicquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare alicquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa alicquem deseribere, Cic.; contumelia appellare alicquem perferam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes. B. *dissonant*, Cic. II. *Transf.* *damage, injury*; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

**contūmēliōsō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (contumeliosus), *insolently, abusively*; contumeliose dicere, laedere, Cic.

**contūmēliōsus** -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), *insulting, abusive*; epistolae in alicquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infn.), Liv.

**contūmūlo**, 1., 1, *to heap up in a mound*, Plin.; 2, *to bury, inter*, Ov.

**contundo** -tūdi -tūsum, 3. I. *to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces*; allia serpyllumque, Verg. II. *to crush, bruise, beat*. A. *Lit.*, animum, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeisque, Liv. B. 1, *to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish*; feroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; calumniam stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere, Cic.

**contūlo, contūlor**, 3. = contueor (q.v.).

**conturbatio** -ōnis, f. (conturbo), *disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind*; mentis, Cic.

**conturbo**, 1., 1, *to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion*; ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall.; 2, *to disturb in mind, cause anxiety*; valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.; rationes, or absol., conturbare, Cic.; to bring money matters into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt; conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

**contus** -i, m. (κωνός), 1, *a pole used for pushing a boat along*, Verg.; 2, *a long spear or pike*, Tac.

**conūsus** -i, m. (κωνός), 1, *a cone*, Cic.; 2, *the apex of a helmet*, Verg.

**convalesco** -vāllū, 3. *to become strong*. I. *Gen.* A. *Lit.*, of things, postquam pestifer ignis convaluit, blazed up, Ov. B. *Transf.*, a, *to gain strength*; quum mala per longas convalescere moras, have become rooted, Ov.; b, *of persons or states, to gain strength or power*; Milo in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convaluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimia victus prope se convalescere opes rati, Cic. II. *Esp.* A. *to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well*; non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. B. *Transf.*, ut tandem sensus convalueret mei, Ov.

**convallis** -is, f. *a valley shut in on all sides*, Cic.

**convāso**, 1. (com and vasa), *to pack up baggage*, Ter.

**convecto**, 1. (intens. of convelho), *to bring together, collect*; praedam, Verg.

**conveo**tor -ōris, m. (convelho), *a fellow-voyager*, Cic.

**convēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring together, carry into one place*; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; litribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arina, Cic.

**convello** -velli, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. *to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off*. I. *Lit.*, 1, repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis aedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devour, Ov.; 2, *milit. t. t.*, convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp, Cic. II. *Transf.* *to weaken, overthrow, destroy*; cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.

**convēna** -ae, c. adj. (convenio), *coming together*, Plaut.; in plur. subst. *a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude*; pastores et convēnas congregare, Cic.

**convēniens** -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), 1, *agreeing, unanimous, concordant*; bene convenientes propinqui, Cic.; 2, *fit for, appropriate, suitable*; conveniens decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

**convēniētēr**, adv. (conveniens), *agreeably with, suitably to*; convenienter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter convenienterque sibi dicere, Cic.

**convēniētīa** -ae, f. (conveniens), *agreement, harmony, conformity with*; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

**convēnio** -vēni, -ventum, 4. I. *Gen.* A. *Intransit.*, 1, *to come together, collect*; ex pro-

vinci, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter milia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causa, Cic.; 2, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, who belong to that district, Cic.; 3, legal t. t. convenire in manum (of the wife, to come into the power of her husband by marriage), Cic. **B.** Transit., to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** to fit. **A.** 1, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; 2, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** to unite; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., a, res convenit, or impers., convenit, a thing is agreed upon; id signum quod convenerat, which had been agreed upon, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; pactum est quod inter iam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, Cic.; impers., quum de facto conveniret, Cic.; b, bene (optime) convenit (alicui) cum aliquo, to be on good terms with; sororis vir, quicum optime convenisset, Cic.

**conventicium** -ii, n. (convenio), sc. aes = τὸ ἐκαλησαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly, Cic.

**conventiolum** -i, n. (dim. of conventus), a, a coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; b, a place of meeting, Tac.

**convētiō** -ōnis, f. (convenio), 1, an assembly, Varr.; 2, an agreement, compact, Liv.

**conventum** -i, n. (convenio), a covenant, agreement, compact; pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

**conventus** -ūs, m. (convenio). **I.** Lit., **A.** a coming together, an assembly; a, virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; b, an illegal assembly; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; c, a congress of states; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; d, the assembly of the inhabitants of a province held by the praetor; conventum agere, to hold the assizes, Cic.; hence the district of the province for which such an assembly was held; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic.; e, the union of Roman citizens in a province forming a corporation; conventus Syracusanus, Cic. **B.** Of atoms, union, Lucr.; **II.** Transf., agreement, Cic.

**converbēro**, 1. to beat violently, Plin.

**converro** (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to sweep together, brush out, Plaut.; transf., hereditates omnium, scraps together, Cic.

**conversatio** -ōnis, f. (convorsor). **I.** frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. **II.** intercourse, conversation, Tac.

**conversio** -ōnis, f. (converto). **A.** Lit., a turning round; coell, Cic.; mensulum annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic. **B.** in rhet., 1, the rounding off of a period; ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic.; 2, the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, Cic.; 3, change; naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

**converso** (intons. of converto), 1. to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

**converto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), 3. to turn round, whirl round. **I.** Lit., **A.** to turn round to the other side; 1, palam anull ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quoventus fert, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga or se convertere, to flee, Caes.; 2, a, in motion, to turn round, change one's direction; vox boam Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Sall.; b, convertere pecuniam publicam domum suam, to embezzle, Cic.; 3, geograph. t. t., to face, be directed towards, lie towards; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** to turn round in a circle, to revolve; quae (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic.; **II.** Transf., 1, to direct towards; convertere in se unum omnium vires, Liv.; in ceteros ordines easdem vitae conditiones, Cic.; 2, to direct one's attention or looks towards; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic.; 3, to direct one's inclination, mind, etc., towards; omne studium curamque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; se in or ad aliquem, to attach oneself to, Cic.; 4, to devote to some object; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; 5, to convert, pervert; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consulibus conversum, Cic.; 6, a, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; b, librum e Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic.

**convestio**, 4. to clothe. **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., to cover, surround; domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.

**convexitas** -itatis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

**convexus** -a -um (convehor), 1, vaulted, arched, convex; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. an arch; convexa coell, Verg.; 2, sloping, steep; iter, Ov.

**conviciator** -ōris, m. (convictor), a ratter, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

**convictor**, 1. dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile, reproach, Liv.

**convicium** -ii, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), 1, a loud cry, shout, clamour; mulierum, Cic.; 2, violent reproach, reviling, insult; clamore et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediri, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton., nemorum convicia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

**convictio** -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

**convictor** -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, sp. Cic.

**convictus** -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; conventus hominum ac societas, Cic.; 2, entertainment, feast, Tac.

**convinco** -vici -victum, 3. 1, to convict of a crime or mistake; aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin., or acc. and infin., Liv., Sall.; 2, to prove conclusively, demonstrate; errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

**convīso**, 3. to behold attentively, examine; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon, Lucr.

**convitiator**, v. conviciator

**convictor**, v. convictor.  
**convitium**, v. convitiun.  
**conviva** -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilaris et bene acceptus, Cic.  
**convivalls** -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.  
**convivator** -bris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host, Hor., Liv.  
**convivium** -ii, n. (com and vivo). **A.** a feast, entertainment, banquet; accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare opipare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests; vinosa convivia, Ov.  
**convivor**, l. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.  
**convocatio** -onis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.  
**convoco**, l. to call together, assemble, convoke; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.  
**convulnĕro**, v. convulnĕro.  
**convolo**, l. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; cuncta ex Italiā ad aliquem invocandum, Cic.  
**convulsus**, v. convulsus.  
**convolve** -volvi -volutum, 3. **l.** to roll round; sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; **2.** to cover; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.  
**convomo**, l. to vomit all over, Cic.  
**convulnĕro**, l. to wound severely, Plin.  
**convulsus** -a -um, partic. of convello.  
**coalesco** = coalesco (q.v.).  
**cooperio** -periri -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to done to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf., partic., coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.  
**cooptatio** -onis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.  
**coopto** (com and opto), l. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.  
**coortior** -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear. **I.** a, of storms, etc., to break out; tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; b, of fires, quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; c, of disease, pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculosior, Liv.; d, of political events, of war, sedition, etc., to break out; seditio tum inter Antiates Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volsco summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.  
**coortus** -ūs, m. (coortior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.  
**Cōos** (Cōus) -i, f., and Cōs -o, f. (Cōos and Cōs), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., Cōus -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philotas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., Cōum -i, n. Coan wine; Cōi -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; Cōa -orum, n. Coan garments.  
**cōpa** -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.  
**Cōpals** -idis, f. (Κωπαίς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.  
**cōphĭnus** -i, m. (κοφίνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.  
**cōpia** -ae f. (cōpia, from com and ops), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., **1, a**, of things, agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate configit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentibus copiae, Cic.; milit. t. l., supplies, provisions; copias Dyrhachii comparare, Caes.; b, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. l., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; augetur illis copia, Caes.; (β) plur., copiae perditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castris, e castris, Caes.; **2.** of abstractions, copia dicendi or orationis, fulness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power, opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi est, Sall.; facere alicui consilii sui copiam, to be accessible to a person asking one's advice, Cic.; habere copiam alicuius, to have some one in one's power, Sall.  
**cōpiōsĕ**, adv. (copiosus), **1,** abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare partum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with a large majority, Cic.; **2,** of discourse, copiously; dicere, Cic.  
**cōpiōsus** -a -um (copia), **1,** richly provided, wealthy; urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, rich in, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic.; **2,** copious of speech, eloquent; homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio multa et varia et copiosa, Cic.; lingua copiosa, Cic.  
**cōpis** -e = copiosus (q.v.).  
**cōpo**, cōpona = caupo, caupona (q.v.).  
**cōpra** (copria) -ae, m. (κοπρία), a low buffoon, Suet.  
**cōpta** -ae, f. (κόπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.  
**Coptos** -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Copt or Keft.  
**cōpula** -ae, f. (com and \* apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae fastenings, grapnels, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.  
**cōpūlatio** -onis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.  
**cōpūlātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from copulo), connected, united, coupled; quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf., nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.  
**cōpūlo**, l. (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv. **B.** Transf., copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic.; copulare honestatem cum voluptate, Cic.; an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic.; equester ordo qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit, were in harmony with, Cic.  
**cōqua** -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plaut.  
**cōquino**, l. (coquo), to cook, Plaut.  
**cōquo**, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food. **I.** Lit., **1,** is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; **2,** to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; **3,** to ripen; poma matura et cocta, Cic.; **4,** to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1,** to think

of, *meditate, contrive*; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, *to disturb*; fenineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg.

**coquus** (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

**cōr**, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ-ία). **I.** **Lit.**, the heart; cor palpitat, Cic.; fig., **a**, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; **b**, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor., Lucr.

**Cōra** -ae, f. (Κόρα), an old town in Latium, now Core or Cori. Adj., **Cōranus** -a -um.

**cōrallium** -ī, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

**cōram** (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., **1**, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deserunt, ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; **2**, personally, in one's own person, oneself; intueri aliquid, to behold with one's own eyes, Cic.; agere, to transact personally, i.e., not by letters, Cic.; quum coram sumus, personally present, Cic. **II.** Prop. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

**Corbio** -inis, f. **1**, a town of the Aequi; **2**, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**corbis** -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; mes-soria, Cic.

**corbita** -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

**corbūla** -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

**coroŕium** -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**Coroŕra** -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoos, now Corfu; aence adj., **Coroŕraeus** -a -um, Corcyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoos, Mart.

**cordatē**, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

**cordātus** -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

**cordax** -dācis (κόραξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

**cordōllum** -ī, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

**Cordūba** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordūbensis** -e.

**cordyla** -ae, f. (κορδύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

**Corfinium** -ī, n. a town of the Peligni in Samnium. Adj., **Corfiniensis** -e, Corfinian.

**Cōrinna** -ae, f. (Κόριννα), **1**, a Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar; **2**, the feigned name of Urtū's mistress.

**Cōrinthus** -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Cōrinthius** -a -um, Corinthian; aea, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, nupellex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (-c. vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiārius** -ī, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiānus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthiōnis** -e, Corinthian.

**Cōriōh** -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōriōliānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcius, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriōliāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

**cōrium** (cōrius) -ī, n. (κόριον), **1**, hide, skin, leather; aninantium aliae coris tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; **2**, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

**Cornēlius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, **1**, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; **2**, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; **3**, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; **4**, Cornelia, the daughter of Qu. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licinius Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēliānus** -a -um, Cornelian.

**Cornēlius Nēpos**, v. Nepos.

**cornēolus** -a -um (dim. of l. corneus), horny, Cic.

**1.** **cornēus** -a -um (cornu), **1**, horny, made of horn; rostrum, Cic.; **2**, **a**, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; **b**, horn-coloured, Plin.

**2.** **cornēus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree; virgulta, Verg.

**cornicōn** -cōnis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

**cornīcor**, l. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

**cornicōla** -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

**cornicōlārius** -ī, n. (corniculūm), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculūm, an adjutant, Suet.

**1.** **cornicōlūm** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), **1**, a little horn, Plin.; **2**, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

**2.** **Cornicōlūm** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornicōlānus** -a -um, Corniculian.

**cornīger** -gēra -gērum (cornu and gero), horned, Cic. Subst., **cornīgera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

**cornīpēs** -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hoofed; equi, Verg.

**cornix** -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορυμ, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervix et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculis configere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculum, ut dicitur, to deceive the suspicious, Cic.

**cornū** -ūs and (rarely) -ū, n. (κερας). **I.** **Lit.**, **1**, the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc., Cic.; Cornu Copiae (Cornucopia), the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty, Hor.; cornu, poet. for strength, courage; tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua suinere, gain courage, Ov.; **2**, **a**, of things of similar material, a hoof, Verg.; a beak of a bird, Ov.; **b**, of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Varr.; **c**, of things made of horn, a bow, Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn, Cic.; a lantern, Plaut.; an oil cruet, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the stall-yards, Verg.; the ends of the staff round which parchments were rolled, Ov.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the end of a promontory, Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country, Liv.; the wing of an army, dextrum, sinistrum, Caes. **B.** A growth like a horn, a large wart on the head, Hor. (acc. cornum, Ov.).

**Cornūcōpia** -ae, v. cornu

**cornum** -i, n. (cornus), **1**, the fruit of the cornel. Verg.; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

**cornus** -i, and -is, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree; **1**, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

**cornūtus** -a -uin (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

**cōrolla** -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

**Cōroebus** -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

**cōrollārium** -ii, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr.; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic.

**cōrona** -ae, f. (κράνη). **I**. Lit. a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic.; castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civilis, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub coronā vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets, Cic.; also, sub coronā venire, Liv.; regni corona, a diadem, Verg. **II**. Transf. **1**, a constellation, the northern crown, Cic.; **2**, a circle, assembly of men, Cic.; milit. t. t. the besiegers of a city; (urbem) coronāingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders of a city, or place; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; **3**, the halo round the sun, Sen.

**cōronārius** -a -uin (corona), relating to a garland, Plin.; aurum, originally, the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards changed to a sum of money, Cic.

**Cōronē** -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia.

Adj. **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeian.

**Cōronēa** -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia.

Adj. **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeian.

**Cōroneus** -ēi, m. king in Phocis, father of Corone.

**Cōronis** -idis, f. (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōronides** -ae, m. Aesculapius.

**cōrono**, i. (corona). **I**. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland; aras, Prop.; puppin, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequentur epulae, quas inibat propinquus coronati, Cic.; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. **II**. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle; coronant myrteta summum lacuum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

**corpōralis** -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporal, Sen.

**corpōrēns** -a -um (corpus), **1**, relating to the body, corporeal; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; **2**, fleshy, consisting of flesh; humerus, Ov.

**corpōro**, i. (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body; nimidus corporatus, Cic.

**corpulentia** -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

**corpulentus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut.

**corpus** -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex). **I**. Lit. **A**. Gen. **1**, a body, substance (opp. anima, anima), the body of men and animals; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporibus voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; hence, a person; delecta virum corpora, Verg.; unum vile atque infame corpus, Liv.; **2**, a lifeless substance, mass; individua corpora, the atoms, Cic. **B**. Esp. **1**, flesh; ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov.; **2**, a corpse, Caes.; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg.; **3**, the trunk, Ov. **II**. Transf. any whole like a body; **1**, the framework of a ship, Caes.;

**2**, the "body politic;" totum corpus reipublicae, Cic.; **3**, any whole, collection, mass; **a**, of military works, Caes.; **b**, of the world, universalitatis corpus, Cic.; **c**, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; **d**, a collection of persons; (**a**) of the state, eiusdem corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (**β**) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

**corpuscūlum** -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscle, atom, Cic.

**corrādo** -rāsī -rāsūm, **3**. (com and rado), to scrape or rake together. **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf. to scrape together money, Plaut.

**correctio** -ōnis, f. (corrigo), **1**, improvement, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; **2**, in rhet., a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις), Cic.

**corrector** -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

**corrēpo** -repsi -reptum, **3**. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to slink in; in onerariam (navem), Cic.; quōi non corripuit membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

**correptē**, adv. with compar. (correptus, from corripio), shortly; correptus exit syllaba, Ov.

**corrīdeo**, **2**. (com and rideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

**corrīgia** -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

**corrigo** -rexi -rectum (com and rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. **I**. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. **II**. **a**, to correct, improve, amend; praeterea magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; **b**, of writing, to correct; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

**corrīpio** -rīpūi -reptum, **3**. (com and rapio). **I**. to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. **A**. Lit., hominem corripit iussit, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, to hasten away, Verg.; corpus corripere, to start up, Verg. **B**. Transf. **a**, to plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to accuse, bring to trial; statim corripit reum, Tac.; **c**, to blame, rebuke; consules, Liv.; voce magistri corripit, Hor.; **d**, of disease, etc. to attack; nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg.; **e**, of the passions, to overcome; visas correptus imagine formae, Ov. **II**. to gather together; **1**, of motion, to hasten; tarda necessitas teli corripuit gradum, Hor.; viam, to hasten over, Verg.; campum, Verg.; **2**, of time, to shorten; numina corripiant moras, Ov.

**corrōboro**, i. (com and roboro). **A**. Lit. to strengthen, invigorate; se corroborare, to gain strength; quum is se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. **B**. Transf., conjurationem non credendo corroborare, Cic.

**corrōdo** -rōsi -rōsum, **3**. (com and rodo), to gnaw away; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.

**corrōgo**, i. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

**corrūgo**, i. (com and rugo) to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corruget nares, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

**corrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, **3**. **I**. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus,

**Sall.**; res familiares, *Sall.*; libertatem, *Tac.*; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, *Hor.* **II.** *to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate*; **a.**, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *Cic.*; Ceres corrupta undis, *corn spoiled by sea-water, Verg.*; of animals and men, *to weaken*; corrupti equi macie, *Caes.*; **b.**, of pronunciation, *to corrupt*; nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, *barbari linguâ Mauro: pro Medis appellantes, Sall.*; **c.**, of writings, etc., *to falsify*; tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, *Cic.*; **d.**, morally, *to corrupt*; mores civitatis, *Cic.*; huius urbis iura et exempla corrumpere, *Cic.*; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruerunt, *Sall.*; corrumpere aliquem pecuniâ, *to bribe, Cic.*

**corrûo** -rûi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., *to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down.* **A.** Lit., **a.**, corruerunt aedes, *Cic.*; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, *Cic.*; **b.**, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, *Cic.*; esp., *to fall in battle*; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, *Liv.* **B.** Transf., illa plaga pestifera qua Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, *Cic.*; of persons, *to be ruined*; si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, *Cic.* **II.** Transit., *to throw down, overthrow*; hanc rerum summam, *Lucr.*

**corrûptê**, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), *corruptly, incorrectly*; neque depravata iudicare neque corrupte, *Cic.*

**corrûptêla** -ae, f. (corruptus), *the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction*; mores hac dulcedine corrûptelaque depravati, *Cic.*; pecuniosus rei corrûptelam iudicii molientes, *Cic.*

**corrûptile** -ônis, f. (corrumpo), *corruption, a corrupting*; corporis, *Cic.*; opinio, *Cic.*

**corrûptor** -ôris, m. (corrumpo), *a corrupter, seducer, briber*; juventutis, *Cic.*; tribus, *Cic.*; exercitus, *Liv.*

**corrûptrix** -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), *one that corrupts or seduces*; attrib. = *corrupting*; tam corrûptrices provinciâ, *Cic.*

**corrûptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), *spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt.* **I.** Lit., physically, horleum, *Caes.* **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, *Sall.*; iudicia, *Cic.*; adulescentulus, *Cic.*

**cors** = cohorts (q.v.).

**Corsîca** -ae, f. *the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea.* Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and **Corsicus** -a -um, *Corsican.*

**cortex** -tîcis, m. and f. *bark, rind, shell*; **a.**, *the bark of trees*; obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = *the inner bark*), *Cic.*; **b.**, esp., *the bark of the cork tree, cork*, *Hor.*; prov., *nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i.e., to need no assistance, Hor.*; levior cortice, *Hor.*

**cortina** -ae, f. 1, *a round kettle or caldron, Plaut.*; esp. *the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod*; cortina Phoebi, *the oracle of Apollo, Verg.*; 2, *anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, Tac.*

**Cortôna** -ae, f. (Κόρωνα), *Cortona, a town of Etruria.* Adj., **Cortônensis** -e, *of or belonging to Cortona.*

**côrûlus** = corylus (q.v.).

**côrus** = caurus (q.v.).

**corusco**, 1. (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** *to dull with the horns*, *Cic.* **II.** **A.** Transit., *to move quickly, shake*; telum, *Verg.*; of snakes, linguas, *Ov.* **B.** Intransit., **a.**, *coruscant (apes) pennis, flutter, Verg.*; coruscat abies, *Juv.*; **b.**, *to shine, flash, glitter*; apes fulgore coruscant, *Verg.*

**côruscus** -a -um (corusco), 1, *shaking, trembling*; silvas, *Verg.*; 2, *gleaming, flashing*;

*fulgura, Lucr.*; sol, *Verg.*; juvenes auro coruscant, *Verg.*

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κόραξ), *a raven, Cic.*; prov., *in cruce corvus pascere, to be food for the cross, to be crucified, Hor.*

2. **Corvus** -i, m. *a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, Cic.*

**Côrûbas** -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), *gen. in plur., Côrûbantes -ium, m. priests of Cybele.* Adj., **Côrûbantius** -a -um, *Corybantian.*

**Côrûcides**, nymphae, (Κορυκίδες), *daughter of Plistus.*

1. **Côrûcius** -a -um (Κορύκιος), *belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus.*

2. **Côrûcius** -a -um, v. *Corycos, 1.*

1. **Côrûcos** or -us -i, f. (Κώρυκος), 1, *a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron*; hence *adj., Côrûcius -a -um, *Corycian*; crocum, *Hor.*; *gen.-x, Cilician, Verg.*; 2, *a promontory on the coast of Ionia.**

2. **côrûcus** -i, m. (κόρυκος), *a small bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength*; fig., *corycus laterum et vocis mensa, Bestia, Cic.*

**côrûletum** -i, n. (corylus), *a hazel cypus, Ov.*

**côrûlus** -i, f. (\*κόρυλος), *a hazel tree, Verg., Ov.*

**côrûmbifer** -fera -ferum (corymbus and fero), *carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.*

**côrûmbus** -i, m. (κόρυμβος), *a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, Verg.*

**côrûphaeus** -i, m. (κορυφαίος), *the leader, chief, head*; Epicureorum *Zeno, Cic.*

**Côrûthus** -i (Κόρυθος), 1, f. *a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona*; 2, m. *the legendary founder of Corythus.*

**côrûtus** -i, m. (κορυτός), *a quiver, Verg.*

1. **côa**, côtis, f. *any hard, flinty stone, Cic.*; esp. *a whetstone, grindstone, Hor., Cic.*

2. **Côa**, v. *Coas.*

**Côsa** (Coasa) -ae, f. (Κόσσα) and **Coasae** -arum, f. (Κόσσαί), 1, *a town in Etruria.* Adj., **Côsanus** -a -um, *Coean*; 2, *a town in Lucania.*

**cosmôtês** -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), *the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, Juv.*

**cosmîcos** -ôn (κοσμικός), *belonging to the world.* Subst., *a citizen of the world, Mart.*

**Cossÿra** (Côsÿra) and **Cossûra** (Côsûra) -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), *a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalasia.*

**costa** -ae, f. 1, *a rib, Verg.*; 2, *a side*; aeni, *Verg.*

**costum** -i, n. (κόστος), *an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, Hor.*

**Côsûra** and **Côsÿra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

**côthurnâtus** -a -um (cothurnus), *provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic*; deae, *Ov.*

**côthurnus** -i, m. (κόθορνός). **I.** *a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, Verg.* **II.** *the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors.* **A.** Lit., *cothurnus traxious, Hor.*; *cothurnus major, minor, Cic.* **B.** Transf., **a.**, *tragedy, Hor.*; **b.**, *a tragic, elevated style*; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, *Verg.*

**cotidianus**, **cotidie** = *quodidianus, etc.* (q.v.).

**Côtônêus**, v. *Cydonae.*

**Cotta** -ae, m. *a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia.*

**cottābus** -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by turning heeltraps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plaut.

**cottāna** (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανά), a kind of small Syrian fig, Juv.

**Cottius** -ii, m. name of the kings of two Ligurian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them. Adj., **Cottianus** -a -um, Cottian.

**cōthla** or **cōtyla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

**cōturnix** -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

**Cōtys** -tysis, acc. -tyn, voc. -ty, abl. tye, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

**Cōtyttō** -ūs, f. (Κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cōtyttō, Hor.

**cōvinārius** and **cōvinnārius** -ii, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

**cōvinus** (cōvinnus), i, m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc.; 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

**cōxa** -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

**coxendix** -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

**Crabra** or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

**crabro** -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

**Crāgus** -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

**crambō** -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; crambe repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

**Crānōn** (Crannōn) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōnius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

**Crantor** -ōris, m. I. Myth., the armour-bearer of Peleus. II. Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

**Cranil** -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephallenia.

**crāpūla** -ae, f. (κραπάλη), intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel; crapulam edormire et exhalare, Cic.

**cras**, adv., 1, to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic.; subst., cras istud, quando venit, Mart.; 2, in the future; quod sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

**crasse**, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; crasse compositum poema, Hor.

**crassitūdo** -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; parietum, Caes.; aeris, density, Cic.

1. **crassus** -a -um, thick, dense, solid. A. Lit., unguentum, Hor.; aer, misty, Cic.; flum, Cic.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. B. Transf., Otellus rusticus crassa Minervā, of sound common sense, Hor.; turba, rude, uneducated, Mart.

2. **Crassus** -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia (q.v.).

**crastinus** -a -um (cras), relating to to-morrow; dies crastinus, Cic.; the crastinā, to-morrow, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; in crastinum differre aliquid, Cic.

**Crataeis** -idis, f. (Κραταις), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

**cratēr** -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

**cratēra** -ae, f. I. Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. II.

Transf., 1, an oil-cruet, Verg.; 2, the crater of a volcano, Lucr., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; 3, a constellation, the cup, Ov.

**Cratērus** -i, m. (Κρατήρος), 1, a general of Alexander the Great; 2, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

**Cratlis** -thēdis, m. (Κραθίς), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

**Cratīnus** -i, m. (Κρατίνος), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

**Cratippus** -i, m. (Κρατίππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

**cratlis** -is. A. Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t., fascines, Caes.; sub crate method, an old method of capital punishment, by which the accused was placed under a hurdle, and pressed to death with great stones, Liv. B. Transf., favorum, honey-comb, Verg.; spinae, the joints of the backbone, Ov.

**crēatio** -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election, magistratum, Cic.

**crēator** -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder; huius urbis Romulus creator, Cic.; father, Ov.

**crēatrix** -icis, f. (creator), she who brings forth or produces, a mother; natura rerum, Lucr.; diva, Verg.

**crēber** -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence cren, cresco). I. Of space, thick, crowded together, close, pressed together; a, creberrima aedificia, Caes.; creberrima grando, Liv.; crebri ignes, Sall.; b, thick with, full of; with abl., creber arundinibus lacus, Ov.; qui (Thucydides), ita creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. II. Of time, repeated, numerous, frequent; a, crebra inter se colloquia habere, Caes.; crebri ictus, Verg.; creberrimus sermo, Cic.; b, creber pulsat, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; Africus creber procellis, abounding in, Verg.; in scribendo inulto essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

**crēbresco** (crēbesco), -brūi (-būi), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; seditio crebrescens, Tac.; horror, Verg.; crebrescunt optatae aerae, Verg.; crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that, etc., Tac.

**crēbritas** -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, closeness, frequency; sententiarum, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

**crēbro**, adv., with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime (creber), repeatedly, frequently, very often; ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere, Cic.; crebro respicere Romam, Ov.

**crēdibilis** -e, adj. with compar. (credo), credible, worthy of belief; narrationes credibiles sint, Cic.; credibile est (sit, videtur), followed by acc. and infin., ita sit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse unum, Cic.; vix credibile est, Hor.

**crēdibiliter**, adv. with compar. (credibilis), credibly, Cic.

**crēditor** -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor; tabulae creditoris, Cic.; fraudare creditores.

**crēditum** -i; n. (credo), a loan, Sall.

**crēdo** -didi -ditum, 3. I. to trust; 1, to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in; with dat. of person, credere eorum nemini, Cic.; with dat. of thing, praesenti fortunae non credere, Liv.; 2, to believe, give credence to; his auctoribus temere credens, Caes.; often parenthetic, mihi crede or crede mihi, believe me, take my advice; venies, mihi crede, expectatus, Cic.; with dat. of thing, fabulis, Cic.; lacrimis, Ov.; somniis,



Cic.; with de, non credis de numero militum, Cic. **II.** to trust, in relation to something; **1.** to entrust, commit, trust something to some one; **a.** arma militi, Liv.; alicui res omnes, Cic.; se perdis hostibus, Ov.; aciem campo, Verg.; **b.** to entrust to the secrecy of some one; alicui arcanus sensus, Verg.; **c.** to lend; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; absol., to lend; credendi modum constituere, Cic.; often in partic. perf., pecunia credita or res creditae, loans, Cic.; **2.** to believe something; **a.** to be convinced of as true; fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.; esp. parenthetical, quod quidem magis credo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Caes., Cic., or relative sentence, Hor.; **b.** to think, to be of the opinion; with acc. and infin., credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, Cic.; moesti (crederes victos) redeunt in castra, you would think, Liv.; in pass., with nom and infin., pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Ball.; with acc. and infin., quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, Cic.; parenthetical, credo, I believe, I think; male, credo, mererer de meis oivibus, si, etc., Cic.

**credulitas** -atis, f. (credulus), *credulity*; ap. Cic.

**credulus** -a -um (credo). **A.** Act. believing easily, credulous, confiding; alicui, Verg.; in aliquid, Ov.; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. **B.** Pass. easily believed, fama, Tac.

**Crēmōra** -ae, m. a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed. Adj., **Crēmōrensis** -e.

**crēmo**, 1. to burn, consume by fire; **a.** libros in conspectu populi, Liv.; regalia tecta, Ov.; **b.** esp., of the burning of the bodies of the dead, Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelis igni voluit cremari, Cic.; corpus alicuius, Cic.; **c.** of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

**Crēmōna** -ae, f. Cremona, a town in N. Italy. Adj. **Crēmōnensis**, -e, of Cremona.

**Crēmōnis** jugum, a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.

**crēmor** -ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc., Ov.

**1.** **crēo**, 1. (root CER, CRE, whence cresco) to make, create, produce. **I.** Gen., **a.** omnes res quas et creat natura et tuetur, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; **b.** to beget a child, Cic.; pass. partic., creatus with abl., of father or mother = daughter or son, Telamone creatus, Ov. **II.** **a.** to institute an office or magistracy; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.; **b.** to elect a magistrate or priest; consules, Cic.; with double acc., Aucum Marcium regem populus creavit, Liv.

**2.** **Crēo** -ōnis, and **Crēon** -ontis, m. king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason.

**crēper** -pēra -pērum (Sabine word connected with κρηπας), dark, obscure, uncertain, Lucr.

**crēpida** -ae, f. (κρηπιδίς), a sandal, Cic.; prov. ne autor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last, Plin.

**crēpidatus** -a -um (crepida), wearing sandals, Cic.

**crēpido** -inis, f. (κρηπιδίς), **1.** a base, foundation, pedestal, Cic.; **2.** a quay, pier, Cic.

**crēpitacillum** -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), a little rattle, Lucr.

**crēpitaculum** -i, n. (crepito), a rattle, Quint.

**crēpito**, 1. (freq. of crepo), to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter; crepitantia arma, Ov.; lens crepitans auster, rustling, Verg.; multā grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, Verg.

**crēpitus** -ūs, m. (crepo), a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering; -digitorum, snapping the

angers, Mart.; pedum, Cic.; dentium, Cic.; aeris, Liv.; viridis materiae flagrantis, Liv.; alarum, Liv.

**crēpo** -pdi -pftum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle; digiti crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention, Mart.; acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crushed, Verg.; crepat in mediis laurus adusta focis, crackle, Ov. **II.** Transit., **a.** to cause to resound, rattle; quum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, Hor.; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about; sulcos, Hor.; **b.** immunda ignominiosaque verba, Hor.; post vinas gravem militiam aut pauperiem, Hor.

**crēpundia** -ōrum, n. (crepo), child's playthings, rattle; naevo aliquo aut crepundiis aliquem cognoscere, Cic.

**crēpuscūm** -i, n. (creper), twilight. **I.** Gen., dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov. **II.** Esp., evening twilight; inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem, Ov.

**Crēs** -ētis, m., v. 1. Creta.

**cresco**, crēvi, crētum, 3. (Inchoat. from root CER, whence creo, creare). **I.** to grow up, spring forth, arise; quaecunque e terra corpora crescunt, Lucr.; crescentes segetes, Ov.; in past partic., cretus, sprung from; mortali semine, Ov.; Trojano a sanguine, Verg. **II.** to grow, increase in size; **1.** **a.** fruges, arbusta, animantes, Lucr.; in longitudinem, Plin.; ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; **b.** esp. of boys, to grow up; toti salufiter orbi cresco, puer, Ov.; **2.** to increase in height, number, etc.; Roma interim crescit Allae ruinis, Liv.; quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic.; luna creascens, waxing, Cic.; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.; crescentes morbi, Cic.; crescebat in eos odium, Cic.; **3.** to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.; pater per se crevisset, Caes.

**1.** **Crēta** -ae, f. and **Crētō** -ēs, f. (Κρήνη), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia; hence, **1.** **Crēs** -ētis, m., Cretan; subst., a Cretan, plur., **Crētes** -um, m. the Cretans; **2.** **Cressa** -ae, f. Cretan; Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk, Hor.; bos, Pasiphaë, Prop.; subst., Ariadne, Aeopoe, Ov.; **3.** **Crēsius** -a -um, Cretan; **4.** **Crōtaeus** -a -um, Cretan; subst., Epimenides, Prop.; **5.** **Crētānus** -i, m. a Cretan; **6.** **Crētensis** -is, Cretan; **7.** **Crētious** -a -um, Cretan; subst., the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island; **8.** **Crētis** -ūdia, f. Cretan.

**2.** **crēta** -ae, f. (prop. adj. of 1. Creta), Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments, Plaut.; used also for painting the face, Hor.; for seals, Cic.

**crētātus** -a -um (2. crēta), chalked; fascia, Cic.; transf., ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates, Prop.

**crētēus** -a -um (2. crēta), made of chalk or Cretan earth, Lucr.

**crētio** -ōnis, f. (cerno), a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance.

**crētūla** -ae, f. (dim. of crēta), white clay for sealing, Cic.

**Crēusa** -ae, f. (Κρήσσα), **1.** daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, wife of Jason; **2.** daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas; **3.** a port in Boeotia.

**cribrum** -i, n. (from root CRE, CRI, whence also cerno), a sieve, Cic.

**crimen** -inis, n. (from root CRE, CRI, Gr. ΚΡΙ, whence cerno, κρίνω). **I.** **A.** Lit., accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny; esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.; dare alicui aliquid criminali,

**Cic.**; propulsare, defendere, to repel, *convulse*, Cic. **B.** Meton., an object of reproach; perpetuae criminum posteritatis eris, Ov. **II.** the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged. **A.** Lit., haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, an object representing a crime; pictae caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; b, cause of crime; ae causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

**crimīnatio** -ōnis, f. (crimīnor), an accusation, calumny, charge; illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.

**crimīnator** -ōris, m. (crimīnor), an accuser, calumniator, Tac.

**crimīnor**, 1. dep. (crimīno, Plaut.; crimīnor, pass., Cic. ?); **1.** to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate; patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; **2.** to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of; non licet omnia criminari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiosa criminabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infln., me esse gratum criminari, Cic.; absol., to reproach; argumentando criminari, Cic.

**crimīnōsō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (crimīnosus), by way of accusation, reproachfully; qui suspiciosus aut criminosis diceret, Cic.

**crimīnōsus** -a -um (crimen), reproachful, calumnious, slanderous; ille acerbus criminosis popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; criminosis nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; criminosis est or bit or habetur, blame-worthy, Cic.

**Crimissus (Crimisus)** -i, m. (Κριμισός, Κριμισός), a river in the south-west of Sicily.

**crinālis** -e, (crinis), relating to the hair; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crināle** -is, n. a hair-band; curvum, a diadem, Ov.

**crinis** -is, m. (root CER, CRE, whence cerno, creo, cresco). **A.** the hair, esp. of the head, Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., the tail of a comet, Verg.

**crīnitus** -a -um (crinis), provided with hair, hairy, with long hair. **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg. **B.** Transf., stella crinita, a comet, Cic.

**crispulcans** -antis (crispus and sulco), *serpentine*, ap. Cic.

**crispo**, 1. (crispus), **1.** to curl, crisp; capillum, Plin.; **2.** to move rapidly up and down, *bruslish*; hastilia manu, Verg.

**crispulus** -a -um (dim. of crispus), curly-haired, curly, Mart.

**crispus** -a -um, **1.** curly, curly-headed, Plaut., Ter.; **2.** in trembling motion, trembling, quivering; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

**crīsta** -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crinis), **1.** the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock, Juv.; **2.** the crest or plume of a helmet, Verg., Liv.

**crīstātus** -a -um, (crīsta), crested; a, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; b, having a crest or plume; galanae, Liv.

**Crithotē** -ēs, f. (Κριθωτή), a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese.

**Crītiās** -ae, m. (Κριτίας), one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

**crīticus** -i, m. (κριτικός), a critic, Cic.

**Crīto** -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), a disciple and friend of Socrates.

**Crītōbūlus** -i, m. (Κριτόβουλος), a disciple of Socrates.

**Crītōlāus** -i, m. (Κριτόλαος), **1.** a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 165 a.c.; **2.** a general of the Achaean League.

**crōcēus** -a -um (crocus), **1.** belonging to saffron, saffron; odores, Verg.; **2.** saffron-coloured, golden, yellow; flores, Verg.

**crōcīnus** -a -um (κρόκινος), belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow; tunica, Cat. Subst., **crōcīnum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), saffron-oil, Prop.

**crōcīo**, 4. (κρῶζω), to caw like a crow, Plaut.

**crōcōdīlus** -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), a crocodile, Cic.

**crōcōta** -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτῶν), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, Cic.

**crōcōtāla** -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), a little saffron-coloured robe, Plaut.

**crōcūs** -i, m., **crōcūm** -i, n. (κρόκος and κρόκον). **I.** saffron, used by the ancients not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, Ov.; personified, Crocus, a young man changed into a saffron-flower, Ov. **II.** Meton., the colour of saffron, yellow, Verg.

**Croesus** -i, m. (Κροῖσος), a king of Lydia famous for his wealth; appell = a rich man, Ov. Adj., **Croesus** -a -um, of Croesus.

**Crōmῶn** -ōnis, f. (Κρομῶν), a village in Megaris.

**crōtālis** -ōrum, n. (κροτάλια), an earring consisting of several pendant pearls, Pers.

**crōtālistria** -ae, f. a female dancer and performer on the castanets, Prop.

**crōtālum** -i, n. (κρόταλον), a castanet, Verg.

**Crōtō (Crōtōn)** -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), a town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotona. Hence **1.** **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), an inhabitant of Crotona; **2.** adj., **Crōtōniensis** -e, of Crotona.

**Crōtōplādes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάδης), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos, Ov.

**crūciāmentum** -i, n. (crucio), torture, torment, Cic.

**crūciātus** -ūs, m. (crucio), torture, torment, execution; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go and be hanged, Cic.

**crūciō**, 1. (crux), to torture, torment; quum vigillisatque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

**crūdēlis** -e (crudus), unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; a, of persons, crudelissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberis, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; b, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

**crūdēlitas** -ātis, f. (crudelle), cruelty, inhumanity; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

**crūdēlītēr**, adv. (crudelis), cruelly, inhumanly; imperare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interficere, Cic.

**crūdēscō** -dūi, 3. to become hard, violent; crudescit morbus, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

**crūdītas** -ātis, f. (crudus), overloading of the stomach, indigestion, Cic.

**crūdus** -a -um (contr. from cruidus, from root CRU, whence cruor), raw. **I.** Lit., **1.** not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw; exta cruda victimae, Liv.; **2.** not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma, Cic.; **3.** a, undigested; pavo, Juv.; b, suffering from indigestion; Roscius crudior fuit, Cic.; **4.** raw, not healed; vulnera, Ov.; **5.** unprepared, tough; cortice crudo hasta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** not ready, immature, fresh; servitium, Tac.; **2.** rigorous, fresh; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; **3.** rough, cruel; Getas, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

**crūento**, 1. (cruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

**cruentus** -a -um (ernor), bloody. I. Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae imbrum quas cruentas, Cic.; b, blood-red; myrta, Verg. II. In a bad sense, bloody through murder. A. Lit., covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; caelaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor. B. Transf., a, wounding; dens, Hor.; b, rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel; ira, Hor.

**crūmēna** -ae, f. a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strip round the neck. A. Lit., Plaut. B. Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

**crūor** -ōris, m. (root CRU, whence also cruulus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; cruor Cinnanus, the slaughter of Cinna, Cic.; castus a cruore civili, Cic.; ad caedem et cruorem abstrahi, Cic.

**cruppellārī** -ōrum, m. Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

**crūs**, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; franger: alicui crus or arua (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv.; 2, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

**crusta** -ae, f. 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance; concresecunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

**crustūlum** -i, n. (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

**crustum** -i, n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

**Crustūmeria** -ae, f. (Κρουστωμερία) (-mērium -li, n., -mērii -ōrum, m. -mīum -li, n.), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Alia. Hence adj., 1, **Crustūminus** -a -um, 2, **Crustūmius** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

**crux**, crucis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in crucem, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; detrahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari alicui crucem, Cic.; reperere aliquem in crucem, Cic.; sibi in malam crucem, go and be hanged! Plaut.

**crypta** -ae, f. (κρυπτή), a subterranean gallery, τρύπη, σπηρα, σπηρα, Juv.

**crystallīnus** -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystallīna** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), crystal cases, Juv.

**crystallus** -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρυστάλλος) (heteropl. plur., crystallia). A. Lit., crystal. B. Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; b, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

**Crēsiphōn** -phontis, m. (Κρησιφών), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

**cūbicūlārī** -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

**cūbicūlārīus** -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cūbicūlārīus** -li, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

**cūbicūlum** -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

**cūbile** (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; fararum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, Aves, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non solum vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

**cūbital** -tālis, n. (cubitum), an elbow cushion, Hor.

**cūbitālis** -e (cubitum), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

**cūbito**, 1. (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

**cūbitum** -i, n. and **cūbitus** -i, m. (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; 2, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

**cūbo** -di -itum, 1. 1, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; b, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; c, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubilasset, Cic.; d, to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill; cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, applied to inanimate objects, partic. cubans, sloping; Ustica, Hor.

**cūcūllus** -i, m. a hood, cowsl, Juv.

**cūcūlus** -i, m. (κύνειος), the cuckoo, Plaut.; as a term of reproach, Plaut., Hor.

**cūcūmis** -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

**cūcūrbīta** -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cupping-glass, Juv.

**cūdo**, 3. 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thrash; prov., istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbeus nummus, Plaut.

**cūcūlmodī** = cuius-cujus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

**cūjās** -ātis and **cūjātis** -is (cujus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

**cūjās** -a -um, 1. (cujus from qui), 1, Interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? cujūm pecora? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is cujus res sit, Cic.

**cūjusōmōdī** (qui, ce, and modus), of what-  
ever kind, Cic.

**cūjusdam** -mōdī, of a certain kind, Cic.

**cūjūsmōdī** (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

**cūjusquēmōdī** (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

**cūlcīta** -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumea, Cic.

**cūlūs** (cullus) -i, m. (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

**cūlex** -icis, m. a gnat, midge, Hor.

**cūlina** -ae, f. (contr. from coquillina), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culinā, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; b, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

**cūlūs**, v. culena.

**culmen** -inis, n. (for columen from \*cello), the top, summit. I. A. Lit., 1, culmen Alpium, Caes.; 2, the ridge of a roof; culmen tecti, Verg. B. Transf., summit; summum culmen fortunae, Liv. II. Poet. = culmus, haulm, Ov.

**culmus** -i, m. (from \*cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thatch; Romuleo recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.

**culpa** -ae, f. fault, error. I. Lit., 1, culpa delicti, Cic.; a, abl., culpā, by one's own fault, Cic.; so meā culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorreere a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribuer, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpa, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; b, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpa, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the

walk of negligence, Hor.; b, unchastity, Ov. **II**. Meton., the cause of error or sin; culpam ferro conpescere, Verg.

**culpatus** -a -uni, p. adj. (from culpo), blame-worthy; Paris, Verg.

**culpo**, 1. (culpa), 1, to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; 2, to lay blame on; arbore nunc aqvas culpante, Hor.

**cultā**, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), elegantly; loqui, Ov.

**cultellus** -i, m. (dim. of culter), a little knife, Hor.

**culter** -tri, m. (connected with Skr. kar, to wound, and Gr. κείρω), a knife; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic.; a ploughshare, coulter, Plin.; prov., me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife, i. e., in the greatest peril, Hor.

**cultor** -oris, m. (colo), a cultivator, planter, labourer. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., terrae, Cic.; agrorum, Liv. **B**. 1, absol., husbandman, Sall.; 2, with genit., an inhabitant, occupier; elus terrae, Sall. **II**. Transf., 1, gen., a friend, supporter; honorum (of the optimates), Liv.; veritatis, Cic.; 2, esp., a worshipper; deorum, Hor.; religionum, Liv.

**cultrix** -icis, f. (cultor), 1, she who tends or takes care of, Cic.; 2, inhabitant; nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.

**cultūra** -ae, f. (colo), culture, cultivation. **I**. Lit., 1, gen., agri, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; 2, agriculture, husbandry, Hor. **II**. 1, mental culture, cultivation; animi, Cic.; 2, reverence, respect, courtesy; potentia amici, Hor.

1. **cultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (colo). **A**. cultivated, tilled, planted; loci culti, Cic.; ager cultissimus, Cic. **S**alust., **culta** -rum, n. cultivated land; an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv. **B**. a, ornamented, adorned; femina cultissima, Ov.; b, polished, elegant; sonum linguas et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv.; culta carmina, Ov.

2. **cultus** -us, m. (colo). **I**. cultivation; agrorum, Liv., Cic. **II**. **A**. physical or mental cultivation; 1, a, physical cultivation, care, tending; corporis, Cic.; b, adornment, dress; culticus Punicus habitusque, Liv.; 2, mental culture, training, education; animi, ingenii, Cic. **B**. reverence, respect, worship; a, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic.; b, respect paid to men; benevolis officium et diligens tributur cultus, Cic.

**culullus** -i, m. a drinking-vessel, Hor.

**culus** -i, m. the fundament, Cat.

1. **cum**, conj. = quum (q.v.).

2. **cum**, prep. with abl. with. **I**. In space, 1, together with; esse, vivere, agitare, habitare, cessare, dormire, ire, abire, redire, mittere cum aliquo; cum impellimentis venire, Caes.; esp. a, in the company of a general; cum Magone equites Hispanorum praemissos, Liv.; b, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv.; c, in relation with, in company with; cum aliquo se delectare, Cic.; 2, adorned with, provided with; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic.; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. Of time, 1, at the same time with; cum prima luce Pompeii domum venire, Cic.; 2, together with; aliquid magno cum gemitu civitatis suscipere, Cic.; cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that; sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (Cum, when used with the personal pronoun, is always, and when used with relative pronouns generally, placed after its case, mecum, quocum, etc.)

**Cūmae** -arum, f. (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um; **Cūmaeus** -a -um, Cumaean; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

**cumba** = cymba (q.v.).

**cūmēra** -ae, f. a corn-chest, Hor.

**cūminum** -i, n. (κύμινον), the herb cummin, Hor.

**cummi**, v. gummi.

**cumprimis**, v. primus.

**cumque** (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifying however, whatever, whenever; sometimes standing by itself; quae demant quomque dolorem, pain in general, Lucr.; nihil cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

**cūmūlate**, adv. with compar. and superl. (cumulatus), abundantly, copiously; gratias agere, Cic.

**cūmūlātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cumulo), 1, heaped up, increased, enlarged; Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulatore, si possis, Cic.; 2, perfect; hoc sentire et facere perfectas cumulataeque virtutis est, Cic.

**cūmūlo**, 1. (cunulus). **I**. **A**. Lit., to heap up, pile up; cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. **B**. Transf., quum alias super alias olades cumularentur, Liv.; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. **II**. a, to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload; fossas corporibus, Tac.; altaria donis, Verg.; b, confessor me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic.; cumulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic.; c, to increase, heighten; invidiam, Liv.; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic.; d, to bring to perfection; cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.

**cūmūlus** -i, m. (connected with culmen and culinus). **A**. Lit., a heap, pile, mass; hostium concervatorum, Liv.; aquarum, Ov. **B**. Transf., addition, increase, surplus, summit; commendationis tuae, Cic.; alicui afferre cumulum gaudii, Cic.

**cūnābūla** -arum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lit., a cradle; a, esse in cunabulis, Cic.; b, the bed of the young of bees, Verg. **B**. Meton., the earliest abode; gentis, Verg.

**cūnae** -arum, f. (cubo, \*cumbo), a cradle; a, in cunis dormire, Cic.; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov.; b, the nest of young birds, Ov.

**cunctābundus** -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory, Liv., Tac.

**cunctans** -antis, p. adj. with compar. (cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Plin.; illex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

**cunctantēr**, adv. with compar. (cunctans), slowly, lingeringly, Liv.

**cunctātio** -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation; invadenti, Liv.; sine cunctatione, Cic.; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

**cunctātor** -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates; cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv.; a surname of the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

**cunctor**, 1. dep. to delay; 1, of motion, to stay, tarry; cunctori diutius in vitā, Cic.; tardum cunctor olivum, drops slowly, Lucr.; 2, of action, to hesitate, linger, be slow; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.; with infn., non est cunctandum profiteri hunc mundum animal esse, Cic.; non cunctor, foll. by quin and the subj.; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna decertaret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes.; impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

**cunctus** -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus), all, all collectively, the whole; a, sing., senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; b, plur., cuncti -ae -a, cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by genit., hominum, Ov.

**cunēatim**, adv. (cuneo), in shape of a wedge, Caes.

**cunēatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (cuneo), pointed like a wedge; jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.

**cunēo**, 1. (cuneus), to drive in a wedge, to wedge in, Plin.

**cunēolus** -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), a little wedge, Cic.

**cunēus** -i, m. a wedge. I. Lit., A. cuneis scindere fessile lignum, Verg. B. a wedge as a triangular figure; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. II. Transf., A. troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge; cuneum facere, Caes. B. the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided, Verg.; cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators, Phaed.

**cuniculōsus** -a -um (cuniculus), full of holes and caverns, Cat.

**cuniculus** -i, m. 1, a rabbit, cony, Cat.; 2, an underground passage; omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., a mine; agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

**cunnius** -i, f. = pudendum muliebri; meton., a prostitute, Hor.

**cupa** -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), a cask or butt, Cic.

**cupēdia** -ae, f. daintiness, fondness for dainties, Cic.

**cupidē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (cupido), eagerly, passionately, holly, vehemently, warmly; cupido appetere aliquid, Cic.; cupido proficisci, Cic.; cupidius aliquid dicere, Cic.; ego vero cupido et libenter mentiar tuā causā, Cic.

**cupiditas** -ātis, f. (cupido), eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire. I. Gen., cupiditas inexplabilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with obj. genit., pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad., tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explere cupiditates, Cic.; incitare aliquem cupiditate imitandi, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic. II. Esp., a, ambition; popularis (of a demagogue), Cic.; b, desire for money, avarice; sine cupiditate vixisse, Cic.; c, factiousness, party spirit; cupiditatis atque inlicitiarum suspicio, Cic.

**cupido** -inis, f. (m. only in poet.) (cupio), longing, desire. I. Gen., Sall.; with genit., auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido inceperat Tarenti potendi, Liv. II. Esp., a, physical desire; somni, Sall.; b, love; cupido visae virginis, Ov.; hence personified, Cupido -inis, m. Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus, Cic.; plur., Cupidines, Cupidi; c, avarice; cupido sordidus, Hor.; d, ambition; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.

**cupidus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), desirous, wishful, eager, fond. I. Gen., a, absol., consul non cupidus, Cic.; b, with genit. of object, pecuniae, Cic.; novarum rerum, Cic.; te audierā, Cic.; c, with in and the abl., in perspicienda cognoscendūque rerum natura, Cic. II. Esp., a, longing for, loving, Ov.; b, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.; c, (a) in a good sense, devoted to; homo tui cupidus, Cic.; (β) in a bad sense,

factions, partial; quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol., judex cupidus, Cic.

**cupiens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), desiring, longing, wishing, eager; novarum rerum, Tac.; cupidissimā plebe, Sall.

**cupienter**, adv. (cupiens), eagerly, Plaut.

**cupio** -ivi or -li, -itum, 3. to desire, long for, wish for. I. Gen., a, with acc., is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; partic. perf., res cupita, Liv.; b, with infin., cupiens ad suos redire, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic. II. Esp., aliquid or alicuius causae, to favour, support, wish well to; quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.

**cupitor** -ōris, m. (cupio), one who desires; matrimonii, Tac.

**cuppēdia**, v. cupedia.

**cupressētum** -i, n. (cupressus), a cypress wood, Cic.

**cupressēus** -a -um (cupressus), made of cypress wood; signa Junonis, Liv.

**cupressifer** -fēra -fērūm (cupressus and fero), cypress-bearing, Ov.

**cupressus** -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυνάριστος). A. the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals, Verg. B. Meton., a casket of cypress wood, Hor.

**cuprēus** -a -uin, v. cupreus.

**cūr** (orig. quōrei, cuirei, then cuire, cuir, cur), adv. why? wherefore? for what reason? 1, rel., duae sunt causae, cur, etc., Cic.; 2, interrog., cur non assum? Cic.

**cūra** -ae, f. care. I. A. Gen., carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble (opp. negligentia), attention; magna cum cura et diligentia scribere aliquid, Cic.; with genit., rerum alienarum cura (difficilis) est, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de, studium tuum curaque de salute mea, Cic.; verbal constructions, adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis, Cic.; agere curam civium, Liv.; conferre magnam curam in alicuius salutem, Cic.; non dimittere istam curam, Cic.; maxima erat cura duci ne, etc., Liv.; salutem eius regis senatu populoque Romano magnae curae esse, Cic.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, devote yourself to, Cic.; ponere curam alicuius rei, to lay aside, Liv.; ponere curam in aliqua re, to devote one's attention to, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. B. care for something, attending, caring, minding; 1, of husbandry, quae cura bonum, Verg.; 2, the adornment of the body; cura cultusque feminarum, Liv.; 3, healing, cure; simplex illa jam cura doloris tui, Cic.; 4, the worship of the gods; deorum, Liv.; 5, taking care of a person; animi sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.; meton., the object of attention; tua cura, palumbes, Verg.; 6, care for, management, administration; esp. of public affairs, cura rei publicae, Liv.; cura navium, of the fleet, Tac.; meton., business, administration; quum animus necessarii negotia curisque vacui, Cic. II. care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet; 1, sine cura, Cic.; afferre alicui curam, Cic.; afficere aliquem aliquā curā, Cic.; confici curis, Cic.; prinquam ea cura decederet patribus Romanis, Liv.; liberare aliquem curā, Cic.; et curā vacare et negotio, Cic.; 2, of the disquiet of love, juvenum curae, Hor.; meton., the object of love; tua cura, Lycoris, Verg.

**cūrābilis** -o (cura), exciting care or fear; vindicta, Juv.

**curāllum** -li = corallum (q.v.).

**cūrātē**, (curatus), adv. carefully, compar., curatius legi, between the lines, Tac.

**cūrātio** -ōnis, f. (curo). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plaut. **II.** Esp. attention, management; **1**, a, with genit., curatio corporis, Cic.; **b**, medical attention, healing, cure; curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere curationem, Cic.; **2**, management, administration; esp. of a public office, curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, commission to buy corn, Cic.; curatio agraria, commission to divide land, Cic.; curationem suscipere, Cic.; apes Telluris est curationis mese, Cic.

**cūrātor** -ōris, m. (curo), one who takes care; **1**, a guardian, overlooker, curator; viae Flaminiae Cic.; inuris refulendis aunto aediles curatores urbis ammonae ludorumque sollemnium, Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal; alicui curatorem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

**cūrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (curo), carefully prepared; curatissimae preces, Tac.

**curoñlo** -ōnis, m. a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

**Cūres** -ium, f. an ancient town of the Sabines; meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence **A.** Adj., **Cūrensis** -e, of Cures. **B.** **Cūres** -ētis, m. an inhabitant of Cures.

**Cūrētes** -um, m. (Κουρήτες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes. Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan, Ov.

**cūria** -ae, f. (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** a, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeia or Curia Julia; **B.** Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic.; **C.** the senate; aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv.; **D.** the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e.g., at Salamis, Cic.; Syracuse, Cic.; Troy, Ov.; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv.

**cūriālis** -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

**cūriātim**, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consulit, Cic.

**Cūriāti** -ōrum, m. name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

**cūriātus** -a -um (curia), relating to the curiae; comitia curiata, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae, Cic.; lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

**Cūriota** -ae, f. an island on the Illyrian coast, now Veglia.

**1.** **cūrio** -ōnis, m. (curia), **1**, the priest of a curia, Varr.; maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones, Liv.; **2**, a herald, orator, Mart.

**2.** **Cūrio** -ōnis, m. the name of a family of the gens scribonia.

**cūriōsē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), **1**, carefully; conquirere ista curiosius, Cic.; **2**, inquisitively; curiosius id faciunt quam necesse est, Cic.

**cūriōsitas** -ātis, f. (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

**Curiosolites** -um, m. a people in Brittany, near modern Corseul.

**cūriōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cura), careful; **1**, attentive, diligent; curiosis oculis perspicere non posse, Cic.; perculsa alta colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitive, curious; uti curiosi, Cic.

**cūris** -is, f. (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

**Cūrius** -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

**cūro**, 1. (cura). **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; **a**, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; **c**, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; **d**, followed by ut, ne, ut ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, Cic.; so in letters, cura ut valeas, Cic.; **e**, with de, Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, to attend to, take care of; so, Cic.; membra, Hor.; to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease; curare corpora, Cic.; curari non posse, Caes.; **2**, to attend to religious observances; sacra, Cic.; **3**, to provide or procure a sum of money; iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; **4**, to administer, manage; res Romae, Liv.; absol. to command; curare Romae, Tac. (Archaic forms, coiravi, coirandi, ap. Cic.)

**curricūlum** -i, n. (curro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr., **1**, running, Plaut.; **2**, esp. a, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; **b**, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies; solis et lunae, Cic. **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races; in curriculo quadrigarum incurrere, Cic. **II.** Pass. the racetrack; athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig., exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscriptis, immensum gloriae, Cic.

**curro**, cūcurri, cursum, 3. to run, hasten; pass. impera., curritur, one runs, Cic.; curritur ad praetorium, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutela, Liv.; with cognate acc., eodem cursu currere, Cic.; prov., currentem hortari, iucitare or instigare, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; esp. a, to run in a race; currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place, qui stadium currit, Cic.; **b**, of ships, to sail; per omne mare, Hor.; with acc., currere cavā trabe vastum nequor, Verg.; **c**, of a wheel, si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; **d**, of water, currentes aquae, Ov.; **e**, of the heavenly bodies, libera curabant et inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; **f**, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima circum purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg.; **g**, of fright, cold, shame, etc., varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; **h**, of time, to pass; currit serox aetas, Hor.; **i**, fig., of discourse, to march easily; perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

**currus** -ūs, m. (curro). **I.** **A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; descendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; in vehi curru Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the horses, the team; noque audit currus habonas, Verg.; **b**, triumph; quem ego currum aut quoniam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (syncop. genit. plur. currum, Verg., Aen. vi. 659).

**cursum**, adv. (curro), hastily, quickly; cursum agmen agere, Liv.; cursum dicere aliena, Cic.

**curulto**, 1. (intens. of curro), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

**curro**, 1. (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ultra et citro, Cic.

**cursor** -ōris, m. (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** **1**, a messenger,

postman, Thec.; 2, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, Suet. **II.** Transf. surname of L. Papius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

**cursor** -is, m. (curro), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursor exanimatos, Caes.; cursor equorum, Verg.; longarum navium, Caes.; cursor tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, Liv.; in cursor esse, to travel in haste, Cic.; esp. a, chariot or horse-race; cursor certamen, Ov.; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eodem fere consules, Cic.; b, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, Cic.; nihil cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic.; cursus dirigere, Liv.; cursum secundum habere, Caes.; cursum tenere, Cic.; fig., reliquus vitae cursus, Cic.; c, the course of water; quosdam exaruisse annes aut in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; d, of heavenly bodies, annul cursus solis, Cic.; e, of the voice, his per omnes sonos vocis cursus, Cic.

**Curtius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted members of which were: a, M. Curtius, a Roman youth, said to have jumped into a chasm in the Roman forum, which then closed; b, C. Curtius Postumus, an adherent of Caesar's; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, probably contemporary with Vespasian. Hence, Curtius lacus, the chasm in the forum into which M. Curtius was said to have jumped.

**curto**, l. (curtus), to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, Hor.

**curtus** -a -um, shortened, mutilated, cut short; res, Ov.; mulus, Hor.; transf., of discourse, cut short; curta sententia nec amant redundantia, Cic.

**currulis** -e (currus), relating to a chariot; equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, Liv.; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic.; curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.

**curvamen** -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, vaulting, arching, Ov.

**curvatura** -ae, f. (curvo), a vault, arch, Plin.; rotas, the rim, Ov.

**curvo**, l. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvae brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quum nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollitur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genuus, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieris pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

**curvus** -a -um (curvatus), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; litus, Hor.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bowed down, Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.; subst., **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

**cuspis** -idis, f. **A.** Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear; asseses pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov. **B.** Meton. a, a lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, Liv.; b, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, Ov.; c, a spit, Mart.

**custodia** -ae, f. (custos). **I.** a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A.** Lit., a, canum, Cic.; aliquem diligentem custodia asservare, Liv.; b, milit. t.t. keeping guard, watching; custodias classium, Caes.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic. **B.** Meton., l, the watch, sentinels; a, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes.; b, plur., frequens cus-

todila locus, Liv.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; 2, the station of the guard, post; haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. **II.** Esp. custody, safe-keeping; custodia libera, liberation on parole, Liv.; dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.

**custodio**, 4. (custos). **I.** Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tui corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; custodire salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov. **II.** Esp. a, to keep in sight, observe, watch; aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; A. Terentius Varro ad custodiendum iter eorum missus, Liv.; b, to take care of; liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic.; custodire aliquem litteris, Cic.; c, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

**custos** -odis, c. **I.** Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; a, portus, Liv.; custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; fortitudo custos dignitatis, Cic.; b, the guardian of a young man; custos incorruptissimus, Hor.; c, the guardian of a woman; nihil servat custos Junonius Io, Ov.; d, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, Cic.; e, milit. t.t. a sentinel, guard; custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes. **II.** a, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ne vindex cupiditatum, Cic.; b, the gaoler, guard of a prisoner; jugulari a custodibus, Nep.

**cuticula** -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle, Juv.

**Cutiliae** -arum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

**cutis** -is, f. (root OUT, Gr. KYT, whence κύτος), the skin, Hor.; hide, leather, Mart.

**Cyanē** -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

**Cyanōē** -ēs, f. (Κυανθή), daughter of Maander, mother of Caunus and Byblis.

**cyathus** -i, m. (κύαθος), l, a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine out of the crater, Hor.; 2, a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius, Hor.

**cybaeus** -a -um, navis and absol., **cybaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

**Cybele** or **Cybebē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήθη), l, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli; adj., **Cybelēus** -a -um, belonging to Cybele; 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

**Cybistra** -strum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cyclas** -adis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cyclas** -adis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cyclades** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

**cyclus** -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

**Cyclops** -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cyclopes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor. Adj., **Cyclopūs** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, Verg.

**Cycnūs** -a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cycnus; Tempe, Ov.

**cyaneus** -a -um (κύανεος), belonging to the swan; plumae, Ov.; tamquam cyneus fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. **Cycnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cycnus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cycnus** -i, m. 1, king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

**Cydonæa** -æ, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cydon** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; 2, **Cydoniatae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; 3, **Cydonius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cydonæus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

**cygn** . . . v. **cygn** . . .

**Cylindrus** -ari, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

**Cyllarōs** and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρος), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horns of Castor or Pollux.

**Cyllenē** -ēs and **-æ**, f. (Κυλλήνη). 1. a high mountain in north-east Attica, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cyllenian** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cyllenius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cyllenæus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cyllenian** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. 2. a town in the north of Elis.

**cymba** -æ, f. (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

**cymbalum** -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

**cymbium** -ii, n. (κύμβιον), a small drinking-cup, Verg.

**Cymē** -ēs, f. (Κύμη). 1. a town in Acolis, mother-city of Cumas in Campania. Adj., **Cymæus** -a -um, Cymæan. 2. = Cumas (q. v.).

**Cynapæa**, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

**Cynicus** -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cynicus** -a -um, Cynic.

**Cynocéphalus** -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

**Cynōs** and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνος), a town in Locria.

**Cynōsargēs** -is, n. (Κυνόσαργης), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

**Cynocéphalæ** -arum, f. (Κύνος κεφαλαί, dog heads), two hills near Scoteusa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

**Cynōsura** -as, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cynosūris** -idis, uras, the Little Bear, Ov.

**Cynosūrae** -arum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

**Cynthus** -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthius** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -æ, f. Diana.

1. **Cyparissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cyparissus** = cypressus (q. v.).

**Cyprus** and **-es** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cyprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprus sea, or subst., **Cyprium** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cypria** -æ, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cyprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

**Cypselus** -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corin.

**Cyrenē** -ēs (-æ -arum), f. 1. a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cyrenæus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cyrenæi** -orum, m. the Cyrenæi, philosophers; 2, **Cyrenæicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cyrenæici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cyrenensis** -e, Cyrenaic. 2. **Cyrenē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristæus by Apollo.

**Cyrnōs** (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cyrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

**Cyrtaei** or **Cyrtii** -orum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

**Cyrus** -i, m. (Κύρος), 1, the founder of the Persian Empire; 2, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Cunaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cyrea** -arum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

**Cyrtæ** -arum, f. (Κύρται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cyrtæus** -a -um, Cyrtæan = Colchian; 2, **Cyrtæis** -idis, f. the Cyrtæan, i. e., Medea.

**Cythera** -arum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cytheræa** -æ, f. Venus; 2, **Cytheræus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cytheræia** -æ, f. Venus; 3, **Cytheræis** -idis, f. the Cytheræan, Venus; 4, **Cytheræus** -a -um, and 5, **Cytheræias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

**Cythnōs** (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thiermia.

**cytissus** -i, c. and **cytissum** -i, n. (κύτισος), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

**Cytōrus** -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cytōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

**Cyzicus** (-es) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontia. Adj., **Cyzicæus** -a -um, Cyzicæan.

## D

**D** d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Daci** -arum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube; hence, 1, **Daciæ** -æ, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Dacicus** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

**dactylicus** -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

**dactylōtheca** -æ, f. (δακτυλοθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

**dactylus** (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- u u), a dactyl, Cic.

**Daedala** -arum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedalus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedalus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedalus** -a -um, Daedalaean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

**Dāhae** -arum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.



**Dalmātae (Delmātae)** -rum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia. Hence 1, **Dalmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; 2, adj., **Dalmāticus** -a -um, Dalmatian; subst., **Dalmāticus** -i, m. surname of Metellus, conqueror of the Dalmatians.

**dāma** -ae, f. (in Verg. m.), a fallow-deer, Hor.

**Dāmascus** -i, f. (Δαμασκόσ), the Syrian city of Damascus. Adj., **Dāmasceus** -a -um, Damascene; pruna, damsons, Plin.

**Dāmāstippus** -i, m. cognomen in the gens Licinia.

**damna** = dama (q. v.).

**damnatio** -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation; ambitus, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

**damnatorius** -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.

**damno**, 1. (damnum). **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t. t., alicuius ministros socioseque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditum, Tac.; damnari inter scarios, to be condemned as an assassin, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; with perf. infin. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebuisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv.; with abl. of the motive, inutili pudore causam suam damnare, Liv.; with abl. of the accusation, damnari eo crimine, Cic.; with abl. of the law or formula, damnari sua lege, Cic.; with abl. of the court, damnari populi iudicio, Cic.; with abl. of the punishment, damnare aliquem capite, to lose of civil rights, Cic.; with genit. of the crime, ambitus, Cic.; with genit. of the punishment, damnari octupli, Cic.; with de, damnari de vi, Cic.; with ad, damnari ad mortem, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, of deities, damnare aliquem voti or vote, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; dampnabis tu quoque votis, you will grant prayer, and thereby bind the suppliant to keep his vow, Verg.; gen. in pass., damnari voti or voto, to attain one's wish; bis eiusdem voti damnata respublica, Liv.; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumina nocte, Ov.; d, to condemn a person on account of, to incupate; aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, queri te tua numina damnent, Ov.; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ilion, mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

**damnōsē**, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, Hor.

**damnōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (damnum), causing loss or damage, mischievous, detrimental; bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.

**damnum** -i, n. (old form dampnum, from root DAP, connected with daps, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνη, or else from dare = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage, injury (opp. lucrum). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, Cic.; pati, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maximis damnis affici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturae, a natural defect, Liv.; atomachum suum damno Tulli (to the injury of) expiere, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, loss in war, defeat;

damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; 2, a few pecuniary mules, Cic.

**Dāmōolēs** -is, m. (Δαμοολῆς), a friend of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a sumptuous feast, and a sword was let down so as to hang by a hair over his head.

**Dāmōn** -ōnis, m. (Δάμων), 1, a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Phintias; 2, a celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates.

**Dānāē** -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeus** -a -um; heros, Perseus, Ov.

**Dānāus** -i, m. (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the fifty Danaides, the mythical founder of Argos; hence, 1, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, Greek, Argive; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m. the Greeks; 2, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of Danaus.

**Dānūbius (Dānūvius)** -ii, m. the Danube (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called Ister).

**dāno**, v. do.

**Daphnē** -ēs, f. (Δάφνη), 1, the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel tree; 2, a grove and temple to Apollo and Diana near Antiochia in Syria.

**Daphnis** -nidis, acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry, and the favourite of Pan.

**daphnōn** -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), a grove of laurels, Mart.

**daps**, dāpis, f. (root DAP, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνη, δάπνη), 1, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opimis, Verg.

**dapellis** -e (δαφελῆς), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, Plaut.

**Dardāni** -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia.

**Dardānus** -i, m. (Δάρδανος), son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence 1, **Dardānus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānius** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. Troy; 3, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of Dardanus, Aeneas, Verg.; a Trojan, Verg.; 4, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a Trojan woman, Ov.; Creusa, Verg.

**Dāres** -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to Aeneas, a boxer.

**Dārens** and **Dārius** -i, m. (Δαρῆος), name of several Persian kings; 1, Darius Hystaspes, died 485 B.C.; 2, son of Xerxes; 3, Darius Ochus or Nothus, died 404 B.C.; 4, Darius Codomannus, the last Persian king.

**dātio** -ōnis, f. (do), 1, a giving; legum, Cic.; 2, the legal right of alienation, Liv.

**Dātis** -tidis, acc. -tim, m. (Δάρης), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artabanes at Marathon.

**dātor** -ōris, m. (do), a giver; laetitiae, Bacchus, Verg.

**Daulis** -idis, f. (Δαυλις), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -ādis, f. Daulian; ales, Procne, Ov.; Dauliades puellas, Procne and Philomela, Verg.

**Dauuus** -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Dauuus** -a -um, Daunian;

lenis, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutullians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, Juturna, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Caimena, the Roman muse, Hor.; caeles, Roman, Hor.; 2, Daunias -dis, f. Apulia, Hor.

**dē**, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de alterā parte agri Sequanos decelere juberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrahere, Clr. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, 1, in the course of, during; de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decenbri navigare, Cic.; 2, from, immediately after; statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die differre, proferre, to put off from day to day, Liv. **B.** 1, from, of the place from which a person comes; copode viā Latinā, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libya de rube Leonis, African lions, Ov.; 2, to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken; hominem certum nisi de comitibus meis, Cic.; esp. a, of the birth, origin, class to which a person belongs, homo de plebe, Cic.; b, in the place of the partitive genit., de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; 3, out of, to express the material out of which a thing is made, de exlem oleo et operā exarare aliquid, Cic.; esp. a, of the change of one thing to another, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.; b, from, of the property which bears the cost of anything, de meo, de tuo, etc., from my property; de publico, of the public expense, Cic.; c, of the part of the body which suffers punishment, de tergo satisfacere, Cic.; 4, of the ground, cause of a thing, on account of, gravi de causā, Cic.; quā de causā, on account of which, Cic.; 5, in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example; vix de meā sententiā concessum est, Cic.; 6, with relation to, concerning; recte non crebris de numero militum, Cic.; 7, with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improviso, unexpectedly, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

**dēa** -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deabus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

**dēalbo**, 1. to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.

**dēambūlo**, 1. to take a walk, Suet.

**dēarmo**, 1. to disarm; quibus dearinatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

**dēbacchor**, 1. dep. to rave, rage furiously; debacchantur ignes, Hor.

**dēbellātor** -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

**dēbello**, 1. **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, Aisā a war; neque priusquam debellavero absistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to fight out; rixa super mero debellata, Hor.; b, to conquer, overcome; superiores, Verg.

**dēbēo** -ūi -itum, 2. (for dehibeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i. e. to be bound to redore something). **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol. il qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **dēbitum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absentī debere non potui, Cic. **B.** to owe, to be bound to repay; 1, morally, with acc., alicui gratiam, Cic.; with Infin. to be bound, to be pledged; homines, qui te et maxime debuerunt et plurimum juvare potuerunt, Cic.; partic. **dēbitus** -a -um, bound, owed; debitas poenae, Cic.; 2, to be bound or obliged by site or circumstances; tu, nisi ventis debes iudicium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque mortī, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.; 3,

to owe, to have to thank a person for, to be indebted to a person for; alicui beneficium, Cic.; alicui vitam, Ov.

**dēbilis** -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehibilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam, Cic.

**dēbilitas** -stia, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

**dēbilitatio** -ōnis, f. (deblito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

**dēbilito**, 1. (debilis), to lame, weaken, cripple, disable. **A.** Lit., a, membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contructatum, Cic.; b, of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. **B.** Transf. to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

**dēbitio** -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniar, Cic.

**dēbitor** -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere Futilium creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

**dēbitum** -i, n. v. debeo.

**dēcanto**, 1. **I.** Transf., 1, to sing, repeat in singing; elegos, Hor.; 2, to repeat over and over again; pervulgata praeccepta, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to leave off singing; sed jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

**dēcedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Lit., to go forth, go away, depart. **A.** Gen., a, ex nostrā provinciā, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; b, de viā decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves imprudentiā aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de viā decessisse, Cic.; alicui de viā decedere, to make way for, as a sign of respect, Plaut.; salutari, appeti, decedi, to have persons make way for you, Cic.; decedere canibus de viā, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg.; c, milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; d, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term; de ex or (simply) provinciā, Cic.; e, of actors, decedere de scenā, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to depart from life, to die; decedere de vitā, Cic.; or absol., decedere, Cic.; pater nobis decessit a. d. III. Cal. Dec., Cic.; b, of things without life, (a) of water, to retire; quum decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (o) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (y) of diseases, to cease; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to abandon property; de possessione, Cic.; b, to abandon a plan or opinion; de sententiā, Cic.; c, to swerve from duty; de officio et dignitate, Cic.; d, to yield place to; with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. **B.** a, to decrease; ut de causā periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; b, to cease; postquam invidiā decesserat, Sall.

**Dēcōlea** (-ia) -ae, f. (Dexalea), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

**dēcem** (dēca), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitā, Hor.

**Dēcember** -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), 1, mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; subst.

**Dēcēmbēr** -bris, m. December; 2, belonging to the month December; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the license of December. La., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

**dēcompēda** -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

**dēcompēdātor** -bris, m. (decempoda), one who uses the decempoda, a land surveyor; aequilinus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

**dēcomplex** -icis (decem and plex, from plico), ten-fold, Nep.

**dēcomprīmi** -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

**dēcomscālmus** -a -um (decem-and scālmus), having ten thorns or rowlocks; actuariolum, Cic.

**dēcomvir** -i, m., gen. plur., **dēcomvirī** -ōrum or -um, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; 1, decemviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII. Tables; 2, decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books; 3, decemviri stitibus (stitibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; 4, decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

**dēcomvirālis** -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

**dēcomvirātus** -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office or dignity of a decemvir, Cic.

**dēcens** -entis, p. adj. with com par. and superl. (decet), 1, seemly, becoming, decent; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; 2, well-formed, handsome, comely; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

**dēcentia** -ae, f. (decet), comeliness, decency; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decencia, Cic.

**dēcerne** -crēvi -crētum, 3. I. to decide. A. peacefully; 1, qui sine manibus v̄ pedibus constare denum posse decreverunt, Cic.; 2, a, to decide judicially; quod lites aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; b, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, to decree, propose; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exallium, obtemperatum te esse dicis, Cic.; pecunias ad templum monumentumque alicuius, Cic.; D. Junius Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall.; senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid republica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alicui triumphum, Cic.; 2, to decide in a hostile manner; decernere pugnam, Liv.; proellum, Cic.; decernere armis, Cic.; crastino die bene juvantibus diis acie decernamus, Liv. II. to resolve, form a resolution, settle; gen. with infin., Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; decreveram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (synop. perf. form, decreverim, decreveram, decrevero, decreveret, decrease).

**dēcerpe** -cerpei -cerptum, 3. A. Lit., to pluck off, pluck away; arbore pomum, Ov. II. 1, transf., humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a stolen of, Cic.; 2, to take away; ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

**dēcertātis** -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omniam, Cic.

**dēcerto**, 1. to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; necum contentione dicendi in locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; qua de re jure decertari oporteret, armis non contentendae, Cic.

**dēcessio** -ōnis f. (decedo), a going away,

departure (opp. accessio). A. Gen., tra decessio, Cic. B. Esp. 1, the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office, Cic.; 2, leaving, diminution; non enim tam cumulus honorum jucundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

**dēcessor** -bris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successori decessor laudis, Cic.

**dēcessus** -ūs, m. (decedo), a going away, departure. I. Gen., Dionysii, Nep. II. Esp. A. the retirement of a magistrate from office; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. B. 1, death; amicorum, Cic.; 2, of water, ebb; aestus, Caes.

**dēcet** -edit, 2. (root DEO or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. A. Lit., quam decet mullebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. B. Transf., it becomes, it is fitting, it suits; id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem iraci minime decet, Cic.; with infin., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.

**Decetia** -ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the Liger, now Decize.

1. **dēcido** -cidi, 3. (de and cado), to fall down; absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl. alone. A. Lit., 1, of things, a, of water, si decidit imber, Hor.; b, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia sceleriter tamquam fusculli decidunt, Cic.; c, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; 2, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes.; in praecipua, headlong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, to fall from the height of happiness, Cic.; b, to die; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. B. Transf., to sink, fall; postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam sceleratam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. **dēcido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (de and cado). A. Lit., to hew off, cut off; aurea, Tac.; pennae, Hor. B. Transf., a, to cut short; post decim negotia, Hor.; b, to decide or determine a dispute; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

**dēciōs** (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

**dēcima** (dēcūma) -ae, f. (decimus), a tenth part, tithes; a, as an offering to the gods, Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; b, a tax paid by landowners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

**dēcīmānus** (dēcūmānus) -a -um (decimus, decimus). I. 1, relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithes of corn, Cic.; subst., dēcīmānus -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the tenth, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., a, belonging to the tenth legion, Tac.; b, belonging to the tenth cohort; porta, the gate of a Roman camp furthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed. II. Meton., large, immense; scipenser, ap. Cic.

**dēcīme** (dēcūme), 1. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

**dēcīmus** (dēcūmus), -a -um. A. Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. B. Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., dēcīmāna -i, n. tenfold; ager efficit or offert cum decimo, Cic.

**dēcīpio** -cipi -septum, 3. (de and capto). I.

to cheat, cover, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectationes, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipique diem, Ov.

**decisio** -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; determination facere, Cic.

**Decius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which, P. Decius Mus, father and son, devoted themselves to death in battle to save the state.

**declamatio** -ōnis, f. (declamo), 1, loud, violent speaking, declamation; non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; 2, practice in oratory; quotidiana, Cic.

**declamatorius** -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, declamatory, rhetorical, Cic.

**declamatio**, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, declaim; Graece apud Caesarem, Cic.; b, to practise; causas, to plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

**declamo**, 1. 1, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; 2, to practise speaking in public; a, intransit., ad fluctum aiant declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quae mihi iste visus est ex aliis oratione declamare, quam in alium rem commentaretur, Cic.

**declaratō** -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing; animi tui, Cic.

**declaro**, 1. to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare. **A.** Lit., a, praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** transf., to explain, make clear, declare; a, volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; absol., res declarat, Cic.; b, to signify, mean; verba idem declarantia, synonyma, Cic.

**declinatio** -ōnis, f. (declino), **A.** Lit., a bending away, a turning aside; tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, an avoiding, declining, turning away from; appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a digression, declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic.

**declino**, 1. to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, transit., si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv.; b, intransit., Cumanas cohortes declinare paululum, Liv.; declinare de viā, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum per seipsum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic.; 2, intransit., a, de statu suo, Cic.; a religione officii, Cic.; b, of orators, writers, to digress; aliquantum a proposito, Cic. **II.** to avoid, shun; 1, lit., urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; 2, transf., vitia, Cic.

**declivis** -e (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **declive** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

**declivitas** -itatis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

**decoctor** -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

**decollo**, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

**decolor** -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenua, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorated; deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

**decoloratio** -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

**decolōro**, 1. (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

**decoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** **A.** Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavis decocta, insipida, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenebrae memoria praeteritatum to decore, Cic.

**decor** -ōris, m. (deco), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

**decōrē**, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quam decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. post.

**deco**, 1. (deco), **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate; oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novo saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

**decorus** -a -um (decor), **A.** fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous; with infin., ut vix satis decorum videretur eum plures dies esse in Crasso Tusciano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decoras, Cic. Subst., **decorum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; *ἡδέρων* appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

**decrepitus** -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

**decreseo** -crevi -cretum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreae et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescentia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

**decretum** -i, n. (decerno), 1, a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle, Cic.

**decūmānus**, v. decimanna.

**decūmātes** -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithes or land-tax was paid, Tac.

**decumbo** -cubūi, 3. (de and \*cumbo), 1, to lie down, either to sleep or at table, Cic.; 2, to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, Cic.

**decūria** -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

**decūriatio** -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

**decūriatus** -tis, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. **decūrio**, 1. (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **decūrio** -ōnis, m. (decuria), 1, the captain of a body of ten; decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; 2, a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

**decurro** -curri (more rarely -cucurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down; summā decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; a, in practice or at a festival, to manoeuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; b, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus,

**Caes.**; 2, to run in a race, run towards the goal; nunc video calcem, ad quam quam sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurro spatulo, Cic.; 3, of ships, to sail; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum, Cic.; 4, of water, to run down; moue decurrens velut annis, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, to have recourse to, take refuge in; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseris praeses, Hor.; b, to finish; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unã decurre laborem, Verg.; quae ab a to breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

**decursio** -onis, f. (decurro), a military evolution or manoeuvre, charge, sp. Cic.

**decursus** -us, m. (decurro). **I.** Lit., a running down; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., a, a manoeuvre; alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; b, a charge, attack; subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; 2, of water, running down; aquarum, Ov. **II.** Transf., the completion of an office; decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

**decurto**, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail; transf., of discourse, mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

**decus** -oris, n. (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, of things, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; b, of persons, pride, glory; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B.** Meton., esp. plur., decora, exploits in war, Liv.; renowned ancestors, Tac. **II.** Philosoph. t. t., moral dignity, virtue, Cic.

**decussio**, 1. (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X, Cic.

**decutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (de and quatio) to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off. **I.** Lit., papaverum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turres fulminibus, Liv.; ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. **II.** Transf., cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, sp. Cic.

**dedecet** -dedecit, 2. it is unbecoming, unsuitable to, unfitting, gen. with a negative. **A.** Lit., neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., it is unseemly, unfitting; with infin., simulare non dedecet, Cic.; falli, errare, labi, tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic.; of persons, to dishonour; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

**dedecor** -oris, adj. unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

**dedecoro**, 1. (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon; se flagitiis, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic.

**dedecorus** -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

**dedecus** -oris, n. shame, dishonour, disgrace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, to bring shame upon, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic. **B.** Meton., the crime, cause of disgrace; nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; dedecora militiae alicui obijcere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

**dedicatio** -onis, f. (dedico), a consecration, dedication; aedis, Liv.

**dedico**, 1. to declare; 1, naturam eius, Lucr.; 2, to make a return of property to the censor; haec praedia in censu, Cic.; 2, to consecrate, dedicate a temple; templum alicui, Cic.; Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno, Cic.

**dedignor**, 1. dep. to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy; dedignari maritum, Ov.; Nomades

maritum, as Amabande, Verg.; with infin., sollicitare, Ov.

**dedisco** -didici, 3. to unlearn, forget; nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

**deditionis** -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender; plur., deditionis, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

**deditio** -onis (dedo), surrender, capitulation; aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes.; in deditionem venire, Liv.; facere deditionem, Caes.; compellere in deditionem, Liv.; deditionis conditio, Liv.; agere de deditione, to treat, Caes.; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

**deditus** -a -um (p. adj. with compar. and superl.), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; adolescentulus mirifice stullis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus esse deditum, Cic.; ventri atque somno deditus, Sall.

**dedo** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** Lit. to give up; a, aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; b, of the conquered, to give up, surrender; esp., dedere se, or pass. as middle, dedi, to surrender; dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II.** Transf. to give up to, dedicate, devote; aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libilini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; deditã operã, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

**dedocet**, 2. to cause to unlearn, to unteach; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

**dedölö** -dölü, 2. to make an end of grieving, Ov.

**deduco** -dixi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring down. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem de rostris, Caes.; ramos pondere suo, to weigh down, Ov.; pectine crines, to comb down, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., to lead down; aciem in planum, Sall.; 3, naut. t. t., a, to spread sail; tota carbasa malo, Ov.; b, to drag a ship down to the sea; naves in aquam, Liv.; 4, of enchantment, to bring down; Jovem caelo, Ov. **B.** Transf., to reduce; universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic. **II.** to lead away. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem ex eã viã, Cic.; aliquem in arcem, Liv.; deducere atomos de viã, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t. to remove; praesidia de iis oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hibernã, Caes.; 3, to conduct, escort, accompany a person; a, to an audience, transfuga deductus (se) traditurum urbem promittit, Liv.; b, to accompany a person from the provinces to Rome; aliquem secum Romanum, Liv.; aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus, Cic.; c, to take to a house as a guest; aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem, Cic.; d, to take under an escort or guard; deducere Lentulum in carcerem, Sall.; e, to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.; magnam aert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidianã in deducendo frequentia, Cic.; aliquem ad forum, Cic.; f, to accompany a bride to the house of a bridegroom; virginem ad aliquem, Liv.; 4, to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony; coloniam, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Julia Capuam, Caes.; 5, to bring before a court of law; aliquem ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; 6, of water, to bring; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic.; 7, to dispossess; ex eã possessione Antiochum, Liv.; esp. as legal t. t., moribus deducere; to make an entry on land for the sake of having the right to

*possession tried*; aliquem de fundo (with or without moribus), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to lead away from, turn away from; aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, Cic.; b, of things, to bring to; deducere rem ad arma, Caes.; c, to derive one's origin; nomen ab Anco, Ov. **C.** a, to deduct, subtract; centum nummos, Cic.; b, to spin; levi pollice filum, Ov.; transf., to compose (of writing), tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.

**deductio** -ōnis, f. (deduco), a leading down. **I.** Gen., 1, the quartering or billeting of soldiers; in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; 2, a conducting of colonists, a colonizing; quae erit in latos agris deductio, Cic.; 3, a fictitious ejection from disputed property, Cic.; 4, a bringing down of water; rivorum a fonte, Cic. **II.** a lessening, deduction, Cic.

**deductor** -ōris, m. (deduco), a client or friend who accompanies a candidate, ap. Cic.

**deductus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (deduco), thin, fine, slender; carmen, light, unambitious, Verg.

**deerro**, 1. to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A.** Lit., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall. **B.** Transf., inagno opere a vero longe, Lucr.

**defatigatio** -ōnis, f. (defatigo), weariness, fatigue; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

**defatigo**, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire; a, physically, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pasa, defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; b, mentally, to nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censoris, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

**defatiscor** = defatiscor (q. v.).

**defectio** -ōnis, f. (deficio), 1, a desertion, defection, rebellion; a, lit., defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; sociorum, Cic.; b, transf., a tota ratione defectio, Cic.; 2, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing; a, virtum, Cic.; b, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic.; c, weakness; defectio manifesta, Tac.

**defector** -ōris, m. (deficio), a rebel, deserter, Tac.

1. **defectus** -a -um, partic. of deficio.

2. **defectus** -ūs, m. (deficio), a failing, ceasing, disappearing; a, aquarum, Liv.; b, a failing of light, eclipse; lunae, Cic.

**defendo** -fendi -fensum, 3. (de and \*fendo). **I.** to rebel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere lectus ac repellere, Caes.; nimius solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II.** to defend, protect, guard, watch over. **A.** rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciâ telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. **B.** In writing or speaking, to defend; 1, a, acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; b, (a) to defend before a court of law, Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc.; defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (β) to maintain or assert in defence; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; c, to maintain a proposition or statement; defendere sententiam, Cic.; 2, transf., to sustain a part; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere communis officium censurae, Cic.

**defenéro**, 1. to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defendendas diripiendasque producitur, Cic.

**defensio** -ōnis, f. (defendo), a defence; a, by

arms, castrorum, Caes.; b, in speech or writing, defensio miserorum, Cic.; id ad suam defensionem offerre, Cic.; defensionem alicuius or alicuius rei suscipere, Cic.; c, the speech or writing itself, defraice; defensionem causae suas scribere, Cic.

**defensio**, 1. (freq. of defendo), to be wont to defend, defend frequently; cussa, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensaverit, Cic.

**defenso**, 1. (intens. of defendo), to protect, defend; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

**defensor** -ōris, m. (defendo), 1, one who wards off or averts; periculi, Cic.; 2, a defender; a, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; b, a defender, protector; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui juris, Cic.; fieri defensorem alicuius, Cic.

**deferô** -tūli -lātūm -ferre. **I.** to bring, bear, carry down. **A.** Gen. aneno ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, Lucr.; esp., a, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae amvis defert, Liv.; b, to change, remove to a lower place; aedes suas sub Veliam, Cic.; acies in campum delata est, Liv. **B.** Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruinâ tota prolapta acies in praecipis deferri, Liv.; praecipis aeris speculâ de montis in undas deferor, Verg. **II.** to hear or bring from one place to another.

**A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, ad causas iudicia iam facta domo, Cic.; comitatum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistolam, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., deferre sitellam, de M. Octavio, to bring the balloting-box for voting, i. e. to have the vote taken about, etc., Cic.; deferre ex aerario or in aerarium, to bring from or to the treasury (where the standards, decrees of the senate, public accounts, etc., were kept), Liv.; deferre rationes, to give in the accounts, Cic.; deferre censum Romanum, to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome, Liv.; 2, esp., a, to take away violently from one place to another, to drive, carry; hic rumor est Asinium delatum (esse) vivum in manus militum, Cic.; b, as naut. t. t. to drive away, carry; aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to offer, hand over, refer; si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.; alicui praenium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferretur, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; 2, to communicate, report, tell; deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; esp., a, as legal t. t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alicui, to inform against, to set a prosecution on foot; deferre nomen venestri cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, to bring a charge, Cic.; deferre aliquid, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to inform, Cic.; deferre aliquem, to accuse, Tac.; b, polit. t. t., ad aerarium deferre, to register; nomina iudicium, Cic.; aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward, Cic.

**defervesco** -fervi or -ferbūi, 3. to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

**defessus**, v. defatiscor.

**defētiscor** (defātiscor) -fessus, 3. dep. to become tired, grow weary; gen. found in perf. partic., defessus -a -um, weary, tired; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

**defolio** -fēci -sectum 3. (de and folio). **I.** Intransit. or reflex., 1, to rebel, revolt; a, lit., ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, to go over to the Carthaginians, Liv.; b, transf., ab amicicia, Cic.; a virtute, Liv.; 2, to fail, cease, become less; a, of the sun or moon, to become eclipsed; sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, to go out; ubi

ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg. ; of water, to retire, fail ; utcumque exaestuat aut deficit mare, flows or ebbs, Liv. ; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov. ; b, of number, quantity, etc. to become less, fail ; non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. ; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic. ; o, of time, to fail, to be too short for ; dies deficiat, si velim paupertatis causam defendere, Cic. ; d, of strength, etc. to fall, become weak ; ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. ; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic. ; et simul lassitudine et procedente jam die fame etiam deficere, Liv. ; animo deficere, to lose heart, Caes. ; Cic. ; absol. to be disheartened ; ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II.** Transit., a, act., to abandon, leave, fail ; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic. ; ipsoe res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes. ; dolor me non deficit, Cic. ; b, pass. defici. to be abandoned by, to be wanting in ; delici a v.ibus, Caes. ; mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. ; sanguine defecti artus, bloodless, Ov.

**defigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. to fix or fasten into. **I.** Lit., sudes sub aqua, Caes. ; sicut in consulis corpore, Cic. ; tellure hastas, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to fix the eyes or the mind on something ; omnes vigilas, curas, cogitationes in republicae salute defigere, Cic. ; Libyae defixit lumina regnia, Verg. ; in cogitatione defixum esse, to be deep in thought, Cic. ; b, to make fast ; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic. ; o, to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment, etc. ; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv. ; partic., defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear, etc. ; quum silentio defixi stetitissent, Liv. ; d, to imprint firmly ; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic. ; e, religious t.t. to declare, denounce ; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic. ; f, of enchantment, to bind by a spell, to curse, regis Iolciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

**defingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. to form, mould, fashion, Hor.

**definio**, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound. **A.** Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to fix, define, determine ; il qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic. ; esp. a, logical t.t. to define, give a definition of ; rein definire verbia, Cic. ; b, to fix ; suum cuique locum, Caes. ; 2, to confine within limits, restrain ; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis delinietur viris, etc., Cic.

**definitō**, adv. with superl. (definitus), definitely, distinctly ; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definite potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi dederat, Cic.

**definitio** -ōnis, f. (definio), a definition ; a, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic. ; b, a fixing ; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

**definitivus** -a -um (definio), relating to definition or explanation, explanatory ; constitutio, Cic.

**definitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from definio), definite, distinct ; constitutio, Cic. ; causa, Cic.

**defio** -feri, pass. of deficio, to fail ; numquam causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis, Liv. ; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg.

**deflagratio** -ōnis, f. (deflagro), a burning, consuming by fire ; terrarum, Cic.

**deflagro**, 1. to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire. **A.** Lit., quum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic. ; Phaethon lectu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. ; part. pass., deflagratus, consumed, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cease burning, to abate, cool ;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv. ; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

**deflecto** -flexi -flexum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** Lit., a, to bend down ; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat. ; b, to turn aside ; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. **B.** Transf., declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to turn aside, turn away ; a, de via, Cic. ; a veritate, Cic. ; b, of speech, to digress ; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

**deflō** -flēvi -flētum, 2. **I.**, to bewail, weep for ; impendentes casus inter se, Cic. ; alicuius mortem, Cic. ; 2, to speak with tears ; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

**defloresco** -flōrū, 3. **A.** Lit., to shed blossom, to fade ; idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B.** Transf., to lose bloom, wither ; cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. ; meton., amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

**deflūo** -fluxi, 3. **I.** to flow down. **A.** Lit., a, of water, etc., sudor a capite, Cic. ; humor saxi, Hor. ; Rhenus in plures defluit partes, Caes. ; b, of things not liquid, to float ; dolia medio anni defluerunt, Liv. ; to swim down ; secundo anni, Verg. ; to sail down ; cum paucis navigiis secundo anni, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fall down, descend, glide down ; 1, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. ; of dress, hair, etc., to fall ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg. ; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor. ; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv. ; 2, abstr., a, to be derived ; quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis deflueret potuerunt, Cic. ; b, to fall to the lot of ; multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor. ; c, to change to ; a necessarii artificis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. **II.** to flow away, disappear, be lost ; a, of hair, etc., extemplo tristi uedicamine tactae deflueret comae, Ov. ; b, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, has proved false to me, Cic. ; o, of time, to disappear, cease ; ubi salutatio defluxit ? Cic.

**defodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. **I.** 1, to dig in, to cover with earth ; signum septeni pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv. ; 2, to conceal by digging, bury ; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic. ; alquem humo, Ov. ; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est sclerato campo, Liv. **II.** to dig up ; terram, Hor.

**deformatio** -ōnis, f. (deformo), a deforming, disfiguring. **I.** Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II.** Transf., tantae majestatis, degradation, Liv.

**deformis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (de and forma), **I.** deformed, misshapen, ugly. **A.** Lit., a, of persons or animals, deformed in body ; deformem natum esse, Cic. ; iumenta parva atque deformia, Caes. ; b, of things, ugly, disgusting ; foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv. ; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, disgraced, disgraceful ; patriae solum deformis belli malis, Liv. ; b, hateful, foul, shameful ; ira, deforme malum, Ov. ; deforme est, foll. by infln., Cic. **II.** formless, shapeless ; deformes animae, Ov.

**deformitas** -atis, f. (deformis), deformity, ugliness. **I.** Lit., corporis, Cic. ; oris, Tac. **II.** Transf., disgrace, dishonour ; illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.

1. **deformo**, 1. to form, fashion, delineate ; transf., ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly described, Cic.

2. **deformo**, 1. (de and forma) **A.** Lit., to bring out of form and shape, disarrange ; a, of persons, deformatus corpore, deformed in body

Cic.; b, of things, *parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disgrace, dishonour; *victoriam clade*, Liv.; *homo vitilis deformatus*, Cic.

**dēfraudo**, 1. to deceive, defraud, cheat; *aurea*, Cic.; aliquid, with abl. of thing, aliquid ne *andabatur* quidem, Cic.

**dēfrēnātus** -n -um (de and freno), *unbridled, unrestrained*; *cursus*, Ov.

**dēfrico** -fricū -fricatū, and -frictum, 1. to rub, *rub hard*; *dentes*, Ov.; fig., *urbem sale multo, to antirise, lash*, Hor.

**dēfringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (de and frango), to break off; *ramum arboris*, Cic.; *ferrum ab hasta*, Verg.

**dēfrūtum** -i, n. (for *deservitum* ac. *mustum*), *must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity*, Verg.

**dēfugio** -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away; *armis abjectis totum sinistram cornu defugit*, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of; *proelium*, Caes.; *judicia*, Cic.; *sucto-ritatem consulatus sui*, Cic.; *eam disputationem*, Cic.

**dēfundo** -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour down, pour out; *a, vinum*, Hor.; *aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu*, Hor.; *b, to pour a libation*; *defunde merum pateris*, Hor.

**dēfungor** -functus sum, 3. dep. to finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty; *a, defunctus honoribus, having filled all public offices*, Cic.; *periculis*, Cic.; *proelio, bello*, Liv.; *laboribus*, Hor.; *defunctum bello lartiton, discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor.; *b, vitā defungit, to die*, Verg.; *absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia*, Tac.

**dēgēnēr** -ēris (de and genus). **A.** Lit., *unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate*; *Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father*, Verg.; *hi iam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble*; *putris non degener artis*, Ov.; *non degener ad pericula*, Tac.; *ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu*, Tac.

**dēgēnēro**, 1. (degener). **I.** Intransit., to become *unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate*. **A.** Lit., *Macedones in Syros Parthos Aegyptios degenerarunt*, Liv.; *poma degenerant sucos obli- ta priores*, Verg. **B.** Transf., to degenerate morally; *ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum*, Cic.; *in Persarum mores*, Liv. **II.** Transit., *a, to cause to degenerate*; *ni degeneratum in illis huic quoque decori officisset*, Liv.; *b, to dishonour, stain by degeneracy*; *propinquos*, Prop.

**dēgo**, dēgi, 3. (for *deigo*, from *de* and *ago*), to pass time; *omne tempus aetatis sine molestia*, Cic.; *vitam in egestate*, Cic.; *in beatorum insulis immortale aevum*, Cic.; *senectam turpem*, Hor.; *absol., to live*; *ille potans sui laetusque deget*, Hor.

**dēgrandinat**, *Impers. ut ceases to hail*, Ov.

**dēgrāvo**, 1. **A.** Lit., to press down, oppress; *degravat Aetna caput*, Ov.; *quae (duo millia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu*, Liv. **B.** Transf., to weigh down, impede, distress; *quia vulnus degravabat*, Liv.

**dēgrēdiōr** gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), to step, march, walk down; *degressus ex arce*, Liv.; *monte, colle*, Sall.; *in aequum*, Liv.; *in campum*, Liv.; *ad pedes, to dismount*, Liv.

**dēgusto**, 1. **A.** Lit., to taste; *a, of persons, inde*, Sall.; *nec degustanti lotos amara fuit*, Ov.; *b, of things, celeri flammā tigna trahaque (of fire) to lick*, Lucr.; of a weapon, *to grass*; *sumum vulnere corpus*, Verg. **B.** Transf., to make a trial of; *genus hoc exercitacionum*,

Cic.; to sound, eorum, apud quos aliquid ager aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

**dēhinc**, adv. from *here, hence, henceforth*. **I.** Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, *hereupon*, Hor. **II.** Of time, *a, from this time, henceforth*; *me L. Tarquinium Superbum quicumque dehinc vi possum executurum*, Liv.; *b, thereupon*; *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia satur*, Verg.; *c, then*; corresponding with *primum*, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.).

**dēhisco** -hivi or -hisi, 3. to gape, open, split; *terra dehiscit mihi, may the earth swallow me up*, Verg.; *dehiscens intervallis hostium acies*, Liv.

**dēhonestāmentum** -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace; *corporis*, Sall.; *amicitiarum*, Tac.

**dēhonesto**, 1. to dishonour, disgrace; *famam*, Tac., Liv.

**dēhortor**, 1. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade; *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem ab aliquo*, Sall.; with *infin.*, *plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna*, Sall.

**Dēlānira** -ae, f. (Δηλιανειρα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

**deleio**, v. dejicio.

**Dēldāmia** -ae, f. (Δηιδάμεια), daughter of Lycomedes, king in Scyros, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

**dēin**, v. deinde.

**dēinceps**, adv. (dein and capio), one after another, successively; *a, in space*; *tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore proclerunt*, Liv.; *b, in time, quos (tres fratres) video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore*, Cic.; *c, in order of succession*; *P. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus putabatur*, Cic.; corresponding to *primum*, *primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc.*, Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8.80).

**dēindē** and **dēin** (for *dein*, from *de* and *locat. suff. -in*), adv. *a, of space, thereupon, from that place*; *via tantum interest porangnata, deinde paulo latior pateat campus*, Liv.; *b, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards*; *Cimbrum Gambrinium statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc.*, Cic.; corresponding with *primum*, *principio (initio)*, *primo*, *inde*, *post*, *postremo*, etc., *Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis*, Caes.; with other adverbs, *tum deinde*, Liv.; *deinde postea*, Cic., etc.; *c, in narration or order of succession, then, next*; *ut a prima congressione maris ac feminae, deinde a progenie, etc.*, Cic.; corresponding with *primum*, *primum . . . deinde*, Cic. (et. in classical poets, one syllable).

**Dēiōnides** -ae, m. (Δηϊονίδης), son of Delone and Apollo, i. e., Miletus.

**Dēiōpēa** -ae, f. (Δηϊόπεια), one of the nymphs of Juno.

**Dēiphōbē** -ēs, f. (Δηϊφόβη), daughter of Glaucus.

**Dēiphōbus** -i, m. (Δηϊφόβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

**dējectio** -ōnis, f. (dejicio), a throwing down, legal t. t. *ejectment from property*, Cic.

1. **dējectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *dejicio*), 1, *low-lying*; *equitatus noster dejectis locis constiterat*, Caes.; 2, *dispirited, dejected*, Verg.

2. **dējectus** -ūs (dejicio), 1, *a throwing down, hurling down*; *arborum*, Liv.; 2, *declivity, depression*; *collis*, Caes.



**dejiro** = dejiro (q. v.).

**dējicio** -jēci -jectum, 3 (de and jacio), to throw, cast, hurl down. **I. Lit.** **A. Gen.**, aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. **B. Esp.** 1, se dejicero, or pass. dejici, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praecaltis montibus subiti ac procellosi se dejicunt, Liv.; 2, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fell, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrim, Caes.; 3, to throw lots into an urn; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; 4, milit. t. t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; 5, pass., dejici, naut. t. t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; 6, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; dejecto in pectoramento, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; 7, legal t. t. to eject, dispose; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; 8, to kill; paucis dejectis, Caes. **II. Transf.** 1, aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic.; 2, a, aliquem de honore, to deprive, Cic.; b, uxore dejecta, carried off, Tac.

**Dējōtārus** -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, dejected by Cicero on a charge of murder.

**dējungo** -jungi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

**dējūro**, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem iururum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

**dēlabor** -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide down, fall down, sink; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, to come down from heaven; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance, Cic.; c, of liquids, to flow down; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic. **II.** to glide away, hence 1, to proceed from, be derived from; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; 2, to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to; a, in eas difficultates, ut etc., Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, to digress; nescio quo pacto ad praecipienda rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; 3, to fall into unobserved; medios in hostes, Verg.

**dēlamentor**, 1. dep. to bewail, lament; natam ademptam, Ov.

**dēlasso**, 1. to weary, tire out; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

**dēlatio** -ōnis, f. (defero), an information against any one, accusation, denunciation; nominis, Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

**dēlātor** -ōris, m. (defero), an accuser, informer, spy; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

**dēlobilis** -is (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

**delectābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibus, Tac.

**delectāmentum** -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

**dēlectatio** -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; inira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

**dēlecto**, 1. (Intens. of delicio), to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment; a, act., ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; with abl., of the cause, aut libris me delecto aut fluctus numero, Cic.; with in and the abl., ille me delectat in omni genere, Cic.; with infin., quum delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedecere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; filiola tuā te delectari

laetor, Cic.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hac inani prudentiae laude delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector quod, etc., Cic.; with infin., Hor.

**dēlectus** -ūs, m. (1. deligo). **I. Gen.** a choosing, choice, selection; verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, without any choice, Cic. **II. Milit. t. t.**, a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.

**dēlegatio** -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt; a mancipio annua die, Cic.

**dēlego**, 1. to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. **I. Gen.**, ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc labore alteri, ap. Cic. **II. Esp.** 1, mercantile t. t. to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt; alicui, Cic.; 2, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

**dēlenimentum** -i, n. (deleño), anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delementum animis Volani agri divitionem obicit, Liv.

**dēlenio**, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

**dēlenitor** -ōris, m. (deleño), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; culus (judicis) deleñitor esse debet orator, Cic.

**dēleo** -lēvi -lētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, abolish. **I.** Of things, **A. Gen.**, urbes, Liv.; Volscum nomen, Liv.; bella, to bring to an end, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B. Esp.** to efface or erase something engraved or written, Cic.; digito legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, to destroy, annihilate; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

**dēlētrix** -trix, f. (deleo), that which destroys; sica paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

**Dēlia**, v. Delos.

**dēlibērābundus** -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating; consules velut delibembundi capita conferunt, Liv.

**dēlibērātio** -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capiundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, edit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

**dēlibērātivus** -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

**dēlibērātor** -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

**dēlibērātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), decided, resolved, certain, Cic.

**dēlibēro**, 1. (de and libra), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about. **I. Lit.**, maxima de re, Cic.; deliberare de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; with rel. clause, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic. **II. Transf.** **A.** to ask advice, esp. of an oracle, Nep. **B.** to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation; quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat, non adesse, Cic.

**dēlibo**, 1. to take away a little, to taste. **I. Lit.**, sol humoris parvum delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique fusciculos carpsim et delibem, Cic. **II. Transf.** **A. Gen.**, to take from, to derive, or to enjoy; ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B. Esp.**, to diminish, take away; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

**dēlbro** 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off. Caes.

**dēlībūo** -fī -fītum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. All. whence λίπος, δαίψω), to besmear, anoint; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

**dēlicātē**, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicatē ac mollitē vivere, Cic.

**dēlicōsus** -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (delicatus). **L.** delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. **II.** soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious. **A.** Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenis, Cic. **B.** Transf., fastidious, dainty, nice; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

**dēliciae** -arum, f. (delicō, to allure), pleasure, delight, charm, luxury. **A.** Lit., multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciae (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. **B.** Transf., the beloved object, darling, sweetheart; amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.

**dēliciolae** -arum, f. (dim. of deliciae), a darling; Tullia, deliciolae nostrae, Cic.

**dēlictum** -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. **dēligo** -lēgī -lectum, 3 (de and lego), 1, to pick, pluck; tenui primam unguem rosam, Ov.; 2, to choose, select; a, magistratus, consulem, Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Oigetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.; b, to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg.

2. **dēligo**, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up; naviculam ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

**dēlino** (-lēvi) -lītum, 3. to wipe off; ex quantum t-ctorium vetus delitum sit, Cic.

**dēlinquo** -līquī -līctum, 3. to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime; hac quoque in re eum deliquisse, Cic.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.

**dēliquescō** -līcī, 3. to melt, dissolve; ubi delictus nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; trans., to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futuri gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

**dēlīrātio** -ōnis, f. (delīro), folly, silliness, dotage; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

**dēlīro**, 1. (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow over in ploughing), to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave; delirare et inento captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings, Hor.

**dēlīrus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (delīro), silly, crazy, doting; senex, Cic.

**dēlītescō** -tū, 3. (de and latescō), to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid. **A.** Lit., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to take refuge; in siliculis auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

**dēlītigo**, 1. to scold furiously, Hor.

**Dēlīna**, v. Delos.

**Dēlos** -i, f. (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence 1, adj., **Dēlius** -a -um, Delian; solia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subst., **Dēlius** -ii, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Dēla** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Dēlum** -ii, n. a place on the Bœotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; 2, **Dēliacus** -a -um, Delian; vana,

Cic.; gallinarius Deliacus (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

**Delphi** -drum, m. (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis, celebrated for its oracles of Apollo; hence adj., **Delphicus** -a -um, Delphian, and subst., **Delphicus** -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

**delphinus** -land **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίν), 1, a dolphin, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

**Deltōton** -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

**dēlūbrum** -i, n. (de and luo), a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur., shrines, holy places; deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.

**dēlūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive; corvum hiantein, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; absol., allquanto lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

**dēlumbis** -e (de and lumbus), nerveless, weak, Pers.

**dēlumbo**, 1. to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

**dēmādesco** -mādi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

**dēmādo**, 1. to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alliculus, Liv.

**Dēmārātus** -i, m. (Δημάρτος), a Corinthian exile, father of Tarquinius Priscus.

**dēmēns** -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless; a, of persons, nimios viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; subst., in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; b, transf., of things, dementissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.

**dēmētēr**, adv. (dēmēns), foolishly, senselessly, madly, Cic.

**dēmēntia** -ae, f. (dēmēns), foolishness, madness, insanity, Cic.

**dēmēntio**, 4. (dēmēns), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

**dēmēreō** and dep. **dēmēreōr**, 2. to deserve well of, to oblige; demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

**dēmērgo** -inersī -mersum, 3. **A.** Lit., to sink, to plunge into, dip under; 1, in water, a, C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic.; b, of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; 2, dapem avidam in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacaeque exhaustiendas demersa, Liv. **B.** Transf., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt, Liv.

**dēmētior** -inēnsus sum, 4. dep. to measure, measure out; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

**dēmēto** -messī -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut down, or off; fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; huic ense caput, Ov.; agros, Cic.

**dēmētōr**, dep. 1. to measure off, Cic.

**dēmigratio** -ōnis, f. (demigro), emigration, Nep.

**dēmigro**, 1. 1, to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place; ex his aestivis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic.; 2, transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de uno statu demigro, Cic.

**dēmīnūo** -mīnūī -mīnūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., 1, to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes.; aliqui de tempore, Cic.; 2, to alienate, praedia, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, gen., aliquid de jure, de libertate,

**Cic.**; b, esp. legal t. t., capite se deminuere or capite deminui, to suffer a loss of civil rights, Cic.

**dēminutio** -ōnis, f. (deminuo), a lessening, diminution. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; deminutio vectigalium, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., right of alienation; utique Fecundiae Hispaniae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; 2, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

**dēmīror**, 1. dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demiror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, Cic.

**dēmīssa**, adv., with compar. and superl. (demissus). **A.** Lit., low, near the ground; volare, Ov. **B.** Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meanly; suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

**dēmīssio** -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A.** Act., a sinking, lowering; storiarum, Caes. **B.** Pass. dejection; animi, Cic.

**dēmīssus** -a -um, p. adj. (demitto). **I.** Lit., a, hanging down; aures, Verg.; b, sunken, lowering; loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, feeble, weak; demissā voce loqui, Verg.; b, unassuming, modest; sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic.; c, down-cast, dejected; animus, Cic.; d, poor, needy; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

**dēmītigo**, 1. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

**dēmītto** -misi -missum, 3. to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se manibus, to let oneself down by the hands, Liv.; per manus, Caes.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; imbrem caelo, Verg., caput ad fornicem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fasces, to lower, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, demittere agrum, exercitum, etc.; to lead an army to a lower position; agmen in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, to march down, Caes.; 2, naut. t. t., demittere antennas, to lower sail, Sall.; 3, navem demittere, to sail down (a river), Liv.; 4, se demittere or demitti, to flow down; quo se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Ov.; 5, to let the hair or beard grow long; demissi capilli, Ov.; 6, of dress, to let droop; usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, not girt up, Hor.; 7, to let fall to the ground; sublicas in terram, Caes.; 8, to plunge into (of a weapon); ferrum in pectus, Tac.; 9, of places, to let down, to cause to slope down; molli jugum demittere clivo, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, se animo, Caes., animus, Cic., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv.; se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; b, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from; ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

**dēmīurgus** -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

**dēmo**, dempsi, demptum, 3. (for delmo, from de and emo), to take away. **A.** 1, lit., Publicola secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; 2, transf., sollicitudinem, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take away from a whole, to subtract, makes less; 1, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; 2, transf., plus additum ad memoriae nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

**Dēmōcritus** -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcritēus** (Ius) -a -um, **Dēmōcritēus**; subst., a, **Dēmōcritēus** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; b, **Dēmōcritil** -orum, m. the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

**dēmōllor**, 4. dep. **A.** Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, status, Cic. **B.** Transf., demolientes Eochanalia, Liv.

**dēmōllitio** -ōnis, f. (demollor), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

**dēmōstrātio** -ōnis, f. (demonstro). **I.** Lit., a pointing out (by the hand, by gestures, etc.), Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., a representation, description, Cic. **B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., a laudatory style of oratory, Cic.

**dēmōstrātīvus** -a -um (demonstro) = ἐπιδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

**dēmōstrātor** -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simouides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

**dēmōstro**, 1. to show, indicate, point out. **I.** With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II.** to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A.** Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Caes.; esp. in parenthetic sentences, ut supra or ante demonstravimus, ut demonstratum est, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, legal t. t., demonstrare fines, to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him, Cic.; 2, to express, signify; verba proprie demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volumus, Cic.

**dēmōrīor** -mōrtuus, 3. dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number); quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

**dēmōror**, 1. dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B.** Transit., to stop, hinder, delay, retard; aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros quid demoror armis, to restrain from battle, Verg.

**Dēmōsthēnēs** -is and -i, m. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator.

**dēmōvēcō** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I.** Gen., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B.** a, to dispossess, remove from one's property; populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic.; b, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

**dēmūgītus** -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowing; paludes, Ov.

**dēmūlcēcō** -mūlei -mūlum or -mūletam, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

**dēmum**, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δὴ), at length, at last, 1, with particles relating to time, nunc demum, now at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; 2, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

**dēmurmūro**, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carinen magico ore, Ov.

**dēmūtātio** -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

**dēmūtō**, 1. to change; animum, Plaut.

**dēnārius** -a -um (dens), containing the *weaver ten*; nummus or subet., **denarius** -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about 8fd. of English money; alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; ocquae spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

**dēnarro**, l. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarrat ut, etc. Hor.

**dēnāto**, l. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

**dēnōgo**, l. 1, to deny, say no; Aquillum non arbitramur qui denegavit et juravit morbum, Cic.; 2, more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request; operam reipublicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

**dēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (decem), 1, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens; uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; 2, ten; his deni, Verg.

**dēnicālis** -e (de and nex), relating to death; feneae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

**dēnique**, adv. I 1, in the order of succession, at last, at length, Cic.; 2, to express a climax, qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, eren, Liv.; 3, in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. II Like demum, nunc denique, now indeed; tum denique, then indeed, Cic.

**dēnōmīno**, l. to name; hinc (ab Lamio) Lamias ferunt denominatos, Hor.

**dēnormo**, l. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

**dēnōto**, l. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

**dēns**, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. δένος). A 1, a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; 2, fig., a, envy, ill-will, slander; hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.; b, of time, vitata dentibus sevi, Ov. B. Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

**dēnsō**, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), 1, densely, Plin.; 2, of time, frequently, Cic.

**dēnsō** = densō (q. v.).

**Dēnselētae**, v. Denthelēti.

**dēnsō**, and **dēnsō**, 2 (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. I Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. II Esp., a, t. t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; b, milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; c, mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

**dēnsus** -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). A Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesario, Ov. B. crowded together, closely packed; 1, aristae, Verg.; apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; 2, of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent; ictus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; 3, vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

**dēntālis** -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg.

1. **dēntātus** -a -um (dens). I provided with teeth, toothed. A Lit., si male dentata puella est, Ov. B. toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrata, Cic. II smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. **Dentatus**, v. Curia.

**Dēnthēlōti** -ōrum (Δανθηληται) and **Dēnselētae** -ōrum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

**dentiscalpium** -ii n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

**dēnūbo** -nupal -nuptum, 3. to be married, to marry (of the woman); nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.

**dēnūdo**, l. to lay bare, uncover, denude; 1, ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi suum consilium, Liv.; 2, to rob, plunder; cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessa et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

**dēnuntiātio** -ōnis, f. (denuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. I Gen., periculi, Cic. II Esp., a, polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; b, legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; c, warning; quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

**dēnuntio**, l. I Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscriptionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. II Esp. a, polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; b, milit. t. t. to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; c, legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (a) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as witness, Cic.; (β) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (γ) denuntiare in iudicium, to give notice to one's witnesses, friends, etc., to be present at the trial; d, to give warnings of, to forewarn; qui (Hector) moriens propinquam Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosaeque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

**dēnūo**, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; 1, = iterum, again, a second time; rebellare, Liv.; 2, = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times; recita denuo, Cic.

**Dēōis** -idis, f. (Δεσις), daughter of Deo (Δεώ, Ceres), i. e., Proserpina, Ov.

**Dēōius** -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

**dēōnēro**, l. to unload, disburden; transf., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coepit, Cic.

**dēorsum**, adv. (for de -vorsum), downwards (opp. sursum), indicating motion; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards; naturis sursum deorsum, ultra citro commeanibus, Cic.

**dēpāciscor** (depēciscor), -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacti cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

**depango** -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alto, Lucr.

**dēpāscō** -pāvi, -pastum, 3., 1, to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxuriam vegetum, Verg.; 2, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, depascor -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaes apibus florem depasta salicotti saepe, Verg.; depasta altaria, poek = food on the altars, Verg.;

transf. depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, to *prune down extravagance of language*, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

**dēpēdiscor**, v. depaciscor.

**dēpecto** -pexi -pexum, 3. to *comb, comb down*; erines buzo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, to *comb off*, Verg.

**dēpēcūlator** -ōris, m. (depeculor), *one who robs or embezzles*, aerarii, Cic.

**dēpēcūlor**, 1. dep. (de and peculium), to *rob, plunder*; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depeculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est pugnas? Cic.

**dēpello** -pūllī -pūllum, 3. **I.** to *drive away* (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantuan, Verg. **II.** to *drive down, cast down, expel, remove*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; 2, esp. a, milit. t.t. to *dislodge*; hostem loco, Caes.; b, to *weon*; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; c, naut. t.t., to *drive out of one's course*; aliquem obvii aquiliones depellunt, Tac. **B.** Transf. to *drive away, keep off, turn away*; famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

**dēpendēo**, 2. **A.** Lit. to *hang down, hang from*; ex humeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. **B.** Transf., to *depend upon*; a, fides dependet a die, Ov.; b, to *be etymologically derived from*; huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

**dēpondo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to *weigh out*. **A.** Lit. to *pay*; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

**dēperdo** -perdidī -perditum, 3. **1.** to *spoil, ruin*; deperditus fletu, exhaustel, Cat.; deperditus in aliquā, desperately in love with, Cat.; 2, to *lose*; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

**dēperō** -perli -peritūrus, 4. to *perish or be ruined utterly*; tempestate deperierant nares, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, to *be desperately in love with*, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

**dēpilo**, 1. to *deprive of hair, make bald*, Mart.

**dēpingo** -pinxi -pictum, 3. **A.** Lit. to *paint, represent in painting, depict*; pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, to *draw or depict in words*; vitam huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic.; 2, to *picture to oneself in thought*, Cic.

**dēplango** -planxi -planctum, 3. to *bewail, lament*, Ov.

**dēplexus** -a -um, *clasp, embracing*, Lucr.

**dēplōre**, 1. **I.** Intransit. to *weep violently, to lament*; de suis incommotis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to *lament, bewail*; alicuius interitum, Cic. **B.** Transf. to *regard as lost, give up*; agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam apud Poenos esse, Liv.

**dēplūo**, 3. to *rain down*, Tib.

**dēpono** -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to *put, place, lay down, put away, put aside*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma, Caes.; comas, to *cut the hair*, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, to *give birth to*, Cat.; vitulam, *lay as a wager or as a prize*, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to *renounce, lay aside, put an end to*; amicitias, simulatas, Cic.; adeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, to *forget*, Cic.; b, to *lay down an office*; imperium, Cic.; c, to *deprive of an*

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. **II.** Esp., to *deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of*. **A.** Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **dēpōsitus**, *laid out dead*; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; jam prope depositus, Ov.

**dēpōpūlatio** -ōnis, f. (depopulor), a *laying waste, plundering*; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

**dēpōpūlator** -ōris, m. (depopulor), *one who ravages or lays waste*; fori, Cic.

**dēpōpūlor**, 1. dep. to *lay waste, ravage*; Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.); late depopulato agro, Liv.)

**dēporto**, 1. to *bear, carry away, remove, convey away*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertiani secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum victum Romam, Liv.; b, of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Cic. **II.** Esp. a, to *bring home from a province*; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; b, to *banish for life* (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Armorum deportari, Tac.; Italiā, Tac.

**dēposco** -pōposci, 3. to *ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly*. **I.** Gen., a, certas sibi deposcit nares, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, to *ask an office or duty for oneself*; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic.; 2, to *demand for punishment*; Hannibalem, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to *challenge to combat*; aliquem sibi, Liv.

**dēprāvātē**, adv. (depravo), *unjustly, iniquitously*; iudicare, Cic.

**dēprāvatio** -ōnis, f. (depravo), a *perverting, distorting*. **A.** Lit., oris, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

**dēprāvo**, 1. (de and pravus), to *pervert, distort, disfigure*. **A.** Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic. **B.** Transf. to *spoil, corrupt, deprave*; puer indulgentiā nostrā depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

**dēprēcōbundus** -a -um (deprecor), *earnestly entreating*, Tac.

**dēprēcōtio** -ōnis, f. (deprecor), 1, a *warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecating*; periculi, Cic.; in religious language, an imprecation, curse; deorum, *invoking the curse of the gods*, Cic.; 2, an *entreaty for forgiveness*; eius facti, Cic.

**dēprēcōtor** -ōris, m. (deprecor), *one who begs off, an intercessor*; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

**dēprēcōr**, 1. dep. **I.** to *pray earnestly to some person or for something*. **A.** Gen., a, aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinarent, Liv.; non deprecor, foll. by quominus, Liv.; b, aliquid, to *beg for, entreat for*; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infin. = to *allege in excuse*; errasse regem, Sall.; c, aliquid ab aliquo, to *beg for*; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; d, absol., to *intercede*; pro aliquo, Cic. **B.** to *execrate, curse, Cat.* **II.** to *avert by entreaty, beg off*; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

**dēprēhēdo** and **dēprendo** -prēhendī (prēndi) -prēhēsusum (-prensusum), 3. to *seize, lay*

**hold of, catch.** **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperes, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms, deprentis nautis, caught in a storm, Verg. **B. Esp., to surprise, catch, detect, esp. in a crime or fault;** deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic. **II. Transf., A. to perceive, observe, mark;** res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic. **B. Pass., deprehendi, to be surprised, embarrassed;** se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.

**dēprehensio** -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), *detection*; veneni, Cic.

**dēpressus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (deprino), *low-lying, sunk down*; domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

**dēprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), *to sink down, press down, depress.* **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercillio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. 1, to plant or place deep in the ground, dig deep;** saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressus, Cic.; 2, of ships, *to sink*; naves, Caes.; clausem, Cic. **II. Transf., A. Gen., to press down, depress, oppress;** fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic. **B. Esp. to put down by words;** multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.

**dēproclior**, 1. *to contend violently*; ventos aequore fervido deprocliantes, Hor.

**dēprōmo** -prompsi -promptum, 3. *to bring forth, produce, fetch out*; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caeceniūm cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex iure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

**dēprōpōro**, *to hasten*; alicui coronas, *weave quickly*, Hor.

**dēpūdet** -pūdēt, 2. impera. *to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless*, Ov.

**dēpūgis** = depygis (q.v.).

**dēpugno**, 1. *to fight, struggle, contend violently*; ut acie instructā depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hebre, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

**dēpulsio** -ōnis, f. (depello), 1, *driving away, driving off*; luminum, Cic.; doloris, Cic.; 2, *in retreat, defence*, Cic.

**dēpulsor** -ōris, m. (depello), *one who drives away, a destroyer*; dominatus, Cic.

**dēpūto**, 1. *to prune, cut off*; umbras, branches, Ov.

**dēpūgis** -is, *thin buttocked*, Hor.

**deque**, v. susque deque.

**Deroctis** -is, f. and **Deroctō** -ūs, f. (*Deperctis*), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargatis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

**dērelictio** -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), *a deserting, forsaking*; communis utilitatis, Cic.

**dērellinquo** -liqui -lictum, 3. *to forsake, desert entirely, abandon.* **A. Lit., totas rationes derelinquere**, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf., derelictus ab amicis**, Cic.

**dērēpentē**, adv., *suddenly*, ap. Cic.

**dērēpo** -repsi, 3. *to creep, crawl down*, Phaedr.

**dēridēo** -risi -risum, 2. *to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at*; aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quam, etc., Cic.

**dēridiculū** -a -um (derideo), *very ridiculous, very laughable*; alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subst., **deridiculum** -i, n. *ridicule, ridiculousness*; esse or haberi deridiculo, *to be an object of ridicule*, Tac.

**dērigesco** (dirigesco) -rigūi, 3. *to grow quite stiff, rigid*; dirigescit cervix, Ov.; deriguere oculi, Verg., Ov.

**dēripio** -ripidi -reptum, 3. (de and rapio),

*to tear down, snatch away*; ense vaginā, Verg.; aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; (id) alteri, Cic.; transf., quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *curtailed*, Cic.

**dērisor** -ōris, m. (derideo), *one who mocks, derides, a mocker*, Hor.

**dērisus** -ūs, m. (derideo), *mockery, derision*, Phaedr., Tac.

**dērivatio** -ōnis, f. (derivo), *a turning or drawing off of water*; aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivations fluminum, Cic.

**dērivo**, 1. **A. to turn, draw off water**; aquam ex flumine, Caes. **B. Transf., to turn off, divert**; crimen, Cic.; responsionem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; partem curae in Asiam, Cic.

**dērogatio** -ōnis, f. (derogo), *the partial repeal of a law*; plur., legum derogationes, Cic.

**dērogo**, 1. **A. Lit., to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law**; huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **B. Transf., to diminish, take away, derogate from**; de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui or alicui rei, Cic.

**dērōsus** -a -um (partic. of an unused verb dērodo), *gnawed away*; clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

**dērūo** -rūi -rūtum, 3. *to cast down, overturn*; fig., cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

**dēruptus** -a -um (\*derumpo), *broken off*; hence, of places (conf. abruptus), *precipitous, steep*; ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac. Subst., **dērupta** -orum, n. *precipices*, Liv.

**dēsaeviō** -ii -itum, 4. *to rage violently*; pelago desaevit hieina, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.

**dēscedo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (de and scando), *to step down, come down, descend* (opp. ascendo). **I. Of persons, A. Lit., 1, gen., ex equo or equo**, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; coelo ab alto, Verg.; in ambulationem, Cic.; ad naviculas, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *descendens in or ad forum, or simply descendere, in Rome to come down into the Forum, in order to attend the Comitia, etc.*; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.; b, of an army, *to descend from a height into the plain*; ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. **B. Transf., to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to, agree to, give way to**; senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. **II. Of things, A. Lit., a, of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate**; ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; b, of mountains, *to slope down*; Caelius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, *to sink*, Cic. **B. Transf., quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, sunk deeper**, Sall.

**dēsconsio** -ōnis, f. (descendo), *a going down, descending, descent*; Tiberina, *royage down the Tiber*, Cic.

**dēsconsus** -ūs, m. (descendo), *a descending, descent.* **I. Lit., descensus difficilis et arcae vine**, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averno, Verg. **II. Meton., a descending way**; descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

**dēsconsco** -scivi or -scii -scitum, 3. **A. Lit., to revolt from, desert to**; multas civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.; desciscere a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv. **B. to withdraw, depart, diverge from, fall off from**; a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, *to be untrue to oneself*, Cic.;

hence, to fall into, degenerare to; ad inclinatam fortunam, Cic.

**describo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to transcribe, copy; quantum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs. **A.** Lit., geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; carmina in foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to represent in words, to describe; a, of things, hominum sermones moralesque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; conjugem sine contumelia, Cic.; 2, to define, explain; describere officia, Cic.; 3, to mark out, arrange, classify; rationem totius belli, Cic.; jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; 4, to impose, appoint, set, allot; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; suum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic.; 5, to divide, distribute; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

**dēscriptō**, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

**descriptio** -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, plana, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometricae figurae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a representation in words, a description; regionum, Cic.; 2, a definition; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; 3, string, limiting; expendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; 4, distribution; possessionum, Cic.; 5, arrangement, settling, division; magistratuum, civitatis, Cic.

**descriptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), properly arranged; ordo verborum, Cic.

**desēco** -sēcti -sectum, 1. to hew off, cut off; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

**desēnesco** -sēnti, 3. to grow weaker by age; tra belli, Sall.

**desēro** -sērti -sertum, 3. (de and sero, to sever one's connexion with), to desert, forsake, abandon, leave. **I.** Gen., 1, inamabile regnum desere, Ov.; 2, to leave uninhabited; agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic. **II.** to abandon, be untrue to, desert. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., with abl. alone, deseror conjuge, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.; 2, esp., milit. t. t., to desert; exercitum, Cic.; exercitum ducesque, Caes.; castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., to neglect, disregard; 1, gen., a, of persons, deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spei mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deserti, to lose one's head, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of religious rites, to neglect; publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv.; b, legal t. t., vadimonium, to fail to appear, Cic.

**dēsertiō** -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv. (?)

**dēsertor** -ōris, m. (desero), 1, one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amicorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; 2, in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

**dēsertus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta sibi regio, Sall. Subst., **dēserta** -ōrum, n. deserts wildernesses, Verg.

**dēservio**, 4. to serve zealously; a, to serve a person; alicui, Cic.; cuius, Cic.; b, to be devoted to a thing; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be a slave to; corpori, Cic.

**dēsēs** -sēdis, m. (desideo), *idle, lazy, slothful, inactive*; sedem desideris domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desiderem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

**dēsīdēo** -sēdi -sēsum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

**dēsīdērābilis** -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), *desirable*; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

**dēsīdērātiō** -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (?)

**dēsīdērīum** -ii, n. (desidero). **I.** desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing; miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; ne tanto desiderio afficiat ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alicuius mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., the object of desire; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire; cibus atque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

**desīdēro**, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. 1A, E1A, to look eagerly at), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, aliquid, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid in aliquo, Cic.; with infin., haec scire desidero, Cic.; b, of things, to require, need; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, with the notion of a fault, to miss; ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; 2, to lose; in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; quarta (legio) victrix desiderat neminem, Cic.

**desīdiā** -ae, f. (deses), *sloth, idleness, inactivity*; ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic.

**desīdīōsē**, adv. (desidiosus), *slothfully, idly*, Lucr.

**desīdīōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (desidia), *slothful, idle, lazy*; a, of persons, qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov.; b, of things, causing sloth; illecebrae, Cic.; delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

**dēsīdo** -sēdi and -sēdi, 3. to sink down, subside, settle; terra, Cic.; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

**dēsīgnātiō** -ōnis, f. (designo). **I.** Lit., a marking out, designing, describing; personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** 1, arrangement, order; totius operis, Cic.; 2, appointment to an office; annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

**dēsīgnātor** -ōris, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

**dēsīgno**, 1. to mark out, trace out. **I.** Lit., a, urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Jovis, Liv.; b, to point out by signs; aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, to sketch, delineate; Masonis elusam imagine tauri Europam, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to signify, allude to; hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to contrive, perpetrate; quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.; 2, to arrange, regulate; constituere et designare, Cic.; 3, polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect; ut si decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., designatus, elect; consul designatus, consul elect, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

**dēsīllo** -sīlli -sultum, 4 (de and sallo), to leap down; de navibus, Caes.; ex navi, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, diuomni, Caes. of things, ex alto desillens aqua, Ov.

**dēsīno** -sīi -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transf., artem, Cic.; versus, Verg.; poet. (for deserere), to abandon;

dominam, Ov.; with *infm.* to cease to; desill defendere, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic.; with *abl.*, desine quæso communibus locis, Cic.; with *genit.*, tandem mollium querelarum, Hor.; desinit in lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.; *pass.* impers., si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. **II.** *Intransit.* to cease, stop, end; in piscem, Ov.; *rhet.*, of the close of a period, quæ similiter desinunt aut quæ cadunt similiter, Cic.

**desipiens** -entis, p. adj. (desipio), foolish, Cic.

**desipientia** -æ, f. (desipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Lucr.

**desipio** -spūi -spūtum, 3. (de and sapio), to be foolish, idly, to act foolishly; summus viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

**desisto** -stīllī -stītum, 3. to desist, leave off, cease; de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; comatu, Caes.; with *infm.* destili stomachari, Cic.

**desolo**, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake; inrentes agros, Verg.; frequently in *perf. partic.*, **desolatus** -a -um, forsaken, desolate; desolatae terrae, Ov.

**despectio** -ōnis, f. (despicio), a looking down; *transf.* contempt; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

**despecto**, 1. (intens of despicio), to regard from above, look down upon. **I.** *Lit.*, a, of persons, terras, Verg.; b, of places, to overlook; quos despectant moenia Abellæ, Verg. **II.** *Transf.*, to despise; liberis ut inultum infra, Tac.

1. **despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. *despīsal*, despīcable, Cic.

2. **despectus** -ūs, m. (despicio). **A.** a looking down, downward view; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. **B.** *Transf.*, contempt, despising; alicui despectui esse, Tac.

**desperantōr**, adv. (despero), despairingly, hopelessly; loqui, Cic.

**desperatio** -ōnis, f. (despero), hopelessness, despair; vitæ, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

**desperatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and *superl.* (despero), *desperate*, *hopeless*; aegrotæ ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfugio uti, Cic.

**desperō**, 1. to be without hope, to despair, give up; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.; with *acc.* and *infm.*, ista vera esse, Cic.; often in *pass.*, desperatis nostris rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

**despicatio** -ōnis, f. (despicio), contempt; in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. **despicatus** -a -um, p. adj. with *superl.* (despicio), *despised*, *despicable*; homo despicatissimus, Cic.

2. **despicatus** -ūs, m. (despicio), contempt; si quis despicatui ducitur, Cic.

**despicentia** -æ, f. (despicio), contempt; rerum humanarum, Cic.

**despicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** to look down, regard from above. **A.** *Lit.*, a, *intransit.*, de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; b, *transit.*, Juppiter æthere summo despiciens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, to look down upon, despise; despiciere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; *partic.* with *gen.*, despiciens sui, Cic. **II.** *Intransit.*, to look away from, Cic.

**despollo**, 1. to plunder, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; despoliandam templum Dianæ, Cic.

**despondēo** -spōndi -spōnsū, 2. **I.** to promise. **A.** *Gen.*, Syriam homini, Cic. **B.** *Esp.*,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; filiam alicui, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *Gen.*, to promise, give up; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** *Esp.*, despondere animos, to lose courage, despond, Liv.

**despūmo**, 1. to skim off; foliis undam aheni, Verg.

**despūo** -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** *Intransit.*, to spit out (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** *Transf. fig.*, to reject, abhor; preces nostras, Cat.

**desquāmo**, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, Plaut.

**desterto** -tūi, 3. to finish snoring; poet. to finish dreaming, Pers.

**destillo**, 1. to drop down, distil; lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

**destinatio** -ōnis, f. (destino), a fixing, determination, resolution; partium, quibus cessurus aut non cessurus esset, Liv.

**destino**, 1. (from root STAN, whence *stravō*, *strāvō*, lit. to fix firm.) **A.** to make fast, bind, fasten; antennas ad malos, Caes. **B.** *Transf.*, a, to fix, determine, settle; tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatioque morti, Liv.; certæ destinatioque sententiæ, Cic.; with *infm.* to resolve to do; quæ agere destinaverat, Caes.; quæ urbem direpturos se destinaverant, Liv.; b, to aim at with a missile; locum oris, Liv.; c, to fix upon, intend to buy, Cic.; d, to betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one; Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac.; e, to select, fix upon for an office; destinare aliquem consulem, Liv.

**destitio** -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (de and statuo), to set. **I.** to set down, to place. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** *Transf.*, quum in hac miserima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. **II.** to place on one side; 1, to leave, abandon; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; 2, to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert; aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pactâ, to cheat, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; *partic. perf.* abandonet; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

**destitutus** -a -um, *partic.* of destituo.

**destitutio** -ōnis, f. (destituo), a forsaking, abandoning, Cic.

**destrictus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (destringo), sharp, severe; destrictior accusator, Tac.

**destringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to strip off. **A.** *Gen.*, Quint. **B.** to draw or bare the sword; gladium, Cic. **II.** to touch lightly, graze. **A.** *Lit.*, aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittâ, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, to scold, censure; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

**destruo** -struxī -structum, 3. to pull down. **A.** *Lit.* to destroy (opp. construo); ædificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** *Transf.* to destroy, ruin; jus destruiere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

**desūbito**, adv. suddenly, Cic.

**desūdo**, 1. to sweat violently; *transf.* to exert oneself, labour hard; in aliqua re, Cic.

**desuefactio** -feci -factum (\*desueo and facio), to disuse, make unaccustomed to; multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

**desuesco** -suevi -suetum, 3. **A.** *Transit.* to disuse, bring into disuse; res desueta, Liv. **B.** *Intransit.* to become unaccustomed to; and in *perf.* unuseit to; desuetus triumphis, Verg.

**desuetudo** -tūis, f. (desuesco), disuse; armorum, Liv.

**desultor** -ōris, m. (desillic), a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both



*vere at full speed, Liv.; transf. as inconstant person; amoris, Ov.*

**dēsultōrius** -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

**dēsūm** -sūi -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., istū nullum officium a me defuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commenlando, Cic.; deesse, or non deesse, foll. by quominus and the subj., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; nihil deest, foll. by quin, si tibi ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** not to be present at; convivio, Cic. **B.** to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

**dēsūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to choose, select; sibi hostes, Liv.

**dēsūpēr**, adv. from above, above, Caes.

**desurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; coenā, Hor.

**dētēgo** -texi -tectum, 3., 1, to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic.; 2, to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

**dētōndo** (-tendi) -tensum, 3. to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

**dētērgēo**, -tervi -tersum, 2. **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX deteramis, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; cloacas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

**dētērior** -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. deterrimus (connected with detero), worse, inferior, poorer; vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; politatu, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; neut. subst., in deterius, for the worse; in deterius mutare, Tac.

**dētērius**, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.

**dētērninatio** -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

**dētērnino**, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

**dētēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detruta tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid arduis ac ferociae miles habuit, populus et commissationibus et principis imitatione deteritur, Tac.

**dētērrēo** -terrūi -terrūtum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage; homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; aliquem a dimicatione, Cic.; aliquem multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; aliquem non deterrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil deterreri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non deterrere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vinū a censoribus, Liv.

**dētēstābilis** -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omen, Cic.

**dētēstatio** -ōnis, f. (detestor), 1, cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; 2, a warding off, averting; scelorum, Cic.

**dētēstor**, 1. dep. **I.** 1, relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minus periculaque in alicuius caput, Liv.; 2, to execrate, abominate,

detest; Ambiorigem, Caes.; exitum belli civilis, Cic.; partic. perf. (pass.), bella matribus detestata, Hor. **II.** Transf., to avert, ward off; o d'i immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

**dētēxo** -texūi -textum, 3. **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique juncea, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

**dētēnēo** -tēnūi -tentum, 2. (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimus proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, fetter; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; 2, to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; 3, detinere se, to support existence; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; 4, to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

**dētōndēo** -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, male leafless, Ov.

**dētōno** -tōnūi, 1. **I.** Lit., to thunder, thunder down; hic (Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **II.** to cease to thunder, transf. = cease to rage; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

**dētōrquēo** -torsī -tortum, 2. 1, to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; b, transf., voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.; 2, to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corporis partes detortae, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

**dēttractio** -ōnis, f. (detraho), a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., doloris, Cic.; 2, esp. medic. t. t., a purging, Cic. **B.** Transf., a taking away, withdrawal; cuius loci detractio fieri velit, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

**dēttracto** = detracto (q. v.).

**dēttractor** -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes less, a detractor; sui, Tac.

**dēttrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to take down. **A.** Lit., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lower, humiliate; regum majestatem difficilius ad medium detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** to take away. **A.** 1, lit., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to remove; de homine sensus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to detach; ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes.; c, numerically, to subtract from a sum; de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic.; d, to take away some mental or moral evil or good; alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. **B.** to take away, remove; transf., a, inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; b, to compel; aliquem ad hanc accusationem, Cic. **C.** to drag away, take from; 1, lit., spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; 2, transf., a, alicui debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; b, to calumniate, slander; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detrahendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

**dētrectatio** -ōnis, f. (detracto), a refusal; militiae, Liv.

**dētrectator** -ōris, m. (detracto), a disparager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

**dētrecto**, 1. (de-tracto), 1, to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; 2, to dispraise, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

**detrimentōsus** -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*; ab hoste discedere detrimento esse existimabat, Caes.

**detrimentum** -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; a, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, to suffer, Cic.; alicui ornamento et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; b, polit. t. t., videant (provideant) consules or videat (consul) ne quid republica detrimenti capiat or accipiat, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., loss, defeat; magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; d, loss of money, property, etc.; aestimando cuiusque detrimento quatuor progeneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

**dētritus** -a -um, partic. of detero.

**detrūdo** -trūsi -trūsum, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. to push away, push down, thrust down; naves scopula, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. **B.** Esp. **I.** milit. t. t., to dislodge an enemy from his position; inpetu conari detrudere virum, Liv.; **2.** legal t. t., to dispossess, eject; ex praedio vi, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to force, compel; aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; **2.** to postpone; comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

**detrūco**, 1. **1.** to lop or cut off; arbores, Liv.; **2.** to mutilate, behead; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

**dēturbo**, 1. to drive away with violence, cast down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statuum, Cic. **B.** Esp., milit. t. t., to dislodge, drive off; nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** to deprive; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t. t., to eject, dispossess; aliquem possessione, Cic.

**Deucaliōn** -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, was saved alone with his wife Pyrrha from the deluge, repopulated the world by throwing stones behind his back, which stones became men, while the stones that Pyrrha threw became women. Adj., **Deucaliōneus** -a -um, *Deucalionian*, undae, the deluge, Ov.

**dēunx** -nncis, m. (de and uncla), *eleven-twelfths of unity*; heres ex deunce, Cic.

**dēuro** -ussi -ustum, 3. **1.** to burn down, burn utterly; agros vicosque, Liv.; **2.** of cold, to destroy, nip; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

**dēus** -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and dis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Zeus), a god, a deity. **A.** Lit., aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, Venus, Verg.; nec dextrae erranti deus astitit, Allecto, Ov.; esp. phrases, di or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidei, Cic.; dii meliores (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quemdam deum philosophorum, Cic.; b, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

**dēutor** -ūti -ūsus, 3. dep. to misuse, Nep.

**dēvasto**, 1. to lay waste, devastate; agrum, fines, Liv.

**dēvōho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, carry away; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, develi (sc. navi), to sail; Veliam devectus, Cic.

**dēvello** -velli -vulsum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away; ramiu truncato, Ov.

**dēvelo**, 1. to unveil, uncover; ora, Ov.

**dēvēnōror**, 1. dep. to venerate, worship; deos cum prece, Ov.

**dēvēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach. **I.** Lit., ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. **II.** Transf., in victoris manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

**1. dēversor**, 1. dep. to lodge as a guest or stranger; apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; absol., parum laute, Cic.

**2. dēversor** -ōris, m. (deverto), a guest, Cic.

**dēversōriōlum** -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), a small lodging, Cic.

**dēversōrius** -a -um (deverto), relating to the accommodation of strangers; taberna, Plaut. Subst., **dēversōrium** -ii, n. an inn, lodging; peropportunum, Cic.; emere deversorium Tarracinae, Cic.; transf., a place of resort, resting-place; studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

**dēverticūlum** (dēvorticūlum) -i, n. (deverto). **I.** **A.** Lit., a by-way, by-path; quo deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., a digression, Liv. **II.** a, an inn, lodging-place, Liv.; b, a place of refuge, hiding-place, Cic.

**dēverto** (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **I.** Transit., pass. (in present tenses), devertor, with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake oneself; si qui Ebromago deverterentur, Cic.; esp. to stay, lodge; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv.; fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to, Ov. **II.** Intransit., to turn aside; a, cum perpauca via, Liv.; transf., of discourse, to digress; redeamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.; b, to lodge, stay with, go to; ad hospitem, Cic.; ad villam alicuius, Cic.

**dēvexus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and velu), going aside. **I.** Of motion, moving away from, rolling from; a, of space, annis devexus ab Indijs, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor.; b, of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclining to, Cic. **II.** Of position, sloping downwards, shelving, steep; lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.

**dēvincio** -vixi -vinctum, 4. to bind, tie fast. **A.** Lit., aliquem fasciis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to bind, fasten, connect; a, gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublice societate devinxit, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., to connect; verba comprehensione, Cic.; c, to fetter, bind (by power, eloquence, etc.); urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, voluptate, Cic.; d, morally, to bind, pledge; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

**dēvincio** -vici -victum, 3. **I.** to conquer thoroughly, subjugate; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenon classe, Cic. **II.** Transf., Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

**dēvinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), bound to, devoted to; iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

**dēvitatio** -ōnis, f. (devito), an avoiding; legionum, Cic.

**dēvito**, 1. to avoid; procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

**dēvius** -a -um (de and via). **A.** Lit., a, removed from the straight road, out of the way; iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.; b, living out of the way, retired, secluded; devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; esso devios, Cic.; poet., wandering; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, goats, Hor. **B.** Transf., out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable; homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic.

**dēvōco**, 1. **I.** to call down; suos ab tumulo, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e caelo, Cic. **II.** to call away, call

*of, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; transf., non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.*

**dēvōlo**, 1. **I.** *to fly down.* **A.** Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. **B.** Transf., *to hasten down; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. II. to fly away to.* **A.** Lit., turdus devolat illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

**dēvolvō** -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. **A.** Lit. **a**, to roll down; saxa musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pass. with middle signification, *to roll down, fall headlong; veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.; b*, to roll off; *pensa fusis, to spin off, Verg. B.* Transf., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., devolvi as middle, *to fall into; ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.*

**dēvōro**, 1. **I.** Lit., *to swallow, gulp down, devour; id quod devoratur, Cic. II. Transf., A.* Of persons, **a**, of property, *to consume, waste; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; b*, to swallow, suppress; lacrimas, Ov.; **c**, to devour, consume; *devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; d*, to devour eagerly mentally; *illos libros, Cic.; e*, to swallow down, *hear without understanding; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; f*, to swallow anything unpleasant, *to enture; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. B.* Of things, me Zancleae Charybdis devoret, Ov.

**devorticūlum**, v. devorticulum.

**dēvortium** -ii, n. (deverto), *a by-way, by-path; iterum, Tac.*

**dēvōtio** -ōnis, f. (devevo), 1, *a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deviorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, a curse, Nep., esp. an enchantment, an incantation, Tac.; 3, a vow; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.*

**dēvōto**, 1. (intens. of devevo), *to consecrate, devote to death; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.*

**dēvōtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (devevo), *devoted; 1, to the infernal gods, accursed; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate; cliens, Juv.; subst., devōti -ōrum, m. faithful followers, Caes.*

**dēvōvō** -vōvi -vōtum, 2, *to consecrate, devote. I.* Relig. t. t., *to devote to a deity. A.* Gen., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt, Caes. **B.** Esp. 1, *to devote to the infernal gods, to devote to death; se diis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; 2, a, to curse, execrate; aliquem, Nep.; b*, to bewitch, enchant, Tib. **II.** Transf., 1, *to devote, give up; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, se devovere alicui or alicui rei, to devote, attach oneself; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.*

**dextans** -antis, m. (de and sextans), *five-sixths, Suet.*

**dextella** -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), *a little right hand; Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic.*

**dexter** -tēra -tērum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *right, on the right hand, on the right side; manus, Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterior, Ov. B.* Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), *the right hand; a, lit., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextera or dextrā, on the right, Caes.; dextram dare, to give the right hand (as pledge of faith), Liv.; b*, ūg. (a) *fidelity; dominorum*

*dextras fallere, fidelity towards masters, Verg.; (β) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, to help, Cic.; (γ) meā dextrā, by my right hand, i. e. power, bravery, Ov., Hor.; 2, dextera or dextra -orum, n. what is on the right, the right side, Cic. II. Transf., a, propitious; dextra: adi, Verg.; b, skilful; rem dexter egit, Liv.*

**dextērō** or **dextrō**, adv. with compar. (dexter), *dexterously, skilfully; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.*

**dextērītas** -ātis, f. (dexter), *skilfulness, dexterity, readiness, Liv.*

**dextrorsum** and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrovorsum), *on the right hand, towards the right, Hor.*

**Dia** -ae, f. (Δία), *old name of the island of Naxos.*

**Diablintes** -um and **Diablinti** -ōrum, m. *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dép. de la Maine.*

**diādēma** -ātis, n. (διάδημα), *a royal head-dress, diadem; diadēma alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadēma ponere, Cic.*

**diāeta** -ae, f. (δίαίτα), *a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet; sed ego diāetā curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.*

**Diāgōrās** -ac, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, *a poet and philosopher of Miletos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides; 2, an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar.*

1. **diālectiōē**, adv. (dialectic), *dialectically, Cic.*

2. **diālectiōē** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), *the art of dialectic, logic.*

**diālecticus** -a -um (διαλεκτικός) *relating to discussion, dialectical; captiones, Cic.; subst., a, diālectica -ae f. (sc. ars), *the art of dialectic, Cic.; b, diālectica* -ōrum, n. *dialectical discussion, Cic.; c, diālecticus* -i, m. *a dialectician, logician, Cic.**

**Dialis** -e (Δις = \*Dis in Diespiter), *relating to Jupiter; flamen, Liv.; or simply Dialis, Tac., the priest of Jupiter; conjux sancta, the wife of the priest of Jupiter, Ov.*

**diālōgus** -i, m. (διάλογος), *a philosophical dialogue or conversation, Cic.*

**Diana** -ae, f. (old form for Jana, or Διώνη = the daughter of Zeus, or Diviana = Diva Jana), *an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world, Verg.; meton the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. Diānus -a -um, *belonging to Diana, Ov. Subst., Diānium -ii, n. **a**, *a place dedicated to Diana; b*, *a promontory in Spain, now Denia, Cic.***

**diārium** -ii, n. (dies), *a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers, Cic.; slaves, Hor.*

**dibāphus** -um (later) -a -um (δίβαφος), *double dyed; purpura, Plin. Subst., dibāphus -i, f. (sc. vestis), *the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, is longing for office, Cic.**

**dīca** -ae, f. (δική), *a law-suit, action in a Greek court; dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Cic.; dicam sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.*

**dīcācitas** -ātis, f. (dicax), *pungent wit, satire, raillery, Cic.*

**dīcātio** -ōnis, f. (I. dico), *settling as a citizen in another state, Cic.*

**dīcax** -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(2 dico), witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

**dichōrēus** -i, m. (διχορειος), a double trochee, Cic.

**dicia**, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dicia causā, dicia gratiā, for form's sake, for appearance sake, Cic.

1. **dico**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit., a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; b, to deify, place among the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to devote, give up to; hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; b, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. **dico**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι), to say, relate, tell, mention. **I.** Gen., ille, quem dixi, whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudeliter ne dicam sceleratim, Cic.; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass. dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. and infin., Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; dicitur citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration; ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; b, to name, call; orbis qui vocatur Graecia dicitur, Cic.; with acc. of name, cui Ascanius parentes dixerunt nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixerunt chaos, Ov.; c, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; d, to nominate, appoint; dictatorem et magistrum equitum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Caes.; e, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, Cic.; f, to say yes, affirm (opp. nego); quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

**dicrōtūm** -i, n. (δικροτόν), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

**dictamnūm** -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δίκταμον and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnūm, Linn.), Cic.

**dictāta** -ōrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules; hinc de nobis semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

**dictātor** -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator; a, the chief magistrates in the Latin towns, Cic., Liv.; b, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** Transf., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

**dictātorius** -e -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

**dictātūra** -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

**Dictēs** -ēs, f. (Δικται), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaenus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

**dictio** -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., A. a saying, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defence, Cic.; multae, Acing, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; b, conversation, Tac. **II.** Esp. A. declamation, elocution; dictioni operam dare, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a speech; dictiones subitae, extemporised, Cic.; 2, diction; Attica, Cic.

**dictito**, 1. (freq. of 2. dico), 1, to say often; reiterate, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; 2, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

**dicto**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audeam scribere, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.

**dictum** -i, n. (2. dico), a word, saying, speech. **I.** Gen., nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, intercessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, wailing, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, a maxim, sentence, saying; Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; 2, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; 3, a command, order; dicto perit consul, Liv.; 4, watch-word, pass-word, Nep.

**Dictynna** -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Dido** -ūs or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaenus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. **dido**, dididi, diditum, 3. (dis and do), a, to divide, distribute; dum munia didit, Hor.; b, to spread, disseminate; diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Verg.

**didūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. (dis and duco). **I.** to draw apart, stretch out, expand; pugnum, Cic.; rictum, Hor.; fores, Tac. **II.** to separate, divide. **A.** Gen., 1, a, assem in partes centum, Hor.; b, milit. t. t. (a) to divide, distribute; aciem in cornua, Liv.; (β) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversariorum manus, Caes.; 2, transf., oratio rivi diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to separate forcibly; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, transf., animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

**diductio** -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

**diēcula** -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day; dieculam ducere, Cic.

**dies** -ei, m. and f. in sing. (In Cic. fem. only when it applies to a fixed time or period of time or in the date of a letter), in plur. only masc. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a day; hesterno, hodie, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem de die, Liv., or diem ex die, Caes., from day to day; in dies, daily, Cic.; ad diem or ad certum diem, for the appointed day, Caes.; multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem or ad multum diem, till late in the day, Liv.; bis in die, twice a day, Cic.; die et nocte, a day and a night, Cic.; noctes et dies, night and day, Cic.; so diem noctem, Cic. **B.** Meton., the bustness or events of the day; diel poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; daylight, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; diem plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem

**ex die ducere**, to put off from one day to another, Caes.; diem perexiguam postulavi, Cic.; diem obire, to wait for, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic.; 2, esp., birthday; dies meus, Cic.; 3, the day of death; obire diem supremum, Nep.; 4, date of a letter; in altera dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., Cic. **B.** time; quod est dies allatura, Cic.

**Diespiter** -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), Jupiter, Hor.

**diffāmo**, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

**diffērens** -entis, v. differo.

**diffērentia** -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

**diffēritas** -ātis, f. (differo), difference, Lucr.

**differo**, distūli, dilātum, differre, 2. (dis and fero). **I.** Transit., **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; **I.** lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, Verg.; ignem, to spread, Caes.; 2, transf., a, (a) rumorem, to spread, Liv.; (β) aliquem variis rumoribus, to malign, Tac.; b, of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; se differre, to tarry, Ov.; with infin., nec differret obsides ab Arretiniis accipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be asferent; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliqua re, Cic.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, Cic.

**differtus** -a -um (dis and farcio), stuffed full, crammed, full; provincia diterta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

**difficilis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, Cic.; with ad, difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, captious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; difficilis alicui, Liv.

**difficillitēr**, adv. with compar. difficillius and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

**difficultas** -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium asserbat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

**difficultēr**, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

**diffidens**, p. adj. (diffidē), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

**diffidentēr**, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

**diffidentia** -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

**diffido** -fisius sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtutē militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

**diffindo** -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas muneribus, open, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffindere possum, I have nothing to say against your opinion, I must agree to it, Hor.; b, legal t. t. diem, to postpone, Liv.

**diffingo** -finxi -fictum, 3. (dis and fingo), to form again, forge anew; ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change, Hor.

**diffiteor** -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

**diffūo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic. **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; b, to dissolve, melt away; diffuit acervus, Lucr.; transf., uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffluxere, Sall.

**diffūgio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffuginus, Cic.

**diffūgium** -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

**diffundo** -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (dis and fundo). **I.** Lit., **A.** to pour out on all sides, pour forth; vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. **B.** to spread, scatter, diffuse; pass., diffundi, used as middle, lux diffusa teto caelo, Cic.; diffusis capillis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, Verg.; error longe lateque diffusus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et inconunodis contrahantur, Cic.

**diffuse**, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

**diffusilis** -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Lucr.

**diffusus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolix) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

**digamma**, n. Indecl. (δίγαμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (δίγαμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (f). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tuum digamma videram, Cic.

**Digentia** -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Anio, now Licenza.

**digēro** -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., **I.** to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, Ov. **II.** Transf., **I.** to divide; septem digestus in cornua Nilus, Ov.; 2, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; republican bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; 3, to count; qui matris digent annos, Ov.

**digestio** -ōnis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μερισμός, distribution, Cic.

**digestus** -a -um, v. digero.

**digitulus** -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, Cic.

**digitus** -i, m. (conn. with δέχομαι). **I.** Lit. **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; index, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; conrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novisti skill in counting, Cic.; liceri digito, Cic.; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, Cic.; ne digitum quidem alicuius rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitæ et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingisse, Cic. **B.** *the toe*; insistere digitis, *to tread on the toes*, Ov.; constitit in digitos arrectus, Verg. **II.** Meton., as a measure, a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot; quatuor patens digitos, Caes.; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, Cic.

**diglādior**, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., *to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely*; inter se sicis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to dispute in words*; inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

**digñatio** -ōnis, f. (dignor), *dignity, reputation, honour*, Liv.

**digñō**, adv. (dignus), *worthily*; quis de tali cive satis digne unquam loquetur? Cic.

**digñitas** -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** *worth, worthiness, merit*; honos dignitate impetratus, Cic. **II.** Meton. **A.** *the consequence of worth*; 1, *esteem, reputation, honour*; a, *civitas dignitatem et decus sustinere*, Cic.; b, *rank in the state, position*; altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; c, *an offer of honour*, Cic.; d, *dignitates, men of rank and position*, Cic.; 2, *honour, dignity*; agere cum dignitate, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things that bring honour, a, *of persons, a dignified, seemingly exterior*; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, Cic.; b, *of buildings, etc., imposing appearance*; porticus, Cic.; c, *of expression, dignity*; orationis, Tac.

**digno**, 1. *to consider worthy*; quae consimili laude dignentur, Cic.

**dignor**, 1. dep. (dignus), 1, *to consider worthy*; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg.; 2, *to regard as worthy of oneself, to disdain*, and with a neg., *to disdain*, Verg.

**dignosco** -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. *to recognise as different, to distinguish*; rectum curvo, Hor.; non civem hoste, Hor.; geminos inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, Ov.

**dignus** -a -uni, adj. with compar. and superl. (dic-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence decco), *worthy, deserving*. **I.** With abl. laude, Cic.; memoria, Cic.; with supine, dictu, Liv.; followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, *worthy to command*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, Liv.; post. with infin., puer cantari dignus, Verg.; with ad, amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic.; absol., diligere non dignos, Cic. **II.** Transf., *worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting*; with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, Cic.; with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, Cic.; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient; qui maeror dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, Cic.; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc. with infin., Cic.

**digrēdiōr** -gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., *to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart*; luna tum congradiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a Coreyra, Liv.; ex loco, Caes.; in urbem, Tac.; via, Liv.; **B.** Transf., *to deviate*; a, *de causa*, Cic.; a causa, Cic.; b, *of discourse, to digress*; digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

**digressio** -ōnis, f. (digredior), 1, *a separation, departure*, Cic.; 2, *a digression in discourse*; a proposita oratione, Cic.

**digressus** -ūs, m. (digredior), *a separation, departure*; digressus et discessus, Cic.; digressus (lunae a sole), Cic.

**dijūdicatio** -ōnis, f. (dijudico), *an adjudication, decision*, Cic.

**dijūdico**, 1. (dis and judico), 1, *to decide, adjudicate, determine*; controversiam, Cic.; littem, Hor.; *to decide by arms*; dijudicatā belli fortunā, Caes.; 2, *to distinguish, discern a difference*; vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, Cic.

**dijun** . . . v. disjun . . .

**dilābor** -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor). **I.** *to glide apart*. **A.** Lit., a, *of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down*; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, Liv.; b, *of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear*; eadem (aqua conglaciata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear*; rem familiarem dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsa esse robor corporum animorumque, Liv. **II.** *to glide away from*. **A.** Lit., *to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear*; exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Liv.; of rivers, *to glide away*; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to vanish, disappear*; 1, *sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur*, Cic.; 2, *esp. of time, to go by*; dilapso tempore, Sall.

**dilācōro**, 1. (dis and lacero), *to tear in pieces*. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Ov. **B.** Transf., *rempublicam*, Cic.

**dilāmīno**, 1. (dis and lamina), *to split in two*, Ov.

**dilānio**, 1. (dis and lanio), *to tear in pieces*; cadaver, Cic.

**dilargior**, 4. dep. (dis and largior), *to lavish abroad, give liberally*; qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, Cic.

**dilatō** -ōnis, f. (differo), *a putting off, delaying, postponing*; temporis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, Liv.

**dilāto** (dis and latus), 1. *to spread out, extend*. **I.** Lit., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *nomen in continentibus terris*, Cic.; *legem in ordinem cunctum, to extend*, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, *litteras, to pronounce broadly*, Cic.; 2, *of speech, to enlarge, amplify*; orationem, Cic.

**dilātor** -ōris, m. (differo), *a dilatory person, a loiterer*, Hor.

**dilātus**, v. differo.

**dilaudo**, 1. (dis and laudo), *to praise highly*; libros, Cic.

1. **dilectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), *beloved, dear*; dilecti tibi poetae, Hor.

2. **dilectus** -ūs = delectus (q.v.).

**diligens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo). **I.** Gen., *assiduous, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent* (opp. negligens), a, *of persons, omnibus in rebus*, Cic.; with genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, Cic.; with dat., Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad custodiendum, Cic.; b, *of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura*, Cic. **II.** Esp. *careful in housekeeping, economical, saving*; homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.; in re hereditaria, Cic.

**diligentēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), *carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently*; aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

**diligentia** -ae, f. (diligo). **A.** Gen. *carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence*; with obj. genit., testamentorum, Cic.; with in and the abl., pro mea summa in republica diligentia, Cic.; non mediocre adhibere diligentiam, Caes.; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), Cic.; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus

et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimam diligentiam perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. care in management of a household, frugality; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentiam atque parsimoniam, Cic.

**diligo** -lexi -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem diligere et carum habere, aliquem colere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alicuius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

**diloricō**, 1. (dis and lorico), to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

**dilucō**, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

**dilucesco** -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum jam diluisceret, Cic.

**dilucidē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide or dilucide planeque dicere, Cic.

**dilucidus** -a -um, (diluceo), clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

**diluculum** -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

**diludium** -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

**diluo** -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; b, to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; b, to expose the falseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

**dilutus** -a -um, v. diluo.

**diluvies** -ei, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

**diluvio**, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

**diluvium** -ii, n. (diluo), a flood, deluge, inundation, Verg.

**dimāno**, 1. (dis and mano), to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad; fig. meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

**dimensio** -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

**dimētiōr** -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., a, act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; b, pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. a, milit. t.t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; b, astron. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensibus partibus orbis, Verg.; c, metric. t.t., syllabas, Cic.; versum, Cic. **II.** Transf., audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

**dimēto**, 1. (dis and meto), and dep. **dimētor**, 1. to measure the boundaries of, Cic.; locum castris dimetari jussit, Liv.; dep., eorum cursus (acc.) dimetati, Cic.

**dimicatio** -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proelii, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

**dimico** -ivi or -i, 1. (dis and mico). **A.** to fight, contend, struggle in arms; pro patria, Cic.; proelio, Caes. **B.** Transf., to struggle, contend, strive; omni ratione erit dimicandum ut, etc., Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

**dimidiatus** -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes versicolorum, Cic.

**dimidius** -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dimidium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

**diminutio**, v. dēminutio.

**dimissio** -ōnis, f. (dimitto), 1, a sending out; libertorum ad provincias, Cic.; 2, a dismissing, discharging; remigum, Cic.

**dimitto** -misi -missum, 3. (dis and mitto). **I.** to send forth, send in different directions; pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov. **II.** to send away from oneself, let go. **A.** Lit. 1, gen., a, legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; b, of things, to let drop; signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; 2, esp. a, of persons, (a) to adjourn a meeting, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (b) milit. t.t., to discharge; exercitum, Caes.; b, of things, to give up; provinciam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., quare istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, Cic.; 2, esp. to let drop, give up, renounce, abandon, leave; oppugnationem, Caes.; questionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiaque nominis Romani inultam impunitamque, Cic.

**dimovēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo), to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit., terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; a, spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; b, statu sua sacra, Liv.

**Dinarchus** -i, m. (Δειναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

**Dindymus** -i, m. and **Dindyma** -ōrum, n. (Διδύμος, Διδύμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence **Dindymenē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

**diŋosco** = dignosco (q.v.).

**dinumeratio** -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; dierum ac noctium, Cic.

**dinūmero**, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellas, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriam Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

**Diōdōrus** -i, m. (Διοδορος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

**diocēsis** -ēos and -is, f. (διοκῆσις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

**diocētes** -ae, m. (διοκῆτης), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

**Diōgēnes** -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

**Diōmēdes** -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Diōmēdeus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

**Diōn** -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

**Diōne** -ēs, f. and **Diōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaea; 2, Venus. Adj.,

**Dionaeus** -a -um, relating to *Dione*, or *Venus*, *mater*, i.e. *Venus*, Verg. ; *Caesar* (by the legend), descendant of *Aeneas*, son of *Venus*, Verg. ; antrum, sacred to *Venus*, Hor.

**Dionysius** -ii, m. (*Διονύσιος*), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of *Syracuse* 408-367 A.C. ; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, A.C.

**Dionysus** -i, m. (*Διόνυσος*), the Greek name of *Bacchus* ; hence **Dionysia** -orum, n. the feast of *Dionysus*.

**diota** -ae f. (*διώτη*). a two-handled wine-jar, Hor.

**Diphilus** -i, m. (*Δίφίλος*), a comic poet of *Sisyra*, contemporary of *Menander* and *Philemon*, imitated by *Plautus*.

**diploma** -atis, n. (*δίπλωμα*), literally, a folded letter ; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic. ; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

**Dipylon** -i, n. (*Δίπυλον*), the double door, name of the *Thriasian gate* at *Athens*.

**Dires** -es, f. (*Δίρη*). I the wife of *Lycus* king of *Thebes*, bound to a bull by *Amphion* and *Zelus*, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. II the fountain of *Dires*, to the north-west of *Thebes*. Adj., **Direaeus** -a -um, *Direan*, *Boeotian* ; *cygnus*, *Pindar*, Hor.

**directe**, adv. with compar. (*directus*), straightforward, in a straight line ; 1, horizontally, Cic. ; transf., dicere, directly, Cic. ; 2, perpendicularly ; *directe ad perpendiculum*, *Caes.*

**directe**, adv. (*directus*), in a straightforward way, directly, Cic.

**directus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*dirigo*), 1, straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction ; *paries*, Cic. ; *iter*, Cic. ; *trabes*, *Caes.* ; 2, straightforward, plain, simple ; *verba*, Cic. ; *homo*, Cic.

**diremptus** -us, m. (*dirimo*), a separation, Cic.

**diruptio** -onis, f. (*diruptio*), a plundering, pillaging ; *urbs reliota diruptioni*, Cic. ; *bonorum diruptio*, Cic.

**diruptor** -oris, m. (*diruptio*), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

**diribeo** -tibi -ftum, 2 (for *dis* -hibeo, from *habeo*), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn ; *tabellas*, Cic.

**diribitio** -onis, f. (*diribeo*), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

**diribitor** -oris, m. (*diribeo*), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

**dirigo** -rexi -rectum, 3. (*dis* and *rego*). I to set straight, arrange in a straight line ; pass. *dingi*, to proceed in a straight line ; transf., *dirigitur* (*argumentatio*) quum propositu ali- quid quod probaret, Cic. II to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct ; *ad castra Corneliana vela*, *Caes.* ; *cursum eo* (quo), Cic. ; *iter ad Mutinam*, Cic. ; b, of weapons, to aim, direct ; *hastam in aliquem*, *Ov.* ; c, of the sight, *aciem ad aliquem*, *Cat.* ; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose ; (a) in quin- cuncem ordines (*arborum*), Cic. ; (B) milit. t. t., to draw up ; *aciem*, *Caes.* ; *naves in pugnam*, *Liv.* ; (γ) to raise, erect ; *opera*, *Caes.* B. Transf., a, to direct, guide ; *dirige vatis opus*, *Ov.* ; in- transit. to lead ; *ad veritatem saepissime dirigit*, Cic. ; b, to direct the thoughts, attention, etc., to something ; *suas cogitationes ad aliquid*, Cic. ; c, to direct a speech to, to address ; *orationem ad aliquid*, Cic. ; d, to settle, arrange, fix, dis-

poss ; *vitam ad certam rationis normam*, Cic. ; *utilitate officium magis quam humanitate*, Cic.

**dirimo** -emi -emptum, 3. (*dis* and *emo*). I 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide ; *Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies*, *dirimere iras*, *Liv.* ; 2, to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, break off ; a, an assembly or conversation, *actum est de eo nihil* ; *nox diremit*, Cic. ; *ea res colloquium ut diremisset*, *Caes.* ; esp. of omens, to interrupt (as inauspicious) ; *consilia*, *Liv.* ; b, a fight, engagement, proelium, *Liv.* ; a war, contention, bellum inter *Philippum* atque *Aetolos*, *Liv.* ; c, an alliance, league, to break up ; *veterem conjunctionem civium*, Cic. II to divide ; *quae urbs Volturno flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano agro dividit*, *Liv.*

**diripio** -rīpi, -reptum, 3. (*dis* and *rapiō*), I to tear to pieces. A. Lit., *Hippolytum*, *Ov.* B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy ; *socios*, Cic. II to tear away ; a *pectoris vestem*, *Ov.* ; *res pulcherrimas ex tota Asia*, Cic.

**diritas** -atis, f. (*dirus*), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic. poet. ; 2, cruelty, fierceness ; *quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas*, Cic.

**dirumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter. I Lit., *tenuissimam quinque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere*, *Tac.* ; (*homo*) *diruptus, ruptus*, Cic. II. Transf., a, *dirupi me paene in iudicio Galli Caninii, shouted myself hoarse in defending*, etc., Cic. ; middle, *dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger*, etc. ; *dirumpi plausu alicuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else*, Cic. ; *dolore*, Cic. ; b, to sever, break up ; *amicitiam*, Cic. ; *societatem*, Cic.

**diruo** -rui -ritum, 3. (*dis* and *ruo*), to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy. A. Lit., *urbem*, Cic. ; *agmina vasto impetu, to scatter*, *Hor.* B. Transf., *aere dirui, to be mulcted of one's pay*, *Plin.* ; in quibus (*castris*), *quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling*, Cic. ; *homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt*, Cic.

**dirus** -a -um (connected with *deus*), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, *Ov.* ; subst., *dirae* -arum, f. *unlucky omens*, Cic. ; so *dira* -orum, n., Cic. B. Transf., horrible, cruel, frightful ; a, of things, *exaceratio*, *Verg.* ; *venena*, *Hor.* ; subst., *dirae* -arum, f. *curse* ; *diris agam vos*, *Hor.* ; *contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium*, *Liv.* ; b, of persons, *cruel, terrible* ; *dea*, *Cicero*, *Ov.* ; *Hannibal*, *Hor.* ; subst., *personif.*, *Dira* -ae, f. a *Fury*, *Verg.* ; gen. plur. often with *ultrices*, *Furies*, *Verg.*

1. **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of *dis-*, *di-*, and *dir-*.

2. **Dis**, *Ditis*, m. a name of *Pluto*, god of the lower world, Cic. ; *domina Ditis, Proserpina*, *Verg.*

3. **dis**, *ditis*, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., *dis hostis*, *Liv.* ; *apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix*, *Caes.* ; with genit., *ditissimus agri*, *Verg.* B. Transf. richly provided, making rich ; *ditia stipendia*, *Liv.*

**discedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. I to go asunder, part, separate ; *in duas partes*, *Sall.* ; *caelum discedit, the heavens open*, Cic. ; transf., *omnis Italia animus discedit, is divided*, *Sall.* II. A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away ; *e Gallia*, Cic. ; *de foro*, Cic. ; *sinibus Ausoniae*, *Ov.* ; used impersonally, a *contione disceditur*, *Caes.* ; 2, esp. a, milit. t. t. (a) of troops, to march away ; a *Brundisio*, *Caes.* ; *ab signis, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle*, *Caes.* ; *ab armis, to lay down arms*, *Caes.* ; (B) to come out of a contest, to come off ; *victor*, *Caes.* ; *victus*, *Sall.* ; *aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with*,



**Liv.**, so to come out of any contest (e.g. in a court of law); superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, to come off with disgrace, Cic.; **b**, to abandon, desert; ab amicis, Cic.; ab aliquo duce (of soldiers), Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; a re, to digress (of an orator), Cic.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.; **2**, esp. **a**, to abandon a duty, deviate, swerve from principles, etc.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.; **b**, polit. t. t. of the senate, in aliquam sententiam discedere, to support a resolution; in alia omnia discedere, to be quite of the contrary opinion, Cic.; **c**, discedere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, to except; quum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

**disceptatio** -ōnis, f. (discepto), 1, a debate, discussion, controversy; cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; with genit., disceptatio juris, Cic.; **2**, a judicial decision, award; disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv.

**disceptator** -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of a controversy; domesticus, Cic.; juris, Cic.

**disceptatrix** -trix, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

**discepto**. 1. (dis and capto), 1, to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversius, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; **2**, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de jure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de jure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

**discerno** -erēvi -erētum, 3. **A.** to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, vel apart, Hor. **B.** Transf., to distinguish, discern; alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; with rel. sent., animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.

**discerpo** -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (dis and carpo). **A.** Lit. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember; membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., in a discourse, to separate, divide; qui quae complecti tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectant, Cic.

**discessio** -ōnis, f. (discedo), 1, a going away, departure, Tac.; **2**, polit. t. t. voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

**discessus** -ūs, m. (discedo), 1, a parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; **2**, a departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp., **a**, milit. t. t. marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; **b**, euphem. banishment, Cic.

**discidium** -ii, n. (discindo). **I.** a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II.** separation, division, parting. **A.** Lit., conjugis miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. **B.** Transf. separation in feelings, dissension; belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.

**discido**, 3. (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lucr.

**discinetus** -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

**discindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. (dis and scindo),

1, to cleave asunder, split; cotein novacula, Cic.; transf., amicitias, Cic.; **2**, to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

**discingo** -cinxit -cinctum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

**disciplina** -ae, f. (discipulus). **I.** instruction, teaching. **A.** Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina majorum, Cic.; obj. gen., disciplina virtutis, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is taught, learning, knowledge, science; **a**, gen., bellica, the art of war, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; **b**, a philosophical school, a system; philosophiae disciplina, Cic.; **c**, a rhetorical school or system; Hermagorae, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, training, education. **A.** Lit., **a**, gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; **b**, esp. military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B.** Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; **a**, gen., disciplinae sanctitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; **b**, the ordering of a state, constitution; disciplina reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclearum disciplinamque quam a majoribus accepimus, Cic.

**discipula** -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

**discipulus** -i, m. (disco), a scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

**discludo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (dis and clando), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I.** Nereus ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. **II.** Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

**disco**, didici, 3. **I.** to learn. **A.** Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; jus civile aut rem militare, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus prioribus actionibus didicistis, Cic.; ab eo Stoeico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinqueres gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discunt quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.; ita didicisse a majoribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; disco fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; absol., valent pueri, studiosae discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.; volentes discendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., discere causam, legal t. t., to get up the facts of a case, of an advocate, Cic. **II.** to become acquainted with; 1, gen., me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.; **2**, to become acquainted with a fact, learn, find out; didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic.

**discolor** -ōris. **A.** of different colours; signa, Cic.; miles, black and white (of the men at draughts), Ov. **B.** Transf., different from, unlike to; matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

**disconvēnio**, 4. to disagree, not to harmonise; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers., eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, Hor.

**discordia** -ae, f. (discors). **I.** a, dissension, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; **b**, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II.** Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

**discordiosus** -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

**discordo**, 1. (discors), 1, to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cherusis, Tac.; inter se dis-

sidens atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dissidens secumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers, to be mutinous, Tac.; 2, to be unlike; quantum discordet parum avaro, Hor.

**discors** -cordis (dis and cor), 1. 1, *disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant*; civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.; bella, Ov.; 2, *unlike, dissimilar, different*; tam discordia inter se responsa, Liv.

**discrēpantia** -ae, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, difference*; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

**discrēpantio** -ōnis, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, disunion*; inter consules, Liv.

**discrēpito**, 1. (intens. of discrepo), *to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike*, Lucr.

**discrēpo** -pāvi, 1. *not to sound together*. A. Lit., *to be out of time, to be discordant*; in fidibus aut in tibis, Cic. B. Transf., *to disagree, be different, be unlike*; cum aliquo or cum aliqua re, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; nunc in re, Cic.; with dat., quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor.; impers., discrepat, *there is a disagreement, people are not agreed*; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.; illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin, etc., Liv.

**discribo** = describo (q.v.).

**discrimen** -inis, n. (discerno), *that which divides*. I. Lit., A. Concr., *the dividing line*; quum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separaretur, Cic. B. Abstr., a, *the space between*; spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; b, in music, *interval*; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings), Verg. II. a, *separation, distinction, difference*; detectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; b, *turning-point, critical moment*; ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum possitne... an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse, Cic.; c, *crisis, hazard, danger*; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.

**discrimino**, 1. (discrimen), *to separate, sunder, divide*; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

**discriptio** -ōnis, f. (discribo), *a division*, Cic.

**discrictio**, 1. *to torture vehemently, torment*; of bodily torture, discrictatos necare, Cic.; of mental anguish, refl. or pass., *to torment oneself, make oneself miserable*, Cic.

**discumbo** -cūbūi -cūbitum, 3. *to lie down*; a, *to recline at table*; discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, *one goes to the table*, Cic.; b, *to sleep, go to bed*; cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

**discupio** -ivi -itum, 3. *to desire vehemently*, Cat.

**discurro** -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. *to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro*; in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers., totā discurretur urbe, Verg.; of things, diversa rēns septem discurrent in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurret utroque, Ov.

**discursus** -ūs, m. (discurro), *a running up and down, a running about, running to and fro*; militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.; of things, liber inter ordines discursus, of a ship, *undirected motion*, Liv.

**discus** -i, m. (δίσκος), *a quail*; discum audire quam philosophum malle, Cic.

**discutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (dis and quatio), *to strike asunder*. I. *to shatter, break down*; tribus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. II. 1, to

*disperse, scatter*; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, *to frustrate, bring to naught, suppress*; eam rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.; eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

**disertō**, adv. with superl. (disertus), *clearly, plainly, eloquently*; dicere, Cic.

**disertus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissero), *eloquent, well-expressed*; a, of the language, oratio, Cic.; historia, Cic.; b, of the person speaking, homo, Cic.; disertissimū orator, Cic.

**disicō** = disicō (q.v.).

**disiecto**, 1. (intens. of disicō), *to cast about, scatter*, Lucr.

1. **disiectus** -a -um, v. disicō.

2. **disiectus** -ūs, m. (disicō), *a scattering, dispersing*, Lucr.

**disicō** -jēci -jectum, 3. (dis and jacio), *to cast asunder*. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, of buildings, etc., *to throw down, destroy*; disiecta tempestate statua, Liv.; disiecta aedificia, Caes.; b, *to scatter, disperse*; naves or classem, Liv.; disiecta comas, with *dishvelled hair*, Ov.; disiecta membra poetae, Hor.; disiecta manus, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to scatter*; phalangem, Caes. II. Transf., *to bring to naught, frustrate*; consilia ducis, Liv.

**disjunctio** -ōnis, f. (disjungo), *separation*. I. Lit., in eorum, Cic. II. Transf., 1, gen., *difference*; animorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, in logic, *a disjunctive proposition*, Cic.; b, in rhet., *a series of sentences without connecting particles, asyndeton*, Cic.

**disjunctus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (disjungo), *separated, sundered, distant*. I. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. II. Transf., A. Gen., *remote from*; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, Cic. B. Esp., 1, in logic, *disjunctive*; 2, in rhet., *disconnected*, Cic.

**disjungo** junxi -junctum, 3. *to unbind, loosen, separate*. I. Lit., a, *to unyoke or unharness*; jumenta, Cic.; b, *to separate, sunder, remove*; intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus, Cic.; Italis disjungimur oris, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., *to separate*; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. B. Esp., *to distinguish*; insaniam a furore, Cic.

**dispālor**, 1. dep. *to wander about, to stray*, Nep.

**dispando** -pandi -pansum, 3. *to expand, extend, stretch out*, Lucr.

**dispar** -pāris, *unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal*; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat., illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

**dispargo**, v. dispergo.

**dispārilis** -e, *unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal*; dispārilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

**dispāro**, 1. *to separate, part, divide*; seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut, etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **dispārātum** -i, n., rhet. t. t., *the contradictory proposition* (e.g., sapere, non sapere), Cic.

**dispartio** = dispartio (q.v.).

**dispello** -pūll -pulsum, 3. I. *to drive in different directions*; pecudes, Cic. II. *to scatter, dispel*; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tantquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

**dispendium** -li, n. (dispendo), *expenditure, expense, loss*; facere, *to suffer loss*; transf., dispendia morae, *loss of time*, Verg.

1. **dispendo** = dispendo (q.v.).

2. **dispendo** -pensum, 3. *to weigh out*, Varr. **dispenno** = dispendo (q.v.).

**dispensatio** -ōnis, f. (dispenso), 1, *management, economical administration*; aerarii, Cic.; anuouse, Liv.; 2, *the office of a dispenser*, Cic.; regia, *the office of treasurer to a king*, Cic.

**dispensator** -ōris, m. (dispenso), a *steward, bailiff, treasurer*, Cic.

**dispenso**, 1. (intens. of 2. dispendo). **I.** *to weigh out or pay away money*, Plaut.; *to divide, distribute*; oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populū animos, Liv.; in rhet., *inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio*, Cic. **II.** a, gen., *to arrange*; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, esp., *to manage a household*; res domesticas, Cic.

**disperditio** -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a *total destruction, ruin*, Cic.

**disperdo** -didī -ditum, 3. *to destroy, ruin, annihilate*; possessiones, Cic.

**disperdo** -di, 4. *to perish utterly, be entirely ruined*; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispercam, si, or nisi, *may I perish if or except*, Cat., Hor.

**disporgo** -spersi -spersum, 3. (dis and spargo), *to scatter, spread abroad, disperse*; a, tam multa pestifera terrā marique, Cic.; *to disperse an army*, Caes.; b, rumores, *to spread abroad reports*, Tac.

**disperō** and **disperam**, adv. (dispersus), *in different places, dispersedly, here and there*, Cic.

**dispersio** -ōnis, f. (dispergo), a *scattering, destruction*, Cic.

**dispartio** (dis-partio) -ivi and -itum, 4. *to separate, divide, distribute*. **A.** Lit., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv. **B.** Transf., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; dep., **dispartior** -iri, aliquid in infinita, Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.

**dispicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** *to open the eyes and begin to see*; catuli qui iam dispecturi sint, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to catch sight of, perceive*; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., populus Romanus libertatem jam ex ditina servitute dispiciens, Cic. **B.** 1, *to perceive mentally*; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic.; with rel. sent., sed ego quod sperem non dispicio, Cic.; 2, *to reflect upon, consider*; res Romanas, Cic.

**displicō** -plicū -plēctum, 2. (dis and placeo), *to displease* (opp. placeo, complaceo); alicui, Cic.; alicui de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alicui displicet, with infn., Cic.; *to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits*, Cic.

**displōdo** -plōsi -plōsum, 3. *to spread out, dilute, burst*, Hor.

**dispono** -posui -positum, 3. (dis and pono), *to put in different places, to distribute*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Bacchi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; milit. t. t., portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, *to distribute on a definite plan*; imperii curas, Tac.; b, rhet. t. t., verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. **II.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order*. **A.** Lit., Homerī libros ante confusos, Cic.; bene dispositae comae, Ov. **B.** Transf., disposita ad honorem studia, Cic.

**dispositō**, adv. (dispositus), *in proper order, methodically*; accusare, Cic.

**dispositio** -ōnis, f. (dispono), a *regular arrangement or order in a speech*, Cic.

**dispositura** -ae, f. (dispono), *arrangement, order*, Lucr.

1. **dispositus** -a -um, p. adj. (dispono), *arranged*, Plin.

2 **dispositus** -us, m. (dispono), *arrangement*, Tac.

**dispūtatio** -ōnis, f. (disputo), an *arguing, debating, argument, debate*; hanc in utramque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.

**dispūtator** -ōris, m. (disputo), a *debater, disputant*, Cic.

**dispūto**, 1. *to discuss, weigh, debate, argue*; aliquid, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; ad aliquam rem de aliqua re, Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; contra propositum, Cic.; disputam in utramque partem, for and against, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

**disquiro**, 3. (dis and quaero), *to inquire into, investigate*, Hor.

**disquisitio** -ōnis (disquiro), an *inquiry, investigation*, Cic.

**dissaepio** -saepsi -saepum, 4. *to hedge off, separate, divide*; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

**dissaepio** -ōnis, f. (dissaepio), a *partition*, Liv. (?)

**dissaepum** -i, n. (dissaepio), a *barrier, partition*, Luc.

**dissēmino**, 1. *to spread abroad, disseminate*; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

**dissensio** -ōnis, f. (dissentio), *disagreement, variance*. **I.** Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, inter homines de iure, Cic.; est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio, Cic.; b, in a hostile manner, *dissension, disunion*; dissensio ac discordium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, *opposition*; utilium cum honestis, Cic.

**dissentus** -us, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*, Verg.

**dissentānus** -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus); alicui rei, Cic.

**dissentio** -sensī -sensum, 4. *to be of a different opinion, not to agree*. **I.** Lit., Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, ab aliquo, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat., conditionibus foedis, Hor.; b, in a hostile manner, *to be at variance*; acerrime dissentientes cives, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, *to be opposed, different*; a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

**dissēp** . . . v. **dissaep** . . .

**dissērōnascit** -avit, impera. (inchoat. of disserenat, it clears up (of the weather); quum undique disserenavisset, Liv.

**dissērēnat**, impera. (dis and serenus), it clears up, -Plin.

1. **dissēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. 1, *to scatter seed*, Plin.; 2, *to plant at a distance in the ground*; taleas, Caes.

2. **dissēro** -sērū, -sortum, 3. *to examine, treat of, discuss a subject*; with acc., ista, Cic.; with acc. and infn., Cic.; with relative sentence (quomodo, qui, quia), Cic.; with de, quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disserulasset, Cic.

**disserpo**, 3. *to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly*; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

**disserto**, 1. (intens. of 2. diasero), *to treat of, discuss, argue*; aliquid, Tac.

**dissidēo** -sēdi -seasum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., *to sit apart*. **I.** *to be drawn apart*; si toga dissidet impar, sita unevenly, Hor. **II.** *to be distant, to be separated*. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hispanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop. **B.** Transf., *not to agree*; a, of persons, *to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion*; inter se,

Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua, Cic.; with dat., dissidens plebi virtus, Hor.; in a hostile sense, to be at variance, Cic.; b, of things, to be opposed, contrary; scriptura a sententia dissidet, Cic.; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.

**dissidium** -ii, n. (dissideo), *disagreement, dissension*, Cic.

**dissilio** -silio -sultum, 4. (dis and salio), to leap apart, burst asunder. **A.** Lit., haec loca dissiluisse ferant, Verg.; dissiluit omne solum, Ov. **B.** Transf., gratia sic fratrium geminorum dissiluit, *was broken up*, Hor.

**dissimilis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl., *unlike, dissimilar*; with genit., verum tamen fait tui dissimilis, Cic.; with dat., quies est tam dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., Cic.; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac)quam and et, dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.; absol., naturae dissimiles, Cic.

**dissimiliter**, adv. (dissimilis), *differently, in a different manner*, Liv.

**dissimilitudo** -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*; locorum, Cic.; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, Cic.; dissimilitudinem non nullam habet cum illius administratione provinciae, Cic.; cum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, Cic.

**dissimulantor**, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissembling manner*; verba non aperte sed dissimulante conclusa, Cic.; non or ne dissimulante, *without dissembling*, Cic.

**dissimulatio** -onis, f. (dissimulo), a *concealing, dissembling, dissimulation*, Cic.; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), Cic.

**dissimulatio** -oris, m. (dissimulo), a *dissembler, concealer*; opis propriae, Hor.

**dissimulo**, 1. to make unlike. **I.** to conceal, to hide; Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, *concealed his manhood beneath a woman's robe*, Ov. **II.** to act or to speak as if a thing which is *vere nat.* **A.** to dissemble, disguise, keep secret; aliquid silentio, Cic.; dissimulata deam, *concealing her divinity*, Ov.; with acc. and infn., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; non dissimulare, followed by quin, Cic.; dissimulare non sinit quin delecter, Cic.; absol., to dissemble; non dissimulat, Cic. **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; dissimulare consulum allicitus, Tac.

**dissipabilis** -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*; ignis et aer, Cic.

**dissipatio** -onis, f. (dissipo). **I.** scattering; civium, Cic. **II.** **A.** dispersion by sale; praedae, Cic. **B.** Rhet. t. t., *the analysis of an idea*, Cic.

**dissipatus** -a -um, p. adj. (dissipo), *scattered, disconnected*; oratio, Cic.

**dissipo**, 1. (dis and sipo). **I.** to scatter, disperse, spread abroad. **A.** Lit., membra fratris, Cic.; aliud allo, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, put an end to, Cic.; 2, *to emanate, spread abroad*, Cic. **II.** to scatter by violence. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t. to rout, scatter; hostes, Cic.; dissipata fuga, Liv.; 2, to pull down, destroy; statuam, Cic.; tecta, Liv.; 3, of property, to squander, destroy; patrimonium, Cic.; reliquias reipublicae, Cic.

**dissitus**, partic., v. 1. dissero.

**dissociabilis** -e (dissocio), 1, act. *that which separates*; oceanus, Hor.; 2, pass., *that which cannot be united*; res, Tac.

**dissociatio** -onis, f. (dissocio), a *separation, parting*; spiritus corporis, Tac.

**dissocio**, 1. **I.** to separate, sever, divide friendships, etc.; morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.; disertos a doctis, Cic. **II.** Of places, to separate, divide; ni (montes) dissociantur opacā valle, Hor.

**dissolubilis** -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.

**dissolūtē**, adv. (dissolutus), 1, *disconnectedly, loosely*; dissolute dicere, *without connecting particles*, Cic.; 2, *carelessly, negligently, without energy*; minus revere quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, Cic.

**dissolūtio** -onis, f. (dissolvo). **I.** Lit. breaking up, dissolution, destruction, annihilation; naturae, death, Cic.; navigii, shipwreck, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, destruction, abolition; legum, iudiciorum, Cic.; 2, *refutation of a charge*; orationum, Cic.; 3, *want of energy, weakness*; remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; 4, in rhet., *want of connexion*, Cic.

**dissolūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissolvo). **I.** not bound together, loosened; navigium, leaky, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, rhet. t. t., *disconnected, loose*, Cic.; 2, *wanting in energy, lax*; poterone esse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., Cic.; 3, *profligate, dissolute*; dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.

**dissolvo** -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, unloose. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., scopas, clipeum, Cic.; 2, *esp. to melt*; aes, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., to break up, destroy; societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; 2, esp. a, rhet. t. t., to divide; orationem, Cic.; b, to refute an assertion, charge, etc.; criminatorem, Cic. **II.** to pay, discharge a debt; aes alienum, Cic.; pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic.

**dissonus** -a -um. **A.** discordant, inharmonious, dissonant; clamores, Liv. **B.** Transf., different, disagreeing; dissonas gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

**dissors** -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*; ab omni milite dissors gloria, *not shared with*, Ov.

**dissuadéo** -suasi -suasum, 2. to advise against, oppose by argument; legem agrariam, Cic.; de entivis, Cic.; with acc. and infn., Cic.; absol., dissuasimus nos, *I spoke against it*, Cic.

**dissuasio** -onis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*; rogationis eius, Cic.

**dissuasor** -oris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*; rogationis, Cic.; legis agrariae, Liv.; transf., of things, Auster quasi dissuasor consilii mei, Cic.

**dissuavior**, 1. dep. to kiss eagerly, ap. Cic.

**dissulto**, 1. (intens. of dissilio), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

**dissuo** -sui -sutum, 3. **A.** Lit., to unsew. **B.** Transf., to open wide; sinum, Ov.; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

**distantia** -ae, f. (disto), *difference, diversity*; morum studiorumque, Cic.

**distendo** -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch apart, expand, extend. **I.** Gen., aciem, Caes.; brachia, Ov. **II.** 1, to fill full, distend; ubera cytiso, Verg.; horrea plena spiciis, Tib.; 2, a, milit. t. t., to divide, to distract the attention of the enemy by attacks in different places; copias hostium, Liv.; b, to distract, perplex; distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.

1. distentio -a -um, p. adj. (distendo), *distended, full*; ubera, Hor.

2. **distentus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (distineo), busy, occupied; tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.

**distermio**, 1. to separate by a boundary, divide, Cic. poet.; quod (flumen) Dahas Ariouque distermiat, Tac.

**distichus** -a -um (διστιχος), consisting of two rows; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, Mart.

**distinctē**, adv. with compar. (distinctus), clearly, definitely, distinctly; dicere, Cic.

**distinctio** -ōnis, f. (distinguo), 1, a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2, a, distinguishing, discriminating; facilis est distinctio ingenii et liberalis iocii, Cic.; lex est justorum iniquorumque distinctio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike, Cic.; 3, a, distinction, difference; modo intelligatur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a pause, division, Cic.

1. **distinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (distinguo), separated, distinct; urbs delubris distinctis spatiiisque communibus, Cic.

2. **distinctus**, r.ū. -ū, m. (distinguo), difference, distinction, Tac.

**distineo** -tineō -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). I. A. Lit., to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes. B. Transf., a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. II. Meton. A. to prevent uniting together. A. Milit. t. t., to prevent the union of forces; Caesaris copias, Cic.; Volscos, Liv. B. to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract; maxinis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

**distinguo** -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (from dis and \*stigo, stinguo, connected with στρίγω). I. to separate, divide. A. Lit., onus numero distinxit eodem, Ov. B. Transf., 1, to separate, distinguish; distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; impers., quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. II. Meton. A. to point out, mark out; nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo, Ov. B. to decorate, adorn; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re, Cic. C. to vary, change, give variety to; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.

**disto**, 1. (dis -sto). I. to be apart, separate, distant; 1, of space, quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distarent, Caes.; 2, of time, quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. II. Transf., to differ, be distinct; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, there is a difference, Cic.

**distorqueo** -torsī -tortum, 2. to twist apart, distort; ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

**distortio** -ōnis, f. (distorqueo), distortion; membrorum, Cic.

**distortus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (distorqueo), distorted, deformed. A. Lit., crura, Hor.; of persons, distortus Gallus, Cic. B. Transf., of discourse, perverse; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

**distractio** -ōnis, f. (distraho), 1, a dividing, separating; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2, disunion, dissension; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

**distrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces. A. Lit., 1, gen., vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell property by auction, to put up for sale; agros, Tac.; b,

grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse; voces, Cic. B. Transf., 1, distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias), Cic.; oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to dissolve a league or union; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concillium Boeotorum, Liv.; distrahi cum aliquo, to fall out with some one, Cic.; b, to bring to naught; hanc rem, Caes.; c, to settle a dispute; controversias, Cic. II. to tear from something. A. Lit., aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic. B. Transf., to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

**distribūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. to distribute, divide. I. Gen., populum in quinq;ue classes, Cic.; pecunias exercitus, Caes. II. Esp., to arrange or divide logically; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

**distribūtō**, adv. with compar. (distributus), methodically, with logical arrangement; scribere, Cic.

**distribūtio** -ōnis, f. (distribuo), a, a division, distribution, Cic.; b, logical arrangement of ideas, Cic.

**distribūus** -a -um, p. adj. (distribuo), logically arranged; expositio, Cic.

**districtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from distringo), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

**distringo** -strinxi -strictum, 3. A. Lit., to draw apart, stretch out; radiis rotarum districti pendent, Verg.; fig., districtus enim mihi videris esse, to be on the rack, Cic. B. Transf., to engage an enemy at different points, divert, occupy; Hannibalem in Africum mittere ad distringendos Romanos, to make a diversion, Liv.

**disturbatio** -ōnis, f. (disturbo), destruction; Corinthi, Cic.

**disturbo**, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion. I. Lit., A. Gen., contionem gladiis, Cic. B. to destroy, raze to the ground; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. II. Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

**ditesoo**, 3. (3. dis), to become rich, Hor.

**dithyrambicus** -a -um (διθύραμβικός), dithyrambic; poema, Cic.

**dithyrambus** -i, m. (διθύραμβος), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

**dīto** (dicio) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditione alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditionis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subungere, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare Poeno, Liv.

**dītor**, **dītissimus**, v. 3. dis.

1. **dītis**, v. 3. dis.

2. **Dītis**, v. 2. dis.

**dīto**, 1. (3. dis), to enrich, make wealthy; praemis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich, Liv.; transf., sermonem patrium, Hor.

1. **dīū**, adv. (old abl. of dies). I. by day; diu noctuque, Tac. II. 1, a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2, a long time ago; jam diu, Cic. Compar., diutius, a, longer, Cic.; b, too long, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. Superl., diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. **dīū**, v. dius.

**dīurnus** -a -um (for diusnus, from dies) I. lasting for a day; opus, a day's work, Cic.; cibus, rations, Liv. Subst., a, **diurnum** -i, n. journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by

**a** *diu*, Juv.; **b**, *diurna* -orum, v. *acta*. **II.** *happening by day*; magna diurna nocturnaue Hibera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.

**dius** -a -um (archaic and poet. form of *divus*), *god-like*. **I.** Artj., **A.** Lit., *dius Fidius*, v. *Fidius*. **B.** Transf., **1**, *noble*; dia Camilla, Verg.; **2**, *beautiful, fine*; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. **II.** Subst., *diurn* -ii, n., *sub dio*, and (archaic) *sub dia*, in the open air, Lucr.

**diutinus** -a -um (*diu*), *lasting a long time, long*; *servitus*, Cic.

**diutius**, **diutissimē**, v. **1.** *diu*.

**diuturnitas** -atis, f. (*diuturnus*), *long duration*; *temporis*, Cic.; *belli*, Caes.

**diuturnus** -a -um (l. *diu*), *lasting a long time, of long duration*; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupelt, non diuturna fuit, did not live long, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, you cannot remain long in your position, Cic.

**divarico**, **1.** *to stretch apart, spread out*; *hominem*, Cic.

**divello** -velli -vulsum (-volum), **3.** **I.** *to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force*. **A.** Lit., *mos artus lacero inorsu*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, *res a natura copulatas*, Cic.; *commoda civium*, Cic.; **2**, *to break up, destroy*; *affinitatem*, Cic.; *somnium, inerrupt*, Hor. **II.** *to tear away, remove, separate*. **A.** Lit., *liberos a complexu parentum*, Cic.; *se ab hoste*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *divelli*, *to tear oneself away from*; *ab otio, a voluptate*, Cic.

**divendo** (-vendidi) -venditum, **2.** *to sell in separate lots*; *bona populi Romani*, Cic.

**diverbero**, **1.** *to strike apart, cleave, divide*; *volucres aurax sagittā*, Verg.

**diverbum** -ii, n. (*dis* and *verbum*), *a dialogue on the stage*, Liv.

**diversō**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*diversus*), *in different directions, differently, diversly*; *inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur*, Cic.

**diversitas** -atis, f. (*diversus*), **1**, *contrariety, disagreement*; *inter exercitum Imperatorumque*, Tac.; **2**, *difference, diversity*; *supplicii*, Tac.

**diversorium**, v. *deversorium*.

**diversus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*diverto*), *turned in different directions*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *diversam aciem in duas partes constituere*, Caes.; *diversi abeunt, they go different ways*, Liv.; *ubi plures diversae semitae erant, leading different ways*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *inconstans, irresolute, wavering, indecisive*; *metu ac timidine diversus agebatur*, Sall.; *in diversam auctores trahunt utrum . . . an, are not agreed*, Liv. **C.** *separate, isolated*; *legatos alium ex alio diversos aggreditur*, Sall.; *ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis*, Cic. **II.** *turned away from, in a different direction*. **A.** Lit., **1**, *quo diversus abis*, Verg.; *diversa a flumine regionibus*, Caes.; **2**, *lying out of the way, remote*; *de Aethiopiae urbibus regionis a se diversae*, Liv.; *arva colebat diversa Aetnae*, Ov.; **3**, *in an opposite direction*; *equi in diversum iter concitati*, Liv.; *anguli maxime inter se diversi*, Cic. **B.** *different, opposed*; **a**, *hostile*; *acies*, Tac.; **b**, *different, opposed in character or nature*; *with a or ab, haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa*, Cic.; *with inter se, diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia*, Sall.; *absol.*, *isra et diversa studia et artes*, Cic.; of persons, *different in character*; *ab aliquo*, Cic.

**diverto** (*divorto*) -verti (-vorti), **2.** *to turn away, to diverge from, differ*, Plant.

**dives** -vitis, compar. **divitior** -ius, genit. **divitissimus**, *rich, wealthy*.

**I.** Lit., **a**, of persons, *ex pauperrimo dives factus est*, Cic.; *with abl., agris*, Hor.; *with genit., pecoris*, Verg.; **b**, of things, *terra dives amomo*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *rich*; **a**, *epistola, contentans much*, Ov.; *lingua, eloquent*, Hor.; *divitior fluxit dithyrambus*, Cic.; **b**, *precious, costly*; *cultus, rich dress*, Ov.

**divexo**, **1.** (*dis* and *vexo*), *to tear asunder, destroy, plunder*; *agros civium optimorum*, Cic.

**divido** -visi -visum, **2.** (from *dis* and root *VID*, whence *viduus*). **I.** *to separate, divide*. **A.** Lit., **1**, gen., *omne animal secari se dividi potest*, Cic.; **2**, *to destroy*; *muros*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, **a**, *to divide into parts*; *exercitum in duas partes*, Caes.; *Gallia est omnia divisa in partes tres*, Caes.; *populum in duas partes*, Cic.; **b**, of logical division, *genus universon in specios certas partiri et divideri*, Cic.; **c**, *polit. t. t., sententiam*; *to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to divide among persons, distribute, allot*; *agrum, bona virgini*, Cic.; *praedam per milites*, Liv.; **b**, *to separate a multitude into different places*; *in hiberna exercitum Magnesian et Tralles Ephesumque*, Liv.; **c**, poet., *imbelli citharā carmina, to sing*, Hor. **II.** *to separate two wholes from one another*. **A.** Gen., **a**, lit., *to divide*; *Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit*, Caes.; **b**, transf., *to distinguish*; *legum bonam a mala*, Cic. **B.** *to adorn*; *gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum*, Verg.

**dividūus** -a -um (*divido*), **1**, *divisible*, Cic.; **2**, *divided, parted*; *aqua*, Ov.

**divinatio** -ōnis, f. (*divino*), **1**, *the gift of prophecy, divination*, Cic.; **2**, *legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor out of several*, Cic.

**divinē**, adv. (*divinus*), **1**, *by divine inspiration, prophetically*, Cic.; **2**, *divinely, admirably, excellently*, Cic.

**divinitas** -atis, f. (*divinus*). **I.** *a divine nature, divinity*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the power of prophecy or divination*, Cic. **B.** *excellence, surpassing merit* (of an orator), Cic.

**divinitus**, adv. (*divinus*). **I.** Lit., *divinely, by divine influence*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *by inspiration, by means of divination*, Cic. **B.** *admirably, nobly, divinely*; *loqui*, Cic.

**divino**, **1.** (*divinus*), *to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future*; *with acc., hoc*, Cic.; *with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino*, Cic.; *absol., quiddam praesentis atque divinus*, Cic.

**divinus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*divus*). **I.** *belonging or relating to a deity, divine*; *res divina, the service of the gods*, Cic.; *so res divinae, but res divinae (also) = natural objects as opp. to res humanae, and natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law*, Cic. Subst., **divinum** -i, n. *a sacrifice*, Liv.; plur., *divina, divine things*, Liv.; *the attributes of the gods*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *divinely inspired, prophetic*, Cic.; *vates, a poet*, Hor.; *absol.*, **divinus** -i, m. *a seer*, Cic. **B.** *divine, excellent, noble, admirable*; *divinus ille vir*, Cic.

**divisio** -ōnis, f. (*divido*), **1**, *division*; **a**, *orbis terrae*, Sall.; **b**, *rhet. t. t., division of a subject*, Cic.; **2**, *distribution*; *agrorum*, Tac.

**divisor** -ōris, m. (*divido*), **1**, *a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony*, Cic.; **2**, *a hired bribery agent*, Cic.

**1. divisus** -a -um, partic. of *divido*.

**2. divisus** -ūs, m. (*divido*), *divider*; *Macedonia divisui facilla*, Liv.

**divitine** -arum, f. (*dives*), *riches, wealth*. **I.** Lit., *superare Crassum divitia*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *ingenii*, Cic.

**divortium** -ii, n. (divorto or divorto). **I.** Of things, a, of places, the point where roads, etc. separate, cross-roads; divortia nota, Verg.; b, the boundary line between two continents or countries; artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium, Tac. **II.** Of persons, a, a divorce; divortium facere cum aliqua, Cic.; b, separation generally, Cic.

**divorto**, v. divorto.

**divulgatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from divulgo), spread abroad, made common; magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic.

**divulgo** (divulgo), l. (dis and vulgo or volgo), 1, to make public, publish, spread abroad; librum, Cic.; rem sermonibus, Cic.; 2, to make common; cuius primum tempus aetatis palam fuisse ad omnium libidines divulgatum, Cic.

**divus** -a -um (from deus). **I.** Adj., belonging to the deity, divine; diva parens, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A.** **divus** -i, m. a god, Cic.; **diva** -ae, f. a goddess, Liv.; in imperial times divus was the epithet of the deified emperors, divi genus, of Octavianus, Verg. **B.** **divum** -i, n. the sky; only in the phrase, sub divo, in the open air, Cic.

**do**, dēdi, dātum, dāre. **I.** to give, offer. **A.** aliquid; 1, lit., dare donum, Cic.; populo Romano arma, Cic.; of letters, to send, dispatch; tres epistolae eodem abs te datae tempore, Cic.; dare poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.; dare lora, to let the reins loose, Verg.; vela dare ventis, to sail, Verg.; dare alicui cervicem, to offer the neck for punishment, Cic.; 2, transf., to give, lend, bestow, offer; alicui vitam, Cic.; nomen alicui rei, Liv.; dare alicui fasces, consular power, Cic.; eum locum colloquio, to sit, Liv.; accipio quod datur, what is offered, Cic.; corpori omne tempus, Cic.; id misericordiae, to grant, give up, Cic.; dare alicui contionem, Cic.; dare urbem excidio ac ruinis, Liv. **B.** aliquem (also corpus, membra, animum); 1, lit., dare arbitrum, Cic.; natam genero, Verg.; 2, transf., aliquam in matrimonium, Caes.; aliquem morti, Hor.; 3, dare se or pass. dari, to give oneself up; se dare alicui in conspectum, Cic.; to throw oneself; se in viam, Cic.; dare se (alicui) obvium, to meet, Liv.; dare se somno, Cic.; se labori et itineribus, Cic. **C.** to give something from oneself; 1, lit., clamorem, to utter, Verg.; dare (alicui) responsum, Cic.; dare litem secundum aliquem, to decide in one's favour, Cic.; impetum in aliquem, Liv.; 2, transf., alicui dolorem, Cic.; documenta dare, Cic.

**dōcēo**, dōcēi, doctum, 2. (DOC -eo, causative of DIC -eo—i.e., disco), to teach, instruct. **I.** Gen., with acc., aliquem, Cic.; aliquem equo armisque, Liv.; aliquem fidibus, Cic.; with ad, ad quam (legem) non docti, Cic.; with adv., aliquem Latine, Cic.; jus civile, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem litteras, Cic.; de aliqua re, with infin., aliquem sapere, Cic.; absol., quum docere et explano, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, theat. t.t., docere fabulam, like διδάσκειν δράμα (lit., to teach a play to the actors), to bring out, exhibit, Cic.; b, to bring a matter before a public body or patron; iudices de injuriis, Cic.

**dochmius** -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς), a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot (ο - - υ -), Cic.

**docilis** -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), teachable, docile, attentive; attentus iudex et docilis, Cic.; docilis ad hanc disciplinam, Cic.; with genit., modorum, Hor.

**docilitas** -ātis, f. (docilis), teachableness, docility, Cic.

**doctus**, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), learnedly, skilfully; luctari, Hor.

**doctor** -ōris, m. (doceo), a teacher; eiusdem sapientiae doctores, Cic.

**doctrina** -ae, f. (doceo), 1, teaching, instruction; puerilis, Cic.; honestarum rerum, Cic.; 2, that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning; Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, Cic.; animos nostros doctrinā excolere, Cic.

**doctus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), 1, a, of persons, learned, instructed, well-informed; Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic.; ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic.; subst., docti -orum, learned men; with genit., fandi, Verg.; with acc., dulces modos, Hor.; b, of things that show learning, ars, Ov.; sermones, Cic.; 2, experienced, clever, shrewd; doctus usu, Caes.; aetate et usu, Liv.

**dōcūmen** -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

**dōcūmentum** -i, n. (doceo), example, pattern, warning, proof; P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, Cic.; alicui documento esse, Caes.; documentum sui dare, Liv.

**Dōdōna** -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence adj., 1, **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, of Dodona; 2, **Dōdōnis** -idis, f. of Dodona.

**do drans** -antis, m. (do and quadrans), three-fourths; 1, gen., aedilicii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic.; heres ex dodrante, heir to three-fourths of the property, Suet.; 2, esp., a, as a superficial measure = three-fourths of an acre, Liv.; b, as a measure of length, nine inches, three-fourths of a foot, Plin.

**dodrantiarius** -a -um (dodrans), belonging to three-fourths; tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth, Cic.

**dogma** -ātis, n. (δόγμα), a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma, Cic.

**Dolabella** -ae, m. a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero.

**dōlābra** -ae, f. (1. dolo), an axe, hatchet, a military implement, Liv.

**dōlēnter**, adv. with compar. (doleo), painfully, sorrowfully; hoc dicere, Cic.

**dōlēo** -dōlēi, fut. partic. dōlīturus, 2. to suffer pain. **I.** Of bodily pain, pes, caput dolet, Cic. **II.** Mentally, 1, of persons, to suffer pain, to grieve, bewail; de Hortensio, Cic.; meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., se a suis superari, Cic.; foll. by quod, Caes.; si, Hor.; absol., aequo dolendo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, to grieve; injecta monstria terra dolet suis, Hor.; b, to cause pain; nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.

**dōlīōlum** -i, n. (dim. of dolium), a little cask, Liv.

**dōlium** -ii, n. a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed; de dolio haurire, to drink new wine, Cic.

1. **dōlo**, l. **I.** to hew with an axe; robur, Cic.; transf., alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste, to cudgel, Hor. **II.** to work with an axe; non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e rotore dolatus, Cic.; transf., illud opus, to work roughly, Cic.

2. **dōlo** or **dōlōn** -ōnis, m. (δολών), 1, a wooden staff with an iron point, Verg.; transf., the sting of a fly, Phaedr.; 2, a small foresail, Liv.

**Dōlopes** -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δολοπεκ, the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολοπία), the country of the Dolopes.

**dōlor** -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** bodily pain,

*angrâ*; *pedum*, Cic.; *laterum*, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *injuriae*, Caes.; *dolorem accipere aliquâ re* or *ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *tanto dolore affici ut*, etc., Cic.; *dolorem alicui facere* or *efficere*, or *dare*, or *afferre*, Cic.; *hoc est mihi dolori*, Cic.; 2, *rancour, animosity*, Cic.; *quo dolore exarsit*, Caes. **B.** Meton., **A.**, *the cause of sorrow*, Ov.; **b**, in rhet., *pathos*, Cic.

**dölösē**, adv. (dolosus), *deceitfully, craftily*; *agi dolose*, Cic.

**dölösus** -a -um (dolus), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; *consilia*, Cic.

**dölus** -i, m. (δολος). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; *quum ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *fraud, deceit, guile*; *fraus ac dolus*, Cic.; *ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent*, Caes. **B.** Meton., *trick*; *dolos (= retia) saltu deludit*, Ov.

**dömābilis** -e (domo), *that can be tamed, tameable*; *Cantalor*, Hor.

**dömesticus** -a -um (domus). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*; *luctus*, Cic.; *difficultas, poverty*, Cic.; *tempus, spent at home*, Cic.; *domesticus homo*, Cic., and subst. *domesticus*, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **dömestici** -orum, *m. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *private, domestic, native* (opp. to *foreign or public*); *crudelitas, towards citizens*, Cic.; *si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis*, Caes.; *bellum, civil war*, Cic.

**dömiciillum** -ii, n. (domus), *a place of residence, dwelling.* **A.** Lit., *aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant*, Caes.; *domicilium collocare in aliquo loco*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *imperii, Rome*, Cic.; *superbiae*, Cic.

**dömīna** -ae, f. (dominus). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady*, Verg. **II.** *mistress, queen, lady.* **A.** Lit., **a**, as a term of respect to goddesses, of *Venus*, Ov.; of *Cybele*, Verg.; **b**, like English *mistress, a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** Transf., *ruler, controller*; *justitia domina virtutum*, Cic.; *Fors domina campi*, Cic.

**dömīnatio** -ōnis, f. (domino), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *unlus*, Cic.; *Cinnae*, Cic. **B.** Meton. = *dominantes, absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; *temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio*, Cic.

**dömīnator** -ōris, m. (dominor), *ruler, governor*; *rerum Deus*, Cic.

**dömīnatrīx** -icis, f. (fem. of dominator), *a despotic mistress*; transf., *caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

**dömīnātus** -us, m. (dominor), 1, *absolute power*; *dominatus regius*, Cic.; 2, *rule*; *dominatus cupiditatum*, Cic.

**dömīnium** -ii, n. (dominus), 1, *rule, power*, Sen.; 2, *a feast, banquet*; *hulus argento dominia vestra ornari*, Cic.

**dömīnor**, 1. dep. (dominus), *to rule, be lord or master, to dominate*; *in adversarios*, Liv.; *summi arce*, Verg.; *dominari Alexandriae*, Cic.; *in suos*, Cic.; *in nobis*, Cic.; *in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum*, Cic.; *in judiciis*, Cic.; transf., *dominatur libido*, Cic.; *quod nnum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists*, Cic.

**dömīnus** -i, m. (domus). **I.** *the master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master*; plur., *domini, master and mistress*, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, *master, owner, possessor*; *aedificii, maris*, Cic.; 2, *lord, ruler*; *in aliquem*, Cic.;

*gentium*, Cic.; *rei (of the judge)*, Cic.; esp., **a**, *a lover*, Ov.; **b**, attrib., *belonging to a master*; poet., *manus dominae*, Ov.; **S**, *the arranger, a person that orders something*; of gladiatorial games, Cic.; of an auction, Cic.; *with or without convivii or epuli, the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; *vitae neclique, over life and death*, Liv.; *comitiorum dominum esse*, Cic.

**dömīporta** -ae, f. (domus and porto), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

**Dömītiānus** -i, m. T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus, born 51 A. D., Emperor of Rome from 81 A. D. to 96 A. D.

**Dömītius** -a -um, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were:— Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 A. C.; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 A. C., conqueror of the Allobroges; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, tribune 104 A. C., proposer of the lex Domitia de sacerdotiis (by which the priesthoods were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 84 A. C., general and adherent of Pompeius; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of the Emperor Nero; Cn. Domitius Corbulo, successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero. Adj. = *Domitian*; *via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Cic. Hence, **Dömītiānus** -a -um, of Domitius; *milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Caes.

**dömīto**, 1. (intens. of domo), *to tame, subdue*; *boves*, Verg.

**dömītor** -ōris, m. (domo), *a tamer.* **I.** Lit., **a**, of animals, *equorum, a horse-breaker*, Cic.; **b**, of men, *conqueror, victor*; *domitor Persarum*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *Saturnius domitor maris alti*, Verg.

**dömītrīx** -icis, f. (fem. of domitor), *she who tames*; *Epitaurus domitrix equorum*, Verg.; *clava domitrix ferarum*, Ov.

**dömītus**, abl. -ū, m. (domo), *taming*; *effimus domitu nostro quadrupedum vecticones*, Cic.

**dömo**, **dömūl**, **dömītum**, 1. *to tame, break in.* **I.** Lit., **a**, animals, *beluas*, Cic.; *equos stimulo et verberare*, Ov.; **b**, men, peoples, countries, &c. *to conquer, subdue*; *hasta pugnantes*, Ov.; *maximas nationes virtute*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, concrete objects, *ipsius fluminis vim*, Liv.; *arbores multâ mercede*, Verg.; *uras prelo, to press*, Hor.; **b**, abstract objects, *domitas habere libidines*, Cic.; *invidiam*, Hor.

**dömūs** -us, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δῆμα, whence δῶμος). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a house (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while aedes = house as a building), as opp. to insula (which was let out in flats or lodgings); domus = a house with its out-buildings and garden; domum aedificare*, Cic.; *aliquem tecto et domo invitare*, Cic.; used adverbially, *domi, at home, in the house*, Cic.; *meae domi (tuae, suae, nostrae, etc.), at my house*, Cic.; *alienae domi, in the house of another*, Cic.; *domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with*, Cic.; *domum, home, towards home, homeward*, Cic.; *domo, from home, out of the house*, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet. *a dwelling-place, of birds*, Verg.; of the gods, Verg.; of the spirits of the dead, Verg.; of the labyrinth, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** 1, *inmates of a house, household*, Cic.; 2, *a philosophical school or sect*, Cic.; *Socratica domus*, Hor. **B.** *a household, management of a house*, Cic. **C.** *home, native country*; *domi, at home, in one's own country*, Liv.; *domi militiaeque*, Cic., *belli domique*, Liv., *in peace and in war* (archaic genit. or locat.



domi. in classical writers only = *at home*; dat. domui, abl. generally domo, also domu; plur. nom. domus, acc. domus and domos, genit. domuum and domorum, dat. and abl. domibus).

**dōnārium** -ii, n. (donum), 1, *temple, shrine, altar*, Verg., Ov.; 2, *a votive offering*, Liv.

**dōnatio** -ōnis, f. (dono), *a giving, gift, present, donation*, Cic.

**dōnativum** -i, n. (dono), *an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery*, Tac.

**dōnēo**, conj. (shortened from doneque, doneque), 1, *as long as, while*, Liv.; donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.; 2, *until*, Cic.; with usque eo, Cic.; or eo usque, Liv.

**dōno**. 1. (donum). **I** (alicui aliquid), *to give as a present, to present*. **A** Gen., 1, lit., non pauca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *to grant, bestow*; alicui aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin., alicui divinae, Hor.; b, *to sacrifice, give up to*; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B** Esp., 1, lit. *to remit a debt or obligation*; alicui aes alienum, Cic.; 2, transf. *to forgive, pardon* (for the sake of someone else), noxae damnatae donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II** (aliquem aliquā re), *to present a person with something*; cohortem militariibus donis, Caes.

**dōnum** -i, n. (dare), *a gift, present*; 1, gen., dona nuptialia, Cic.; dono dare, *to give as a present*, Ter.; 2, esp., *a gift to the gods, a votive offering*, Cic.

**Dōnusa** -ae, f. (Δωνουσία), *an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos*.

**dorcas** -ādis, f. (δορκάς), *a gazelle, antelope*, Mart.

**Dōres** -um, m. (Δωρεῖς), *the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races*; hence, 1, adj., **Dōrius** a -um, poet. = *Greek*, Verg.; 2, **Dōrius** -a -um, *Dorian*; 3, **Dōris** -idis, f. *Dorian*; subst., a, *Doris, a country in the north of Greece*; b, *the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids*; meton. *the sea*, Verg.

1. **Dōris**, v. Dōres.

2. **Dōris** -idis, f. (Δωρίς), *wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse*.

**dormio** -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. 1, *to sleep*; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innumerable saecula dormisse, Cic.; 2, *to rest, be inactive*; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.

**dormito**, 1. (dormio), *to be sleepy, to begin to sleep*. **A** Lit., dormitanti mihi epistola illa redita, Cic.; iam dormitante lucernā, *just going out*, Ov. **B**, *to dream, be lazy, inactive*; ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *node*, Hor.

**dormitor** -ōris, m. (dormio), *a sleeper*, Mart.

**dorsum** -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.). **A** Lit., *the back, either of men or animals*; dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. **B** Transf. *any elevation of similar form*; duplex (dentalium), *the projecting irons of a ploughshare*, Verg.; immane dorsum, *a rock in the sea*, Verg.; of mount ins, *slope*; jugi, Caes.

**Dōrylaeum** -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), *a town in Phrygia*. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Dorylaeum*.

**dōryphōrōs** -i, m. (δορυφόρος), *the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polyclethus*, Cic.

**dōs**, dōtis, f. (δῶς). **A** Lit. *a dowry, portion*; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic. **B** Transf., a, *a gift*; cuius artem quum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote

locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; b, *a quality, endowment*; dotes ingenii, Ov.

**dōtālis** -e (dos), *relating or belonging to a dowry*; praedium, Cic.

**dōtātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from doto), *richly dowered*. **A** Lit., Aquilla, Cic. **B** Transf., *richly endowed*; Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

**dōto**, 1. (dos), *to provide with a dowry, endow*; sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

**drachma** -ae, f. (δραχμή), 1, *a small Greek coin, a drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius*, Cic.; 2, *as a weight, 1/4 of an uncia*, Plin.

1. **drāco** -ōnis, m. (δράκων), **A**, *a kind of snake, dragon*, Cic. **B** Meton., *a constellation so called*, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (Δράκων), *Draco, an Athenian legislator*.

**drācōnigēna** -ae, c. (draco and gigno) = δρακοντογενής, *dragon-born, sprung from dragonseed*; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

**Drēpānum** -i, n. (Δρέπανον), and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), *a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani)*. Adj. **Drēpānitānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drepanum*.

**drōmas** -ādis, m. (δρομάς), *a dromedary*, Liv.

**drōmos** -i, m. (δρόμος), *the race-course of the Spartans*, Liv.

**Drūentia** -ae, f. *a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance*.

**Drūides** -um, m., and **Drūidae** -ārum, m. (*derwydd or dryod, old British = wise man*), *the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations*, Cic.

**Drūsus** -i, m. *a cognomen of the Gens Livia and Claudia*. (1) M. Livius Drusus, *murdered for attempting to revise some of the Gracchan laws*; (2) Nero, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Hence a, adj., **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsianus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drusus*; b, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. *name of several females of the gens Livia*.

1. **Drūās** -ādis, f. (Δρῦάς), *a wood nymph, Dryad*; gen. plur. Dryades, Verg.

2. **Drūās** -antis, m. (Δρῦάς), *father of Lycurgus, king of Thraex*. Hence **Dryantides** -ae, m. *the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus*, Ov.

**Drūōpes** -um (Δρῦοπες), *a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia*.

**dūbiē**, adv. (dubius), 1. **A**, *doubtfully, hesitatingly*; inter confusum dubie dubieque negantem, Ov. **B**, *doubtfully, uncertainty*; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, *hand dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, certainly, without doubt*, Cic.

**Dūbis** -is, m. *river in Gallia Belgica, now the Doubs*.

**dūbitābilis** -e (dubito), *doubtful, uncertain*, Ov.

**dūbitantēr**, adv. (dubito), 1, *doubtingly*; dubitantes unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; 2, *hesitatingly*; illud verecundi et dubitantes recepisse, Cic.

**dūbitatio** -ōnis, f. (dubito) **I**, *doubt, uncertainty*; sine ulla dubitatione, *certainly*, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, *the matter admits of no doubt*, Cic.; with obj. genit., *dubitatio adventus legionum, doubt as to the coming*, Cic.; with de, *illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc.*, Cic.; followed by quin when a negative precedes, *hic locus nihil habet dubitationis quin, etc. admits of no doubt that*, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est quin, etc. Cic. nisi dubitationem

assert quib, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution; dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war, Cic.; angunt me dubitationes tuæ, Cic.*

**dūbito**, 1. (dubius). **I.** *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain; de hoc, Cic.; haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilius an, etc., Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quid, etc.; non dubito quin, etc., I have no doubt that, Cic. II. to waver in resolution, hesitate; a, of persons, quid dubitas, Caes.; dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by quin, Cic.; b, of things, dubitavit aciel pars, Sall.*

**dūbīus** -a -um (dno). **I.** Subject., *doubting, wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain, Cic.; with genit., sententiae, Liv.; haud dubius, foll. by acc. and infin., confident that, Liv. B. wavering in resolve, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute; dubius an transiret, Liv. II. Object., doubted, doubtful. A. undecided, uncertain, doubtful; genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; caelum, slowly, Ov.; non est dubium quin, there is no doubt that, Cic.; dubiumne est or cui dubium est quin? Cic.; num or nemini dubium est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; neut. subst., generally with a prepos., in dubium vocare or revocare, to make doubtful, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, without doubt, Liv. B. Meton. doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical; res dubia, Sall.; tempus, Hor.*

**dūcēni** -ae, -a (distrib. of ducenti), *two hundred each, Liv.*

**dūcentēsīma** -ae, f. (fem. of ducentesimus from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part as a tax, one-half per cent., Tac.*

**dūcenti** -ae, -a (duo and centum), **1**, *two hundred, Cic.; 2, generally any large number, Hor.*

**dūcentiēs**, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times, Cic.*

**dūco**, duxi, ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw. A. Gen., frena manu, Ov. B. Esp., 1, to drag behind; sidera crinem ducunt, Verg.; 2, to draw towards oneself; a, lit., ducere remos, to row, Ov.; colorem, to get a darker colour, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to charm, attract; fabellarum additione ducuntur, Cic.; (β) to draw away, mislead; errore duci, Cic.; (γ) to draw to, influence; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.; 3, to draw in; aera spirita, Cic.; poet., somnos, to sleep, Verg.; to quaff; pocula Lesbii, Hor.; 4, to draw out; ferrum vaginā, Ov.; sortes, Cic.; aliquid or aliquem sorte, Cic.; 5, to draw out, extend, make, build, fashion; parietem, Cic.; murum, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; ocreas argento, Verg.; 6, to draw out a thread; lanas, to spin, Ov.; transf., of a poet, carmina, to make verses, Hor.; 7, to prolong; a, to pass; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; b, to delay, protract; bellum, Cic.; aliquid diem ex die, to put off, Caes.; 8, to distort; os, Cic.; 9, to draw down; transf., a, to derive; nomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; etymolog., ab eundo nomen (Jani) est ductum, Cic.; b, to begin; ab eodem verbo ducitur saepius oratio, Cic.; 10, to count, reckon; senus quaternis centesimis, Cic.; aliquid in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, to esteem little, Cic.; pluris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquid despiciatui, to despise, Cic.; with accus. and infin., to consider; qui se regem esse ducelat, Cic. II. to lead. A. Gen., 1, of persons, ducere equum, Liv.; 2, of things, duxit via in leniter editum collem, Liv. B. Esp., 1, polit. and legal t.t., to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment; aliquid in jus, Liv.; in carcerem, in vincula, Cic.; 2, a, milit. t.t., to march; cohortes ad munitiones, Caes.; absol., ad hostem, Liv.; b, to command; exercitus, Caes.; transf., familiam, to be the most*

*celebrated of, Cic.; 3, uxorem ducere, to marry; ducere uxorem alicuius filiam, Cic.; absol., ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs, Liv.; 4, to lead by the nose, cheat, Ov.; 5, of water, to conduct; aquam in urbem, Liv.; 6, to take with one; suas mulierculas secum, Cic.; 7, to order, arrange; alicui funus, Cic.*

**ducto**, 1. (intens. of duco), *to lead; exercitum, Sall.*

**ductor** -ōris, m. (duco), *a leader, commander, Cic.; ordinum ductor, a centurion, Liv.*

**ductus** -ūs, m. (duco) **I.** *drawing; a, oris, the ornaments of the face, Cic.; b, murī, building, Cic. II. leading; 1, milit. t.t., command, leadership; alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompeii applicare, Cic.; 2, conducting of water; aquarum, Cic.*

**dūdum**, adv. (from diu = die and dum), **1**, *a little while ago, not long since; quod tibi dudum (just now) videbatur, Cic.; 2, a, quam dudum, as long as; quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic.; b, jam dudum, now for a long time; quem jam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.*

**dūellum**, dūellīcus, dūellātor = bellum, bellicus, bellator, q.v.

**Dūilius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 a.c., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparean Islands. The victory was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (columna rostrata).*

**dulcē**, adv. (dulcis), *sweetly; canere, Hor.*

**dulcēdo** -inis, f. (dulcis). **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste; sanguinis, Ov. II. Transf., a, sweetness, pleasantness, charm; dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; b, desire; dulcedo invasit plebeios creandi, Liv.*

**dulcesco**, 3. (dulcis), *to become sweet, Cic.*

**dulciōulus** -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *somewhat sweet; potio, Cic.*

**dulcis** -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκός). **I.** Lit. *sweet* (opp. amarus), vinum, Hor.; unda, *fresh water, Ov. Subst., dulcē* -is, n. *what is sweet, Ov.; dulcīa* -ium, n. *sweet things, Cic. II. Transf. A. sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; nomen libertatis, Cic.; poemata, Hor.; orator, Cic. B. friendly, dear, beloved; amici, Cic.; used in addresses, dulcissime Attice, Cic.*

**dulciter**, adv. (dulcis), with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime, *sweetly, Cic.*

**dulcītūdo** -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness, Cic.*

**Dūlichium** -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses. Adj. Dūlichius* -a -um, *Dulichian, poet., belonging to Ulysses; rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.*

**dum** (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv. *joined as an enclitic with other words, a, with non, nullus, haud vix, etc., nondum, not yet, Cic.; so necdum, Liv.; nequedum, Cic.; nullsdum, no one yet, Liv.; vixdum, scarcely yet, Cic.; nihilidum, nothing yet, Cic.; nedum (sc. dicam), not to say, Cic.; b, with imperat. then; age dum, Cic.; itera dum, Cic.; II. Conj., 1, while; generally with indicat., Cic.; 2, as long as; with indicat., Cic.; 3, until, till; with subj., Cic.; 4, in so far as, if only, provided that; with the subj., Cic.; strengthened by modo, dummodo, Cic.; dumne, provided that not, Cic.; dummodo ne, Cic.*

**dūmētum** -i. n. (dumus), *a thorn bush, thicket, Cic.; fig., cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus, Cic.*

**dummōdo**, v. dum.

**Dumnōrix** -igis, m. brother of the Aetuan Diritiacus.

**dūmōsus** -a -um (dumus), covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

**dumtaxāt** = duntaxat, q.v.

**dūmus** -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

**duntaxāt** (dumtaxat), adv. (dum and taxō), exactly, according to the right measure, not more and not less. **I.** nos animo duntaxat vigemus, as far as the mind is concerned, Cic. **II.** a, only, merely, Cic.; non duntaxat . . . sed, not only . . . but, Liv.; b, at least, Cic. **III.** in so far; exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quas regnantur, Tac.

**dūō** -ae, -ō (duo), two, Cic.

**dūō-dēcīca**, adv., twelve times, Cic.

**dūō-dēcīm** (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae the twelve tables, Cic. sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

**dūō-dēcīmus** -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

**dūō-dēni** -ae, -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

**dūō-dē-quādrāgēsīmus**, thirty-eighth, Liv.

**dūō-dē-quādrāgīnta**, thirty-eight, Cic.

**dūō-dē-quīnquāgēsīmus** -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

**dūō-dē-trīcīens** (-trīcīes) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

**dūō-dē-trīgīnta**, twenty-eight, Liv.

**dūō-dē-vīcēni** -ae, -a, eighteen each, Liv.

**dūō-dē-vīgīntī**, eighteen, Cic.

**dūō-et-vīcēsīmāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

**dūō-et-vīcēsīmū** -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

**dūplex** -plīcis (duo and plīco), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep.; amictus, Verg.; pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

**dūplicārīus** -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

**dūplīcītēr**, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

**dūplīco**, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixā dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicare verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

**dūplūs** -a -um (duo), twice as much, double; 1, adj., pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; 2, subst., **dūplum** -i, n. the double, esp. a double penalty; poenam dupli subire or in duplum ire, Cic.; iudicium dare in duplum, Cic.

**dūpondīus** -ī, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses, Cic.

**dūrābīlis** -e (duro), lasting, durable, Ov.

**dūrāmen** -īnis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, too, Lucr.

**dūrātēs** -a -um (δούρατος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

**dūrē**, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with compar. dūrius, superl. dūrissimē (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; pleraque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, rudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditos consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

**dūresco** dūrī, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigidus durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

**dūrītas** -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

**dūrītēr** = dure (q.v.).

**dūrītīa** -ae, f. and **dūrītīēs** -ēī, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, hardness, austerity; durtia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac durtiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; caeli militiaeque, Tac.

**duro**, 1. (durus). **I.** Transit. **A.** Lit., to make hard; 1, gen., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulos, Ov.; 2, esp., to dry up, make dry; terram (by heat), Verg.; Albanam fumo uvam, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to make hardy, inure; se labore, Caes.; in a bad sense, to render callous; ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.; 2, to endure; laborem, Verg.; imperiosius sequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; unam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Iove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.

**dūrus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., hard. **I.** Lit., a, hard to the touch; ferrum, Hor.; b, harsh to the taste; sapor Bacchi, Verg.; c, harsh to the ear; vocis genus, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; d, rough to the eye, rude; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipiadae duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac prisca, Cic.; b, without taste for; O. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperies, Hor.

**dūmvr** and **dūōvr** -viri, m. gen. plur., duumviri or duoviri, a pair of magistrates. **I.** In Rome. **A.** duumviri perduellionis, the magistrates who tried cases of perduellio, Liv. **B.** duumviri sacrorum or sacris facundia, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae or dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (juri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

**dux**, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armenti, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis ducibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

**Dýmās** -mantis, m. (Δύμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis proba, or subst. Dýmantis-tidia, f. Hecuba, Ov.

**Dýmē** -ēs, f. (Δύμη), and **Dýmās** -trum, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. Dýmāeus -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

**dýnastes** -is, m. (δυνάστης), ruler, prince, Cic.

**Dyrrachium** -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of Epiſtaminus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrachini** (-ēni) -ŕum, m. the people of Dyrrachium.

## E

**E** a, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in the Greek alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**ē**, prep. = ex (q.v.).

**ēā**, adv. (abl. of is, sc. parte), there, Liv.

**ēādem**, adv. (abl. of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, Cic.

**ēā propter** = propterea.

**ēātēnus** = ea tenus (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, Cic.; by ut and the subj., Cic.

**ēbēnus** -i, m. (ἰβένος), the ebony tree, ebony, Verg.

**ēbībo** -bībi -bitum, 3. I. Gen., to drink up; amnes (of the sea), Ov. II. 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, Ov.; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, Hor.

**ēblandīor**, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, Liv.; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., Cic.; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

**ēbrīetas** -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, revelling, Cic.

**ēbrīocītas** -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, Cic.

**ēbrīosus** -a -um, (ebrius), drink-loving, Cic.

**ēbrīus** -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, Cic.; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortunā, Hor.

**ēbullīo**, 4. I. Intransit., to boil up, Sen. II. Transsit., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, Cic.

**ēbūlum** -i, n. (-us, l, f.), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, Linn.), Verg.

**ēbur** -ōris, n. A. Lit., ivory; signum ex ebore, Cic. B. Meton., a, of things made of ivory, a statue, Verg.; a flute, Verg.; the sheath of a sword, Ov.; the curule chair, Hor.; b, the elephant, Juv.

**ēburnēolus** -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, Cic.

**ēburneus** (ēburnus) -a -um (ebur). A. made of ivory, ivory; signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant), Liv. B. Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, Ov.

**ēbūrōnes** -um, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

**ēbūsus** and -ōs -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now Iviza or Feiza.

**ēcastor**, v. Castor.

**ēcōē**, adv. (for ecce, from en and ce), behold! lo! see! ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ubi . . . ecce, Verg.; dum . . . ecce, Hor.; ecce autem, Cic.

**ēcōdīcus** -i, m. (ἐκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, Cic.

**ēcōtra** -ae, f. capital of the Volsci. Hence **ēcōtranus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ecetra.

**ēcf** . . . v. **ēff** . . .

**ēchecrātēs** -ae, m. (Ἐχέκράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato.

**ēchēneis** -idis, f. (ἔχηνίς), a sucking fish, remora (echeneis remora, Linn.), Ov.

**ēchīdna** -ae, f. (ἔχιδνα). I. the viper, adder, as an attribute of the Furies, Ov. II. Proper noun, A. Echidna Lernaea, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, Ov. B. a monster of the lower world, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra, Ov. Adj. **ēchīdnēus** -a -um, canis echidneus, Cerberus, Ov.

**ēchīnādes** -um (Ἐχινάδες, Urchin Islands), a group of five islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Achelous.

**ēchīnus** i, m. (ἔχινος). 1, the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, Linn.), Hor.; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, Hor.

**ēchīōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). I. one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave, father of Pentheus; Echione natus, Pentheus, Ov. Hence, 1, **ēchīōnīdes** -ae, m. a son of Echion—i.e., Pentheus, Ov.; 2, **ēchīōnīus** -n -um, Echionian, and poet. = Cadmean, Theban, Verg. II. son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts. Hence

adj., **ēchīōnīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Echion.

**ēchō** -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), 1, an echo, Plin.; 2, personif., Echo, a wood-nymph, Ov.

**ēclōgārīi** -orum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, Cic.

**ēc-quando**, adv., 1, ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.; 2, ever, indefinite, after nisi, Cic.

**ēc-qui**, equae or equa, equod, pronoun interrog. adj. = nunqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? equae religio, Verres? Cic.; quaeris equa spes sit, Cic.

**ēc-quis, ec-quid**, pron. Interrog. subst. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, equis retulit aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? Liv.; with nam, equisnam tibi dixerit, Cic.; adj. = equi, equis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? Liv.; used adverbially, a, equid, whether; fac sciam equid venturi sitis, Cic.; b, equi = num. aliqui, Cat.; c, equo, whether? equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

**ēcūleus** = equuleus (q.v.).

**ēdācītas** -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, Cic.

**ēdax** -ācis, f. (1. edo), 1, greedy, gluttonous; hospes, Cic.; 2, transf., destructive, consuming; ignis, Verg.; curae edaces, "eating cares," Hor.; tempus edax rerum, Ov.

**ēdessa** ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), 1, town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings. Hence adj., **ēdessaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edessa; 2, capital of the province of Oshroene in Mesopotamia.

**ēdīco** -dixi -dictum, 3. 1, to make known, publish, order, appoint; hoc simul, Hor.; foll. by a rel. sent., Cic.; 2, esp. to publish openly (by a herald or otherwise), to decree, ordain by proclamation (of magistrates); diem comitiis, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; with subj. alone, Cic.

**ēdictum** -i. n. (edico), a decree, edict; a, of a magistrate, general, king, etc., Archilochia in illum edicta Tibuli, Cic.; edictum constituere or proponere, Cic.; praemittere, Caes.; b, the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions, Cic.

**ēdisco** -dīdici, 3. 1, to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart; aliquid ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; magnum numerum versuum, Caes.; 2, to learn, study; istam artem, Cic.

**edissero** -sērūi -sertum, 3, to explain, set forth, relate fully; res gestas, Liv.; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae suis funestae familiae fiat, Cic.

**edisserto**, 1. (intens. of edissero), to set forth, explain, relate exactly; neque aggrediar narrare quae edisserenda minora vero faciam, Liv.

**edictiūs** -a -um (2. edo), put forth, announced, proposed; iudices, the panel of 125 judges (jury), of which the accused could reject 75, Cic.

**editiō** -ōnis, f. (2. edo), 1, the publishing of a book; inaurare libri huius editionem, Tac.; 2, a statement; in tam discrepante editione, Liv.; 3, legal t. t., editio tribuum, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, out of which the jury were to be chosen.

**editus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **editum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, transf., viribus editor, mightier, Hor.

1. **ēdo**, **ēdi**, **ēsum**, **edere** or **esse** (ēdō), 1, to eat; nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat jucundius, Cic.; multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, many bushels of salt must be eaten together, i. e. the friendship must be of long standing, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culmos edit or eat robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor. (contracted forms, es, est, estis; subj. essem, infin. ease).

2. **ēdo** -dīdi -ditum, 3, to give out. **I.** Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, cuniculus armatos repente edidit, brought to light, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, to bring into the world, to bring forth, give birth to; partum, Cic.; aliquem, Tac.; edi in lucem, to be brought into the world, Cic.; partic., Maecenas atavis editae regibus, descended from, Hor.; of things, to produce; (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov.; 2, to give forth from oneself, to utter; clamorem majorem, Cic.; 3, to make known; a, of writing, to publish; illos de republica libros, Cic.; b, to spread a report; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; c, to set forth, relate, tell, divulge; ede illa quae coeperas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.; esp. (a) of the oracles, to state, answer; Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; (β) legal t. t. to fix, determine; iudicium, Cic.; tribus, to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen, Cic.; aliquem sibi socium in, etc., to propose, Cic.; (γ) to command; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; partic. subst., **edita** -ōrum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruinas, Cic.; annum operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; b, of magistrates, to provide games for the people; ludos, spectaculum, Tac.; 5, of time, to close, bring to an end; vitam, Cic.

**ēdoceo** -dōcūi -doctum, 2, to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; generally with double acc., juventutem multa facinora, Sall.; with relat. sent., quos ille edocnerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; with infin., omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; with acc., of things, omnia ordine, Liv.; freq. in partic. perf. pass. with acc., edoctus artes belli, Liv.; of abstractions, with ut and the subj., edocuit ratio ut videremus, etc., Cic.

**ēdōle**, 1, to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete; quod iusseras edolavi, Cic.

**ēdōmo** -dōmūi -dōmitum, 1, to tame thoroughly,

entirely subdue; vitiosam naturam doctrinae, Cic.: orbem (terrarum), Ov.

**Edōni** -ōrum (Ἠδωνοί), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **Edōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **Edōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacchanal, Prop.

**edormio**, 4, to have one's sleep out. **I.** Intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill; quum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. **II.** Transit., a, to sleep off; crapulam, Cic.; b, Fufius Illonam edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Illiona, Hor.

**edūcātio** -ōnis, f. (educō), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinaeque puerili, Cic.

**edūcātor** -ōris, m. (educō), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

**edūcātrix** -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; transf., earum (peruim) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. **edūco**, 1. (intens. of 2. educō), to bring up, rear, educate; a, of human beings, aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenius liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam iis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, transf., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. **edūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to draw out, lead out. **A.** to draw out; 1, gen., gladium e vagina, Cic.; 2, esp., t. t. of drawing lots, sortem, Cic.; aliquem ex urna, Cic. **B.** to lead out; 1, gen., hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquem in provinciam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to march troops out; cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to lead before a court of law; aliquem in ius, Cic.; aliquem ad consules, Cic., or simply educere aliquem, Cic.; c, naut. t. t., to take a ship out of port, naves ex portu, Caes.; d, to lead out of a country; equos ex Italia, Liv.; e, to bring water (by aqueduct); lacum, Cic.; f, to build a wall on to a river; moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. **II.** to raise up. **A.** Lit., aliquem superas sub auras, Verg.; fig., in astra, to praise sky high, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, turris summis sub astra educta tectis, Verg.; b, to bring up, rear a child; aliquem, Cic. **III.** Of time, to live, spend; pios annos, Prop.

**ēdūlis** -e (1. edo), eatable, Hor.

**ēdūro**, 1, to last, endure, Tac.

**ēdūrus** -a -um, very hard; pirus, Verg.; transf., eduro ore negare, Ov.

**Edūtion** -ōnis, m. (Ἠδύτιον), father of Andromache, prince of Thebae in Cilicia. Hence adj.,

**Edūtionēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edūtion.

**effarcio** -fersi -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

**effatum** -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, prediction; fatidicorum et vatium, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

**effectio** -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, practicing; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

**effector** -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

**effectrix** -trix, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diel noctisque effectrix, Cic.

1. **effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio.

2. **effectus** -ūs, m. (efficio). **I.** Act., doing,

*effecting, execution, performance*; 1, gen., conatus tan aulax trajiciendarum Alplum et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv.; 2, esp., *the working*; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorare, vim et effectum videres, Cic. **II.** Pass., *effect, consequence*; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

**effeminatē**, adv. (effeminatus), *effeminately*, Cic.

**effeminātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effemino), *effeminate, womanish*; corpora, Liv.; opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

**effemino**, 1. (ex and femina), 1, *to make into a woman*; effeminarunt eum (aerem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic.; 2, *to make effeminate, to enervate*; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminari cogitationibus mollissimis.

**effēratūs** a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. effero), *wild, savage*; mores ritusque, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

**efferoio**, v. effarcio.

**effēritas** -atis, f. (efferus), *wildness, savageness*, Cic.

1. **effēro**, 1. (efferus), *to make wild, make savage*. **A.** Lit., barba et capilli efferverant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferi, Cic. **B.** Transf., animos, Liv.; odio trique effēratī, Liv.

2. **effēro** (effēro), extāll, elātum, efferre (ex and fero). **I.** *to bear, carry out, bring out*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; deam in terram, Liv.; esp., a, pedem or se efferre, *to beat oneself*; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; b, milit. t.t., efferre signa (vexilla, arma), *to march out*; signa portis or extra urbem, Liv.; c, *to carry to the grave, bury*; aliquem, Cic.; pass., efferri, *to be borne out, buried*, Cic.; fig., ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferatur, Liv.; d, *to bring forth, bear*; uberiorēs fruges, Cic.; eum decimo, *tenfold*, Cic.; 2, transf., *to utter, a*, *to express*; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic.; b, *to publish, make known*; aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferatis, Cic.; c, *se, to show itself*; volo enim se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, Cic. **B.** *to carry away*; 1, lit., Messium inpectus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.; 2, transf., *to carry away, drive to*; si me efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferri aliquā re (lactitiā, dolore, studio, iracundiā), *to be carried away*, Cic. **II.** *to raise up, lift up*. **A.** Lit., a, scutum super caput, Liv.; b, *to make to appear*; lucem, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, *to raise*; aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.; b, *to praise, extol*; aliquem or aliquid laudibus, Cic.; c, efferri or se efferre, *to pride oneself on, to be pushed up by*; efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic., elatus, *pushed up*; recenti victoriā, Caes.

**effertus** -a -um, p. adj. (from effarcio), *stuffed full, full*; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

**effērus** -a -um (ex and ferus), *very wild, savage*; facta tyranni, Verg.

**effervesco** -ferbūi and -fervi, 3. *to boil up, foam up, effervesce*. **A.** Lit., eae aquae, quae effervescent subditis ignibus, Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, *to swarm forth, to break out into a glow*, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, Puntus arinatus, effervescent in Asiam atque erumpens, *bursting forth*, Cic.; b, *to rage*, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to be passionate*, Cic.

**effervo**, 3. (ex and fervo). **I.** *to boil up or over*; effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. **II.** *to swarm forth*, Verg.

**effētus** -a -um (ex and fetus), *having given*

*birth to young*), *weakened, exhausted, effete*; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effētus laniger annis, Ov.; effēta veri senectus, *incapable of truth*, Verg.

**efficācitas** -atis, f. (efficax), *efficacy, efficiency*, Cic.

**efficācītēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), *effectively, efficaciously*; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

**efficax** -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), *effective, efficient, efficacious*; a, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, quas maxime efficaces ad multibro ingenium preces sunt, Liv.; with in and the abl., in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin., amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.; b, of persons, Hercules, *active*, Hor.

**efficiēns** -entis, p. adj. (from efficio), *efficient, effective*; res, Cic.; causa, *efficient cause*, Cic.; with genit., efficiens voluptatis, *cause of*, Cic.

**efficiētōr**, adv. (efficiens), *efficiently, powerfully*, Cic.

**efficiētīa** -ae, f. (efficiens), *efficiency*, Cic.

**efficio** -fēcī -fectum, 3. (ex and facio). **I.** *to produce, effect, make*. **A.** Gen., mundum, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. **B.** Esp., a, *to build, erect*; columnam, Cic.; b, of land, *to bear*; plurimum, Cic.; cum octavo, *eight-fold*, Cic.; c, of number, *to make up*; pass., effici, *come to*; ea tributa vix in sensu Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; d, *to bring together*; magnum cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; e, philosoph. t. t., *to prove, show*; minutis interrogationibus quod proposuit efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult effecere, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ita efficitur ut, etc., Cic.; f, *to make*; Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes. **II.** *to bring to an end, accomplish, execute, complete*; 1, omne opus, Caes.; sphaeram, Cic.; hoc id illud efficiam ut, etc., Cic.; simply effecere ut, Cic.; non effici potest quin, etc., Cic.; 2, *to accomplish* (of a march), quantumcumque itineris equitatu effecere poterat, Caes.

**effigies** -ei, f. or **effigia** -ae, f. (effingo). **I.** Lit., 1, *an image, likeness, effigy, portrait*; quaedam effigies spirantis mortui, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; 2, *form, shape*; a, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac.; b, *a shade, ghost*; effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. **II.** *abstract, copy, imitation, image*; et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; effigies justī imperiī, *ideal*, Cic.

**effingo** -fīxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), 1, *to wipe off, wipe out*; e foro sanguinem spongiis effingere, Cic.; 2, a, *to form, fashion*; oris lineamenta, Cic.; b, *to represent*; (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; *so to express in words*; alienus mores, Cic.; c, *to imitate, strive to reach*; illum imitando, Cic.; *to conceive*; ea effingenda animo, Cic.

**effio** -fīeri, pass. of efficio (q. v.).

**effāgītātio** -ōnis, f. (effagito), *an urgent demand*; effagitatio ad coeundam societatem, Cic.

**effāgītātus** -ūs, m. (effagito), *an urgent request*; coactu atque effagitatu meo, Cic.

**effāgītō**, 1. (ex and flagito), *to ask earnestly, demand, entreat*; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab duobus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

**effīgo** -fīxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fīgo), *to kill, murder, slay*; Pompeium, Cic.

**effio**, 1. (ex and fio), 1, *transit, to blow out, breathe out*; ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; 2, *in-*

transit., to breathe forth, Lucr.; animam, Cic.; extremum halitum, to die, Cic.

**effloresco** -flōrdi, 3. (ex and floresco), to blossom, break into bloom, flourish; hinc efflorescunt genera partesque virtutum, Cic.; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenii laudibus, Cic.

**efflūo** (efflūo) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. to flow out. **A.** una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens hinc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. **B.** 1, to vanish; tanta est enim intimatorum multitudo, ut ex his aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; 2, a, to vanish out of thought, to be forgotten; effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol., quod totum effluerat, Cic.; b, of thought, to be lost, fail; alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic.; c, of time, to disappear; ne effluat aetas, Cic.; 3, to come to light, become known; effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanant, Cic.

**efflūvium** -ii, n. (effluo), flowing out, outlet; convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

**effōdio** -fōdi -fossam, 3. (ex and fodio). **I.** to dig out. **A.** Gen., ferrum e terra, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to gouge out; oculos, Cic.; 2, to make by digging, to excavate; portus, Verg. **II.** to dig up. **A.** Gen., terram, Liv. **B.** to rummage; domibus effossis, Caes.

**effor** (ecfor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., to speak out, express, speak; verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum serunt ex oraculo ecfatum esse Pythiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In logic, to state a proposition, Cic. **B.** T. t. of augury, to fix or determine a place; templum, Cic.; partic., effatus (pass.), fixed, determined by the augurs, Cic.

**effrēnātē**, adv. with compar. (effrenatus), unrestrainedly, violently, Cic.

**effrēnatio** -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity; animi impotentis, Cic.

**effrēnatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effreno, P. Aug., to let loose), unbridled. **A.** Lit., equi, Liv. **B.** Transf., unrestrained, unchecked, violent; furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.; effrenator vox, Cic.; effrenata insolentia multitudo, Cic.

**effrēnus** -a -um (ex and frenum), unbridled; 1, lit., equus, Liv.; 2, transf., unrestrained; amor, Ov.

**effringo** -frēgi -fractum (ex and frango), 1, to break open; fores, Cic.; januam, Cic.; 2, to break off; crus, Sall.

**effūgio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (ex and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to flee, fly away, escape, get off; e praelio, Cic.; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, Cic. **II.** Transf., to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun; equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impias manus, Cic.; with ne and the subj., propinquaē clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv.; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, Cic.

**effūgium** -ii, n. (effugio), a flying away, flight. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., **A.** an outlet for flight; si effugium patuisset in publicum, Liv. **B.** the means or opportunity of flight; mortis, Cic.; effugia penunarum habere, Cic.

**effulgēo** -fulsi, 2. (ex and fulgeo), to shine out, glitter. **A.** Lit., nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg.; auro, glitter with gold, Verg. **B.** Transf., effulgebant Philippus ac magnus Alexander, Liv.

**effultus** -a -um (ex and fulcio), resting upon, supported by; velleribus, Verg.

**effundo** -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (ex and fundo), to pour out, pour forth, shed. **I.** 1, of liquids, lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg.; 2, of things not fluid, to pour out, pour forth; saccos nummorum,

to empty, Hor. **II.** **A.** 1, to throw down; aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, to throw their riders; effundere consulam super caput, Liv.; 2, to drive forth; excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. **B.** 1, to loosen, let go; iterum sinum, unfold the toga, Liv.; navibus omnes habenas, Verg.; 2, to pour, throw; of weapons, telorum omnis generis vis ingens effusa est in eos, Liv.; of other objects, primum impetum quem fervido ingenio et caeca ira effundunt, Liv.; 3, to send forth (a number of men), auxilium castris, Verg.; reflex., se effundere, middle effundi, to stream forth, pour forth; cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv.; 4, to pour forth, give forth; a, of sounds, tales voces, Verg.; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.; b, of fruits, to bring forth in abundance; segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; 5, of property, to spend, squander; patrimonium effundere largiendo; Cic. **III.** Transf., **A.** to pour out, tell, impart; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.; in a bad sense, omnem suum vinolentum furorem in aliquem, pour forth on, Cic. **B.** Esp. reflex. and middle, to give oneself up to, indulge in; effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, Liv. **C.** 1, to use, expend, make full use of; omnia republicae remedia, Cic.; ibi omnis effusus labor, wasted, Verg.; 2, to breathe forth; spiritum extremum in victoria, to die, Cic.

**effusē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (effusus). **I.** fur and wide; ire, in disorder, Sall.; vastare, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, profusely, lavishly; donare, Cic.; 2, unrestrainedly, immoderately; exultare, Cic.

**effusio** -ōnis, f. (effundo). **I.** Act. 1, a pouring forth; tutantur se atramenti effusione sepias, Cic.; 2, extravagance, prodigality; hac pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, lit., a, aquae, Cic.; b, pouring out of people; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; 2, transf., effusio of spirits, excessive Atlatry; effusio animi in laetitia, Cic.

**effusus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (effundo), poured forth. **I.** Lit., 1, let loose; effusae comae, Ov.; effuso cursu, at full speed, Liv.; 2, wide-spread; mare late effusum, Hor.; 3, of soldiers, disorderly (in march), effuso agmine, Liv.; fuga effusa, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, extravagant; in largitione, Cic.; b, unrestrained, immoderate; licentia, Liv.

**effutō**, 4. (ex and \*futio, from root, FUD, FUT, whence fundo, futilis), to blab out, chatter; aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol., ex tempore, Cic.

**effūtō** -ūi, 3. to squander in debauchery, Cat.

**egēlidus** -a -um, 1, with the chill of, lukewarm, tepid; tepores, Cat.; 2, cool, somewhat cold; flumen, Verg.

**ēgens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (egeo), poor, needy, indigent (opp. locuples); egens quidam calumniator, Cic.; with genit., verborum non egens, not deficient in, Cic.

**ēgōnus** -a -um (egeo), needy, wanting, in need of; with genit., omnium egena corpora, Liv.; of condition, poor; in rebus egenis, poverty, Verg.

**ēgēo** -ūi, 2. **I.** to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor; a, absol., egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic.; b, to be in want of something; with abl., medicinā, Cic.; with genit., auxili, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1 (= careo), to be without, not to have; with abl., auctoritate, to have no authority, Cic.; with genit., classis, Verg.; 2,

(= desidero), to desire, wish for, want; with abl., pane, Hor.

**Egeria** -ae, f. an Italian nymph, the instructress of Numa Pompilius.

**egēro** gessi -gestum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tantum nivis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, to carry off, as plunder, praedam ex hostium lectis, Liv.; b, dapes, to vomit, Ov. **B.** Transf., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

**egestas** -atis, f. (for egentas from egeo). **I.** extreme poverty, indigence, need. **A.** Lit., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic. **II.** want of, deficiency in; frumenti, Sall.

**egigno**, 3. to produce out of, Lucr.

**Egnātia** (Gnātia) -ae, f. a town in Apulia Peucezia.

**egō** (εγω), pron. pers. genit. mei, dat. mihi, acc. me, abl. me; plur. nom. nos, genit. nostrum and nostri, dat. nobis, acc. nos, abl. nobis, I, plur. acc. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., alter ego, my second self, Cic.; genit. nostrum partitive and possessive, nostri, objective, Cic.; 2, esp., nos for ego, nobis consuliis, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** ad me, to me, to my house, Cic. **B.** a me, from my property, at my expense; se a me solvere, Cic. (ego, etc., strengthened by met in all cases except genit. plur., egomet, etc.).

**egredior** -gressus, 3. dep. (ex and gradior). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, pass out; 1, Lit., a, e cubiculo; b, milit. t.t., (a) to leave the ranks; egredi ordine, Sall.; (b) to march out of camp; e castris, Caes., or simply castris, Caes.; ad proellum, Caes.; b, naut. t.t. (a) egredi ex navi or simply navi, Cic., to disembark; so egredi in terram, Cic.; absol., Caes.; (b) egredi ex portu, to sail away, Cic.; 2, in discourse, to digress; a proposito, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall. **II.** Transi., **A.** to go out of; urbem, Liv. **B.** Lit., 1, to pass beyond; munitiones, Caes.; 2, transf., to overstep, pass; modum, Tac.; to go out of; fines, Caes.

**egregiē**, adv. (egregius), excellently, admirably, singularly; with verbs, pingere, loqui, Cic.; with adjectives, egregie fortis Imperator, Cic.; egregie subtilis scriptor et elegans, Cic.

**egregius** -a -um, (ex and grex, lit., not belonging to the common herd), admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished; civis, Cic.; with in and the abl., Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad, vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl., bello, Verg.; with genit., animi, Verg. Subst., **egregia** -orum, n. distinguished actions, Sall.

**egressus** -us, m. (egredior). **I.** a going out, departure; vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arcet Aeolus egressu, Ov. **II.** **A.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out; egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

**ehēu**, interj., expressing grief or pain, alas! woe! ehēu me miserum; often followed by quam, Hor. (ehēu in epic and lyric poets).

**ei** (hei), interj., expressing pain, ah! woe! ei mihi conclamat, Ov.

**eīā** and **heīā** (εἰα), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; as age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

**ejicio** = ejicio (q. v.).

**ejāctōr**, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

**ejectamentum** -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up; maris, Tac.

**ejectio** -ōnis, f. (ejici), banishment, exile, Cic.

**ejecto**, 1. (Intens. of ejicio), to throw, cast, hurl out, eject; 1, arenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, to vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

**ejectus** -us, m. (ejicio), a casting out, Lucr.

**ejicio** -jēci -jectum, 3. (ex and jacio), to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic.; se in terram e navi, Cic.; fig., si quidem hanc sentinam huius urbis egerit, Cic. **B.** Transf., amorem ex animo, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to cast forth, utter; vocem, Cic. **B.** Milit. t.t., a, to drive away; cohortes, Caes.; b, se ejicere, to rush forth; se ex oppido, Caes. **C.** to drive away; a, from house or property, aliquem domo, Cic.; absol., damnato et ejecto, Cic.; of the wife (with or without domo), to divorce, Cic.; b, to banish; aliquem ex patria, Cic.; or simply ejicere aliquem, Cic.; c, to remove from a magistracy, guild, etc.; aliquem de collegio, Cic.; e senatu, Cic. **D.** Naut. t.t., a, to bring to shore; navem in terram, Caes.; b, in pass., to be cast ashore, stranded; classis ad Baleares ejicitur, Liv.; ejici in litore, Caes.; ejectus, a shipwrecked person, Cic. **E.** to throw out a dead body, leave unburied; ne corpus ejiciatur, Cic. **F.** 1, to stretch forth, thrust out; linguam, Cic.; 2, to dislocate; armum, Verg. **G.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.; so transf., to reject, disapprove of; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic.

**ejulatio** -ōnis, f. (ejulo), wailing, a lamentation; illa non virilis, Cic.

**ejulatus** -us, m. (ejulo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulier quidem concessus est, Cic.

**ejūlo**, 1. to wail, lament; magnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

**ejūro** and **ejēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I.** Legal t. t., bonam copiam, to swear that one is insolent, Cic.; forum sibi iniquum, provinciam sibi iniquam, aliquem (judicem) iniquum, to declare by oath that a court or judge is partial, to challenge, Cic.; magistratum, imperium, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed, Tac. **II.** Transf., to give up, abjure, abandon, disown; patriam, Tac.

**ejusdemmodi** or **ejusdem modi** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

**ejusmodi** or **ejus modi** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quam viam tensorum atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

**elābor** -lapsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; quūni se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. **B.** Esp., to slip away, escape; e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc., custodias, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., disciplina elapsa est de manibus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to be acquitted, escape from punishment, get off; ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

**elāboro**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj., in eoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Transi., to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratque, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

**Elaea** -ae, f. (Ελαία), a town in Aeolis.

**elāmentābilis** -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

**elanguesco** -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; alienā ignaviā, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

**elargior**, 4. to lavish, give liberally, Pers.



**elātē**, adv. (elatus), 1, *loftily*; loqui, Cic.; 2, *arrogantly*; se gerere, Nep.

**Elātēus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Elatus*. Subst., son of *Elatus*, i. e., *Caeneus*.

**elatio** -ōnis, f. (effero), 1, *flight, soaring*; elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.; 2, *elevation*; parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, Cic.

**elātro**, 1. *to bark out, cry out*, Hor.

**elātus** -a -um (partic. of 2. effero), *elevated, exalted*; of discourse, verba, Cic.; of the mind, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

**Elāvēr** -ēris, n. *a tributary of the Liger, now the Allier*.

**Elēa** -ae, f. (Ἐλέα), *town in Lower Italy (Lat. Velia), birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy*. Hence,

**Elēatēs** -ae, m. *Zeno*, Cic. Adj.; **Elēaticus** -a -um, *Eleatic*; philosophi, Cic.

**elēctō**, adv. with compar. (electus) *choicely, selectly*; digerere, Cic.

**elēctio** -ōnis, f. (eligo), *choice, selection*; a, of persons, senatus electionem (legatorum) Galbae permiserat, Tac.; b, of things, iudicium electioque verborum, Cic.; iis trium conditionum electionem ferro, Liv.

**Electra** -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα), 1, *daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter*; 2, *daughter of Agamemnon, wife of Pyllades, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia*.

**elēctrum** -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον), 1, *amber*, Verg.; 2, *an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour*, Verg.

1. **elēctus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (eligo), *chosen, select*; a, of persons, manus, Tac.; b, of things, verba electissima, *choice*, Cic.

2. **elēctus** -ūs, m. (eligo), *choosing, choice*; necis, Ov.

**elēgans** -antis, adj. with compar. and superl. (for eligens, from eligo), *choice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*; a, of persons, non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst., elegantes, *fine folk*, Cic.; b, of things, *tasteful*; artes, Cic.; c, of oratory and diction, *fine, correct, elegant*; elegans in dicendo, Cic.; subst., elegantes, *fine orators*, Cic.; epistola elegantissima, Cic.

**elēgantēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (elegans), *tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly*; scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

**elēgantia** -ae, f. (elegans), a, *taste, refinement, grace, elegance*; integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; b, of oratory or diction, *grace, correctness, elegance, neatness*; elegantia loquendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.

**elēgi** -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), *elegiac verses*, Hor.

**elēgia** -ae, f. (ἐλεγεία), *a poem written in elegiac verse*, Ov.

**Elēleus** -ēi, m. (Ἐλελεύς, from ἐλελεῦ, the Bacchic cry), *a surname of Iacchus*, Ov.; hence,

**Elēlēides** -um, f. *Bacchantes*, Ov.

**elēmentum** -i, n. I. *an element, first principle*, Plin.; oftener in plur., Cic. II. Transf., plur. elementa. A. *the letters of the alphabet, and the alphabet itself*, Suet. B. *the rudiments or elements*; a, in reading or writing, pueros elementa docere, Hor.; b, *the elements of any science or art*; loquendi, Cic.; c, *the beginnings of other things*; prima Romae, Ov.

**elēnchus** -i, m. (Ἐλεγχος), *a pearl pendant worn as an earring*, Juv.

**Elēphantinē** -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνα) and **Elēphantis** -īdis (Ἐλεφαντίς), *an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite Syena*.

**elēphantus** -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than elephas in oblique cases), *an elephant*; elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; meton., *tory*, Verg.

**elēphās** (-ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). A. Lit., *the elephant*, Liv. B. Meton., *the disease elephantiasis*, Lucr.

**Elēus** -a -um, v. Ellis.

**Eleusin** -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίς), *an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of Ceres, and for the mysteries there celebrated*. Adj., **Eleusinus** -a -um, *Eleusina mater, Ceres*, Verg.

**Eleuthērius** -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), *making free*. Subst. I. m. *the Liberator, a surname of Jupiter*. II. **Eleuthēria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) *the festival of Jupiter Liberator*, Plaut.

**elēvo**, 1. (ex and levo). I. Lit., *to lift up, raise, elevate*; contabulationem, Caes. II. Transf., *to lessen*; a, in a bad sense, *to weaken, impair, disparage*; adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, Liv.; b, in a good sense, *to alleviate, lighten*; suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

**elēcio** -iētī -iētum, 3. (ex and LAO -to), *to allure, entice out*. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, *hostem ex paludibus silvisque*, Caes.; 2, *to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit*; inferorum animas, Cic. B. *to invite, allure, induce*; aliquem ad disputandum, Cic. II. *to bring forth to the light of day*. A. Lit., 1, gen., *ferrum e terrae cavernis*, Cic.; 2, esp., *to produce, cause*; lapidum icu ignem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to win from, gain*; alias litteras ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, *to search out, find out*; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; 3, *to awake*; misericordiam, Liv.

**Elēcius** -īi, m. (elicio), *a surname of Jupiter, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth*, Liv.

**elēdo** -iisī -iisum, 3. (ex and laedo), *to strike, thrust, drive out*. I. Lit., aurigam e curru, Cic.; morbum, *to expel*, Hor. II. *to dash to pieces, shatter*; navea, Caes.; aliquem, Cic.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv.; fig., *nervos omnes virtutis, to break*, Cic.

**elēgo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (ex and lego). I. *to pick out, to choose, select*; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antonis eligas quem velis, Cic.; ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. II. *to root out*; fig., *superstitionis stirpes omnes eligere*, Cic.

**elēmino**, 1. (ex and limen), *to carry over the threshold*; dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor.

**elēmo**, 1. (ex and lima), *to file off, smooth, polish*. A. Lit., *graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos*, Ov. B. Transf., *to polish, elaborate, perfect*; σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Cic.

**elēnguis** -e (ex and lingua), 1, *speechless*, Cic.; 2, *without eloquence*, Cic.; inutus atque elinguis, Liv.

**Elis** -īdis, f. (Ἠλίοι), *a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized*; hence adj., 1, **Elēus** -a -um and **Elīus** -a -um, *Eleian, Olympic*; annis, *the Alpheus*, Ov.; 2, **Elēis** -īdis, f. *Eleian*; 3, **Elīas** -ādis, f. *Eleian, Olympic*; equa, *a horse running in the Olympic games*, Verg.

**Elīssa** (Ēlīsa) -ae, f. (Ἐλισσα), *another name of Dido*.

**ēlix** -icis, m. (elicio), a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Ov.

**ēlixus** -a -um (ex and lix), boiled, Hor.

**ellēbōrus** (hellēbōrus) -i, m. (ἑλλέβορος and ἑλλεβορος), and gen. **ellēborum** (hellēbōrum) -i, n. hellebore, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro inorbam bilemque meraco, Hor.

**ēlōco**, 1. to let, let on hire; fundum, Cic.

**ēlōcūtio** -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution (= φράσις), Cic.

**ēlōgiūm** -ii, n. 1, a short maxim, apophthegm; Solonis, Cic.; 2, an inscription on a grave-stone, epitaph, Cic.; 3, a clause in a will, a codicil, Cic.

**ēlōquens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), eloquent; omnium eloquentissimi Tl. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

**ēlōquentiā** -ae, f. (eloquens), the art of speaking well, eloquence, Cic.

**ēlōquium** -ii, n. (eloquor), 1, expression of thought, speech; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praecipue, Hor.; 2, eloquence; qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

**ēlōquor** (ex-ēlōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum 3. dep., to speak out, say out, express; id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.

**ēlorus** (Hēlorus) -i, m. (ἑλωρος) and **ēlorum** (Hēlorum) -i, n. (ἑλωρον), river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name. Adj., 1, **ēlorius** (Hēl.) -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2, **ēlorini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the town.

**ēlōpōr** -ōris, m. (ἑλωπώρ) one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

**ēlūcēo** -lūxi, 2. (ex and luco), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. **A.** Lit., splendidissimo candore inter flummas elucens circulus, Cic. **B.** Transf., quae (scintilla ingenii) jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

**ēluctor**, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to struggle out, burst forth. **A.** Lit., aqua eluctabitur omnia, Verg. **B.** Transf., velut eluctantia verba, Tac. **II.** Transit., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. **A.** Lit., quum tot ac tam validae manus elucandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. **B.** Transf., locorum difficultates, Tac.

**ēlūcūbro**, 1. to compose by lamplight; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic. Dep. form, **ēlūcūbror**, 1; epistolam, Cic.

**ēlūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). **I.** Intransit., to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea); Ipsam autem mare sic terram appetens libribus eludit, Cic.; litus qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to parry a blow; absol., quasi ridibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; 2, to evade, try to escape; pugnam, Liv.; 3, to mock, ridicule, Cic.; aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Liv.

**ēlūgēo** -lūxi, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn for any one during the prescribed period, Liv. **II.** Transit., to mourn for; patriam, ap. Cic.

**ēlumbis** -e (ex and lumbus), weak in the loins; transf., of orators, weak, feeble, Tac.

**ēlūo** -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rise, cleanse. **A.** Lit., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to wash away, efface, remove, get rid of; maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; amicitias remissione usus, gradually loosen, Cic.

**ēlūtus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from eluo) washed out, watery, insipid; irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

**ēlūvies** -ēi, f. (eluo). **I.** Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood; maris, Tac.; eluvie

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig., illa labeis atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. **II.** Pass., 1, *flth*; siccare eluviem, Juv.; 2, a puddle, pond; in proxima eluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

**ēlūvio** -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation, Cic.; plur. aquarum eluviones, Cic.; eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic.

**ēlymāis** -mākis, f. (Ἐλυμαίς), a Persian district to the west of the present province of Iran. Adj., **ēlymaeus** -a -um, Elymaean.

**ēlysiūm** -ii, n. (Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed; hence adj., **ēlysius** -a -um, Elysian, campi, Verg. Subst., **ēlysiā**, m. the Elysian fields, Mart.

**em**, Interj., ha! indeed! Cic.

**ēmanācipo** (ēmanācipo) 1. **I.** to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.; **II.** **A.** to transfer a son to the power of another; titium alicui in adoptionem. **B.** Transf., to make over, give up, transfer; emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.

**ēmanāo** (ex and manō). **A.** Lit., to flow out, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, to arise, spring, emanate from; alii quoque alio ex fonte praecipitantes dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.; 2, to spread abroad; a, mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; b, of speech, ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

**ēmathiā** -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), an old name for Macedonia, Verg.; a district of Macedonia, Liv.; poet., Thessaly, Verg.; hence adj., 1, **ēmathius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian; dux, Alexander, Ov.; 2, **ēmathis** -idis, f. Macedonian; Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

**ēmatūresco** -tūrūl, 3. **A.** Lit., to become ripe, Plin. **B.** Transf., to become mild, be softened; ira, Ov.

**ēmax** -ācis (emo), fond of buying, Cic.

**ēmblēma** -ātis, n. (ἐμβλήμα), 1, inlaid or mosaic work, ap. Cic.; 2, tuisel or relief ornaments, Cic.

**ēmbōliūm** -ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, Cic.

**ēmendābilis** -e (emendo), that may be amended; error, Liv.

**ēmendāte**, adv. (emendatus), correctly, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.

**ēmendātiō** -ōnis, f. (emendo), improvement, emendation, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.

**ēmendātor** -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector; quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.

**ēmendātrix** -icis, f. (emendator), she who corrects or amends; vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

**ēmendātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect; a, intellectually, locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; b, morally, mores, Cic.

**ēmendo**, 1. (ex and mendum), to free from errors, amend, correct, improve; a, intellectually, alicuius annales, Cic.; b, morally, civitatem, Cic.; conscius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic.; res Italiam legibus, Hor.

**ēmentior** -itus, 4. dep., to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, pretend; auspicia, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin., eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; absol., to make false statements; in aliquem, Cic.;

partic. perf. (pass.), auspicia ementita, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ementita et falsa, Cic.

**ēmēreo** -ūi -itum, 2. and **ēmēreor** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a**, to deserve, foll. by infin., Ov.; **b**, to deserve well of a person; aliquem, Ov. **II. to serve**; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; transf., old, disused; aratrum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emereantur, Cic.; tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.

**emergo** -mersi, -mersum (ex and mergo), 3. **I. Transit.**, to cause to rise up; emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to free oneself, to rise; emergere se ex malis, Nep. **II. Intransit.**, to come forth, come up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, equus ex flumine emersit, Cic. **B. Lit.**, **1**, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge; emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probis ac vitiiis, Cic.; **2**, to come to light, appear; emergit rursum dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

**ēmēritus** -a -um (partic. of emereo).

**ēmētica** -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

**ēmētor** -mensus sum, 4. **I. to measure out**. **A. Lit.**, spatium oculis, Verg. **B. Transf.**, **a**, to pass over, traverse; una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; partic. perf. pass., toto emenso spatio, Caes.; **b**, to pass through a space of time; tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. perf. pass., emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. **II. to measure out, bestow**; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.

**ēmēto** (-messūi) -messum, 3. to reap, mow; plus frumenti, Hor.

**emico** -micūi -micātum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, dart forth. **I. A. Lit.**, **1**, of lightning, flame, etc., flamma emicat ex oculis, Ov.; **2**, of water, blood, etc.; scaturigines tenues emicant, Liv. **B. Transf.**, **a**, to break out; alicui pavor emicat, Tac.; **b**, to shine forth, be distinguished; inter quae verba forte si emicuit decorum, Hor. **II. 1**, of weapons, missiles, etc., to whiz forth; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.; **2**, of persons, to jump out; in litus, Verg. **III. to rush up**; **1**, of things, in superos ignes, Ov.; **2**, of persons, to jump up; solo, Verg.

**emigro**, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate; huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes.; transf., e vita, to die, Cic.

**eminens** -entis, p. adj. (from emineo). **A. Lit.**, prominent, projecting, lofty; promontoria, Caes.; oculi, standing out, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. **B. Transf.**, illustrious, distinguished, eminent; oratores, Tac. Subst., **eminentes** -ium, m. remarkable persons, Tac.

**eminentia** -ae, f. (emineo), a, protuberance, prominence; nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; **b**, in painting, the lights of a picture, Cic.

**emineo** -mīnti, 2. (ex and mineo). **I. Lit.**, **1**, to project, stand out; ex terra nihil eminet quod, etc., Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; jugum directum emines in mare, Caes.; **2**, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminare videatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **1**, to appear, become visible; toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; emineo animo patrio inter publicae poenae ministerium, Liv.; **2**, to be conspicuous, remarkable, eminent; Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

**eminus**, adv. (e and manus, opp. comminus), **1**, milit. t. t., at a distance, from a distance;

eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; eminus pugnare, Caes.; **2**, at a distance, from afar, Ov.

**ēmīror**, 1. dep., to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at; sequora, Hor.

**ēmīssārium** -li, n. (emitto), an outlet for water, Cic.

**ēmīssārius** -li, m. (emitto), a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, Cic.

**ēmīssio** -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth; **1**, of missiles, balistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; **2**, letting loose; anguis, serpentis, Cic.

**ēmīssus** -us, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

**ēmītto** -mīsi -mīssum, 3. (ex and mitto). **I. to send forth, send out**. **A. Gen.**, equitatus pabulandi causā emissus, Caes. **B. Esp.**, **1**, milit. t. t., to send out against an enemy; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv.; **2**, **a**, to drive away; aliquem ex domo, Cic.; **b**, to hurl forth; hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; **3**, to send forth from oneself; si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisserit, id esse fulmen, Cic.; varios sonitus linguae, Lucr.; **4**, of fluids, to let forth; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; lacum, to draw off, Cic.; **5**, of a book, to publish; si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic. **II. to let go, let loose**. **A. Gen.**, **1**, **lit.**, aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes.; manu amittit, Caes.; **2**, transf., aliquem de manibus, to let slip, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv. **B. Esp.**, **1**, in the circus, to start, send away; quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to let out of prison; aliquem e or de carcere, Cic.; **b**, to let go; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; aliquem sub jugum, to send under the yoke, Liv.; legal t. t., of slaves, aliquem manu, to free, Liv.; of a debtor, librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.

**ēmo**, ēmi, emptum, 3. to buy, purchase. **A. Lit.**, domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere graudi pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; emere domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic.; minoris, cheaper, Cic.; pluris, dearer, Cic.; bona de aliqua duobus millibus nummum, Cic. Subst., **emptum** -i, n. the contract of sale; ex empto, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to bribe, buy; iudices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

**ēmōdēror**, 1. dep., to moderate; dolorem verbis, Ov.

**ēmōdūlor**, 1. dep., to sing, praise in verse; Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

**ēmōlimentum** = emolumentum (q. v.).

**ēmollio** -ivi -itum, 4. (ex and mollio), to soften. **A. Lit.**, fundas et amenta, Liv. **B. Transf.**, **a**, in a good sense, to make mild, soften; mores, Ov.; **b**, in a bad sense, to make effeminate; exercitum, Liv.

**ēmōlimentum** -i, n. (emolior, to work out), **1**, effort, labour, exertion, Caes.; **2**, the result of effort, gain, advantage; emolumento esse, Cic.; emolumenta rerum, Liv.

**ēmōnēo**, 2. to warn, admonish; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.

**ēmōriōr** -mōrtūus sum -mōri, dep., to die. **A. Lit.** Of persons, pro aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, bravely, Sall. **B. Transf.**, to perish; laus emori non potest, Cic.

**ēmōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. **I. to move out**

**emoveo, removeo.** A. Lit., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv. B. Transf., suras dicitis, Verg. II. to shake, shatter; muros fundamentaque, Verg.

**Empédocles** -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a poet and philosopher of Agrigento; hence adj., **Empédocleus** -a -um, *Empedoclean*; sanguis (a.c. to the doctrines of Empedocles), the soul, Cic. Subst., **Empédoclea** -drum, n. the doctrines of Empedocles, Cic.

**empíricus** -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific physician, *empiric*, Cic.

**Empōriæ** -arum, f. (Ἐμπορία), town in Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phocæans, now *Empurias*.

**emporium** -ii, n. (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade, mart, *emporium*; celebre et frequens emporium, Liv.

**emptio** -ōnis, f. (emo). A. a buying, purchasing; ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic. B. Meton., a purchase; proreus existis emptioibus nullam desidero, Cic.

**emptito**, l. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy, sp. Tac.

**emptor** -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser; emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic.; transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

**emulgeo** -mulum, 2. to milk out; poet., transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

**emungo** -mungi -munctum, 3. (e and mungo). A. Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. B. Transf., a homo emunctæ navis, with a keen zeal for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat, defraud, evade; aliquem, Hor.

**emūnio** -mūnivi or -mūnī -mūnītum, 4. 1, to fortify, strengthen, make safe; locum, murum, Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible; silvas ac paludes, Tac.

**en**, interj., 1, demonstr. with nom. or acc., lo! behold! see! en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quatuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; absol., en, cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; with aspice, en aspice, Ov.; 2, interrog., en, quid ago? Verg.; with unquam, en unquam futurum, etc., Liv.

**enarrābilis** -e (enarro), that can be narrated or told, Verg.

**enarro**, l. to tell, narrate; enarrare alieni somnium, Cic.

**enacōr** -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of, spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis longæ eustam, Liv.

**enāto**, l. to swim from, escape by swimming. A. Lit., si fractis enatat exapes navibus, Hor. B. Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enataut tamē, Cic.

**enāvātus** -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

**enāvigo**, l. I. Intransit., to sail away; fig., e quibus tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. II. Transit., to sail over, sail through; undam, Hor.

**Enōiādas** -i, m. (Ἐννοιάδης), one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Aetna.

**endo**, archaic = in.

**endōmis** -idīs, f. (ἐνδομῖς), a coarse woollen cloak worn after exercise in the palestra, Juv.

**Endymion** -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίων), son of Actæon or of Zeus and Calyce, father of Actæon, beloved by Selene and taken to Mnusit Latinus in Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell., a beautiful youth, Juv.

**enēco** -necū -nectum, l. to torment, torture; ut enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, illuvie,

squalore enecti, Liv.; provinciam enectam trahere, exhausta, Cic.

**enervātus** -a -um, p. adj. (enervo), enervated, powerless, effeminate; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

**enervis** -e (ex and nervus), nerveless, powerless, weak; orator, Tac.

**enervo**, l. (enervis), to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate; of age, aliquem, Cic.; of sleep, wine, etc., Liv.; bellum, Cic.; ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum, Cic.

**Engyōn** -i, n. (Ἐγγυόν), a town in Sicily; hence, **Engūinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Engyon.

**enico** = eneco (q.v.).

**enim**, conj. (from e and nam), for; 1, to explain a previous statement or word, de corpulentorum (ita enim appellat atomos) concursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a sentence is to be understood, tum Socrates, non enim parvisti mihi revocanti, that is not to be wondered at for, etc., Cic.; 2, to strengthen a previous statement, truly, certainly; in his est enim aliqua securitas, Cic.; with other conj., at enim, sed enim, but then, Cic. (enim generally the second or third word in its clause).

**enimvero**, l. to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2, but instead; stronger than at (to introduce an objection), Cic.

**Enipeus** -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐννεύς), 1, a river in Thessalotis, flowing into the Apidanus; 2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

**enīsus**, v. enīsus and enītor.

**enitēo** -tū, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter. A. Lit., enitet campus, Verg. B. Transf., to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

**enitescō** -tū, 3. (inchoat. of eniteo), to gleam, shine forth. A. Lit., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. B. Transf., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Tac.

**enītor** -nisus or -nixus, 3. dep. I. Intransit., A. to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum, Liv.; in altiora, Tac. B. to strive, struggle, make an effort; with ut and the subj., Cic.; eniti et contendere, eniti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnavit et eniti ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certe enitar, Cic.; quid eniti et quid efficere possim, Cic.; with infn., Sall.; absol., in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic. II. Transit., 1, to bring forth, bear; partus plures, Liv.; 2, to climb; aggerem, Tac.

**enīxē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (enīsus), eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enīxē aliquem juvare, Cæs.; enīxē operam dare ut, etc., Liv.; enīxē obstare, Liv.

**enīxus** (enīsus) -a -um, p. adj. (enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous; enīxo studio, Liv.

**Enna** = Henna (q.v.).

**Ennius** -ii, m. the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, born at Rudine in Calabria, B.C. 239, died 169, the creator of Roman epic poetry.

**Ennōsigeus** -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

**ēno**, l. A. Lit., to swim out; 1, e concha, Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in teriam, Liv. B. Transf., to fly away; insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

**enōdātē**, adv. (enodatum), clearly, plainly; narrare, Cic.

**enōdātio** -ōnis, f. (enodo, on enōgēs), explanation, exposition; cognitio enodationis in-

ligens, Cic.; explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

**enōdātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from enodo), freed from knots, untied, hence, made clear, explained; praecepta enodata diligenter, Cic.

**enodis** -e (ex and nodus), without knots; truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov.

**enodo**, 1. to take out the knots; transf., to make clear, explain, expound; nomina, Cic.

**enormis** -e (ex and norma), 1, irregular, unusual; vici, Tac.; 2, very large, immense, enormous; hasta, gladius, Tac.

**enōtesco** -nōtūi, 3. to become known, be made public; quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

**ensifer** -fēra -fērum (ensis and fero), sword-bearing; Orion, Ov.

**ensis** -is, m. a sword, Liv., Verg.

**Entella** -ae, f. (Ἐντελλᾶ), a town in the interior of Sicily, now Entella. Adj., **Entellinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Entella.

**enthymema** -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, Cic.

**enūbo** -nupsi -nuptam, 3. to marry out of one's rank; e patribus, Liv.; from one town to another, Liv.

**enūclātē**, adv. (enucleatus), clearly, plainly, concisely (opp. ornate), Cic.

**enūclātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from enucleo), of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned; genus dicendi, Cic.

**enūclēo**, 1. (ex and nucleus), to take out the kernel; transf., acu quaedam enucleata argumenta, Cic.; e blandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, given from conviction, free from corrupt motives, Cic.; haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail, Cic.

**enūmēratiō** -ōnis, f. (ehumero), 1, a counting up, enumeration; singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, recapitulation, Cic.

**enūmēro**, 1. 1, to reckon, count up, enumerate; pretium, to compute, pay, Cic.; 2, to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate; multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.

**enuntiātiō** -ōnis, f. (enuntio), enunciation, proposition, Cic.

**enuntiātum** -i, n. (enuntio), a proposition, Cic.

**enuntio**, 1. 1, to tell, divulge, disclose; conalla adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetis per indicium, Caes.; with rel. sent., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.; 2, to declare, announce, express in words; a, aliquid verbis, Cic.; b, logic. t. t., to state a proposition, to predicate, Cic.

**enuptiō** -ōnis, f. (enubo), marriage out of one's own condition; gentis, out of one's gens, Liv.

**enūtrio** -ivi -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up; puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.

1. **ēo**, ivi and ii, itum, 4. (connected with Gr. εἶμι). 1. to go. A. Of living beings, 1, gen., domum, Plaut.; ad forum, Plaut.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, to make a journey in unknown lands, Prop.; pedibus, to go by land, Liv.; maxims itinibus, to make forced marches, Liv.; cubitum, to go to bed, Cic.; equis, to ride, Liv.; puppibus, to make a voyage, Ov.; 2, esp., a, ad arma, ap. Cic., and ad saga, Cic., to fly to arms, prepare for war; b, in sententiam (with or without pedibus), to support a motion in the senate, Cic.; in alia omnia, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, Cic.; c, ire in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; d, in poenas, to punish, Ov.; in

scelus, to commit a fault, Ov.; ire in duplum, to give a double penalty, Cic.; ierat in causam praeceptis, Liv.; e, ire per aliquid, to go over; ire per laudes tuorum, Ov. B. of things, a, clamor it ad aethera, Verg.; pugna it ad pedes, they fight afoot, Liv.; b, to more; nec pes ire potest, Ov.; c, of missiles, to go, pierce; iit hasta, Verg.; d, of liquids, to flow; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg. II. 1, to pass away; eunt anni, Ov.; sic eat quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; 2, to go, to happen; incipit res melius ire, Cic.; 3, to last; si non tanta quies iret, Verg.; 4, ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis it in succos, Ov. (perf. it, Verg. Aen. 9, 418; Ov. Met. 8, 349).

2. **ēō**, adv. I. Old dat. of is, a, thither, to that place; pervenire, Cic.; b, so far, to such a pitch; eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit., eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv.; eo usque, to that point, Cic. II. Abl., a, on that account; eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, etc., Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.; b, with comparatives, eo magis, the more, Cic.; c, in that place; eo loci, at that very place, Cic.

**ēodem**, adv. I. Old dat. of idem, to the same place, just so far; eodem mittere, Caes.; transf., eodem pertinere, Cic. II. Abl., res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition, Cic.

**ēopse** = eo ipso.

**Ēos** (ἠώς) and **Ēōs** (ἑως) (occurs only in noun.), f. the red of the morning, dawn; hence adj., **Ēōus** and **Ēōus** -a -um, belonging to the morning or belonging to the East, eastern. Subst., **Ēōus** -i, m. a, the morning star, and meton., the East or a dweller in the East, Ov.; b, one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

**Ēpaminōndas** -ae, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας), a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea.

**ēpastus** -a -um (pascor), eaten up; caesae, Ov.

**Ēpōs** and **-ōus** (Ἐπιός) -i, m. (Ἐπειός), son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse.

**ēphēbus** -i, m. (ἔφηβος), a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks), Cic.

**ēphemēris** -idis, f. (ἔφημερίς), a journal, diary, Cic.

**Ēphēsus** -i, m. (Ἐφεσός), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric. Hence, **Ēphēsius** -a -um, Ephesian.

**ēphippīātus** -a -um (ephippium), provided with an ephippium.

**ēphippium** -i, n. (ἐπιππιον), a horse-clash, housing, saddle, Cic.; prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

1. **ēphōrus** -i, m. (ἔφορος), the ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic.

2. **Ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφῶρος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

**Ēphýra** -ae, and **Ēphýrē** -ēs, (Ἐφύρα), f. I. a sea-nymph, Verg. II. the ancient name of Corinth; hence, **Ēphýrēus** -a -um, Corinthian, Verg.

**Ēpīcharmus** -i, m. (Ἐπιχάρμος), a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras.

**Ēpīclēros** -i, f. (Ἐπικλήρος), "the Heirum," name of a comedy of Menander.

**ēpīcōpus** -a -um (ἐπικόπος), provided with oars; phaselus, Cic.

**Ēpicūrus** -i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good. Hence adj. **Ēpicūreus** (-ius) -a -um, Epicurean. Subst., **Ēpicūrei** -orum, m. the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.

**Ēpicus** -a -um (ἔπικός), epic; poeta, Cic.; poema, Cic.

**Ēpidaphna** -ae, f., and **Ēpidaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

**Ēpidauros** -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), 1, a town in Dalmania; 2, a town in Laconia; 3, a town in Argolis, where Aesculapius was worshipped in the form of a serpent. Adj. **Ēpidaurius** -a -um, Epidaurian. Subst., **Ēpidaurius** -ii, m. Aesculapius, Ov.

**Ēpigōni** -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνος), the after-born, sons of the Seren against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers: name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Accius.

**Ēpigramma** -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), 1, an inscription on the base of a statue, Cic.; 2, an epigram, Cic.

**Ēpilōgus** -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, proemium, epilogue, Cic.

**Ēpimēnides** -is, m. (Ἐπιμηνίδης), a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.

**Ēpimētheus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Ēpimēthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, Ov.

**Ēpirēdium** -ii, n. (ἐπί and reda or raeda), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.

**Ēpirus** -i, f. (Ἐπίρος), a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania. Hence, 1, **Ēpirensis** -e, of Epirus; 2, **Ēpirōtes** -ae, m. (Ἐπιρωτῆς), an Epirote; 3, **Ēpirōticus** -a -um, of Epirus.

**Ēpistōla** -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle; epistola ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistolam dare, to send off or to deliver, Cic.; epistola Graecis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistolam inscribere alicui, Cic.

**Ēpistōllium** -ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Cat.

**Ēpitāphius** -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), a funeral oration, Cic.

**Ēpitōma** -ae, and **Ēpitōmēs** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, Cic.

**Ēpōdes** -um, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

**Ēpōna** -ae, f. (epus = equus), the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.

**Ēpops** -ōpis, m. (ἔπος), the hoopee, Verg.

**Ēpōrēdia** -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Yvea.

**Ēpos**, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, Hor.

**Ēpoto** -pōtavi -pōtus and -pōtāvurus 1. (ex and poto), a. to drink up, drink out (in class. Lat. only in partic. perf.); poculo epoto, Cic.; epoto medicamento, Liv.; b. poet., to suck up, swallow up; terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

**Ēpulae** -arum, f. food, dishes. I. Gen., mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. II. Esp., banquet, feast; quotidianae epulae, Cic.; funestas epulas fratri comparare, Cic.; ad epulas regis assistere, Cic.; alicui epulas dare, Tac.; fig. (pars animi) saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.

**Ēpularis** -e (epulae), relating or belonging to a banquet; accubitio amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

**Ēpulariō** -ōnis, f. (epulor), a feasting, revelling, Cic.

**Ēpulo** -ōnis, m. (epulum), 1, a reveller, feaster, Cic.; 2, Tresviri (and subsequently) Septemviri epulones, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic.; so simply epulones, Cic.

**Ēpūlor**, 1. dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. I. Intransit., unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl., dapibus optimis, Verg. II. Transiit., aliquem epulandum ponere mensa, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.

**Ēpulum** -i, n. a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

**Ēqua** -ae, f. a mare, Cic. (dat. and abl. plur. generally equis).

**Ēques** -itis, c. (equus). I. Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatia transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv. II. Esp., A. a horse-soldier, Caes. (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry, Liv. B. equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic.

**Ēquester** -stris -stre (equus). I. 1, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statusae, Cic.; 2, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. relating to the knights; ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic. Subst., **Ēquester** -stris, m. a knight, Tac.

**Ēquidem** (strengthened form of quidem by addition of demonstrative prefix e-, cf. enim and nam), a demonstrative particle, generally used with the first person, 1, indeed, truly; nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Verg.; 2, in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; with sed, verum, sed tamen, Cic.

**Ēquīnus** -a -um (equus), relating to horses, equine; seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.

**Ēquīria** -uria or -ūrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Ov.

**Ēquītātus** -ūs, m. (equito), 1, cavalry (opp. peditatus), Cic.; 2, the equestrian order, Cic.

**Ēquīto**, 1. (eques). A. Lit., to ride on horse-back; in equuleis, Cic. B. Transf., of winds, to rush; Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

**Ēquūlēs** -i, m. (dim. of equus). A. a young horse, colt, Cic. B. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic.

**Ēquūlus** -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, Cic.

**Ēquus** -i, m. (ἵππος), a horse. I. A. Lit., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war-horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere (opp. ex equo descendere), Cic.; in equum insillire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; vultu in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; ad equum rescribere, to make some one a knight, Caes.; equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a secret conspiracy, Cic. B. Meton., plur., equi; 1, a chariot, Verg.; 2, cavalry; equi virique, Liv.; so prov., equis viris or viris equisque; with all one's might, Cic. II. Transf., of things like a horse. A. equus bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. B. the constellation Pegasus, Cic. poet. (genit. plur., equūm, Verg.)

**Equus Tūticus** -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

**ērādo** -rāsī -rāsūm, 3. to scratch out, to strike off. **A.** Lit., aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac. **B.** Transf., to destroy, eradicate; elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

**ērāna** -ae, f. (Ἐρανα), capital of the Eleutheroctites on Mount Amanus.

**ērāsīnus** -i, m. (Ἐρασίνος), river in Argolis, now Kephalarā.

**ērātō** -ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ), the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., musc, Verg.

**ērātosthēnēs** -is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης), a Greek philosopher and poet.

**erolsco**, erectum = herolsco, herctum (q.v.).

**ērēbus** -i, m. (Ἐρεβος), 1, a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., **ērēbēus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

**ērēchtheus** -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris; hence, 1, adj., **ērēchtheus** -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, **ērēchthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, **ērēchthis** -idīa, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Procris, Ov.

**ērectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from erigo), set up. **I.** Lit., upright, erect; status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., high, elevated; **a**, in a good sense, celsus et erectus, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, proud; erectus et celsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch; iudices, Cic.; quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta stare, on the tiptoe of expectation, Liv.; **b**, resolute, lively, cheerful; alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

**ērēpo** -repsi -reptum, 1, to creep through; agrum, Juv.; 2, to climb; montes quos nunquam erepsimus (= crepsissemus), Hor.

**ērēptio** -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure, Cic.

**ērēptor** -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.

**ērētrīa** -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). **I.** a town near Pharsalus in Phthiotis. **II.** a town in the island of Euboea, native town of the philosopher Menedemus, founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy. Adj., **a**, **ērētricus** -a -um; subst., **ērētrici** -ōrum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so **ērētriaci** -ōrum, m. Cic.; **b**, **ērētriensis** -e, Eretrian.

**ērētum** -i, n. (Ἐρετρον), an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona. Adj., **ērētinus** -a -um, Eretrian.

**ergā**, prep. with acc. (root ERG, whence εἶργω), towards; 1, in relation to; ea prima Tiberio erga pecuniam alienam diligentia fuit, Tac.; 2, in relation to, towards (of one's feelings or attitude towards a person or thing); **a**, in a good sense, erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.

**ergastūlum** -i, n. a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.

**ergō**, adv. (εἶργω). **I.** With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriae, non valetudinis ergo, Liv. **II.** Absol., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then. **A.** Gen., Cic.; itaque ergo, Liv. **B.** Esp., **a**, of logical consequences, therefore; ergo etiam, Cic.; **b**, with questions,

then; quid ergo? why then? Cic.; **c**, with imperatives, then, now, Cic.; **d**, to resume something that had been dropped, well then, as I was saying, Cic. (sometimes ergō in meaning No. II.).

**ērīchthō** -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; transf., a witch, Ov.

**ērīchthōnius** -li, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος), 1, a mythical king of Athens, the first to yoke four horses in a chariot; adj., **ērīchthōnius** -a -um, Athenian; 2, a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Trōs; hence, **ērīchthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

**ērīciūs** -li, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevaux-de-frise, Caes.

**ērīdānus** -i, m. (Ἐριδανός), 1, myth. and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.

**ērīgo** -rexi -rectum, 3. (ex and rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas ad moenia, Liv.; malum, a mast, Cic.; oculos, to raise, Cic.; aures, to prick up the ears, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to raise in height; **a**, of places, to make higher; donec erecta in acem via est, Liv.; so middle, to rise; insula Sicanium juxta latus erigitur, Verg.; **b**, to raise, erect a building, etc.; turrem, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., to march a body of soldiers up a height; agmen in adversum cliivum, Liv.; aciem in collem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to arouse, excite; animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic. **B.** Esp., to raise up, encourage, cheer; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; se erigere, to encourage oneself, be encouraged; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.; so pass., erigimur, Hor.

**ērīgōnē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo; hence adj., **ērīgōnelus** -a -um, belonging to Erigone; canis, the dog of Icarus, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.

**ērīgōnus** -i, m. (Ἐριγών), a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.

**ērīllus** (Hērillus) -i, m. (Ἐριλλος), a Stoic philosopher of Carthage. **ērīllī** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Erillus.

**ērīnys** (Erīnys) -yos, f. (Ἐρινύς). **I.** one of the Furies; plur., Erīnyes, the Furies. **II.** Transf., **A.** scourge, curse; patriae communis Erīnys, Verg. **B.** fury, madness; quo tristis Erīnys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.

**ērīphyla** -ae, f. and **ērīphylē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talaus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiaras, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

**ērīpio** -rīpūi -reptum, 3. (ex and rapio), to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away; constr. with ex, ab, de with the abl. or the abl. alone, or with the dat. (of the person). **I.** Gen., ensem vaginā, Verg.; aliquem ex equo, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** In a bad sense, to tear away, snatch away by violence; aliquem ex manibus populi Romani, Cic.; hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic.; aurum Gallis, Liv.; Scipio quamquam est subito ereptus, snatched away by death, Cic.; alicui vitam, Sall.; omnem usum navium, Caes. **B.** In a good sense, to free, tear away; aliquem e manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; filium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; alicui timorem, Cic.; eripe te morae, away with delay, Hor.; eripe fugam, snatch the opportunity of flight, Verg.

**ērōdo** -rōsī -rōsūm, 3. (ex and rodo), to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.

**erogatio** -ōnis, f. (erogo), payment, expenditure; pecuniae, Cic.

**erogo**, 1. (ex and rogo), to pay from the public treasury; pecuniam ex aulario, Cic.; pecuniam in classem, Cic.

**errabundus** -a -um (1. erro), wandering; of persons, nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; of animals, etc., vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucret.

**erraticus** -a -um (1. erro), wandering, erratic; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

**erratio** -ōnis, f. (1. erro), a wandering, straying; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eam (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

**erratum** -i, n. (1. erro), a fault, error; 1, technically, erratum fabrilis, Cic.; erratum meum, tuum, etc., mistakes in reckoning, Cic.; 2, morally, errata aetatis meae, of my youth, Cic.

**erratus** -us, m. (1. erro), wandering about, straying; longis erraticus actus, Ov.

1. **erro**, 1. **I** to wander, stray, rove. **A**. Lit., 1, intransit., quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; of inanimate objects, stellae errantes, Cic.; 2, transit., terrae erratae, wandered over, Verg.; litora errata, Verg. **B**. Transf., ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.; ne tuus erret bonos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, uncertain, Cic. **II** to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A**. Lit., errare viam, Verg. **B**. Transf., to err, be in error, be mistaken; vehementer, valde, Cic.; si erratur in nomine, Cic.; cui, errato, nulla venia, when a mistake is made, Cic.

2. **erro** -ōnis, m. (1. erro), a wanderer, rover, roghood; esp. of slaves, Hor.; of unfaithful lovers, Ov.

**error** -ōris, m. (1. erro), a wandering about. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **B**. Transf., wandering, uncertainty; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erunt, Cic. **II** Esp., wandering from the right way. **A**. Lit., errore viarum, Liv.; cursus errore facili, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, error, deception; errore ducti, Cic.; in errorem induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2, mistake; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

**erubescere** -rūbū, 3. to grow red, blush; a, erubescere genae, Ov.; b, to grow red from shame, be ashamed; ubi erubuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., Cic.; with abl., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with infin., Liv.; **erubescendus** -a -um, of which one should be ashamed; ignes, Hor.

**eruca** -ae, f. a kind of colewort, Hor.

**eructo**, 1. to belch forth, throw up, vomit. **A**. Lit., saniein, Verg.; fig., sermonibus suis caedem, to talk of, Cic. **B**. to cast out, emit, eject; arenam, Verg.

**erudio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (ex and rudis), to instruct, teach, educate; aliquem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem artibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem in iure civili, Cic.; filios omnibus artibus et Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosae artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

**eruditē**, adv., only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), learnedly; eruditius disputare, Cic.

**eruditio** -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1, teaching, instruction, Cic.; 2, knowledge, learning, erudition; eruditione atque doctrina, Cic.

**eruditus** -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), somewhat skilled, Cat.

**eruditus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from erudio), learned, instructed, polished, erudis; homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplinae juris, Cic. Subst.,

**eruditi** -orum, m. men of education, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

**erumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break out, break forth. **I**. Transf., **A**. to cause to burst forth; 1, lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere, or pass., erumpi, to burst forth; portis se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2, transf., to vent, discharge; stomachum in aliquem, Cic. **B**. to break through; nubem, Verg. **II** Intransit., to burst forth, break out with violence. **A**. Lit., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., to rush forth; ex castris, Caes.; impers., duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. **B**. Transf., a, erumpat enim aliquando vera et me digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; b, to break out into; with in or ad and the acc., ad minas, Tac.; c, to break out against; sentire potuit sermones iniquorum in suum potissimum nomen erumpere, Cic.; d, to come to light; si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, Cic.; e, to turn out, result; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

**eruo** -rūi -rūtum, 3. to dig out. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., 1, gen., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to dig up; humum, Ov.; missā latus hastā, to pierce, Ov.; b, to tear out, pluck away; eruitur oculos, his eyes are torn out, Ov. **B**. Transf., a, memoriam alicuius ex annalium vetustate, to bring forth, Cic.; b, to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out; si quid indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with rel. sent., mihi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. **II** to destroy utterly, raze; urbem, Verg.

**eruptio** -ōnis, f. (erumpo), a bursting or breaking forth. **A**. Gen., eruptio Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. **B**. Milit. t. t., sally, attack; eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

**Erycina** -ae, f. v. Eryx.

**Erymanthos** -i, m. (Ἐριμανθος). **I** a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. Hence, 1, **Erymanthis** -idis, f. (Ἐριμανθίς), Erymanthian; custos ursae Erymanthidos (Callisto), i.e., Bootes, Ov.; 2, **Erymanthius** -a -um (Ἐριμανθίος), Erymanthian. **II** a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus.

**Erysiachthōn** -thōnis, m. (Ἐρυσιαχθών), the son of the Thessalian king Triopas, who was cursed by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves, and who finally devoured his own flesh.

**Erythrae** (-ia) -ae, f. a small island near Gules, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon. Hence, **Erythraeis** -thēdis, f. Erythraean; praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

**Erythrinus** -a -um (Ἐρυθρινός), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Ov.

**Erythrae** -arum, f. (Ἐρυθραί), 1, a town in Boeotia; 2, Erythrae Aetolorum, a town in Aetolia; 3, one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor. Hence adj., **Erythraeus** -a -um, Erythraean; Erythraea terra, or simply **Erythraea** -ae, f. the district of Erythrae.

**Erythraeus** -a -um (Ἐρυθραῖος), reddish; mare Erythraeum, the Indian Ocean, Plin.

**Eryx** -rycis, m. (Ἐρυξ), a mountain (also called Erycus mons), with a city of the same name on the north-west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus. Adj., **Erycinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Eryx, Venus Erycina, Cic.; Erycina alone, Venus, Hor.

**esca** -ae, f. (1. edo), 1, food, victuals, both of



men and animals, Cic.; 2, bait, Ov.; transf., voluptas esca malorum, Cic.

**escārius** -a -um, (esca), relating or belonging to food. Subst., **escāria** -orum; n. eating utensils, Juv.

**escendo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (ex and scando) I. Intransit., to climb up, ascend; 1, in rotam, Cic.; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; in tribunal, Liv.; in curram, Cic.; 2, to go up from the sea-coast inland; Ilium a mari, Liv. II. Transit., to ascend; Octam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

**escensio** -ōnis, f. (escendo), landing, disembarkation; escensionem facere ad navibus in terram, Liv.

**escensus**, abl. -i, m. (escendo), climbing; capta escensu munimenta, Tac.

**escit**, escunt = erit, erunt, v. sum.

**escul** . . . v. aescul . . .

**esculentus** -a -um (esca), relating to eating, edible, esculent; frusta, Cic.; subst., **esculenta** -orum, n. eatables, Cic.

**Esquiliæ** -arum, f. (ex and colere, lit. the outer town, the suburb), the most considerable of the hills on which Rome was built, now the height of S. Maria Maggiore; hence, 1, adj., **Esquilinus** -a -um; 2, **Esquilinus** -a -um, **Esquiline**; subst., **Esquiline** -ae, f. the Esquiline gate, Cic.; 3, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, **Esquiline**.

**essedā** -ae, f. = essedum (q.v.).

**essedarius** -ii, m. (essedā), a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot, Caes.

**essedum** -i, n. (a Celtic word), a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games, Caes.; a travelling chariot, Cic.

**esurio**, 4. (desider. of 1. edo). A. to be hungry, desire food, Cic. B. Transf., to desire eagerly, long for; nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

**esuritiō** -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger, Cat.

**esus** -a -um, partic. of 1. edo.

**et**, conj. (cf. Gr. *eti*). I. and (joining single words and sentences), 1, et . . . et, both . . . and; et in patre et in filio, Cic.; so et . . . que, Cic.; or que . . . et, Liv.; 2, nec (neque) . . . et, not only not . . . but; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; et . . . nec (neque), not only . . . but also not, Cic.; 3, et quidem, and indeed; duo milia jugerum, et quidem immania, Cic.; so et alone, and indeed; magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.; 4, et etiam, and also; auctoritate et consilio et etiam gratia, Cic.; 5, et vero, and truly, Cic.; 6, et non, and not, and not rather; dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt, Cic.; 7, et deinde, and then, Liv. II. also; addam et hūd etiam, Cic. III. but; nullane habes vitia? tuo alia, et fortasse minora, Hor.

**etēnim**, conj., 1 (explanatory), namely, Cic.; 2 (strengthening a previous assertion), truly, and indeed, Cic.

**Etēolēs** -is and -ōs, n. (Ἐτεολῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polyneices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

**etēsiae** -arum, f. (ἐτησιαί, sc. ἀνεμοί), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds, Cic.

**etēsius** -a -um, Etesian, Lucr.

**ethōlōgus** i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others; mimi ethologi, Cic.

**etiam**, conj. (= et jam), lit. and already. I. (to express duration of time), as yet, still;

nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.; quum iste etiam cubaret, when he was still, &c., Cic. II. 1, in answer, certainly, yes, indeed; aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no, Cic.; 2, certainly, by all means; etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic.; 3, to express a climax, even, nay even; voce, motu, forma etiam inagnifica, Cic.; non solum . . . sed (or verum) etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; tum (or quum) . . . tum etiam, as well . . . as, Cic.; 4, even, nay; tabulas nihil profuturas, etiam plus suspicionis futurum, Cic. III. again; dic etiam clarius, Cic.; etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare, Cic.

**etiam-nūm** and **etiam-nunc**, adv., yet, still, till now; de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiam nunc, nothing further, Cic.

**etiam-si**, conj., even if, although, Cic.

**etiam-tūm** and **etiam-tunc**, adv., even then, till that time, till then, Cic.

**Etrūria** -ae, f. a country in Central Italy, now Tuscany. Adj., **Etruscus** -a -um, **Etruscan**.

**et-si**, conj., 1, although, yet; soll. by tamen, at, certe, etc.; etsi non sapientissimi, at amicissimi hominis auctoritate, Cic.; 2, and yet, notwithstanding; do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas, Cic.

**etymōlōgia** -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, Cic.

**eu** (εὐ), interj., good! well done! an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical), Hor.

**Euadnē** -ēs, f. (Εὐάδνη), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes.

**Euandōr** -dri, and **Euandrus** -i, m. (Εὐάνδρος), myth., son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill. Adj., **Euandrius** -a -um, **Evandrian**; ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander.

**Euboea** -ae, f. (Εὐβοία), an island in the Aegean Sea; hence adj., **Euboeicus** -a -um, a, **Euboean**; cultor aquarum, the sea-god Glaucus, Verg.; b, poet., belonging to Cumae, a colony from Euboea; urbs, Cumae, Ov.

**Euclīdēs** -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), 1, a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy; 2, a mathematician of Alexandria.

**Euenus** -i, m. (Εὐηνός), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Margeasa, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus. Adj., **Eueninus** -a -um, of or belonging to the (river) Euenus.

**Eugānēi** -ōrum, m. a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona. Adj., **Eugānēus** -a -um, **Euganean**.

**ēugē**, interj. (εὐγε), well done! (sometimes ironical), Pers.

**euhan** (euan), interj. (εὐάν or εὐ ἄν), shout of the Bacchanals; euhan euhoe euhium, Enn.; personif., Iacchus et Euhan, Ov.

**euhans** (euans) -antis = εὐάζων, shouting euhan, of the Bacchanals; with acc., euhantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

**Euhōmērus** -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.

**Euhias** (Euīas) -ādīs, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchant.

**Euhius** (Euīus) -ii, m. (Εὐίος), surname of Bacchus.

**euhoe**, interj. (εὐοί), shout of the Bacchantes; euhoe Bacche, Verg.

**Eumēnēs** -is, m. (Εὐμήνης), general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor of Cappadocia.

**Euménides** -um, f. (Εὐμενίδες), *Eumenides*, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

**Eumolpus** -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. Hence, **Eumolpidae** -arum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι), a family in Athens from which the priests of Demeter were chosen.

**eunūchus** -i, m. (εὐνούχος), a eunuch, Cic.

**Euphorbus** -i, m. (Εὐφορβός), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

**Euphoriōn** -ōnis, m. (Εὐφορίων), a Greek port of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 A.C.

**Euphrātes** -is (also -i and -ae), m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, rising in Armenia, joining the Tigris, and flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton. the dwellers on the Euphrates, Verg.

**Eupōlis** -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπόλις), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.

**Euripides** -is and -i, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Adj., **Euripideus** -a -um, of Euripides.

**Euripus** -i, m. (Εὐρίπος), 1, a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and the main land, Cic.; 2, an artificial canal or water-course, Cic.; the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus, Suet.

**Eurōpa** -ae, f., and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). I. Myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. II. Geogr., the continent of Europe, said to have been named after Europa. Adj., **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Europa; dux, Minos, Ov.

**Eurōtas** -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Lacedaemonia, now Basilipotamo.

**eurōus** -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

**eurus** -i, m. (εὐρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind, Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

**Eurūdicē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρυδική), wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent's bite, recovered from Hades by Orpheus, but lost again by his looking back at her against his agreement with Pluto.

**Eurymēdon** -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

**Eurymides** -ae, m. (Εὐρυμίδης), son of Eurymus, i.e., Telephus.

**Eurynōme** -ēs, f. (Εὐρυνόμη), daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoē.

**Eurypylus** -i, m. (Εὐρύπυλος), 1, a son of Hercules, and king of Cos; 2, son of Euaemon, one of the Greek commanders before Troy.

**Eurystheus** -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθέης), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

**Eurȳtus** -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king in Cechalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence,

**Eurȳtis** -idis, f. daughter of Eurȳtus, i.e., Iole.

**Euterpē** -ēa, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

**Eutrōpius** -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

**Euxinus** -a -uin (Εὐξείνιος = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aquae, Ov.

**evādo** -vāsi -vāsum, 3. to go out, go forth. I. Intransit., A. Lit., 1, gen., ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall.; per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; 2, esp., to escape, get off; e manibus bestium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. B. Transf., a, to turn out, issue, become; quos iudicabat non

posse oratores, evadere, Cic.; b, to result, turn out; quo evasura sint, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus altos, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syncop. perf., evasti, Hor.).

**evāgor**, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to wander, stray away. A. Lit., a, of plunderers, effuse, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to wheel to the right and left, manœuvre; nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. B. Transf., appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. II. Transf., to overstep; ordinem rectum, Hor.

**evālesco** -vālidi, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evalesse paullatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infinit., sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidus ictum evalluit, Verg.

**evan**, v. enhan.

**Evander**, v. Euander.

**evānescō** -vānti, 3. A. to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salamentum vetustate, Cic. B. Transf., evanescit memoria alicuius, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

**evānidus** -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov.

**evana**, v. euhans

**evasto**, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agrum, vallem, Liv.

**evectus** -a -um, partic. of eveho.

**evēho** -veli -vectum, 3. I. to carry out, bear out. A. Lit., aliquid plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; aquas ex planis locis, Liv.; pass., evehi (used as a middle); 1, of ships, to sail away; in altum, Liv.; 2, se evehere and evehi, to ride away; se incaute, Liv. B. Transf., middle evehi; a, e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, Cic.; b, to be carried away; spe varā, Liv.; c, fames eius evecta insulas, spread abroad, Tac. II. to raise, lift up; aliqueum ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliqueum ad consulatum, Tac.

**evello** -velli -vulsum, 3. I. to tear out, pluck out. A. Lit., alicui linguam, Cic.; arborem, Cic. B. Transf., to tear out, erase, remove; consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic. II. to tear away; emblema, Cic.

**evēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. I. Lit., merses profundo, pulchrior eventit, Hor. II. Transf., 1, a, to turn out, result; bene, Cic.; alicui feliciter, Caes.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; b, to fall to the lot of; provincia (sorte) eventit alicui, Liv.; 2, to happen, befall, occur; pax eventit, Sall.; ut plerumque eventit, Cic.; forte eventit ut, etc., Cic.

**eventum** -i, n. (evenio), 1, the issue, consequence of an action; causarum cognitio cognitionem eventit facit, Cic.; 2, ca event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

**eventus** -ūs, m. (evenio). I. consequence, issue, result; 1, gen., eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; eius diei, Caes.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; 2, esp., a, issue, end, catastrophe; (a) of a drama, semper ad eventum festinat, Hor.; (β) of persons, impiorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus defuit, Tac. II. an occurrence, event, Cic.; fate; auditur Decii eventus, Liv.

**everbēro**, 1. to strike violently, flap; clypeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendentem escam, Ov.

**ēvergo**, 3. to send out, send forth; nullos apertos rivos, Liv.

**ēverriculum** -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net; fig., quod unquam huiusceinodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum multiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, Cic.

**ēverro** -verri -versum, 3. (to sweep out); transf., to plunder; quod sanum non eversum atque externum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

**ēversio** -ōnis, f. (everto), 1. an overturning; columnae, Cic.; 2, transf., a destruction, ruin; vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic.

**ēversor** -ōris, m. (everto), an overturner, destroyer; civitatis, Cic.

**ēverto** -verti -versum, 3. I. A. to overturn, throw down; 1, lit., navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground; Carthaginem, Cic.; 2, transf., to overthrow, destroy; funditus civitates, Cic.; constitutam philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, to ruin politically, Cic. B. to expel or eject from one's property; aliquem bonis, Cic.; perfidum fortunis patriis, Cic. II. to raise up; aequora ventis, Verg.

**ēvestigātus** -a -um, tracked out, discovered; ingenii evestigata priorum, Ov.

**ēvias**, v. Euhias.

**ēvidens** -entis, adj. (ex and video), 1, visible; mensura quaedam, Cic.; 2, transf., clear, plain, evident; res, Cic.; evidentior causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidentius? Cic.

**ēvidentēr**, adv. (evidens), visibly, manifestly; evidentior praenitere, Liv.

**ēvidentia** -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness of language, Cic.

**ēvigilo**, 1. I. Intransit., to watch, be vigilant; in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic. II. Transit., a, to watch through, pass by watching; nox evigilanda, Tib.; b, to elaborate carefully; libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

**ēvilesco** -vilūi, 3. to become vile, worthless, contemptible, Tac.

**ēvincio** -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, bind round; diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.; viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.

**ēvinco** -vici -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue. I. Lit., imbelles Aednos, Tac.; evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv.; platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, will get the better of, drive away, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, to get past or through, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., a, to prevail upon a person; lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg.; b, to conquer a passion or feeling; evicit miseratio justa sociorum superbiam ingentiam, Liv. B. a, to bring it about that; with ut and the subj., summa ope evicerunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv.; b, to prove irresistibly; si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

**ēviro**, 1. (ex and vir), to castrate, Cat.

**ēviscero**, 1. (ex and visens), to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces; (columban) pedibus eviscerat uncis (of the hawk), Verg.; evisceratum corpus patris, Cic.

**ēvitābilis** -e (evito), that can be avoided; telum, Ov.

**ēvito**, 1. to avoid, shun; suspicionem, Cic.

**ēvias**, v. Euhias.

**ēvocātor** -ōris, m. (evoco), one who calls to arms; servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

**ēvocātus** -a -um (partic. of evoco); subat., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency, Caes.

**ēvoco**, 1. to call out. I. Lit., A. Gen., aliquem e curia, Liv.; mercatores undique ad se, Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. B. Esp., 1, relig. t. t., a, to summon the spirits of the dead; aliquem ab inferis, Cic.; b, to call forth a deity from a besieged and hostile city by promising a temple at Rome; evocare deos, Liv.; 2, to summon; a, of magistrates, etc., aliquem ad se, Cic.; aliquem ad colloquium, Liv.; b, to summon for military service; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.; c, to summon to a place of honour; aliquem ad eum honorem, Caes.; 3, in a hostile manner, to call upon the enemy to come out to fight; magna cum contumelia verborum nostrorum ad pugnam, Caes. II. Transf., a, aliquis familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic.; b, to call forth, produce; misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.

**ēvoo**, v. euhoe.

**ēvolo**, 1. I. to fly out, fly away. A. Lit., ex quercu, Cic. B. Transf., to come forth quickly, rush forth, hasten away; ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; e conspectu, Cic.; fig., ex alicuius severitate, e poena, to escape, Cic. II. to fly up; concessisque levis pennis sic evolat ales, Ov.

**ēvolutio** -ōnis, f. (evolvo), the unrolling, and hence, reeling of a book; poetarum, Cic.

**ēvolvo** -volvi -volutum, 3. I. A. Lit., to roll out, roll forth; 1, per humum evolvi, Tac.; 2, of a river, se evolvere in mare, Verg.; 3, fig., evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis, unmasked, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to extricate; se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2, to deprive; illos ex praeda clandestina, make to disgorge, Liv.; 3, of news, evolvi, to spread; ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv. II. to roll apart, open, unwind. A. Lit., 1, gen., volumen epistolarum, Cic.; 2, a, of the fates, to spin; fusus meos, Ov.; b, to read, study; librum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to make clear, narrate; aliquid accuratius in litteris, Cic.; 2, to find out; exitum criminis, Cic.; 3, to think over, reflect upon; haec sub antris, Verg.

**ēvomo** -mī -mītum, 3. to vomit forth. A. Lit., conchas, Cic. B. Transf., a, to vomit forth, cast out; quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomit forasque projecit, Cic.; in quo tu, acceptā et devoratā pecuniā, evomere non poteras, disgorge, Cic.; b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo, Cic.

**ēvulgo**, 1. to publish, make known; jus civile, Liv.; Octaviae injurias, Tac.

**ēvulsio** -ōnis, f. (evello), a pulling out, plucking out; dentis, Cic.

**ex**, prep. with abl. (ē, ēx), e before h, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, from or out of. I. 1, In space, out of, from; exire ex urbe, e vita, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv. thus a, it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g., sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quaerere, percunctari, discere, intelligere, etc.; b, so the phrase, ex persona alicuius, under the mask—i.e., in the character of any one; ex suis persona, in one's own name, for oneself, Cic.; 2, to denote position; a, ex equo colloqui, Caes.; qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant, Cic.; b, laborare ex pedibus, to suffer in the feet, Cic. II. Of time, 1, since; ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp., ex quo, from which time, since, Liv.; 2, on, at; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus, Cic.; 3, after, immediately upon; Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, one

*after another*, Cic.; *diem ex die*, *day after day*, Cic. **III.** To denote origin, *from, out of, of*; 1, a, quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, of the priesthood of Vesta, Ter.; b, of etymological derivation, urbem quam e suo nomine Romanus iussit nominari, Cic.; 2, to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, natus ex uicis intimis, Cic.; e numero, of the number, Cic.; hence, a, Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, a *Marsian*, Cic.; b, in place of the genit., to denote that to which anything belongs, pappes e barbaris navibus, Caes.; 3, to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded, pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained; largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e rapto, Ov.; 4, to denote the cause or occasion of anything, *from, on account of, by reason of; ex eadem causa*, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; esp. with conj. in the phrase, *ex eo quod, ex eo quis, on that account, because*, Cic.; *ex eo factum est quod, hence it came about that*, Cic.; *ex quo, e quibus, on account of which*, Cic.; e vulneri usori, Liv.; 5, to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, *ex oratore arator factus*, Cic.; 6, *according to, in accordance with*; *ex edicto*, Cic.; *ex decreto*, Cic.; *ex foedere*, Liv.; *ex re et ex tempore, according to time and circumstances*, Cic.; esp. a, *ex mea, tua re, for my, thy advantage*, Cic.; e republica, *for the benefit of the republic*, Cic.; *ex usu esse, to be useful*, Cic.; b, *ex animo, heartily, earnestly*, Cic.; *ex sententia, satisfactorily*, Cic.; 7, *in regard to, with respect to*; e ratione libertatis; e nostra dignitate, Cic. **IV.** Adv. phrases, *ex industria, designedly*, Cic.; e memoria, *from memory*, Cic.; *ex parte, in part*, Cic.; e vestigio, *forthwith*, Caes.; e regione, *opposite to*, Cic.; *ex inopinato, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**exacerbō**, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter; contumellis hostes, Liv.

**exactio** -ōnis, f. (exigo), 1. a driving out, expulsion; regum, Cic. **II.** 1, a demanding, exacting, collecting of debts, tributa, etc.; a, act., nominum, Cic.; capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; b, pass., that which is collected, income; exactio prior, Cic.; 2, management, direction; operum publicorum, Cic.

**exactor** -ōris, m. (exigo), 1. one who drives out, expels; regum, Liv. **II.** 1, one who demands or exacts, a collector of taxes, Caes.; 2, an inspector, superintendent, overseer; quum ipse imperator et exactor; circumiret, Liv.

**exactus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (sron exigo), accurate, precise, exact; numerus, Liv.

**exacūō** -ōis -ōtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., numerum aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exacerit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic.; b, to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

**exadversum** or **exadversū**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversus eum locum, Cic.

**exaedificatio** -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), a building up; fig., of an oration, ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

**exaedificio**, 1. to build, build up, erect, Ant-h building; Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; fig., to finish; exaedificare id opus quod instituiti, Cic.

**exaequatio** -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality, Liv.

**exaeque**, 1. a, to place on a level, make equal; iura, Cic.; facta dictis sunt exaequanda, *must be related in an adequate manner*, Sall.; b,

to compare; se cum aliquo, Cic.; exaequari aliquid Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

**exaestio**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda sua verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuat ira, Verg. **II.** Transf., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

**exaggeratio** -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation; amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

**exaggero**, 1. to heap up. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to raise, elevate; animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. **II.** to heap up, increase; 1, gen., rem familiarem, Cic.; 2, esp., by words, to heighten, exalt, magnify; beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

**exagitator** -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censurer; omnium rhetorum, Cic.

**exagito**, 1. **I.** Lit., to drive anything from its position; a, of animals, to hunt, chase; et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; b, of winds, to raise; quum vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, to harass, disturb, disturb, persecute; exagitati istius injuriis, Cic.; ab Suetobis complures annos exagitati bello premehantur, Caes.; quos illa quaeatio exagitatat, Sall.; 2, to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize; aliquem, Cic.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic.; to disapprove of; qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic.; 3, to excite, irritate; plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic.

**exalbescō** -būi, 3. to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

**exāmen** -inis, n. (for exagimen, from ex and ago). 1. a swarm. **A.** Lit., of bees, Cic.; of wasps, Liv. **B.** Transf., a throng, crowd, shoal; servorum, Cic. **II.** **A.** the tongue of a balance, Verg. **B.** Transf., testing, consideration, investigation; examina legum servare, to apply, Ov.

**exāmino**, 1. (examen), to weigh. **A.** Lit., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurifois statera, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, consider; a, diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; with abl., haec meis ponderibus, Cic.; b, of judges, male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

**ex-āmissim**, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

**exanclo**, 1. to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

**exānimatio** -ōnis, f. (exanimo), fright, terror, Cic.

**exānimis** -e and gen. **exānimus** -a -um (ex and anima), 1, lifeless, dead, Verg., Liv.; 2, lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

**exānimo**, 1. (ex and anima or animus). 1. to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu exanimari, Caes.; milites cursu exanimati, breathless, Caes.; 2, transf., to make breathless with fear, to stun; te metus exanimat, Cic. **B.** to deprive of life, kill; 1, lit., aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., to exhaust, weaken; aliquem querelis, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

**exantio** = exanclo (q. v.).

**exaptus** -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

**exardescō** -arsi -arsum, 3. **I.** Lit., 1, to take fire, kindle, burn up; nulla materia tam facilis ad exardescendum est quae etc., Cic.; 2, to become hot, to glow; aetherioque recens exarsit sidere limus, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to be violently excited, be inflamed; iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of love, to burn; imis tota exarsit medulla,

**cat.**; 2, of things, to break out; exarsit bellum, Cic.

**exāresco** -ārūi, 3. to dry, become quite dry. **A.** Lit., exarescent amnes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. **B.** Fig., to dry up, become exhausted; exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.

**exarmo**, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms; cohortes, Tac.

**exāro**, 1. **I.** to plough up, dig up; puerum, Cic. **II.** to gain by ploughing; plus quam decem medimna ex agro, Cic. **III.** to plough; a, lit., Varr.; b, transf., frontem rugis, Hor.; c, meton., to write or note on waxen tablets; exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic.

**exaspéro**, 1. to make rough. **A.** Lit., a, Plin.; b, of the sea, to make stormy; exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to make savage; durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; b, to irritate, excite; animos, Liv.

**exauctóro**, 1. to dismiss from military service, discharge; aliquem, Liv.; se exauctorare, to leave the service, Liv.

**exaudío**, 4. **I.** to hear plainly; maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. **II.** to hear favourably, listen to; a, aliquid, to listen to prayers; vota precesque, Verg.; b, aliquem, to obey; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

**exaugéo**, 2. to increase exceedingly; radiorum lectum, Lucr.

**exaugúratió** -ónis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

**exaugúro**, 1. to desecrate, profane; sana, Liv.

**excaeco**, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; flumina, Ov.

**excandescéntia** -ae, f. (excandescio), heat, irascibility, Cic.

**excandescio** -dūi, 3. to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; absol., id postquam nesciit, excanduit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, nisi irā excanduerit fortitudo, Cic.

**excanto**, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; sidera exantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

**excarnífico**, 1. to tear to pieces; aliquem, Cic.

**excāvo**, 1. to hollow out, excavate; ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā, Cic.

**excēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, go away, go from; 1, lit., viā, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes.; 2, transf., a, ex ephebis, e pueris, to pass out of the age of boyhood, Cic.; e memoria, to pass out of memory, Liv.; e vita or simply vitā, to die, Cic.; excedere palmā, to resign the prize, Verg.; b, to digress; paullum ad enarrandum quam etc., Liv. **B.** to go beyond, exceed; 1, lit., ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to attain to; eo laudis excedere quo, etc., Tac.; b, to result in, turn to; ne in altercationem excederet res, Liv.; c, to pass beyond; quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; d, of events, to happen; insequentia excedunt in eum annum, etc., Liv. **II.** Transít., **A.** Gen., to leave; curiam, urbem, Liv. **B.** to pass beyond; modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.

**excellens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), high, lofty, excellent, distinguished, remarkable; Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo mulieris formae, Cic.; una excellentissima virtus, iustitia, Cic.

**excelléntér**, adv. (excellens), excellently; quas magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.

**excelléntia** -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; absol., propter excellentiam, preeminently, Cic.

**excello** (excellēo), 3. to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; illud excellit regium nomen, Cic.; with abl., animi magnitudine, Cic.; with in and the abl., in qua parte excello in se, Cic.; with inter, inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; with praeter, in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; with super, quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

**excelsō**, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; dicere, in a lofty style, Cic.

**excelsitas** -ātis, f. (excelsus), height; transf., animi, elevation, Cic.

**excelsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), lofty, high, elevated. **A.** Lit., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic. Subst., **excelsum** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common; 1, of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; in excelso et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; subst., **excelsum** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; a, sing., in excelso vitam agere, Sall.; b, plur., excelsa et alta sperare, high honours, Liv.; 2, of the mind, dignified, elevated; magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; 3, of the style of a writer or speaker, lofty, elevated; orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

**exceptiō** -ōnis, f. (excipio), 1, an exception, restriction, limitation; cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, etc., Cic.; 2, an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case tendered by the defendant; exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.; exceptione excludi, Cic.

**excepto**, 1. (intens. of excipio), to take out, catch up; 1, barbatus mullos de piscina, Cic.; singulos, Caes.; 2, auras, to snuff up, Verg.

**excerno** -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort; Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, separated from their mothers, Verg.

**excerpo** -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (ex and carpo), to pick out. **I.** Lit., semina pomis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to gather out, choose; excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis, Liv. **B.** to put on one side, separate; de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

**excessus** -ūs, m. (excedo), departure from life, death; vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol., lacti excessu principes, Tac.

**excētra** -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

**excidiū** -ii, n. (excindo = excindo), destruction, annihilation; a, of places, Libya, Verg.; excidia urbium relictarum, Liv.; b, of persons, excidium meorum, Verg.; legionum, Tac.

1. **excído** -cidi, 3. (ex and cado), to fall out, fall down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt; poet., vinculis excides, escape, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of a lot, to fall out; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.; 2, to fall out, be lost; literas excidisse in via, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, slipped out, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to slip out unawares, escape; verbum ex ore alicuius or alieni, Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; 2, to vanish, disappear, pass away; a, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit, Cic.; excidit illa metu, lost consciousness, Ov.; b, esp., to pass

sary from memory or thought, be forgotten; Carthaginem excidiisse de memoria, Liv. r. c. m. tuum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; 3, to fail; magnis excidit ausis, Ov.

**2. excido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (ex and caedo), to cut out. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, lapides e terra, Cic.; arbor excisa, non evulsa, Cic. **B. Esp.**, a, to hew out, excavate; saxum, Cic.; b, to destroy; of places, portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic.; of persons, to annihilate; Sugambros, Tac. **II. Transf.**, to root out, banish; illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

**excitatio** -civi -citum, 2. and (gen.) **excitatio** -civi and -civi -citum, 4. to call forth, summon out. **I. Of persons**, **A. Lit.**, 1, gen., ea res ab stativis excitavit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulcris, Verg.; 2, esp., to summon to help; Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B. Transf.**, 1, to provoke; hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; 2, with or without somno or e somno, to arouse, awake, Liv., Sall.; 3, to frighten, alarm; conscientia mentem excitavit vastabat, Sall. **II. Of things**, 1, to call forth, excite, produce; tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; 2, to shake; pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

**excipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ex and capio). **I. to take out**. **A. Lit.**, aliquem e mari, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, to except; hosce homines excipio et secerno, Cic.; excipere aliquem or excipi, foll. by ne, Cic.; non excipi quominus, Cic.; b, to make a condition, state expressly; lex exciperet ut, etc., Cic. **II. to take up, catch up**. **A. Of things**, 1, sanguinem paterat, Cic.; 2, to catch up by listening, to listen, overhear, Cic.; 3, a, to receive; vulnera, Cic.; b, to undertake; labores magnos, Cic.; c, to suffer, endure; omnem diu collectam vim improborum, Cic. **B. Of persons**, 1, to catch; moribundum, Liv.; se pedibus or in pedes, to spring to the ground, Liv.; 2, to catch (in a hostile manner); a, lit., servos in pabulatione, Caes.; b, transf., to snatch at; voluntates hominum, Cic. **III. to receive**. **A. Lit.**, 1, excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.; 2, to entertain; aliquem, Cic.; 3, of places, illam (patriam) ubi excepti sumus, Cic.; 4, to attack; a, Orestes excipit incautum, Verg.; b, to wound; aliquem in latus, Verg. **B. Transf.**, 1, to hear, receive; motus futuro, Verg.; assensu populi excepta vox, Liv.; 2, to assist; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; 3, to follow, succeed; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Hercules vitam immortalitatis excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; 4, to continue, prolong; memoriam viri, Cic.; 5, poet., to lie towards; porticus excipit Arcetion, Hor.

**excisio** -ōnis (excido), destruction; tectorum, Cic.; urbium, Cic.

**excitatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from excito), lively, animated, vigorous, loud; sonus, Cic.; clamor, Liv.

**excito**, 1. **I. to rouse forth**. **A. Of living creatures**, 1, feras, Cic.; 2, to call forth by shouting, to summon; clamore excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.; aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. **B. Transf.**, of things, alicui memoriam caram, to renew, Cic. **II. to rouse up**. **A. of persons**, 1, a, lit., universi rursus procederant, tandem excitati curia excesserunt, Liv.; b, transf., to console, raise up; animum amici jacentem, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; 2, to summon; triarios, Liv.; recitatores, lectores, Cic.; testes, Cic.; 3, a, to arouse from sleep; aliquem e somno or somno, Cic.; b, to arouse, animate; brepido nuntio excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic. **B. Of things**, 1, to raise,

erect; turrem, Caes.; sepulcrum, Cic.; transf., excitata fortuna, favourable, Cic.; 2, of a fire, to kindle, inflame; ignem, Caes.; incendium, Cic.; 3, a, to provoke, produce, call forth; plausum, Cic.; fletum alicui, Cic.; b, to provoke, rouse; amores, Cic.; indomitas iras, Verg.

**exclamatio** -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

**exclamo**, 1. **I. Intransit.**, to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II. Transit.**, 1, to shout out, call aloud by name; Ciceronem, np. Cic.; 2, to shout out; mihi libet exclamare; pro Deum, etc., Cic.; with objective clause, quum magnā voce exclamasset ut, etc., Liv.

**excludo** -clūsi -clūsum, (ex and claudio), 3. **I. to shut out, exclude**. **A. Lit.**, a, of persons, aliquem a domo sua, Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic.; ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile, Cic.; b, of a place, to cut off, separate; locum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, a, to exclude; ab hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemiis et honoribus, Cic.; b, to remove; aliquem a republica, Cic.; c, to prevent, hinder; Romanos ab ro frumentaria, shut off, Caes. **II. of birds**, to hatch; pullos suos in nido, Cic.

**exclusio** -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

**excogitatio** -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising; illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic.

**excogito**, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, invent; mira quaedam genera firandi, Cic.; with dat. of gerund, or ad with acc. (to express the object of the invention), alia tendis urbibus excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogitavi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

**excōlo** -cōlli -cultum, 3. **A. Lit.**, to tend or cultivate carefully; arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B. Transf.**, a, to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine; Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excultus, Cic.; animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg.; b, to serve, honour; quaeque tu, est pietas, ut te non excolat ipsum, Ov.

**excōquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil down; 1, to melt down, refine; vitium metallis, Ov.; omne per ignes vitium, Verg.; 2, to bake, make hard; terram sol excoquit, Lucr.

**excors** -cordis (ex and cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence; anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.

**excrementum** -i, n. (excerno), excrement; oris, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

**excreasco** -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quas miramur, excrescunt, Tac.

**excrētus** -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exresco.

**excrucifābilis** -e (excrucio), deserving of torture, Plaut.

**excrucio**, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly. **A. Lit.**, servos fano vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, of physical pain, fumo excruciatum, Cic.; b, of mental torture, meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic.

**excūbiae** -arum, f. (excubo). **A. Lit.**, a keeping watch, keeping guard; o excubias tuas, o flebiles vigilias, Cic.; excubias agere alicui, to keep watch over, Tac.; of animals, excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.; poet., excubiae divum

aeternae, the everlasting fire, Verg. **B.** Meton., the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Cic.

**excūbitor** -ōris, m. (excubo) a *sentinel*, watchman, guard, Caes.; of birds, excubitor ales, the cock, Verg.

**excūbo** -būi -bitum, 1, to lie, or sleep out of doors. **I.** Gen., in agris, Cic. **II.** to stand sentinel, keep watch. **A.** Lit., in armis, Caes.; pro castris, Caes.; ad portum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, Cupido excubat in genis, Hor.; b, to be watchful, vigilant; excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.

**excūdo** -cūdi -cūsum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to strike out; scintillam silici, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hatch; pullos ex ovis, Cic. **II.** to make ready by striking. **A.** to hammer, forge; spirantia mollis aera, Verg.; of bees, to mould; recentes ceras, Verg. **B.** Transf., to compose (of writing), aliquid, Cic.

**excūdo**, 1. (ex and calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm; singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Cic.

**excurro** -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** to run out, hasten forth. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excurrat aliquis (sc. domo), Cic.; 2, transf., quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, show itself, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t.t., to attack, make a sortie; omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa, Cic.; 2, transf., to make a digression; longius, Cic. **II.** of places, to run out, to project; promontorium in altum excurrens, Liv.; productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, Cic.

**excursio** -ōnis, f. (excurro), 1, a stepping onward (of an orator), excursio moderata eaque rara, Cic.; 2, an attack, assault, sally; excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et atrocina hostium, Cic.; fig., prima excursio orationis, Cic.

**excursor** -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher, Cic.

**excursus** -ūs, m. (excurro), 1, a running forth; excursusque breves tentant (of bees), Verg.; 2, milit. t.t., an attack, sally, assault; excursus militum, Caes.

**excūsābilis** -e (excuso), excusable, deserving of excuse; delicti pars, Ov.

**excūsātio** -ōnis (excuso). **I.** an excuse; 1, gen., with subject, genit., Pompeii, Cic.; with object, genit., peccati, Cic.; excusationem excipere, Cic.; stultitia excusationem non habet, fads no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; iustā et idoneā uti excusatione intermissionis litterarum, Cic.; plur., grounds of excuse; nullae istae excusationes sunt, Cic.; 2, esp., refusal, declining; excusatio Serv. Sulpicii legationis, Cic. **II.** plea, defence; excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis or valetudinis, to allege in excuse, Cic.

**excūso**, 1. (ex and causa). **I.** to excuse; se apud aliquem or se alicui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; tarditatem litterarum, Cic.; excusare aliquem or se quod, etc., Cic.; si Lysiaides excusetur Arcopagites esse, is excusat on the ground that he is etc., Cic. **II.** to allege in excuse, to plead; 1, morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv.; 2, to decline; reflex., se excusare or pass., excusari with abl., to be excused from, relieved from a duty, etc., Tac.

**excussus** -s -um, partic. of exoutio.

**excūtio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (ex and quatitō). **I.** to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., ancoram e nave, Liv.; litteras in terram, Cic.; 2, transf., to remove, drive away; metum de corde, Ov.; alicuius voces, to pay no

more heed to, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to tear away; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; transf., studia de manibus, Cic.; 2, a, of weapons, to shoot; gladium, Liv.; t., to throw (of a horse, etc.), equus excussit ecuitem, Liv.; c, to drive away; aliquem patriā, Verg.; 3, to press out; sudorem, Nep.; transf., risum, to force, Hor.; 4, to destroy, make void; foedus, Verg.; 5, somno excuti, to be disturbed from sleep, Verg.; 6, to spread out; brachia, Ov. **II.** to shake violently. **A.** caesariem, Ov. **B.** 1, to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments), non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.; 2, to test, examine, weigh; omnes eorum delicias, omnes ineptias, Cic.

**exco** . . . v. **exsec**.

**exēdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to consume, destroy, esp. of the action of time, rust, etc.; a, lit., exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, Cic.; b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, cut into, exhaust; segritudo exest animum, Cic.

**exēdra** -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a room, or hall for conversation or debate, Cic.

**exēdriūm** -ii, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room, Cic.

**exemplar** -āris, n. (**exemplāre** -is, n., Lucr.). **I.** **A.** a copy, transcript, Cic. **B.** a pattern, model, exemplar, example, fig. **II.** an image, likeness, Cic.

**exemplāris** -e (exemplum) serving as a copy. Subst., **exemplāres**, copies; omnium litterarum, Tac.

**exemplum** -ii, n. (for **exempulum**, from **eximo**, orig. something chosen from a number of the same kind). **I.** something similar; 1, a copy, transcript; Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic.; 2, manner, fashion; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv. **II.** something to be imitated. **A.** Artistically, an original, pattern; in mutum simulacrum ab animali exemplo transfertur, Cic. **B.** Morally, 1, a copy, model; exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum cupere or petere ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, an example to be imitated or avoided; aliquid aliorum exemplo institutoque facere, Cic.; plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, Cic.; 3, a warning and deterring example, exemplary punishment; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquem or in aliquo, Cic. **III.** that which illustrates or explains, instance, example, proof; magna exempla casuum humanorum, Liv.; exempli causā, or gratiā, or in exemplum, for example, Cic.

**exemptus** -a -um, partic. of **eximo**.

**exēo** -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. **A.** Lit., 1, ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclinio, Cic.; domo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; b, to spring up, sprout forth; de stamine pampini exit, Ov.; c, to rise in the air, ascend; curribus auras in aetherias, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., de ore e vita, to die, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.; exisse ex or de potestate (mentis), to lose control over oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to come out of; aere alieno, Cic.; b, to become known; exit oratio, Cic.; c, of time, to come to an end, pass away; quinto anno exeunte, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to pass over, beyond; Avernas valles, Ov.; transf., modum, Ov.; 2, to ward off; vim viribus, Verg.

**exēq** . . . v. **ex-seq** . . .

**exerō** -ōdi -itum, 2. (ex and ARC-oo), to work thoroughly, fatigue, weary. **I.** Lit., a, equos sequore campi, to exercise, Verg.; indonitas qualis undas exercet Auster, Hor.; b, to occupy,

*employ the limbs in work; assiduis brachia telis, Ov.;* **o**, of slaves, animals, etc., *to employ in work; lamalas ad lumina longo penso, Verg.; d, to work hard at; solum presso sub vomere, to cultivate diligently, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., to harass, trouble; meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg. B. to occupy in some activity, to exercise, practise; a, of the body, hoc vocem et vires suas, Cic.; milit. t. t., to exercise in arms, drill; copias, Caes.; reflex., se exercere and middle exerceri, to practise, exercise; of athletes, se in carriculo, Cic.; b, of the mind, memoriam, Cic.; adolescentes ad copiam rhetorum, Cic.; reflex., se exercere, or middle, exerceri, to practise; se quotidianis commentationibus acerrime, Cic. C. to make use of an instrument or weapon, to employ, use; 1, gen., a, arina, Verg.; dlein, to do one's day's work, Verg.; b, of politics, to use, practise; facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall.; libellum et avaritiam in socios, Liv.; 2, esp., a, of land, to cultivate; praedia rustica, Liv.; of mines, to work; metalla auri atque argenti, Liv.; b, to practise an art, etc., medicinam, Cic.; c, legal t. t., (a) to preside over, to conduct; qui exercet iudicium, Cic.; quaestionem inter scarios, Cic.; (b) vectigalia, to manage, Cic.; (y) to bring a law into execution; legem confestius exerceri, Liv.*

**exercitatio** -ōnis, f. (exercito), *practise, exercise; a, of the body, corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recreantur, Cic.; b, of the mind, with genit., dicendi, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; c, practise; virtutis, scelerum, Cic.*

**exercitatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exercito), **1**, *busied; agris subigendis, Cic.; 2, practised, exercised; a, of the body, homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoribus necandis, Cic.; b, of the mind, in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic. II. troubled, harassed; Syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor.; curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.*

**exercitium** -li, n. (exerceo), *practise, exercise; equitum, Tac.*

**exercito**, 1. (intens. of exerceo), *to practise, Varr.*

1. **exercitus** -a -um, p. adj. (exerceo), **1**, *trained, schooled; militiam, bello, Tac.; 2, severe, zealous, Tac.; 3, tried, harassed, Cic.*

2. **exercitus** -is, m. (exerceo), **a**, *a trained body of soldiers, army; exercitus terrostris, navalis, Liv.; ducere exercitum, Cic.; conscribere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; repente conflare, Cic.; paucis diebus facere, Cic.; accipere, Cic.; exercitus alere, Cic.; exercitum ex castris educere, Caes.; exercitum exponere, put on ship, Caes.; esp., the infantry; exercitus equitatusque, Caes., Liv.; his omnibus diebus exercitum castra continuit, equestri proelio quotidie contendit, Caes.; b, poet., crowd, swarm; corvorum, Verg.*

**exesor** -ōris, m. (exedo), *one who gnaws or eats away, Lucr.*

**exhalatio** -ōnis, f. (exhalo), *an exhalation, vapor; exhalationes terrae, Cic.*

**exhalo**, 1. **I. Transf.**, *to exhale, emit vapour, a, of things, nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; b, of persons, vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; crapulam or vinum, Cic. II. Intransit., to breathe forth, Ov.*

**exhaurio** -hausi -haustum, 4. **I. to draw out. A. 1**, of fluids, sentinum, Cic.; 2, gen., *to take out; terram manibus, Caes.; omnem pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. B. Transf., to take away; partem ex tuis laudibus, Cic. II. to empty out. A. Lit., fossas cloacasque, Liv.; puteos,*

*poculum, vinum, to empty by drinking, Cic.; aerarium, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to exhaust, impoverish; facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cic.; 2, to waken, exhaust; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cic.; 3, to bring to an end, complete; mandata, Cic.; 4, to endure, suffer; labores, Liv.*

**exheredo**, 1. (exheres), *to disinherit; aliquem, Cic.*

**exheres** -edis, *disinherited; with genit., paternorum bonorum exheres, Cic.*

**exhibeo** -hibui -hibitum, 2. (ex and habeo). **I. Gen.**, **a**, *to produce, bring forth; esp., to produce in a court of justice; pupillum, fratres, Cic.; to produce for proof, etc., exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, Cic.; b, to hand over, deliver; omnia alicui integra, Cic. II. 1, to show, display, exhibit; a, dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; b, populo Romano philosophiam, set forth, present, Cic.; 2, to make, to cause; alicui negotium, to cause trouble, Cic.; so alicui molestiam, Cic.; 3, to grant, allow; toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv.*

**exhilaro**, 1. *to make cheerful; miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitatem nostram, Cic.*

**exhorresco** -horroi, 3. **I. Intransit.**, *to shudder exceedingly, be terrified; aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cic.; in aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., to tremble at, to dread; vultus, Verg.*

**exhortatio** -ōnis, f. (exhortor), *exhortation, encouragement; ducum, Tac.*

**exhortor**, 1. dep., *to exhort, encourage; natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and the subj., Tac.*

**exigo** -egi -actum, 3. (ex and ago). **I. to drive out, drive away. A. Lit., 1**, of living beings, *reges ex civitate, Cic.; servam a montibus, Liv.; 2*, of things, **a**, *sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.; b, agrorum fructus, to sell, Liv. B. Transf., otium, to banish, Hor. II. to drive in, to thrust; ensem per juvenem, Verg. III. to complete, finish; a, monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; opus, Ov.; b, of time, to spend, pass; exacto per scelera die, Tac.; to complete, bring to an end; exactis mensibus, Verg.; exacta aetate at the end of life, Cic. IV. to exact, demand. A. Lit., a, of money, pecunias, Cic.; vectigalia, Cic.; b, of work, ardes privatas velut publicum opus, superintend the execution of, Liv.; esp., (a) to require the building or making of something; viam, Cic.; (b) to make a requisition or demand for something; equitum postulavitque certum numerum a civitatibus, Caes. B. Transf., to demand, require; jusjurandum, Liv.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; promissum ab aliquo, Cic. V. to measure, weigh, examine. A. Lit., columnas ad perpendicularum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus, Cic.; 2, to consider, reflect upon; tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.*

**exiguo**, adv. (exiguus), **1**, *sparingly, scantily, scarcely; frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes.; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.; 2, briefly; exigue scripta est (epistola), Cic.*

**exiguitas** -atis, f. (exiguus), **1**, of space, *smallness; castrorum, Caes.; 2, of number, paucity; copiarum, Cic.; 3, of time, shortness; ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, Caes.*

**exiguus** -a -um (exigo), *small, little, scanty. I. Of quantity, A. Of space, small, little; castra, Caes.; pars terrae, Cic.; neut. subst., exiguum -i, n. smallness; spatii, Liv. B. Of number, scanty, small; numerus oratorum, Cic. C. Of time, short, scanty; vita, Cic. II. Of quality,*



**1**, *thin, meagre*; corpus, Nep.; **2**, *sparing, scanty*; toga, Hor.; laus, Cic.; **3**, of strength, weak; vicia, Verg.; vox, Ov.

**exilis** -e (for exigilis, from exigo), *little, thin, slender, meagre, poor*; **1**, of number, legiones, weak, not of their proper number, Cic.; **2**, of quality, a, *thin, slender, meagre*; cor, Cic.; semur, Hor.; b, of discourse, *meagre, dry*; genus sermonis, Cic.; c, *poor, insignificant, scanty*; solum, Cic.; domus, Hor.

**exilitas** -atis, f. (exilis), *thinness, meagreness, weakness*; in dicendo, Cic.

**exiliter**, adv. (exilis), *thinly, poorly, meagrely*; a, *sparingly, parsimoniously*; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; b, *uninterestingly*; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; c, of strength, *weakly*; nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, Cic.

**eximie**, adv. (eximius), *uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely*; diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv.

**eximius** -a -um (eximo). **I** *excepted*; tu unus eximius eo, in quo hoc praecipuum ac singulare valet, Liv.; te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic. **II** *exceptional, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon*; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; *ironic, istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes*, Cic.

**eximo** -emi -emptum, 3. (ex and emo), *to take out, take away*. **I** Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alicuius rei, Cic. **II** Transf., *to take away*; **1**, a, aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; b, of time, *to delay, procrastinate, waste*; diem dicendo, Cic.; c, of persons, aliquem ex or de reis, Cic.; **2**, *to take away from some evil*; a, aliquid de, *to free from*; agrum de vertigalibus, Cic.; b, aliquid alicui, *to take something away from*; alicui curas, Ov.; c, of persons, aliquem ex with the abl., or with the abl. alone, *to free from*; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem alicui rei, *to take away from*; aliquem vitae, Tac.; Syracusas in libertatem, *to free*, Liv.; d, *to exempt*; aliquem, Cic.

**exin** = exinde (q.v.).

**exinanie** -ivi -itum, 4. *to empty*; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, *to plunder*, Cic.

**exindō** (exin), adv. **I** Of place, *from there, thence, thereupon, next*; mari finitimus aer, Cic. **II** Of time, **1**, *thereupon, after that, then*, Cic.; **2**, in the enumeration of a series of facts, *then, next*, Verg., Liv.

**existimatio** -onis, f. (existimo). **I** *the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment*; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. **II** *the opinion that other persons have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character*; bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

**existimātor** -oris, m. (existimo), *one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic*, Cic.

**existimo** (exaestūmo, existūmo), 1. *to judge a thing according to its value*. **I** *to consider, hold, regard, esteem, deem*; with predic. acc., existimare aliquem avarum, Cic.; aliquem sapientem et appellare et existimare, Cic.; in pass., homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl., in hostium numero existimari, Cic. **II** Transf., **A**, *to think, be of opinion, hold*; with acc. and infin., non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

timo; imperi., ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. **B**. *to judge, decide, pass judgment*; esp. of critical judgment on literary works, with de and the abl., de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.; bene or male de aliquo, Cic.; with rel. sent., existimari non potest, vix existimari potest utrum... an, etc., Caes., Liv.; absol. partic. subst., existimantes -ium, m. *the critics*, Cic.

**existibilis** -e (exitium), *deadly, destructive*; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

**existialis** -e (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

**exitiosus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; conjuratio, Cic.; exitiosum esse republicae, Cic.

**exitium** -ii, n. (exeo, lit., *a going out or away*), *destruction, ruin*; **1**, lit., huius urbis, Cic.; exitio esse alicui, *to be fatal to*, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; **2**, *meton., the cause of destruction*, Hor.

**exitus** -us, m. (exeo), *a going out, a going forth*. **A** Lit., redium belli gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes.; with ab, ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv. **B** Meton., *a place of going out, exit*; quod (posticum) devium maximi atque occultissimi exitus erat, Liv. **II** Transf., **A** Gen., quae plurimos exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, *opportunities for digression*, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, *the end*; adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; tristes exitus habere, Cic.; esp., a, of a tragedy, *the catastrophe*; ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; b, *the end of life*; humanus, Cic.; **2**, *the result, consequence*; disceptatio siue exitu fuit, Liv.; **3**, *issue, result*; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; *exitus futuri temporis*, Hor.

**exlex** -lēgis, *lawless, bound by no law*; exlegem esse Sullam, Cic.

**exmōvō** = emoveo (q.v.).

**exōdium** -ii, n. (ἐξόδιον), *a comic afterpiece*, Liv., Juv.

**exōlesco** -lēvi -lētum, 3. **I** *to grow to full size*; only in perf. partic., exoletus, Plaut. **II** *to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete*; ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

**exōlētus** -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

**exōnōro**, 1. **A** Lit., *to unload, disburden*; a, Plaut.; plenas colos, *to spin off*, Ov.; b, *to remove, send away*; multitudinem in proximis terras, Tac. **B** Transf., *to free, release, relieve*; civitatem metu, Liv.; regnum praegravante multitudine, Liv.

**exoptātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), *desired, wished for*; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatus adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

**exopto**, 1. *to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for*; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

**exorābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), *easily entreated, placable*, Cic., Hor.

**exordior** -orsus sum, 4. dep., **1**, *to lay a warp, begin to weave*; fig., pertexe quod exorsus es, Cic.; **2**, *to begin*; bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; without acc., of orators, *to begin*; ab ipsa re, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic. Partic. subst., exorsa -orum, n. *the beginning*, Cic.

**exordium** -ii, n. (exordior), **1**, *the warp*

of a web, Quint.; 2, a, the beginning; vitae, Cic.; plur., revocare exordia prima pugnae, Verg.; b, esp., the beginning of a speech in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.; as a part of a speech, the introduction, Cic.

**exōrior** -ortus sum -ōriri, dep. 3. and 4. **I.** to rise, rise up. **A.** Lit., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars; post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to appear, step forward, make one's appearance; repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; of abstractions, exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; 2, to rise up from a misfortune, breathe again; ego nunc paulum exorior, Cic. **II.** to arise, proceed, take rise. **A.** exoritur ingens per litora flatus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, exoritur fama alicuius rei or de aliqua re; with accus. and infin., Lucr.; 2, to proceed from; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.

**exornatio** -ōnis, f. (exorno), adorning, ornament. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** embellishment of a speech, Cic.

**exornator** -ōris, m. (exorno), one who adorns, an embellisher; ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

**exorno**, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully; 1, vicinitatem armis, Sall.; 2, to ornament, adorn; a, lit., domum, Cic.; tricinium, Cic.; b, transf., Cic.; Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; of speech, orationem, Cic.

**exoro**, 1. **I.** to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; exora supplice prece deos, Ov.; exorare pacem divūm, Verg.; with ut and the subj., denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic. **II.** to propitiate, move; carmina exorant deos, Ov.; exorare aliquem or exorari foll by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non exorari by quin, Cic.; absol., viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.

1. **exorsus** -a -um, partic. of exordior.

2. **exorsus** -sūs, m. (exordior), a beginning; orationis meae, Cic.

**exos** -ossis, without bones, Lucr.

**exosolior**, 1., dep., to kiss frequently; aliquis manuum, Tac.

**exosso**, 1. (exos), to bone, take out the bones, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

**exostra** -ae, f. (ἐξώστρα), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, Cic.

**exosus** -a -um (ex and odi), hating exceedingly; exosus Trojanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

**exoticus** -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, Plaut.

**expallesco** -lūi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

**expando** -pānsi, -pansum and -passum, 3. to stretch out, expand, spread out. **A.** Lit., expassae delubri fores, opened, Tac. **B.** Transf., to explain; rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

**expātro**, 1. to squander, Cat.

**expāvesco** -pāvi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified; ad id, Liv.; with acc., ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

**expēdio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ex and pes). **I.** to disengage, disentangle, set free. **A.** Lit., se ex laqueo, Cic. **B.** Transf., to free, help out, bring off; se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; a, Claudia manus per acuta belli, lead successfully, Hor.; jaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; b, to despatch, settle, execute; negotia, Cic.; rem

frumentariam, Caes.; c, to explain, show; omnem expediat morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expediam, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expediam, Tac. **II.** **A.** to bring forth, provide; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistris, Verg.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to make ready; naves or classen, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; b, to find out, discover; alicui vicarium, Liv. **B.** res expedit, or impera. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expediat quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or the infin. simply, omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

**expēditē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (expeditus), 1, quickly; expeditus navigare, Cic.; 2, without difficulty, easily; explicare, Cic.

**expēditio** -ōnis, f. (expedio), an undertaking against an enemy, expedition; milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

**expēditus** -a -um, p. adj. (from expedio). **I.** unimpeded, unshackled; a, lightly clad; Clodius, Cic.; jaculatores, Liv.; hence, subst.,

**expēditus** -i, m. a light-armed foot-soldier, Caes.; expediti, not burdened with baggage, Liv.; b, without obstacles, easy; via, Liv.; locus, Caes.; c, not hindered by obstacles, easy, quick; ad suos receptus, Caes.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.; d, not hindered by business, free; ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; e, ready, prepared; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; of soldiers, ready for fight; copiae, Caes.; copias in expedito habere ad, etc., Liv. **II.** disentangled; a, put in order, settled; negotia, Cic.; b, decisive; victoria, Caes.

**expello** -pūli -pulsus, 3. to drive out, away. **I.** Of animals, pecus portā Esquiliā, Liv. **II.**

1, to drive away, expel, throw away; a, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; b, transf., naturam furcā, Hor.; 2, to drive forth, thrust forth; a, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Ov.; (u) esp. milit. t. t., to drive out; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (β) to drive out of a house or country, to banish; aliquem domo suā, Cic.; patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; to drive out kings, tyrants, etc., aliquem regno, Cic.; (γ) esp., to divorce; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; b, transf., (a) aliquem vitā, to bring about a person's death, Cic.; (β) to drive away, banish; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

**expendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh. **I.** **A.** Lit., ut jam expendantur non numeretur pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, examine, test; expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic. **II.** to weigh out, pay out money, to pay. **A.** Lit., auri pondo centum, Cic.; esp., ferre alicui expensum, to put down in one's account book a payment to some one else, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pay; poenas scelerum, Verg.

**expērgēfācio** -fēci -factum, 3. to wake up. **I.** Lit., Suct. **II.** Transf., to rouse, excite; se, Cic.

**expērgiscor** -perrectus sum, 3. dep., to awake, wake up, rise from sleep. **A.** Lit., si dormis, expērgiscere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to awake, rouse oneself; expērgēfācia nobilitas, Cic.

**expēriens** -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in; promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit., experiens laborum, Ov.

**expēriēntiā** -ae, f. (experior), 1, trial, ex-

*periment*; with genit., patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.; 2, the knowledge gained by experiment, experience; inultarum rerum experientiam cognitus, Tac.

**experimentum** -i, n. (experior), trial, experiment; hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.; Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum periculum esse. Sall.

**experior** -pertus sum, 4 dep. (ex and root PER, whence com perio or -perior, peritus, periculum). **I. A.** to try, test, prove, put to the test; 1, gen., alicuius amorem, Cic.; vim veneni in servo, Cic.; amicos, Cic.; 2, esp., to try in a hostile manner, to measure one's strength with another; a, in battle, si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; b, in a court of law, to litigate; cum aliquo, Cic. **B.** to try the success of something, to risk, hazard, make a trial of; 1, gen., experiri id nolent quod se a seque posse diffidant, Cic.; rei eventum experiri, Caes.; ultima audere atque experiri, Liv.; with ut and the subj., experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic.; 2, esp., experiri jus, to go to law, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, to leave it to the decision of the Roman people, Liv.

**II.** to experience, find, or know by experience; 1, omnia quae dico expertus in nobis, Cic.; with predic. acc., deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and influ., iam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; eundem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exalbescam in principio dicendi, Cic.; with relat. sent., experiri libet quantum audeatis, Liv.; de me experior, I experience it in myself, Cic.; 2, to experience something unpleasant; nondum alteram fortunam expertus, Liv. (pass., libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, Liv.).

**experrectus** -a -um, partic. of expergiscor.

**expers** -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** having no part in, not sharing in; with genit., periculorum, publici consilii, Cic. **B.** Transf., wanting in, destitute of; with genit., omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, without a husband, Ov.; with abl., fama atque fortunis, Sall.

**expertus** -a um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), that which has been often tested, tried, approved; exercitus, Liv.; with genit., expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl., expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv.

**expetendus** -a -um, p. adj. (expeto), to be desired, desirable; gloriam expetendam putare, Cic.

**expetesso**, 3. (expeto), to desire, wish for, Plant.

**expeto** -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transf., to desire, wish, or long for; vitam alicuius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; with influ., vincere illi expetunt, Cic.; with acc. and influ., nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; of things, mare medium terrae locum expetens, encroaching on, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to fall upon, befall; ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce cladis belli, Liv.

**expiatio** -onis, f. (expio), atonement, expiation; scelerum, Cic.

**expilatio** -onis, f. (expilo), a plundering, robbing; sociorum, Cic.

**expilator** -oris, m. (expilo), a plunderer, robber, Cic.

**expilo**, 1. to plunder, rob; aerarium, Cic.

**expingo** -pinxi -pictum, 3. to paint, describe, depict in writing, Cic.

**expio**, 1. **I.** to propitiate, appease. **A.** poenis manes mortuorum, Cic. **B.** to avert an omen, or sign of the wrath of the gods; prodigium, Liv. **II. A.** to purify; forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.; religioem aedium suarum, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; 1, lit., scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostrorum milites expiaverunt, have avenged on our soldiers, Cic.; 2, transf., to atone for, make amends for; incommodum virtute, Caes.

**expiscor**, 1, dep., to fish out; transf., to search out, find out; omnia ab aliquo, Cic.

**explānātē**, adv. with compar. (explanatus), clearly, plainly, Cic.

**explānatio** -onis, f. (explano), 1, gen., a making clear, explanation; naturae, Cic.; 2, esp., a, interpretation; portentorum, Cic.; b, rhet. t.t., illustration, Cic.

**explānator** -oris, m. (explano), one who explains, an interpreter, expositor; oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

**explānatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from explano), clear, plain; vocum impressio, Cic.

**explāno**, 1. (ex and planus), to explain, expound, make clear; 1, ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; 2, a, to interpret; carmen, Liv.; b, to set forth, state; de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

**explando** = explodo (q.v.).

**explēo** -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling. **I.** Lit., paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes.; rimas, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to amount to, make up; aurum quod summam talenti Attici explet, Liv.; milit. t.t., trium milium numerum, Cic.; b, to fulfil, discharge; munus, Cic.; c, to satisfy, quench, appease; sitim, Cic.; vercor ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic.; with genit., animum ultricis flammae, Cic.; d, to make good; ea damna, Liv.; e, to fill up, complete the number of; centurias, tribus, Liv.; legiones, Caes.; f, to complete, perfect; vitam beatam cunulate, Cic.; g, of time, to complete, finish; expletum annum habeto, Cic.

**explētus** -onis, f. (expleo), satisfying; naturae, Cic.

**explētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from expleo), perfect, complete; expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic.

**explōcātē**, adv. (explicatus), plainly, clearly, Cic.

**explōcatio** -onis, f. (explico), **A.** an unfolding, uncoiling; rudentis, Cic. **B.** Transf., explanation, exposition, interpretation; in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

**explōcator** -oris, m. (explico), an expounder, interpreter, explainer; rerum explicator prudens, Cic.

1. **explōcātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (explico). **I.** ordered, arranged; provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic. **II.** plain, clear; litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic.

2. **explōcātus** -ūs, m. (explico), explanation, exposition; difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

**explōcitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from explico), straightforward, easy; ex duobus consiliis propositis explicatius videbatur Herdam reverti, Caes.

**explico** -avi -atum, and (not in Cicero) -ti -itum, 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle. **I.** Lit., **A.** volumen, Cic.; alas pennas, Ov.; frontem, to uncrinkle, Hor. **B.** to spread out, extend, expand; forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare, Cic.; Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic.; esp. as milit. t.t., to extend the ranks, deploy; agmen, aciem, ordines, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, explicata atque excuse intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; 2, to provide, arrange; rem frumentarium, Caes.; 3, to set free; nunquam laborant, quem ad modum se prohent, sed quem ad modum se explicent dicendo, Cic.; 4, to

accomplish, execute, bring about; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; alicuius negotia, Cic.; mandata, Cic.; of a debt, to pay off; nomen, Cic.; 5, to explain in discourse, expound, interpret; causas rerum, Cic.; with relat. sent., explicare breviter quas mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; absol., explicare, de rerum natura, Cic.; 6, to discover, find out; ut explicarem quid optimum esset factu, Cic.

**explōdo (explaudo)** -plōsi -plōsum, 3. **I.** to drive off with a noise, Sen. **II.** to hiss a player of the stage; histrionem exsibilare et explōdere, Cic.; transf., to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

**explōrātē**, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explorare scribo, Cic.

**explōrātiō** -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occulta, Tac.

**explōrātor** -ōria, m. (exploro), one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Caes.

**explōrātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exploro), established, confirmed, certain, sure; spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; de quo mihi exploratum est, I am convinced, am sure, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

**explōro**, 1. **I.** to seek out, search out, investigate, explore. **A.** Africam, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre; hostium iter, Caes.; in abl. absol., explorato or explorato ante, after intelligence had been gained, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to search out, examine, investigate; rem totam, Cic.; b, to spy out for something; fugam domini, Cic. **II.** to test, try, put to proof; explorat robora fumus, Verg.; epulas, cibos potusque, Tac.

**explōsiō** -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing of the stage, esp. Cic.

**expōllo** -ivi -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.; partes non eadem ratione, Cic.

**expōlitio** -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. **A.** Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inventi artificiosa, Cic.

**expōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitior, Cat.; 2, polished, refined; vir omni vitā excoluit atque expolitus, Cic.

**expōno** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put out, place out, set out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas, put up, Verg.; expositus, of places, lying towards, placed near; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; super exposita (= exposita) ponto, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to put on land; a, to throw on the land; os Orphel peregrinis arenis, Ov.; b, naut. t. t., to land, disembark; exponere frumentum, Cic.; esp. of troops, milites navibus, Caes.; 2, to expose openly; aliquid venditioni, Tac.; esp. for show, vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquid populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes.; 3, to expose a child; in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to show, place before one; praemia alicui, Cic.; per urbes benigne commeatu, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with relat. sent. (with qui, quid, quemadmodum, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, have unprotected; mare nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (synop. perf. partic., expositus (for expositus), Verg.)

**expōrrigo** -roxi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

**expōrtātiō** -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; earum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

**exporto**, 1. to carry out. **I.** Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustri evecta exportataque, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to haul, drive away; portentum in ultimis terras exportandum, Cic.

**exposco** -pōposci, 3. **I.** to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. **A.** Gen., signum proelii, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol., exposcentibus inlittibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to ask of the gods, to pray for; victoriam a diis, Caes.; 2, to demand the delivery of a person; aliquid ad pœnam, Tac. **II.** to demand, require; nec opes exposcere magnas, Ov.

**expositio** -ōnis, f. (expono), of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration; expositio sententiae suae, Cic.; plur., expositiones rerum, Cic.

**expositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from expono), exposed, open, accessible. **A.** Lit., of places, mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybaeum, Ov. **B.** Transf., accessible; domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. **C.** vulgar, Juv.

**expostulātiō** -ōnis, f. (expostulo), **I.** a demand; bonorum, Cic. **II.** complaint, expostulation; expostulationem facere, Cic.; fuerunt nonnullae expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.

**expostulo**, 1. **I.** to desire, demand earnestly. **A.** Gen., aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Tac.; by acc. and infin., Tac. **B.** to demand the delivery of a person; aliquid ad supplicium, Tac. **II.** to make a complaint, to expostulate; cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo aliquid or aliquid, concernit a thing or person, Cic.; expostulare et queri, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

**expostus** = expositus, v. expono.

**expōtus** = epotus (q. v.)

**expressus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from exprimo), **I.** Of pronunciation, clear, distinct, Quint.; in a bad sense, affected; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. **II.** plain, evident, visible. **A.** Lit., litterae lituraeque expressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

**exprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and preino), to press out, force out. **A.** Lit., 1, succina solis radiis expressa, Tac.; corporis pondere conisa tenuem jam spiritum expressit, Tac.; vestis exprimens singulos artus, showing, Tac.; 2, of pronunciation, to articulate distinctly; exprimere litteras putidius, Cic. **B.** Transf., to extort, wrest, squeeze out; nummos ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic.; expressi ut negaret, made him deny, Cic. **II.** to express, model, portray, represent. **A.** Lit., expressi vultus per ahenea signa, Hor. **B.** 1, to express in words; a, describe; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; with relat. sent., qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, Cic.; b, to translate; aliquid Latinae, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic.; 2, to imitate, copy; alienius vitam et consuetudinem, Cic. **III.** to raise up; quantum his quotidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

**exprōbrātiō** -ōnis, f. (exprōbro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

**exprōbro**, 1. (ex and probrum), to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of; with acc., officia, Cic.; ea (vitia) in adversariis, Cic.; with acc. and dat., haec hosti, Liv.; with dat. and dep., with the abl., de uxore mihi exprōbrare, Nep.;

with acc. and infin., *exprobrare nihilo plus auitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod and the subj., *quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol., *circumstantant armati hostes exprobrantes eludentesque*, Liv.

**expromo** -prompsi -promptum, 3. *to bring forth, produce*. **I.** Lit., omnes apparatus supplicii, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, *to fetch out, utter*; maestas voces, Verg.; 2, *to exhibit, display*; a, *crudelitatem suam in aliquo*, Cic.; b, *to pronounce, set forth, state*; leges de religione, Cic.; causas et ordinem belli, Liv.; with rel. sent., *quanta vis sit (elus) eloquentiae exprimere*, Cic.

**expromptus** -a -um, partic. of expromo.

**expugnābilis** -e (expugno), *that may be besieged or captured*; urbs, Liv.

**expugnatio** -ōnis, f. (expugno), *the taking or capturing of any place by storm*; urbis, Caes.; plur., *expugnationes urbium*, Cic.

**expugnator** -ōris, m. (expugno), *a taker, capturer*; urbis, Cic.; transf., *puclitiae, violator*, Cic.

**expugno**, 1. *to take, take by storm, capture, conquer, overcome*. **A.** Lit., urbes, naves, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Caes.; tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem, Liv.; of things, *fames obsessos expugnavit, compelled to surrender*, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, *to overcome, subdue*; animum, Cic.; *pertinaciam legatorum*, Liv.; b, *to destroy, violate*; *quaestiones, thwart*, Liv.; *puclitiam, violate*, Cic.; c, *to force, compel*; *legationem*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *bring it about that*, etc., Cic.; d, *to accomplish*; *coepit*, Ov.

**expulsio** -ōnis, f. (expello), *a driving out, expulsion*; *Laenatis*, Cic.; plur., *expulsiōnes vicinorum*, Cic.

**expulso**, 1. (intens. of expello), *to drive out, drive back*, Mart.

**expulsor** -ōris, m. (expello), *one who drives out or expels*; *iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor*, Cic.

**expultrix** -trix, f. (expulsor), *one who expels*; *philosophia expultrix vitiorum*, Cic.

**expungo** -puxi -punctum, 3. *to strike out, blot out, expunge*, Plaut.

**expurgatio** -ōnis, f. (expurgo), *a vindication, justification*, Plaut.

**expurgo**, 1. *to cleanse, purify*. **A.** Lit., *quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta*, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, *expurgandus est sermo*, Cic.; b, *to justify, defend*; *dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi*, Sall.

**expūto**, 1. *to comprehend*, ap. Cic.

**exquero** = exquiro (q.v.).

**Esquillae** -arum = Esquiliae (q.v.).

**exquiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quaero). **I.** *to seek out*; 1, a, lit., *antiquam matrem*, Verg.; *iter per aliquem*, Caes.; b, transf., *veritatem, verum*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere*, Cic.; c, *to ask, inquire*; *exquirere palam pretia*, Cic.; a te nihil certi exquiro, Cic.; ex aliquo causas alicuius rei, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid iis de quoque officii genere placeat exquirere*, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -orum, n. *inquiries*, Cic.; 2, *to choose, select*; *verba ad (according to) sonum*, Cic. **II.** *to search through*. **A.** Lit., *vescendi causā mari terraque omnia*, Sall. **B.** *to search, test*; *facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem*, Cic. **III.** *to ask for*; *alicuius consilium*, Cic.

**exquisite**, adv. with compar. and superl. (exquisitus), *accurately, carefully, admirably*; *de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputare*, Cic.

**exquisitus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (exquiro), 1, *carefully sought, choiced, exquisite, excellent, admirable*; *sententias*, Cic.; *exquisitius dicendi genus*, Cic.; *exquisitissimis verbis laudare*, Cic.; 2, *artificial, far-fetched*; *munditia exquisita nimis*, Cic.

**exsacrifico**, 1. *to sacrifice*, ap. Cic.

**exsaevio**, 4. *to rage to an end, cease to rage*; dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv.

**exsanguis** -e, *bloodless, without blood*. **I.** Lit., *umbrae*, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, *lifeless*; *corpora mortuorum*, Cic.; b, *pale as a corpse, deathly pale*, Cic.; color, Sall.; c, *exhausted, weak*, Cic.; of voice, speech, etc., *Calvus exsanguis et aridus*, Tac.; d, act., *making pale*; *cuminum*, Hor.

**exsarcio** -(s)artūrus, 4. *to patch up, make good, repair*, Ter.

**exsatio**, 1. *to satisfy thoroughly, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *vino ciboque*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morte alicuius exsatiari*, Liv.

**exsaturābilis** -e (exsaturō), *that can be satiated*; *non exsaturabile pectus*, Verg.

**exsaturō**, 1. *to satisfy, satiate*. **A.** Lit., *belus exsaturanda visceribus meis*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare*, Cic.

**exscendo** = escendo (q.v.).

**exscensio** = escensio (q.v.).

**exscensus** = excensus (q.v.).

**exscindo** -scidi -scissum, *to destroy utterly, raze to the ground*; *Numantiam*, Cic.; of persona, *to destroy*; *hostem*, Tac.

**exserō**, 1. *to cough or hawk out*; *totiens clausas ante fores*, Ov.

**exscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. 1, *to copy*; *litteras*, Cic.; 2, *to note down, register*; *ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit*, Liv.

**exsculpo** -sculpsi -sculptum, 3. 1, *to scratch out, erase*; *versus*, Nep.; 2, *to cut out with a chisel, carve or scoop out*; *aliquid e quercu*, Cic.

**exseco** -seculi -sectum, 1. *to cut out*; 1, *linguam*, Cic.; fig., *vitiōsas partes reipublicae*, Cic.; transf., *quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducta from the principal*, Hor.; 2, *to castrate*, Cic.

**exsecrābilis** -e (exsecror), 1, *deserving curses*; *fortuna*, Liv.; 2, *cursing, execrating*; *carmen*, Liv.; hence, *deadly*; *ira atque odium*, Liv.

**exsecratio** -ōnis, f. (exsecror), 1, *a curse, execration*, Cic.; 2, *an oath containing an imprecation*, Cic.

**exsecratus** -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), *curled, execrated*; *exsecratus populo Romano*, Cic.

**exsecror**, 1. dep. (ex and sacer), *to curse, execrate*; 1, a, *aliquem*, Cic.; *consilia Catilinae*, Sall.; b, *to utter a curse*; *in caput alicuius*, Liv.; *exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat*, Cic.; 2, *to swear with an imprecation*; *haec exsecrata civitas*, Hor.

**exsectio** -ōnis, f. (exseco), *a cutting out*; *linguae*, Cic.

**exsecutio** -ōnis, f. (exsequor), *performance, accomplishment*; *negotii*, Tac.; *exsecutio Syriae, administration of*, Tac.

**exsequiae** -arum, f. (exsequor), *a funeral procession*; *justa exsequiarum, ceremonies of*, Cic.; *exsequias alicuius funeris prosequi*, Cic.; *exsequias celebrare*, Liv.

**exsequialis** -e (exsequias), *relating or belonging to a funeral procession*; *carmina*, Ov.

**exsequor** -sequitur sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to follow a corpse to the grave*, Cic. poet. **II.** **A.** *to follow*; *suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus*

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. **B. 1.** to accomplish, execute; a, mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; b, to assert, maintain; jus suum armis, Caes.; 2, to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish; jura violata, dolorem, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.; 3, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consilii scelerati, Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exsequeretur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.; 4, to prosecute, carry out; aliquid usque ad extremum, Cic.; 5, to ascertain, find out, Liv.; 6, to suffer, endure; cladem illam fugamque, Cic.

**exsero** -serūi -sertum, 3. **I.** Lit., a, to stretch out, thrust out; linguam, Liv.; caput ponto, Ov.; b, to bare; brachia, Ov.; Amazon unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. **II.** Transf., to free; se aere alieno, Cic. (?)

**exserto**, 1. (intens. of exsero), to stretch out; ora, Verg.

**exsertus** -a -um, partic. of exsero.

**exsibilo**, 1. to kiss an actor of the stage, Cic.

**exsiccatūs** -a -um, p. adj. (from exsicco), dry, rjvnae; genus orationis, Cic.

**exsiccō**, 1. 1, to dry thoroughly; arbores, C.c.; 2, to drain dry, to empty by drinking; vina culullis, Hor.

**exsigno**, 1. to put a mark upon, mark; sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

**exsilio** -silūi -sultum, 4. (ex and salio), 1, to leap out, spring out; in siccum (of a snake), Verg.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.; 2, to leap up, spring up; de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.

**exsiliūm** -li, n. (exsil), 1, lit., banishment, exile; exsiliū poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere or multare, Cic.; in exsiliū ire or pergere, Cic.; aliquem in exsiliū mittere, Liv.; aliquem in exsiliū eficere or pellere, Cic., or agere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the place of exile, Cic.; b, exsilia = exules, plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

**exsisto** (existō) -stiti -stitum, 3. to arise, come forth, appear. **I.** ab ara, Cic.; of soldiers, to start up; e latelris, Liv.; of things, ab aede Junonis ex arce (of a voice), Cic. **II.** to spring, arise, come into existence. **A.** Lit., ex stirpe quadam, Cic.; in statuā capite, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; existit motus, Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with predic. nomin., ego huic causae patronus existiji, Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical consequence), ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, Cic.; with acc. and infin., existit illud, multa esse probabilia quae, etc., Cic.

**exsolvo** -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. **I.** to loosen, untie, undivul. **A.** Lit., glaciem, to dissolve, Lucr.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv. **B.** Transf., exsoluti plerique legis nexūs, Tac.; fūnem, drive away, Ov. **II.** to set free, release. **A.** Lit., se corpore, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to free; plebem aere alieno, Liv.; se occupationibus, Cic.; 2, a, to pay; nomina, Cic.; stipendium praeteritum cum fide, Tac.; b, to discharge, to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise or something due; quod promiserat, Cic.; jurandum, Liv.; poenas morte, Tac.

**exsomnia** -e (ex and somnus), sleepless, wakeful, Verg.

**exsorbeo** -sorbbi, 2. to suck up, suck in. **A.** Lit., sanguinem, Cic.; gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to devour; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; b, to swallow up, devour; quantas iste Byzantiorum praedae exsoruit, Cic.

**exsortis** -sortis, without lot; 1, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt exsortem Aeneae (equum), Verg.; 2, having no share in, deprived of; with genit., dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

**expātor**, 1. dep., to digress from the path, deviate from the course; expatiantur equi, Ov.; of rivers, expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.

**expectābilis** -e (expecto), that which is expected, probable, Tac.

**expectatio** -ōnis, f. (expecto), a waiting for, looking for, expectation; with subj. genit., expectatione hominum maiore quam spe, Liv.; with obj. genit., expectationem sui facere or concitare, Cic.; with de, quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with rel. sent., summa omnium expectatio, quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol., obscurā spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic.

**expectātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expecto), expected, wished for, welcome; carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, expected to arrive at the highest rank, Cic.; litterae expectatae, Cic.

**expecto**, 1. to wait for, look for, expect. **I.** 1, gen., transitum tempestatis, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., ante expectatum, before it was expected, Verg., Ov.; with rel. sent., expecto quid tribunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; expectare quam mox, etc., Cic.; with dum, expectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; with quoad, Nep.; with si, Caes.; with ut and the subj., nisi forte expectatis ut illa diluam, Cic.; non expectare full. by quin, Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter; ad portam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to wait for a person or thing (till it is ready or finished); oratores multas horas, Cic.; b, to await; me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. **II.** to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, long, dread; testaments, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex with abl., a te hoc civitas vel potius omnes cives non expectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum expectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

**expergo** (ex-spargo), -spersum, 3. to scatter, Lucr.

**expes**, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless; erret inops, expes, Ov.; with genit., expes vitae, Tac.

**expiratio** -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation; terrae, Cic.

**expīro**, 1. **I.** Transf., to breathe out, exhale; a, flammās pectore, Verg.; b, of the dying, animas, auras, Verg. **II.** Intransit., 1, to give up the ghost, to die; in pugna et in acie, Liv.; fig., quid? si ego moverer, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.; 2, to blow forth, rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.

**expōllo**, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil; fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pompeium, Cic.

**expōo** -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit out; transf., to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

**externe**, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

**exstillo**, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, Plaut., Ter.

**exstimulātor** -ōris, m. (exstimulo), a lucifer, instigator; rebellionis, Tac.

**exstimūlo**, 1. to goad, to excite, instigate; virum dictis, Ov.

**extinctio** -ōnis, f. (extinguo), annihilation, extinction, Cic.

**extinctor** -ōris, m. (extinguo), 1, one who

*extinguishes; incendii, Cic.; 2, one who destroys, annihilates; patriae, Cic.*

**extinguo** -stixi -stinctum, 3. **I.** Lit., to put out, *extinguish*; incendium, Cic.; middle, *extingui, to go out*; consumptus ignis *extinguitur, Cic.* **II.** Transf., 1, to dry up; aquam rivis, Liv.; 2, to quench; sitim, Ov.; 3, to kill; invictum bello juvenem fortuna morbo *extinxit, Liv.*; middle, *extingui, to die, esp. suddenly or prematurely, Cic.*; 4, to abolish, destroy, annihilate; *extincto senatu, Cic.*; gratiam alicuius, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; memoriam publicam, crimina sua, Cic.; middle, *extingui, to be forgotten*; rumor *extinguitur, Cic.* (syncop. *pluperf. extinxem, for extinxissem, Verg.*)

**extirpo**, 1. (ex and stirps) to tear up by the root; transf., to root out, *extirpare*; vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.

**exsto** (exsto), 1. to stand out, project. **I.** Lit., milites capite solo ex aqua *exstant, Caes.*; quo altius ab aqua *exstaret, Liv.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quo magis id quod erit illuminatum *exstare* atque eminere *videatur, Cic.* **B.** 1, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; *exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.*; *exstat, impers. with acc. ar. i infin., Cic.*; *apparet atque exstat, utrum . . . an, etc., Cic.*; 2, to be still in existence, to be extant; *exstant epistolae Philippi, Cic.*; non *exstat alius, Liv.*

**exstructio** -onis, f. (exstruo), a building up, erection; ea *exstructio quae, etc., Cic.*; plur., *exstructiones tectorum, Cic.*

**exstruo** -struxi -structum, 3. to heap up, pile up. **I.** Lit., rogam, Cic.; magnam acervum librorum *Dicaearchi sibi ante pedes, Cic.*; divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae conquisitissimis epulis *exstruebantur, Cic.*; mensae *exstructae, piled up with food, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.*; accurate non modo undata, verum etiam *exstructa disciplina, Cic.*

**exsuctus** -a -um, partic. of *exsugo*.

**exsūdo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to come out in sweat, exude; *lunius humor, Verg.* **II.** Transsit., to sweat out. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour; novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen *ingens, Liv.*

**exsūgo** -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up; *ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.*

**exsul** -sūlis, c. (from ex and the root of salio; cf. con-sul, prae-sul). **A.** a banished or exiled person, an exile; quum vagus et *exsul erraret, Cic.*; *exsules reducuntur, Cic.*; num qui *exsules restituti, Cic.*; with genit., patriae, Hor.; with abl., *exsul patriā, domo, Sall.* **B.** Transf., deprived of; with genit., *exsul mentisque domusque, Ov.*

**exsūlo** (exsūlo), 1. (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. **A.** Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volscos *exsulatum abire, Liv.*; aptis sinus ad *exsulandum locus, Cic.* **B.** Transf., meo discessu *exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.*

**exsultatio** -onis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; illa *exsultatio Athamantis, Cic.*

**exsultim**, adv. (exsilio) *friskingly, Hor.*

**exsulto** (exulto), 1. (freq. of exsilio), to leap up frequently or violently. **I.** Lit., a, of living subjects, equi ferocitate *exsultantes, Cic.*; in numerum, to dance, Lucr.; medias inter caedes *exsultat Amazon, Verg.*; b, of things, vada *exsultant, dash up, Verg.* **II.** Transf., **A.** appetitus quasi *exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo, Cic.* **B.** Esp. 1, to rejoice exceedingly.

*triumph; laetitia or gaudio, Cic.*; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; Graeci *exsultant quod, etc., Cic.*; 2, a, of orators and of discourse, to run riot; audacius, Cic.; verborum audaciā *exsultans, Cic.*; b, of discourse, to move freely; campus in quo *exsultare possit oratio, Cic.*

**exsuperabilis** -e (exsupero), that can be conquered or overcome; non *exsuperabile saxum (of Sisyphus), Verg.*

**exsuperantia** -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence; virtutis, Cic.

**exsupero**, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to mount up, appear above; flammae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be prominent, excel; quantum feroci virtute *exsuperas, Verg.*; 2, in battle, to get the upper hand, prevail; si non poterunt *exsuperare, cadant, Ov.* **II.** Transf., to surmount something. **A.** Lit., 1, to surmount a height, to pass over or beyond; jugum, Verg.; an jam omnes angustiae *exsuperatae, Liv.*; 2, to project above; aegues *exsuperant undas, Verg.* **B.** Transf., 1, a, to exceed; magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia *exsuperat, surpasses all thought, Sall.*; b, to surpass, go beyond; omnes Tarquinius *superbiā, Liv.*; 2, to overcome; consilium caecum, Verg.

**exsurdo**, 1. (ex and surdus), to deafen. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., of taste, to make dull or blunt; palatum, Hor.

**exsurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, quum *exsurgeret, simul arridens, etc., Cic.*; *exsurgit facem attollens, Verg.*; esp., to raise oneself to one's full height to give force to a blow; altior *exsurgens, Verg.*; 2, of things (Roma) tota simul *exsurgere aedificiis, Liv.* **II.** Transf., 1, to rise up, to regain strength; *exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.*; auctoritate vestra *respublica exsurgit, Cic.*; 2, of political risings, invidia eorum *exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.*

**exsuscito**, 1. **I.** Lit., a, to awaken from sleep; te (juris consultum) gallorum, illum (imperatorem) *bucinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic.*; b, to kindle fire; flammam aera, Ov. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; quae cura etiam *exsuscitavit animos, Cic.*; se *exsuscitare, to arouse oneself, make an effort, Cic.*

**exta** -ōrum, n. the entrails of animals, esp., the heart, lungs, liver, etc., used by the Romans for divination; *exta inspicere, Cic.*; si est in *extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.*

**extābesco** -tābūi, 3. to waste away entirely. **A.** Lit., corpus macie *extabuit, ap. Cic.* **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; opiniones *vetustate extabuisse, Cic.*

**extemplo**, adv. (ex and templum), immediately, directly, straightway, Cic.

**extemporālis** -e (ex and tempus), extemporary, without preconsideration; oratio, actio, Quint.

**extempulo** = extemplo (q.v.).

**extendo** -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend. **I.** Lit. **A.** a, brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, *tight rope, Hor.*; rigida eervice et *extento capite currere (of horses), Liv.*; milit. t. t., to extend in order of battle; aciem in radicibus montis, Liv.; b, of time, to extend, prolong; ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam, Liv.; middle, to last; tamquam non longius, quam vitae humanae spatium est, cupiditas gloriae *extenditur, Liv.* **B.** 1, to stretch on the ground; aliquem arenā, Verg.; toto ingens *extenditur (Cerberus) antro, is stretched, Verg.*; 2, to increase; agros, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to exert; se supra vires, Liv.; itinera, to march at great speed, Liv.; avidos cursum, to hasten eagerly, Verg.; 2, to extend; nomen in ultimas oras

Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; *fanum factis, to spread abroad*, Verg.

**extento**, 1. (intens. of extendo), *to stretch out, to extend*; nervos, Lucr.

**extentus** a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from extendo), *extended, wide*; stagna latius extenta Lucrino lacu, Hor.; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

**extenuatio** -ōnis, f. (extenuo). **I.** a making thin, Plin. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. μειωσις, opp. exaggeratio), Cic.

**extenuatus** a -um, p. adj. (from extenuo), *weak, poor, slight*; vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic.

**extenuo**, 1. *to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish*. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aquas, dissolvetur into, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., *to extend a line or column, make thin*; angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1, *to lessen, weaken, diminish*; sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; 2, in speech, etc., *to disparage, depreciate*; suum inunus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

**exter** and **exterus** a -um (from ex), *outward, foreign, strange*. **I.** Posit., jus nationum exterrarum, Cic. **II.** Compar., **exterior**, n. -lus, genit. -ōris; orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; exteriorem ire alicui, *to go on the left side*, Hor. **III.** Superl. **A.** **extremus** a -um, *the outermost*; 1, lit., subst., **extremum** -i, n., a, *that which is outermost*; caelum quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; b, *the outermost, last*; pars, Cic.; vitae dies, Cic. Subst., **extremum** -i, n., *the end*; extremum habet, *has an end*, Cic.; aestatis, Sall.; *the end of life, death*, Verg.; ad extremum, adv., *to the end*; ad extremum reservatus, Cic.; *at the end*, Cic.; *entirely*; ad extremum perditus, Liv.; extremum, adv., *at the end*, Ov.; *for the last time*; extremum affari or alloqui alicquem, Verg.; extremo, *at the end*, Nep.; in extremo, *at the end of a letter*, Cic.; plur., **extrema** -orum, n. *the end*; agri, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *extreme*—i.e., only used in the greatest need; senatus consultum, Caes.; b, *extreme, greatest, most dangerous, most difficult*; tempora, *extreme need*, Cic.; extremum honorum, malorum, *the highest good, evil*, Cic.; neut. subst., vitam ipsam in extremum adductam, Tac.; extrema pati, *the worst extremities*, Verg.; with genit., quotiens in extrema periculorum ventum, Liv.; c, *the lowest, worst*; haud Ligurum extremus, Verg.; *extremi ingenii (of the lowest understanding) est qui, etc.*, Liv. **B.** **extimus** a -um, *the outermost*; orbis, Cic.

**exterebro**, 1. *to bore out, extract by boring*; ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.

**extergéo** -tersi -tersum, 2. *to wipe off, wipe dry*; transf., *to strip clean, plunder*; fanum quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris, Cic.

**exterior**, exterius, v. exter.

**externo**, 1. (ex and terminus), *to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, 1, *to drive out, expel, banish*; alicquem ex urbe, Cic.; or urbe, Cic.; de civitate, Cic.; 2, *to put aside, remove*; auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

**externus** a -um (exter). **I.** *that which is outside, external*; tempor, Cic. Subst., **externa** -orum, n. *outward appearances*, Cic. **II.** *foreign, strange*; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv. Subst., a, **externus** -i, n. a *foreigner*, Liv.; a stranger; canum odium in externos, Cic.; b, **externa** -orum, n. *that which is foreign or strange*; externa (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic.

**extéro** -trivi -tritum, 3. *to rub out, rub off*, Lucr.

**exterréo** -terrū -territum, 2. *to frighten suddenly, to terrify*; periculo suo alicquem, ut, etc., Liv.; in pass., praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; partic., exterritus aspectu, Cic.; of things, exterritus amnis, Verg.

**exterus**, v. exter.

**extimesco** -timū, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*; de fortunis communibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Cic. **II.** Transi., *to be greatly afraid of, to dread*; with acc. of the thing, adventum tuum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpiter facerem, Cic.; with acc. of the person, victorem orbis terrarum, Cic.

**extimus**, v. exter.

**extispex** -splois, m. (exta and \*specio), a soothsayer who predicts from the entrails of victims, Cic.

**extollo**, extūli, and rarely exsustūli, 3. *to lift up, raise up*. **I.** Lit., cruentum pugionem, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *extollere animum or alicquem, to raise, elevate, exalt*; extollere animos, *to become insolent*, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; alicquem secundā oratione, Sall.; 2, in words, *to raise*; aliquid verbis in majus, *to exaggerate*, Liv.; *to praise, celebrate, extol*; fortunam alicuius, Cic.; alicquem ad caelum, Cic.; 3, *to adorn*; hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac.; 4, *to raise to rank, power, etc.*; jacentem, Cic.

**extorquéo** -torsi -tortum, 2. *to twist out, wrest away, wrench out*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui solum de manibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to obtain by force, extort*; a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica, L. Cic.; alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.; ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., extorsisti ut laterer, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to dislocate, put out of joint*; prava extorque puella, deformed, Juv.; *to torture*, Liv.

**extorris** -o (ex and terra), *driven from the country, exiled, banished*; huic CXXXII patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic.; with abl., agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

**extrā** (= exterā sc. parte, from exter). **I.** Adv., **A.** Lit., *outside* (opp. intus); quae extra sunt, Cic.; quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.; compar., exterius sitas (urbes), Ov. **B.** Transf., *except*; extra quam, extra quam si, *except, unless*, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Lit., *beyond, outside of, without*; provinciam, Caes. **B.** a, *except, with the exception of*; extra ducem, Cic.; b, *beyond, outside*; extra modum, Cic.; extra ordinem, Cic.; c, *without*; extra jocum, joking apart, Cic.; esse extra culpam, Cic.

**extrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** *to draw out, extract*. **A.** Lit., telum e corpore, Cic.; telum de vulnere, Ov.; vivum puerum alvo, Hor.; velut ab inferis extractus, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, *to extricate, free*; urbem ex periculis, Cic.; b, *to destroy, root out*; religionem ex animis, Cic. **II.** *to draw forth*; 1, lit., alicquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor.; alicquem vi in publicum, Liv.; alicquem domo, Cic.; milit. t. t., hostes invitos in aciem, Liv.; 2, a, *to bring to light*; scelera in lucem, Liv.; b, *to bring out*; alicquem ad honorem, Liv. **III.** Of time, 1, *to prolong, delay, protract*; res variis calumniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; alicquem, *to put off*, Liv.; 2, *to waste*; aestatem sine ullo effectu, Liv.

**extrāneus** a -um (extra), *that which is outside*. **I.** *not belonging to a thing or subject, extraneous*; res extraneae, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. **II.** *not belonging to a house, family, or country*,



*foreign, strange*; exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic. Subst., **extrānēus** -i, m. a *foreigner, stranger*; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

**extrā-ordinārius** -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular*; petitio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, *obtained by gift, legacy, etc.*, Cic.; cupiditates, *unnatural*, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohortes, or simply extra-ordinarii, *picked troops of the auxiliary forces*, Liv.; porta, (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.

**extrārius** -a -um (extra), 1, *outward, external, extrinsic*; utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; 2, *strange, foreign*. Subst., **extrārius** -i, m. a *stranger*, Ter.

**extrēmītas** -ātis, f. (extremus), *the end, farthest portion, extremity*; mundi, Cic.

**extrēmus** -a -um, v. *exter*.

**extrīo**, 1. (ex and trīcor), *to disentangle, extricate*. A. Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. B. Transf., *to procure with difficulty*; numinos, Hor.

**extrīnsecus**, adv. (extra and secus), 1, *from without, from the outside*, Cic.; 2, *on the outside, outwardly*; columna extrīnsecus inaurata, Cic.

**extrūdo** -trūdi -trūsum, 3. *to push out, thrust out, extrude*; a, of persons, *to be in vian*, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic.; b, of things, mare agere, *to dam out*, Caes.

**extundo** -tūdi, 3. I. *to beat out*. A. Lit., *to form by beating with a hammer*; lapsa ancilla caelo extuderat, Verg. B. *to invent, devise*; alicui artem, Verg. II. *to beat out, force*; transf., *to drive away*; quum labor extuderit fastidia, Hor.

**exturbo**, 1. *to drive away, thrust out*. A. Lit., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. B. Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, *to put out of countenance*, Cic.

**exūbēro**, 1. A. Lit., of fluids, *to overflow*; alte spumis exuberat umbra, Verg. B. Transf., *to abound*; si luxuriā foliorum exuberat annis, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.; tam lato te fenore exuberat, Tac.

**exul**, v. *exsul*.

**exulcēro**, 1. I. *to make sore*, Plin. II. Transf., 1, *to make worse, aggravate*; ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.; 2, *to irritate, enbitter*; ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic.

**exūlūlo**, 1. *to howl out, howl loudly*, Ov.; **exūlūlātus** -a -um; a, *having howled*, Ov.; b, *invoked with howlings*; mater Cybeleia, Ov.

**exundo**, 1. 1, *to overflow, to flow out or over*; tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, *to overflow, abound*; largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.

**exungo** -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. *to anoint, besmear with unguents*, Plaut.

**exūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with ind—no). I. *to draw out or off, to take out*. A. se jugo, Liv.; unum exuta pedem vinculis, Verg.; se ex his laqueis, Cic. B. Transf., a, hominem ex homine, *deprive of all human feeling*, Cic.; mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, *I cannot but believe, etc.*, Cic.; b, *to deprive*; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., *to strip an enemy of; hostem impedimentis, castris, armis, praedā*, Caes., Liv. II. *to lay aside, put off, take off*. A. Lit., ense or pharetram, Verg., Ov. B. Transf., a, *to lay aside*; torvam faciem, Verg.; hominem, *human shape*, Ov.; b, *to lay aside, remove, divest oneself of; humanitatem omnem,*

Cic.; *servitatem muliebrem*, Liv.; *magistros, get rid of*, Tac.

**exūro** -ussi -ustum, 3. I. *to burn out*; alius scelus exurit igni, Verg. II. *to burn up, consume entirely*; aliquem vivum, Cic.; *classen*, Verg.; *exustus ager, dried up*, Verg. III. *to burn*; 1, *sol graciles exurit artus*, Tib.; 2, *of thirst, to burn*; sitis exurit miseros, Lucr.; *exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit*, Cic.; 3, *to heat*; a, *antra positus exusta caninis*, Ov.; b, *to inflame with love*, Tib.

**exustio** -ōnis, f. (exuro), *a burning up, conflagration*; terrarum, Cic.

**exūvīas** -ārum, f. (exuo), *that which is taken off from the body*. I. Of men, a, *dress*; has enim exuvias mihi perditus ille reliquit, Verg.; b, *spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.*; nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuvias huius, Cic. II. Of animals, a, *the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally)*; exuvias ponere, Verg.; b, *the skin captured and taken off, the hide*; leonis, Verg.

## F.

**F** f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aeolic digamma (F), though in sound most nearly represented by φ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**fāba** -ae, f. a *bean*, Cic.; prov., isthaec in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to suffer for this*, Ter.

**fābālis** -e (faba), of or relating to *beans*; stipulae, Ov.

**Fābāris** -is, m., a *tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa*.

**fābella** -ae, f. (dim. of fabula). I. *a little story, little narrative*; fabellarum auditione duci, Cic. II. Esp., a, *a fable*, Hor.; b, *a little drama*, Cic.

1. **fāber** -bri, m. (perhaps shortened for faci-ber from facio); 1, *a worker, esp. in any hard material*; tignarius, *a carpenter*, Cic.; in the army, fabri, *the engineers*, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, *commander of the engineers*, Caes.; 2, *a fish, perhaps the dory*, Ov.

2. **fāber** -bra -brum, *ingenious, skilful*; ars, Ov.

**Fābīus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were*: 1, Numerius Fabius Pictor, *Roman annalist at the beginning of the Second Punic war*; 2, Qu. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic war*; 3, Qu. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, *son of L. Aemilius Paullus, consul 144 a.c.*; 4, Qu. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, *son of the preceding, conqueror of the Allobroges, builder of a triumphal arch on the sacra via (called fornix Fabii, fornix Fabius, fornix Fabianus, Cic.)*; 5, Servius Fabius Pictor, *celebrated lawyer, praetor 145 a.c.* Adj., **Fabius** -a -um, *Fabian*. Hence, **Fābīanus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Fabius*.

**Fabrātēria** -ae, f. *town of the Volsci on the river Treverus*. Hence, **Fabrātērnus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Fabrateria*.

**fabrē**, adv. (2. faber), *skilfully*, Plaut.

**fābrēfācio** -fēci -factum, 3. *to make or fashion skilfully*; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.

**fābrica** -ae, f. (faber). I. (sc. ars), *the art of a faber*; pictura et fabrica, *architecture*, Cic. II. *the work of a faber, working, making*; fabrica

acris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), *the workshop of a faber, Cic.*

**fabricatio** -ōnis, f. (fabrico), **1**, *making, framing, construction*; hominis, Cic.; **2**, *artifice, device*; ne illa quidem tractatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, Cic.

**fabricator** -ōris, m. (fabrico), *a maker, artificer, joiner*; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epheos, Verg.

**Fabricius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished was C. Fabricius, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of Pyrrhus and the Samnites, famed for the simplicity of his life and the rigour of his censorship.* Adj., **Fabricianus**; pons, *a bridge in Rome.* Hence, **Fabricianus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Fabricius.*

**fabrico**, **1.** (faber), *to form, make, forge out of hard materials*; arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.

**fabricor**, **1.** dep. (faber), **1**, *to frame, make, forge out of a hard material*; gladium, fulmen, signa, Cic.; Capitolii fastigium, Cic.; **2**, *to fashion, form*; hominem, Cic.; verba, *invent new words*, Cic.

**fabrillae** -e (faber), *relating or belonging to an artificer*; erratum, Cic.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fabrilla** -ium, n., *tools*, Hor.

**fabula** -e, f. (fari). **I.** *talk*; fabulam fieri or esse, *to be the common talk*, Cic.; *conversation*; fabulae conviviales, Tac. **II.** *a tale, narrative, story, fable.* **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *fabula tantum sine auctore edita*, Liv.; **2**, *transf., fabulae manes, the empty shades*, Hor. **B.** Esp., *the plot, story, of a drama*, Hor.; *a drama*; in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabula, Cic.

**fabulor**, **1.** dep. (fabula), *to talk, converse, chatter*; quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv.

**fabulosus** -a -um (fabula), *renowned in story, fabled*; Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbus, Hor.

**facesso**, facessi, **3.** (intens. of facio). **I.** Transit., *to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish*; jussa, Verg.; negotium, *to give trouble to*, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to be off, go away, depart*; ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.

**facētē**, adv. (facetus), *wittily, humorously*; si (contumelia) facetius jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

**facētia** -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., *wit*, Plaut. **II.** Plur., *wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour*; Scripo omnes sane facetiusque superabat, Cic.

**facētus** -a -um (root FA, Skr. bhā, Gk. φά, *shine*, whence also facies), **1**, *fine, elegant*; orator, Cic.; sermo, Cic.; **2**, *witty, facetious*, Cic.

**facies** -ēi, f. (root FA). **I.** Abstr., **1**, *the external form or figure*; **a**, of persons, quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; **b**, of things, ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; **2**, esp., **a**, *manner, kind*; in faciem hederæ (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; **b**, *beautiful exterior, beauty*; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., **1**, *figure, form*; Homeri, Cic.; *ae in omnes facies vertere*, Verg.; **2**, *the face, countenance*, Cic.

**facile**, adv. (facilis). **I.** *easily, without difficulty*; **1**, gen., haec facile ediscere, Cic.; **2**, esp., *easily, indisputably, certainly*; facile primus, facile princeps, *indisputably first*, Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile or hand facile, *not easily, hardy*, Cic. **II.** *willingly*; pati, Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

**facilis** -e (facio). **I.** Pass., **1**, *that which is easy to be done*, *ascensus*, Caes.; *aditus*,

Cic.; *with ad and the acc., faciles ad receptum angustiae*, Liv.; esp. *with gerund, illud autem facile ad credendum est*, Liv.; *with in and the acc., altera crepido haud facilius in ascensum*, Liv.; *with the supine in u, or the abl., res cognitu facilis*, Cic.; *with infin., facile est perficere ut, etc.*, Cic.; *with ut and the subj., quod ei fuit facillimum, ut in agrum Rutulorum procederet*, Cic.; *with dat., suitable*; campus operi facilis, Liv.; neut. subst. *with prep., in facili esse, to be easy*, Liv.; e or ex facili, *easily*, Ov.; **2**, of circumstances, fortune, etc., *favourable*; quae (res et fortunae) quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. **II.** Act., **A.** **1**, *that which does a thing easily, facile, skilful*; manu facili, Ov.; **2**, *dexterous, clever*; facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. **B.** *ready, willing, inclined*; **1**, *with dat., commercio facili*, Liv.; *with ad, facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia*, Tac.; *poet., with infin., Prop.; 2, esp. of character, courteous, accessible, affable, easy, good-natured*; facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; *with ad and the gerund, facilis ad concedendum*, Cic.; *with in and the abl., facilis in hominibus audiendis*, Cic.; *with in and the acc., si faciles habes in tua vota deos*, Ov.; *with dat., si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi*, Ov.; *with abl., facilis amicitia*, Sall.

**facilitas** -tatis, f. (facilis). **I.** Pass., *easiness, ease*; *facilitas eumporum, for marching*, Tac. **II.** Act., **1**, *readiness, disposition*, Cic.; **2**, *willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness*; *facilitas in audiendo*, Cic.

**facinorōsus** -a -um (facinus), *full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious*; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., *facinorosi, abandoned men*, Cic.

**facinus** -ōris, n. (facio), **1**, *a deed, action* (good or bad), pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; **2**, *a bad deed, crime, villainy* (not so strong a word as scelus, which = *iniquity*); facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; *facinus facere, obire, committere*, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patriare, Sall.; meton., **a**, *the instrument of crime*; facinus excussit ab ore, *the poisoned cup*, Ov.; **b**, *a criminal*; omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

**facio**, feci, factum, **3.** **I.** Transit., **A.** **1**, *to make, prepare, build*; alicui anulum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; hence, **a**, *to write down*; litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; **b**, *to perform some action of the body*; gradum, Cic.; *impetum in hostes, to attack*, Liv.; **2**, *to produce*; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; hence (of an orator, poet, etc.), *to compose*; orationem, versus, poema, Cic.; **3**, *to gain*; praedam, Caes.; *lucrum, manubias sibi ex, etc.*, Cic.; *stipendia, to serve in war*, Sall.; **4**, *to raise, levy*; tributum, Cic.; *auxilia mercede*, Tac. **B.** **1**, *to do, perform, accomplish, execute*; ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; *caedem, furtum, fraudem*, Cic.; *alicui medicinam, to cure*, Cic.; *indutias, pacem, bellum*, Cic.; *fugam, to take to flight, or to put to flight*, Sall., Liv.; *facere de aliquo or de aliqua re, aliquo or aliqua re, alicui or alicui rei, cum aliqua re, to do with, or do to*; quid hoc homine, or huic homini facias, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to manage or hold a ceremony*; ludos, Cic.; *sacra, or sacrificium, or res divinas, to sacrifice*, Cic.; **b**, *to practise a profession*; praeconium, Cic.; **3**, *to procure*; orationi audientiam, Cic.; *silentium*, Liv.; **4**, *to grant*; *potestatem, permission*, Cic.; **5**, *to arouse* (some feeling, etc.); alicui dolorem, Cic.; *spem*, Cic.; **6**, *to cause, bring it about*; *with ut and the subj., facis ut rursus plōbes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur*, Cic.; *with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem!* Ov.; *fac sciam, let me know*, Cic.; *facio, with ne or quo and the subj., non*

**facere** foll. by quin or quominus and the subj., **facere non possum quin quotidie ad te mittam** (litteras), *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin., illum forma timere facit, Ov.; 7, *to make, represent*; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulyssae, Cic.; 8, *to suppose, assume*; with acc. and infin., esse deos faciamus Cic.; 9, with double acc., *to make*; aliquem consulem, Cic.; me unum ex his feci qui, etc., *made myself out to be, etc.*, Cic.; with adj., aliquem sanum, disertum, Cic.; aliquem certiores, v. certus; 10, *to make something the property of some one, to bring into the power of*; with genit., tota Asia populi Romani facta est, Cic.; **facere** aliquid potestatis or ditiosis suae, Cic.; with pron. possessa., aliquam terram suam, *to subject*, Caes.; 11, *to esteem, value*; with genit., parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili, Cic.; **acqui bonique facere** aliquid, *to be content with*, Cic.; 12, *to suffer*; naufragium facere, Cic.; **damnum, detrimentum facere**, *to suffer loss*, Cic.; 13, *to do, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audistis (where fecistis = audivistis), Cic. **II** **Intransit.** 1, *to act*; humaniter, bene, amice, Cic.; 2, **facere cum**, or ab aliquo, *to act on the side of, support, be of the same party*; contra nos, *to be of the opposite party*, Cic.; 3, *to sacrifice*; Junoni Sospitae, Cic.; 4, *to be suited for*; Medene faciunt ad scelus omne manus, Ov.; 5, *to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service*; nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, faxo = fecero, Verg., Ov.; faxis, Hor.; faxit, ap. Liv.; faxitis, ap. Liv.; faxitur, Cic.; faxitur, ap. Liv. The passive of facio is fio, q. v.)*

**factōōn**, a word formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek = factendum, Cic.

**factio** -ōnis, f. (facio). **I** a making, doing; 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., *the right of making or doing*; factionem testamenti non habere, *to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. **II** 1, a political party, faction, side; populus paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.; tringinta illorum consensus et factio, Cic.; 2, a, *a faction or party in a theatre or circus*, Suet.; b, *the parties into which the charioteers in the circus were divided*, Suet.

**factiosus** -a -um (facio), fond of power, factious; adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic.

**factito**, 1. (freq. of facio). **I** to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do; verba compono et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. **II** a, *to declare openly, to make or do*; quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.; b, *to follow a trade, practise a profession, make a trade of*; accusationem, Cic.; delationem, Cic.; c, *to celebrate usually*; sacrificia gentilia illo ipso in sacello stato loco anniversaria, Cic.

**factum** -i, n. (facio), that which has been done, a deed, act, exploit; bene facta, good deeds, Cic.; recte facta, Liv.; poet., facta boum, the works of oxen—i. e., a ploughed field, Ov.

**factus** -a -um, p. adj. (facio), 1, wrought, worked; argentum factum, silver plate, Cic.; 2, polished, refined (of persons); qui illic factus institutusque venisset, Cic.; homo ad unguem factus, Hor.

**facula** -ae, f. (dim. of fax), a little torch, Prop.

**facultas** -atis, f. (Old Lat. facul = facile). **I** a. capacity, power, ability, capability; facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. **B** Esp., eloquence, oratorical power; facultatis timor, Cic. **II** **A**, possibility, opportunity, power, means; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.;

dare alicui facultatem irridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praecleara, arte (in theory) melioris, Cic.; alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic. **B** Transf., a, abundance, great number; omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus, Caes.; b, means, resources; gen. in plur., Cic.

**facundē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (facundus); eloquently, fluently; alloqui hostem, Liv.

**facundia** -ae, f. (facundus), eloquence, readiness of speech; Romae Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit, Sall.

**facundus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fari), eloquent, fluent, ready of speech; ingenia hominum sunt ad stam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; lingua, Hor.; oratio, Sall.

**faecula** -ae, f. (dim. of faex), the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment, Lucr., Hor.

**Faestulae** -arum, f. town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, now Fiesole. Hence adj., **Faestulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Faestulae.

**faex**, faecis, f. **A**, the dregs or refuse of any liquid, Lucr., Hor.; the tartar or crust of wine, Hor.; the brine of pickles, Ov. **B** Transf., the dregs, the lower orders; faex populi or plebis, Cic.; in Romuli faeces, Cic.

**faeginus** -a -um (fagus), beechen; frons, Ov.

**faeginus** -a -um (fagus), beechen; pocula, Verg.

**fagus** -i, f. (φῦγός), the beech tree, Caes., Verg.

**falla** -ae, f. 1, a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city, Plaut.; 2, one of the seven wooden pillars on the spina or barrier of the circus, Juv.

**fallarica** (phalarica) -ae, f. 1, a huge spear hurled with the hunt, Verg.; 2, a missile covered with tow and pitch, hurled from the catapult, a brand, Liv.

**falcarius** -ii, m. (falx), a scythe or sickle-maker; inter falcarios, the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

**falcatus** -a -um (falx), 1, furnished with scythes; currus, quadrigae, Liv.; 2, scythe-shaped; ensis, Ov.; nimus, a boy, Ov.

**falcifer** -fēra -fērum (falx and ferro), carrying a scythe or sickle; senex, Saturnus, Ov.

**Falērii** -ōrum, m. the capital of the Falisci.

**Falernus** ager, the Falernian country, at the foot of Mount Massicus, in Campania. Adj.,

**Falernus** -a -um, Falernian; vites, uvae, Hos Subst., **Falernum** -i, n. Falernian wine, Hor.

**Falisci** -ōrum, m. a people in Etruria. Adj.,

**Faliscus** -a -um, Faliscan. Subst., **Faliscum** -i, n., the territory of the Falisci.

**fallacia** -ae, f. (fallax), deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft; sine fuce ac fallaciis, Cic.

**fallacilōquus** -a -um (fallax and loqui), speaking falsely or deceitfully, ap. Cic.

**fallacitēr**, adv. (fallax), deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously, Cic.

**fallax** -lācis, adj. (fallo), deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious; homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer, Cic.; spes, Cic.; fallaces et captiosae interrogationes, Cic.

**fallo**, fēfelli, falsum, 3. (σφάλω). **I** to make to slip; glacies fallit pedes, Liv. **II** Transf., a, to make invisible; signa sequendi, Verg.; longe fallens sagitta, coming unnoticed from afar, Verg.; aetas labitur occulte fallitque glides un-

noticed, Ov.; **b**, to make ineffective, to drive away, beguile; infandum amorem, Verg.; curam vino et somno, Ov.; **c**, to break a promise, etc.; foedus ac fidem, Liv.; fidem hosti datum, Cic.; **d**, to escape the notice of, be concealed from; custodias, Liv.; non sefellere insidiae, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. λανθάνω) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnoticed, Liv.; **e**, to lead astray, to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere aliculus spem or opinionem, Cic.; fallit me tempus, dies, I am mistaken in, Cic.; nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; non in sortitione fallere, Cic.; si fallo (in oaths), if I do not keep my word, Cic.; impers., me fallit, I am mistaken, err; quantum nos sefellert, vides, Cic.; pass., potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.

**falsô**, adv. (falsus), *falsely*, Cic.

**falsiparens** -entis (falsus and parens), having a putative father; Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

**falsô**, adv. (falsus), *falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly*, Cic.

**falsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from fallo). **I**, invented, feigned, false, untrue, spurious, made up; gaudium, Cic.; Caesaris commentarii, Cic.; voculae, falsello, Cic.; ora non falsa, genuine, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n. an untruth, something false, a lie; ad te falsum scripseram, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; falso, adv., *falsely*, Cic. **II**, deceitful, false, hypocritical; in amore, Tac.; lingua, Ov. Subst., **falsum** -i, n., **a**, *deceit, hypocrisy*, Tac.; **b**, tela in falsum jacere, at random, Tac.

**falx**, falcis, f. 1, a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, Cic.; 2, a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc., Caes.

**fama** -ae, f. (fari). **I**, talk, tradition, a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news; nulla adhuc fama venerit, Cic.; fama est, there is a rumour, Liv.; fama emergit, Cic.; fama nuntiabat, Cic.; fama manat, foll. by acc. and infin.; famā accipere, to hear by rumour, Caes.; personif., Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg. **II**, the opinion of the crowd, public opinion. **A**, contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; fama popularis, popular favour, Cic.; bona fama, good opinion, Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic. **B**, reputation; 1, good name; famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; 2, evil reputation; moveri famā, Verg.

**famatus** -a -um (fama), having an ill reputation, Cic. (?).

**famêlicus** -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.

**fames** -is, f. hunger. **I**, Gen., **A**, Lit., cibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; exple, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. **B**, Transf., 1, insatiable desire; auri sacra fames, Verg.; 2, poverty of expression; jejunitas et fames, Cic. **II**, famine, time of famine; in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

**família** -ae (-as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (from root FAM, whence famulus). **I**, a household of slaves, household; **a**, familiaris intelligentis, quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; **b**, a band of gladiators; gladiatoria, Sall.; comparare familiam, Cic.; familiam ducere, to be at the head, to take the first place, Cic.; **c**, the dependents, vassals of a noble, Caes.; **d**, the slaves of a temple. **II**, Transf., **A**, the entire household or family; hence, paterfamilias, the head of the household or family; materfamilias, a married

woman who had passed in nuptum viri, or an unmarried woman whose father was dead, Cic.; filiusfamilias, the son still under his father's power, Cic. **B**, a family; 1, lit., **a**, in a wide sense, race (syn. with gens); familiam unam (sc. gentem Claudiam) subisse civitatis onus, Liv.; **b**, in a narrower sense, a family, as a subdivision of a gens; Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; 2, transf., sect; tota Peripateticorum, Cic.

**familiāris** -e (familia). **I**, belonging to the slaves of a house, Plaut. Subst., **familiāris** -is, m., a servant., plur., the servants in a house, Liv. **II**, belonging or relating to a family or household. **A**, Lit., **a**, belonging to a household; lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris; (α) the household, Liv.; (β) property, Cic.; **b**, belonging to a family; funus, a death in the family, Cic. **B**, Transf., **a**, with compar. and superl., known in the house or family, intimate, friendly; biduo factus est mihi familiaris, Cic.; subst., **familiāris** -is, m. a friend; so familiaris -is, f., a female friend; exclamat familiaris tua, Cic.; of things, ordinary, familiar, confidential; sermo, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; **b**, t. t. of augury, sissum familiare or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.

**familiāritas** -ātis, f. (familiaris), 1, confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity; in alicuius familiaritatem venire or intrare, or se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est or intercedit, Cic.; 2, meton., familiar friends; o praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.

**familiāritēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (familiaris), *confidentially, familiarly, intimately; familiariter cum aliquo vivere*, Cic.

**famōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fama). **I**, Pass., **a**, in a good sense, much spoken of, renowned; urbs (of Jerusalem), Tac.; mors, Hor.; **b**, in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; si qua erat famosa, Cic. **II**, Act., libellous, defamatory; versus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

**famul, famūla**, v. famulus.

**famulāris** -e (famulus), relating or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic.; iura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

**famulātus** -ūs, m. (famulus), service, servitude, slavery, Cic.; transf., quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic.

**famulor**, 1. dep. (famulus), to be a servant, to serve any one, Cic.; alicui, Cat.

**famulus** -a -um (root FAM), serving, servile; vertex, Ov. Subst., **a**, **famulus** -i, m. a servant, slave; of a man, Cic.; of a deity, Cic.; ante-class. form, **famul**, Lucr.; **b**, **famūla** -ae, f. a female slave, handmaid, Verg., Ov.; transf., virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

**fanaticus** -a -um (fanum), inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, raving. **A**, Lit., of persons, Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. **B**, Transf. of things, vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.

**Fannius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were C. Fannius, an historian, and his uncle, C. Fannius, an orator, contemporaries of Scipio Aemilianus. Hence adj., **Fannianus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

**fanum** -i, n. (fari). **I**, **a**, a place solemnly consecrated to a god, Cic.; **b**, a temple with the land round it, a holy place; in sing. generally with the name of the deity, Apollinis, Cic.; sana apoliare, Cic. **II**, Proper name, **Fānum** -i, n. town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.

**fār**, farris, n. **I**, Lit., spell (triticum spelta, Linn.), farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.

**II** Transf., *a, meal*; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; *b, bread*; una farris libra, Hor.

**farcio**, farsis, fartum, 4. (root FARC, Gr. ΦΑΓ, φάγ-νυμι, φάρτω), *to fill full, stuff full*; pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

**Farfārus**, v. Fabaris.

**farina** -ae, f. (far), *meal, flour*, Plin.; hence, *dust or powder of any kind*, Plin.; fig., nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

**farinārius** -a -um (farina), *relating to meal, made of meal*, Plin.

**farrāciōsus** (-iūs) -a -um (far), *of or belonging to spell*, Plin.

**farrāgo** -inis, f. (far), 1, *mixed fodder for cattle*, Verg.; 2, *transf., a medley, mixture*; nostri libelli, Juv.

**farrārius** -a -um (far), *relating to spell or to grain generally*, Cato.

**farrātus** -a -um (far), 1, *provided with grain*, Pers.; 2, *made of corn*; neut. plur. subst., farrata, porridge, Juv.

**farrōsus** -a -um (far), *made of spell or corn generally*. Subst., farrōsum -i, n. *a spell-cake*, Plin.

**fartor** -oris, m. (farcio), *a fattener of fowls*, Hor.

**fartum** -i, n. and **fartus** -us, m. (farcio), *the stuffing, the inside*, Plin.

**fas**, n. indecl. (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-Ω, whence also fari, fatum), *something spoken*. I. *divine law and right* (opp. jus, human law and right), *divine command*; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra jus fasque, Cic.; personif., audi Juppiter, audite fines, nudiect fas, Liv. II. A. Gen., *that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right* (opp. nefas); per omne fas et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; fas est, *it is allowed, is lawful*; quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; si fas est, with infin., Cic.; with supine, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas est or non fas est, with infin., Cic.; fas putare, with infin., Caes. B. *fate, destiny*; fas obstat, Verg.; fas est, with infin. or acc. and infin.; si cadere fas est, *if I am destined to fall*, Ov.

**fascia** -ae, f. *a bandage, band*. I. Lit., 1, *a surgical bandage*, Cic.; 2, esp., *a woman's girdle*, Ov.; *b, a bed-grth*, Cic. II. Transf., *a streak of cloud in the sky*, Juv.

**fasciculus** -i, m. (dim. of fascis), *a little bundle or packet*; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, a nosegay, Cic.

**fascino**, 1. (βασκαίνω), *to bewitch*; agnos, Verg.

**fascinum** -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (βασκαίνω). I. *an enchanting, bewitching*, Plin. II. = membrum virile, Hor.

**fasciōla** -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), *a little bandage*, Hor.; purpureae fasciōlae, *bandages round the ankle worn by women*, Cic.

**fascis** -is, m. *a bundle, packet*. I. Gen., *armamentum*, Liv.; ego hoc te fasces levabo, Verg. II. Esp., plur. A. Lit., *fasces, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by victors before the chief Roman magistrates*; fasces praeferre, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fasces, *the consulate*, Cic.; submittere fasces, *to lower as a sign of respect*, Liv.; fig., alicui, *to yield the preference to*, Cic.; demissi populo fasces, *lowered before the people*, Cic. B. Meton., *high office, esp. the consulate*, Verg., Hor.

**fascelus**, **fascēlius**, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

**fasti** -orum, m., v. fastus -a -um.

**fastidioso** -ivi -itum, 4. (fastidium), *to loathe, feel distaste or disgust*. I. Lit., of physical loath-

ing, olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombuque, Hor. II. Transf., *to be averse to, dislike, loathe*; etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin. ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est aliqua, qui se inspicere, aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

**fastidiosus**, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, *with loathing, dislike*; huic ego jam stomachians fastidioso, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, *a, fastidiously, daintily*; quam diligenter et quam juene fastidioso judicamus, Cic.; *b, disdainfully, contemptuously*; fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

**fastidiosus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fastidium), *full of loathing*. I. *feeling, loathing*. A. Lit., *superstitious*, Varr. B. Transf., *a, sick of, disgusted with, impatient of*; with genit., Latinarum (litterarum), Cic.; terrae, Hor.; *b, esp., nice, dainty, fastidious*; Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; *c, contemptuous, disdainful*, Plin. II. *causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome*, Hor.

**fastidium** -ii, n. (FAST-idium, of same root as I. fastus), *loathing*. I. Lit., *the loathing of food*; cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. II. Transf., A. *dislike, aversion, disgust*; domesticarum rerum, Cic. B. *a, fastidiousness, hyper-criticism, fault-finding*; delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; *b, scorn, haughtiness, pride*; fastidium et superbia, fastidium arrogantiae, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.

**fastigatō**, adv. (fastigatus), *slantingly*, Caes.

**fastigatus** -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

**fastigium** -ii, n. (FAST-igium, connected with ἀ-φαστρον). I. *a slope, declivity, descent*; ab oppido locus tenni fastigio vergebat, Caes. II. *the extremity, either above or below*. A. Lit., 1, *above, height*; *a, gen., height, summit*; pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes.; *b, esp., the summit of a roof*; both, (a) *the whole of the roof*, Cic.; and (β) *the gable end, pediment*; fastigium Capitolii, Cic.; operi inclinato, prope tamen absoluto, tamquam fastigium imponere, *put the last touch to*, Cic.; 2, *below, depth*, Caes. B. Transf., 1, *dignity, rank, position*; dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; 2, *principal point* (in writing); minima sequar fastigia rerum, Verg.

**fastigo**, 1. (fastigium), *to sharpen to a point*, *a, upwards, collis est in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus*, Liv.; *b, to slope down, only in partic., fastigatus*; collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

**fastosus** -a -um (fastus), *proud, haughty*, Mart.

1. **fastus** -ūs, m. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*; stirpis Achilleae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias cupulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-ω, whence fatum, φάσκω, φημι), *dies fastus*, gen. plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, *the days on which the praetor could administer justice* (opp. nefasti); ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.; *a list of these days, with the festivals, magistrates, chief events, etc., the Roman calendar*; fasti memores, Hor.; *a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid*; fasti consulares or magistratum, *a list of the highest magistrates at Rome from the earliest times*, Cic.

**fatālis** -e (fatum), *relating to destiny or fate*. I. *a, fated, destined by fate*; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; *b, fateful, connected with the fate of a person or thing*; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; libri, the

*Sihylline books*, Liv.; bellum, Cic.; deae, *the fates*, Ov. **II** In a bad sense, deadly, fatal; telum, Verg.; jaculum, Ov.

**fatālitēr**, adv. (fatalis), according to fate or destiny; definitum esse, Cic.

**fatēōr**, fassus sum, 2. dep. (root FA-, Gr. φαίω, whence also fari, φάριζω), **1**, to confess, admit, *alino*; verum, Cic.; de facto turpi; with acc. and infin., si quis se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic.; **2**, to discover, make known; iram vultu, Ov. (pass., qui (ager) publicus esse fateatur, Cic.).

**fatēōnus** -a -um and **fatēōnus** -a -um (fatum and cano), prophetic, Ov.

**fatēdīcus** -a -um (fatum and dico), announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic; vates, Verg.; anus, Cic.; subst., a soothsayer, Cic.

**fatīfēr** -fēra -fērum (fatum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal; arcus, Verg.

**fatīgatiō** -ōnis, f. (fatigo), weariness, fatigue; cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.

**fatīgo**, **1** (perhaps connected with fatis, whence also allatum). **I** to weary, tire, fatigue; cervos jaculo cursaque, Verg.; se atroci pugnā, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes. **II** Transf., to vex, harass. **A** Of the body, verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. **B** Of the mind, **1**, animum, Sall.; se, Sall.; qui punit aliquem aut verbis fatigat, Cic.; **2**, esp., to leave, worry with entreaties, etc.; aliquem precibus, Liv.; Vestam prece, Hor.

**fatīloquus** -a -um (fatum and loqui), announcing fate, prophetic. Subst., a prophet, prophesier; Carmenta mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant, Liv.

**fatīs** -is, f. whence acc. fatim, sufficiently, post-Aug.

**fatīscō**, 3. and **fatīscōr**, 3. dep. (φαίω, φαίωσκω), **1**, to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder; naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg.; **2**, to become weak, droop, decrease; seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum copiā fatiscunt, Tac.

**fatīlitas** -ātis, f. (fatuus), foolishness, simplicity, Cic.

**fatūm** -i, n. (for, fari), an utterance. **I** the expressed will of a god, prophecy, prediction; fata Sihyllina, Cic. **II** **1**, destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man; omnia fato fieri, Cic.; fato rerum prudentia major, Verg.; alicui fatum est, with infin., Cic.; alicuius or alicui fatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum ut, etc., Cic.; the will of a god; sic fata Jovis poscunt, Verg.; and personif., Fata, the Parcae or Fates, Prop.; **2**, a, the natural term of life; maturius exstingui quam fato suo, Cic.; fato cedere, Liv.; fato fungi, Ov.; fato obire, to die a natural death, Tac.; fata proferre, to prolong life, Verg.; b, misfortune, ruin, calamity; impendet fatum aliquod, Cic.; meton., a cause of calamity or destruction; duo illa republicae pene fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.

**fatūus** -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous; a, of persons, puer, Cic.; fatuus et amens es, Cic. Subst., **fatūus** -i, m. a fool, idiot, Cat.; b, of things, foolish, insipid, perverse; primas illas rabulosas (litteras) sat fatuas dedisti, Cic.

**Faunus** -i, m. (root FAV-, faveo), a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, **Fauni** = forest gods, Ov.

**faustē**, adv. (faustus), happily, fortunately; ev-nire, Cic.

**faustitas** -ātis, f. (faustus), prosperity; personif. as a goddess of the fields, Hor.

**Faustulus** -i, m. (root FAV-, whence faus-

tus), myth., the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus.

**faustus** -a -um (root FAV-, faveo). **I** bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious; dies faustus alicui, Cic. **II** As a proper name, Faustus, a Roman surname; L. Corn. Sulla Faustus, son of the dictator Sulla; Fausta, daughter of the dictator Sulla, wife of Milo.

**fautor** -ōris, m. (orig. favitor, from faveo), a favourer, protector, patron, promoter; dignitatis, Cic.; bonorum, Liv.; absol., an applauder, Hor.

**fautrix** -triciis, f. (fautor), a favourer, protector, promoter; voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum fautrix, Cic.

**faux**, faucis, f. (usually plur. fauces -ium, f.). **I** Lit., the jaws, gullet, throat; srente fauce, Hor.; sitis urit fauces, Hor.; fig., quum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti Cic.; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urguet, is at our throats, Sall.; quum faucibus premeretur, when the knife was at his throat, Cic.; premit fauces defensionis tuae, strangles, makes impossible, Cic.; urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. **II** Transf., only in plur., **1**, jaws, chasm; patefactis teriae faucibus, Cic.; **2**, entrance; portus, Caes.; maecelli, Cic.; **3**, a narrow pass, defile; angustae, Liv.; artae, Tac.; Etruriae, Cic.; **4**, a, isthmus, neck of land; artae fauces (Isthmi), Liv.; Graeciae, Cic.; b, straits; Hellesponti, Liv.

**fāveo**, fāvi, fautum, 2. **I** to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect; with dat. of person or party, faveas tu hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere suis, Cic.; with dat. of thing, favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; favere et reipublicae et dignitati ac gloriae alicuius, Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impera., non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.; with pro and the abl., or contra and the acc., hac pro parte, Ov.; qui Parthorum quoque contra Romanum nomen gloriae favent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Ov.; with neut. acc. (as regards), quod quidem ego favissem me tibi fateor, Cic.; absol., dum favet nox et Venus, Hor.; multitudo audiens favet, odit, Cic. **II** Esp., to favour with the mouth, heart, etc., hence to be silent, favete linguis, Cic.; ore favete, Verg., be silent; absol., celebrate faventes, Verg.

**favilla** -ae, f. (faveo), glowing ashes, esp. the still glowing ashes of the dead; reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, Verg.

**fāvitor** -ōris, m. = fautor (q.v.).

**fāvōnius** -ii, m. the west wind or zephyr which blew at the beginning of spring, Cic.

**fāvor** -ōris, m. (faveo). **I** favour, goodwill, partiality, inclination; with subject, genit., populi, Cic.; with object, genit., nominis, Liv.; with in and the acc., Liv.; amplecti aliquem favore, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv. **II** Esp., a, attention at a religious ceremony; plium praestare et mente et voce favorem, Ov.; b, applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation; quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

**fāvōrābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (favor), a favour, popular, beloved, pleasing; oratio, Tac.

**fāvus** -i, m. a honeycomb; fingere favos, Cic.; poet., favos dilue Baccho, honey, Verg.

**fax**, fācis, f. a torch. **I** A. Lit., faces incendere, Liv.; faces nuptiales, Cic.; a funeral torch, Cic.; a fire-brand; faces incendere, Cic.; fig., eius omnium incendiorum fax, Antonius, Cic.; attribute of Cupid and the Furies, Ov., Verg. **B** Fig., **1**, gen., faces dicendi, fiery eloquence, Cic.; alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre,

to minister to, Cic.; facem bello praeferre, to *kindle the flame of war*, Tac.; me torret face mutuâ Calais, with the flame of love, Hor.; 2, esp., that which provokes or causes, the author; subijcere faces invidias alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the light of the moon; crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor.; 2, a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.; faces caelestes or caeli, Cic.

**faxim**, faxo = fecerim, fecero, v. facio.

**febriculâ** -ae, f. (dim. of febris), a slight fever, feverishness; febricula incipit, Cic.; febriculam habere, Cic.

**febriculôsus** -a -um (febricula), feverish, Cat.

**febris** -is, f., acc. -em or -im, abl. -e or -i (for ferbis, from ferveo), fever; in febrim subito incidere, Cic.; febrim habere, Cic.; febris carere, Cic.; Romam venisse cum febre, Cic.; Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome.

**febrûarius** -a -um (februus, februo, to purify), relating to cleansing; a, mensis Februarius or simply Februarius, the cleansing month (so called because of the purificatory sacrifices in its second half), up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; b, belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariarum, the 1st of February, Cic.

**febrûus** -a -um, purifying (in the religious sense); subat. **febrûum** -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, **Febrûa** -rum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February.

**feclialis** = fetialis (q.v.).

**fecunditas** -âtis, f. (secundus), fruitfulness, fecundity. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, mulieris, Cic.; b, of the earth, aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.; c, of the intellect, volo se efferat in adolescentis fecunditas, Cic. **II.** Transf., abundance, Plin.

**fecundo**, 1. (secundus), to fructify, fertilise; viridem Aegyptum nigrâ arenâ, Verg.

**fecundus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (FE-o, whence fetus, femina, fenus), fruitful, prolific. **I.** A. Lit., terra, Cic.; conjux, Hor. **B.** Fig., rich, abounding in; with genit., saecula secunda culpae, Hor.; with abl., gens inter accolae latrocinii secunda, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, abundant, full, plentiful; quaeustus, Cic.; calices, Hor.; with abl. (specus) uberibus secundus aquis, Ov.; 2, making fruitful; fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov.

**fel**, fellis, n. the gall, the gall-bladder. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., fel gallinaceum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, bitterness, Tib.; b, anger; atrum fel, Verg. **B.** Esp., the venom of a serpent; vipereo spicula felle linunt, Ov.

**feles** (faeles) -is, and **felis** (faelis) -is, f. a cat, Cic.

**felicitas** -âtis, f. (felix). **I.** fertility, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, happiness, felicity, good fortune, success; perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita, Cic.; plur., incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personif., Felicitas, Good Fortune as a goddess, with a temple in Rome; b, success, esp. in war; Helvetiorum, Caes.

**feliciter**, adv. (felix), 1, fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius urae, Verg.; 2, happily; a, vivere, navigare, Cic.; b, in a wish, auspiciously, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; c, good luck! feliciter velim, Cic.

**felis** = feles (q.v.).

**felix** -icis (root FE-o, cf. secundus). **I.** fruitful, fertile; arbor, Liv.; regio, Ov. **II.** A. fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky; 1, gen.,

Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; with genit., cerebri, Hor.; with ad and the acc., ad casum fortunamque felix, Cic.; with abl., morte felix, Verg.; with abl. gerund., tam felix vobis corumpendis fuit, Liv.; with in and the abl. gerund., si minus felices in diligendo fuissetis, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, Cic.; with Infin., felicior ungero tela manu, Verg.; Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla, Liv.; 2, esp., a, rich; tam felix esse, Ov.; b, successful; seditio, Liv.; ardua, Verg. **B.** Act., a, bringing good luck; omen, Ov.; so the formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic.; b, blessed with healing power; malum, Verg.; c, making joyful; poma, Ov.; d, making fruitful; linus, Verg.

**femella** -ae, f. (dim. of femina), a young woman, a girl, Cat.

**femen** = femur (q.v.).

**femina** -ae, f. (root FE-o, cf. secundus), lit., any female animal that bears young; a, of human beings, a woman, Cic.; b, of animals, the female; porcus femina, Cic.

**feminus** -a -um (femina), 1, relating to a woman, female, feminine; calendae, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated, Juv.; curae iraeque, Verg.; 2, womanish, effeminate; amor, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

**femur** -oris or (from femen) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. secundus), the upper part of the leg, the thigh, Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.

**fenestris** -e (fenus), relating to interest; leges, Liv.

**fenestratio** -ônis, f. (fenero), lending at interest, usury, Cic.

**fenestrator** -oris, m. (fenero), one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; fenestrator acerbissimus, Cic.

**fenéro** (faenéro), 1. (fenus), to lend money at interest; ne fenerare liceret, Liv.

**fenéror** (faenéror), 1. dep. (fenus), to lend money at interest; pecuniam binis centesimis, at twenty-four per cent. per annum, Cic.; provincias, to despoil by usury, Cic.; fig., beneficium, to trade in, Cic.

**fenestella** -ae, f. (dim. of fenestra), a little opening, (porta) Fenestella, a little gate in Rome.

**fenestra** -ae, f. (connected with φαίρω), a, a window, Cic.; b, an opening; lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg.; esp., a loophole for shooting; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, Caes.

**fenus** -a -um (fenum), made of hay; homines, men of straw, Cic.

**feniculârius** -a -um (feniculum), belonging to fennel; hence **Feniculârius** campus, a district in Spain, Cic.

**feniculum** -i, n. fennel, Plaut.

**fenilla** -lum, n. plur. (fenum), a hay-loft, Verg.

**feniseca** -ae, m. (fenum and seco), a mower; transf., a countryman, Pers.

**fenum** (faenum, foenum) -i, n. (root FE-o), hay; fenum alios esse oportere, must eat hay, i.e., be dolts, Cic.; prov., fenum habet in cornu, he is dangerous (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

**fenus** (faenus) -oris, n. (root FE-o), lit., that which is produced. **I.** interest of money; pecuniam alicui dare fenore, to lend at interest, Cic.; pecuniam accipere fenore, to borrow, Liv.; pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, to invest, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, debt, indebtedness; fenore obrui, merum esse, laborare, Liv.; 2, capital; duas fenoris partes in agris collocare, Tac.; 3, usury; fenore trucidare patrimonium or plebem, Cic.

**fēra** -ae, f. v. ferus.

**fēracitēr**, adv. with compar. (ferax), *fruitfully*; velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbe, Liv.

**fērālis** -e (root FER, whence also Feronia, in-fer-nus). **I.** relating to the dead, funereal; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = feralia, Ov. Subst., **fērālia** -ium, n., a, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; b, things relating to the dead or to burial, Tac. **II.** Transf., death-bringing, deadly, fatal; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

**fērax** -ācis (fero), *fruitful, fertile, prolific*. **A.** Lit., agri, Cic.; with genit., Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl., feracior avis, Ov.; **B.** Transf., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officii, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

**ferbēo**, v. ferveo.

**ferōtium** and **fērōtūm** -i, n. (fero), a *litter, bier, tray*; a, for carrying the spolia opima and the trophies at a triumph, Liv.; b, for carrying the images of the gods in processions, Cic.; c, for bringing in dishes; hence, meton., a *course, Prop.*

**fērō**, adv. (root FER-o), *almost, nearly*. **A.** Gen., totius fere Galliae legati, Caes.; omnes fere, Cic.; a, esp. with expression denoting time, quinta fere hora, Cic.; eadem fere hora qua veni, about the same hour, Cic.; b, with negatives, *scarcely, hardly*; aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. **B.** = semper fere, *nearly always, usually*; sit enim fere ut, etc., Cic.; with a negative, *seldom, Cic.*

**fērētārius** -ii, m. (fero), a *light-armed soldier who fought with missiles, Sall.*

**Ferētīnum** -i, n. **I.** a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina, now Ferento; adj., a, **Ferētīnus** -a -um, *Ferentine*; caput aquae Ferentinae, or simply caput Ferentinum, the source of a stream running near Ferentinum, Liv.; subst., **Ferētīna** -ae, f. a goddess of Ferentinum; b, **Ferētīnās** -ātis, *Ferentine*. **II.** a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

**Fērētūrius** -ii, m. (feretrum, fero), a *surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated, Liv.*

**fērētrum** -i, n. (fero), a *bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, Ov., Verg.*

**fēriāe** -ārum, f. for fessiae, same root as festus, *days of rest, holidays*. **I.** Lit., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. **II.** Transf., *rest, Hor.*

**fērīātus** -a -uin, p. adj. (from ferio), *keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure*; deus feriatu torquet, Cic.; with ab, feriatu a negotiis publicis, Cic

**fērīcūlum** = fericulum

**fērīnus** -a -uni (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*; caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov. Subst., **fērīna** -ae, f. *flesh of wild animals, game, Verg.*

**fērīo**, 4. *to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite*. **I.** **A.** Lit., murum arictibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, to row, Verg.; absol., contra ferire, Sall.; ferit sidera vertice, reaches to the stars, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hit; multa patent in eorum vita quae fortuna feriat, influences, Cic.; medium ferire, to keep the middle of the road, Cic. **II.** **1.** to strike dead, slay, kill; hostem, Sall.; humilem agnam, Hor.; and hence, foedus, to make a treaty (because a sow was then slain), Cic.; **2.** to cut in pieces; stricto retinacula ferro, Verg.; **3.** to bring out, utter; verba palato, Hor. (syncop. imperf. feriant, Ov.).

**fērīor**, 1. (feriae), *to keep holiday, Varr.*

**fērītās** -ātis, f. (ferus), *wildness, savageness*; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

**fērīcō**, adv. (superl. of fere = ferime), *almost, nearly, within a little*. **I.** haec ferme genta, Liv.; a, of numbers, about; sex millia ferme passuum, Liv.; b, with negatives, *hardly, scarcely*, Cic. **II.** = semper ferme, *nearly always, usually*; ut ferme evenit, Cic.

**fermento**, 1. (fermentum), *to cause to ferment, Plin.*

**fermentum** -i, n. (for fervimentum, from ferreo), **1.** that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, Tac.; transf., anger, or the cause of anger, Plaut.; **2.** meton., a kind of beer, Verg.

**fēro**, tūli, lātūm, ferre (root FER, Gr. ΦΕΡ, perf. tūli, from old form tūlo, supine lātum, orig. tātum from old tūo, τλάω), to bear, bring, carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to bear; faces in Capitolium, Cic.; (a) to carry on one's person; cervice jugum, Hor.; (β) ventrem, to be pregnant, Liv.; (γ) milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem, Cic.; signa in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; b, to bring; venenum, Liv.; alicui osculum, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; to offer (to the gods); sacra divis, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to bear: (a) nomen Aemilli Pauli, Liv.; aliquem in oculis or oculis, to be very fond of, Cic.; prae se ferre aliqui, to display, make public, Cic.; obscure ferre, to conceal, Cic.; (β) to endure, submit to, bear; contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vina quae vetustatem ferunt, which keep for a long time, Cic.; with pers. obj., optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin., ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; with adv., aliquid ferre aegre, molestae, graviter molesteque, to take it ill, be vexed of, Cic.; aequo or iniquo animo, Cic.; facile, elementer, fortiter ac sapienter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., si quis aegre ferat se pauperem esse, Cic.; partic., non ferendus, intolerable; facinus, Cic.; non ferendum, with acc. and infin., Cic.; b, to bring; (a) opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; conditionem ferre, to propose terms, Cic.; aliquam, to propose some one as a wife, Cic.; legal t. t., suffragium, to vote, Cic.; legem, to propose a law, Cic.; so ferre de aliqua re ut, etc., to propose that, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem of the prosecutor, to propose a judge to the defendant, Cic.; (β) of abstractions, to demand, require, allow; si ita res feret, Cic.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** expensum ferre, to set down in an account-book as paid, Cic. **B.** to spread abroad, report, speak of; ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; ferunt or pass. fertur, feruntur, people say, it is reported, with acc. and infin. or in pass. nom. and infin.; fama fert, the story goes, with acc., Liv.; ferre, with double acc., to give a person out to be; si te petitorum fero, Cic. **C.** to think over, consider; id consilio ante ferre debemus, Cic. **D.** to carry off; **1.** in a good sense, veniam peto feroque, Liv.; non tacitum feres, I will not be silent about it, Cic.; fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv.; polit. t. t., repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, to gain the votes of, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, to carry off violently; te fata tulerunt, Verg.; ferre et agere, to plunder, Liv. **E.** to bring forth; terra fruges ferre potest, Cic. **F.** to put in motion; **1.** to drive away, lead; ferre se or middle ferri, to hasten, rush, and of things, to flow, mount, sink; a, lit., inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t. t., signa ferre, to march away, Liv.; so ferre alicui obviam, Cic.; se ferre aliquem, to act as, to profess to be, to declare oneself to be; libertum se populi Romani, Liv.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenuis citatus fertur per, etc., rushes quickly, Caes.; b, transf.; aliquem in or ad caelum laudibus, to praise sky-high, Cic.;



**eloquentia** quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliquā re, to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere, Cic.; 2, of a road, etc., to lead to; via fert Verruginem, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquirentem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

**fērōcia** -ae, f. (ferox), a, in a good sense, high spirit, courage, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, Cic.; transf., vini, harshness, roughness, Plaut.

**fērōcitas** -ātis, f. (ferox), a, courage, untamed spirit, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, haughtiness, Cic.

**fērōciter**, adv. (ferox), a, in a good sense, courageously, bravely, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, rudely, roughly, fiercely, Cic.

**Fērōnia** -ae, f. (root FER, cf. feralls), an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

**fērox** -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. φῆρ). I. In a good sense, courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave; juvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; feroces ad bellandum viri, Liv. II. In a bad sense, wild, unbridled, proud; with abl., stolide ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddidit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

**ferramentum** -i, n. (ferrum), any instrument or tool, esp. in agriculture, made of iron, Cic.

**ferrāria** -ae, f., v. ferrarius.

**ferrārius** -a -um (ferrum), relating or belonging to iron; faber, a blacksmith, Plaut. Subst., **ferrāria** -ae, f. iron mine, Caes.

**ferrātus** -a -um (ferrum). I. furnished or covered with iron, Liv.; hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor. II. of iron, iron; obices portarum, Tac.

**ferrēus** -a -um (ferrum), iron. A. Lit., made of iron; clavi, Caes. B. Meton., like iron; 1, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristó Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; on, Cic.; 2, lasting like iron, immovable, unyielding, firm; corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; 3, hard, oppressive; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

**ferrūginēus** -a -um (ferrugo), iron-coloured, dusky; hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

**ferrūginus** = ferrugineus (q.v.).

**ferrūgo** -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes), 1, iron rust, Plin.; 2, the colour of iron rust, dusky (iron grey, dark blue, steel blue) colour; viridia ferrugine barba, Ov.

**ferrum** -i, n. I. iron in its rough state, ore. A. Lit., Cic. B. Transf., hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty; in pectore ferrum gerit, Ov. II. iron worked up, meton. A. Gen., any iron instrument, the plough, Verg.; an axe, Hor.; a stylus for writing, Ov.; scissors for hair-cutting, Ov.; curling-irons, Verg. B. Esp., a sword; ferrum stringere, Liv.; aliquem cum ferro invadere, Cic.; urbes ferro atque igni vastare, Liv.; haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere, Cic.

**ferrūmen** -inis, n., cement, Plin.

**ferrūmīno**, l. (ferrumēu), to cement, bind together, Plin.

**fertilis** -e (fero), fruitful, prolific, fertile; 1, agri, Cic.; with genit., multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic.; with abl., insula agro fertilis, Liv.; transf., pectus, Ov.; 2, fertilising, making fruitful; dea, Ceres, Ov.; Bacchus, Hor.

**fertilitas** -ātis, f. (fertilis), fruitfulness, fertility; with subject genit., agrorum, Cic.; of persons, indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

**ferctum** (ferctum), -i, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, Pers.

**fertus** -a -um (fero), fruitful; arva, ap. Oa.

**fērtilis** -ae, f. (fero), 1, the herb fennel; 2, a rod used to punish slight offences of slaves and children, a ferule, Hor.; used as a good for cattle, Ov.

**fērus** -a -um (root FER, connected with φῆρ, Aeolic φῆρ). I. Lit., wild, unclaimed, uncultivated; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., a, **feru**-ae, f. (sc. bestia), a wild animal (as opp. to cicur, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque feras, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; b, **ferus** -i, m., a wild beast, a wild boar, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horse, Verg.; stag, Verg. II. Transf., wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel; gens, Cic.; hostia, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

**fervēfacio** -feci -factum, 3. (ferveo and facio), to make hot, heat, boil, melt; pix fervefacta, Caes.; jacula fervefacta, Caes.

**fervens** -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from ferveo), glowing, hot, heated. I. Lit., aqua, Cic.; rota, Ov. II. Transf., a, ira, Ov.; b, of character, impetuous, fiery; fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius amni ingenium, Hor.

**ferventer**, adv. (fervens), hotly, warmly; loqui, ap. Cic.

**ferveo**, ferbūi -ere aud (poet.) **fervo**, fervi -ere. I. A. Lit., to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, Cic.; validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. B. Transf., a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated; fervet avaritiā pectus, Hor.; qui usque fervet ferturque avaritiā ut etc. Cic.; b, to be carried on briskly; fervet opus, Verg.; c, to glitter; jam fervere litora flammis, Verg. II. 1, to rage, foam, seethe, hiss; a, lit., fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg.; b, transf., of a poet, monte decurrens velut amnis fervet (Pindarus), rages, Hor.; 2, to be in quick movement; a, of a crowd, to swarm forth; fervere quum videas classem lateque vagari, Verg.; b, of places, to swarm with; instructo Marte videres fervere Leucaten, Verg.

**fervesco**, 3. (ferveo), to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, Lucr.

**fervidus** -a -um (ferveo). I. boiling, seething. A. 1, lit., humor, Ov.; 2, transf., of orators, passionate, excited; paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. B. burning, glowing, hot; 1, lit., pars mundi, Cic.; vina, Hor.; 2, transf., fiery, hot; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl., fervidus ira, Verg. II. raging, foaming; vada, Verg.

**fervo** = ferveo (q.v.).

**fervor** -ōris, m. (ferveo). I. boiling heat, raging heat. A. Lit., medils fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. B. Transf., heat, ardour, passion; mentis, animi, Cic. II. raging, foaming; Oceani, maris, Cic.

**Fescennia** -ae, f., and **Fescennium** -ii, n., a town in Etruria famous for the Fescennini versus. Adj., **Fescenninus** -a -um, Fescennine, Fescennini versus, rude satirical verses; hence licentia Fescennina, Hor.

**fessus** -a -um (fatiscor), weary, tired, exhausted; de via, Cic.; militia, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere, Liv.; in the genit., fessi rerum, Verg.; fessa aetas, old age, Tac.; res fessae, distress, Verg.

**festinantēr**, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, quickly; nimum festinantēr dictum, Cic.

**festinatio** -ōnis, f. (festino), haste, speed, hurry; festinatio praepropera, Cic.; with object genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione proparare in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationum, Cic.

**festināto**, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, Plin.

**festino**, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry; plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad effectum operis, Liv. **II.** Transít., to hasten, accelerate; profectiōnem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; partic., festinatus, hastened; iter, Ov.; with infin., tanto opere migrare, Cic.

**festinus** -a -um (fero), hastening, hasty; cursu festinus anheho, Ov.

**festivē**, adv. (festivus), humorously, facetiously, wittily; belle et festive, Cic.

**festivitas** -ātis, f. (festivus). **I.** Object., A. gaiety, pleasure, Plaut. **B.** Esp., festivitates, embellishments, ornaments (of discourse), his festivitatis insolentius abutitur, Cic. **II.** Subject., cheerfulness, humour, pleasantry; lepos et festivitas, festivitas et facetiae, Cic.

**festivus** -a -um (festus). **I.** Gen., 1, pleasant, agreeable, pretty; poema, Cic.; copia librorum, Cic.; 2, of places, bright, pleasant, Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1, of character, good-humoured, cheerful; puer, Cic.; 2, of discourse, or of speakers, lively, bright, droll, amusing, humorous, witty; oratio, Cic.; festivus homo, Cic.

**festūca** -ae, f. (fero). **A.** Lit., a stalk, straw, Plin. **B.** Transf., the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission, Plaut.

1. **festus** -a -um (root FE, whence also februs), sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive; dies, Cic.; chori, Ov.; lux (= dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. Subst., **festum** -i, n. a feast, Ov.

2. **Festus** -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian, who lived probably at the end of the fourth century A.D., author of a work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione."

**fetialis** -is, m. a fetial, plur. **fetiales**, a college of heralds whose business it was to demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc., Cic.; in sing., legatus fetialis, Liv. Adj., **fetialis** -e, belonging to the fetiales; jus fetiale, Cic.

**fetūra** -ae, f. (fetus). **A.** the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding, Cic. **B.** Meton., the young brood, offspring, Ov., Verg.

1. **fetus** (foetus) -a -um (partic. of \*feo). **I.** Pass., **A.** Lit., 1, pregnant; pecus, Verg.; 2, transf., a, fruitful, fertile; terra feta frugibus, Cic. **B.** Poet., full of; machina feta armis, Verg. **II.** Middle, that has brought forth, newly delivered; ursa, lupa, Ov.

2. **fetus** -ūs, m. (\*feo, whence also secundus), **I.** the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young; labor bestiarum in fetu, Cic.; of the soil, bearing, producing; quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; fig., nec ullā aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is brought forth; a, offspring, brood; Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, Hor.; fetus suis (sucking-pig), Verg.; b, of plants, fruit, produce, shoot; nucis, Verg.; meliores et grandiores fetus edere (of land), Cic.; fig., ex quo triplex ille animi fetus exsistet, Cic.

**fiber** -bri, m., a beaver, Plin.

**fibra** -ae, f. (fido). 1, a fibre, filament, in animals or plants; stirpium, radicum, Cic.; 2, the entrails of an animal; bidentis, Ov.

**Fibrēnus** -i, m., a river in Latium, near Arpinum, flowing into the Liris, now Fibreno.

**fibrinus** -s -um (fiber), of or belonging to the beaver, Plin.

**fibula** -ae, f. (contr. for sigibula from figo), a buckle, brooch, clasp, Verg., Liv.; an iron clasp fastening beams together, Caes.

**Fidēna** -ae, f., a town in Latium on the road to Veii,

**Ficēdūla** -ae, f. (ficus), a small bird, the becaero, Plin.

**fiotē**, adv. (fictus), falsely, fictitiously; ficti et fallaciter, Cic.

**fiotilis** -e (fingo), earthen, made of clay; vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic. Subst., **fictile** -is, n., usually plur., earthenware, earthen vessels; omnia (ponuntur) fictilibus, Ov.

**fiotor** -ōris, m. (fingo), 1, an image-maker, a statuary; pictores fictoresque, Cic.; 2, a feigner; sandi fictor Ulysses, master in deceit, Verg.

**fiotrix** -icis, f. (fictor), she that forms or fashions; materiae fiotrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

**fiotūra** -ae, f. (fingo), a forming, fashioning, Plaut.

**fiotus**, partic. of fingo.

**ficūla** -ae, f. (dim. of ficus), a little fig, Plaut.

**Ficūlēs (Ficūlōa)** -ae, f. town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana. Adj., **Ficūlensis** -e, Ficulean.

**ficulus (ficulnēs)** -a -um (ficula), of or relating to the fig-tree; truncus, Hor.

**ficus** -i and -ūs, f. (perhaps from fio, feo), 1, the fig-tree; arbor fici, Cic.; 2, a fig, Hor.

**fidē**, adv. (fidus), faithfully, Cic.

**fidēicommissum** -i, n. (fides and committo), legal t. t., a trust, Quint.

**fidēlēs**, adv. (fidelis), faithfully, Plaut.

**fidēlia** -ae, f. a earthenware pot or vase, Plaut.; a pot for whitewash; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelis dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, sp. Cic.

**fidēlis** -e (1. fides), that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful. **A.** Of persons, socius, amicus, Cic.; alicui or in aliquem, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fidēles** -um, m. confident, faithful friends, Cic. **B.** Transf. of inanimate objects, consilium fidele, Cic.; lacrimae, genuine, Ov.; meton., durable, lasting, strong; lorica, Verg.

**fidēlitas** -ātis, f. (fidelis), faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, Cic.; erga patriam, sp. Cic.

**fidēlītēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (fidelis). 1, faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, surely, Cic.; per quorum loca fideliter (free of danger) mihi pateret iter, Cic.; 2, meton., properly, well; ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Ov.

**Fidēnae** -arum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Castro Gubbio. Adj., **Fidēnas** -ātis, of or belonging to Fidenae.

**fidens** -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from fido), without fear, confident, courageous; homo, animus, Cic.; with genit., animi, Verg.; with abl., fidens et animo et viribus, Liv.

**fidētēr**, adv. with compar. (fidens), confidently, courageously, Cic.

1. **fidētia** -ae, f. (fido), confidence, courage, boldness, Cic.

2. **Fidētia** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana.

1. **fides** -ei, f. (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., fidem decipere, Liv., or fallere, Cic.; alicui or alicui rei fidem habere, to place confidence in, with acc. and infu., Cic.; alicui rei fidem tribuere, adjungere, Cic.; fidem facere, to awake confidence, Cic.; nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni; sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, no reliance was placed in the news, Caes. **B.** Esp., mercantile t. t., credit; quum fides totā Italiā esset angustior, impaired, Caes.; fidem moliri, Liv.; fides concidit, has fallen, Cic.; fides de foro sublata est, Cic.; fidem renovare, Cic.; often with res, property, res et fides, Sall;

ubi res eos jam pridem, fides nupor destrere coepit. Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; transf., segetis certa fides meae, produce, return, Hor. **II.** Meton. **A.** that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness; **1.** gen., exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei, Cic.; fidem praestare, to be loyal, Cic.; of faithfulness in treaties and political alliances, pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.** in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, Judicos, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., ex bona fide or bona fide, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, Cic.; iudicia de mala fide, dishonesty, Cic.; Fides personif. as a goddess, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement; fidem fallere, frangere, violare, to break a promise, Cic.; dare alicui, Cic.; obligare, to make an engagement, Cic.; liberare, servare, to keep a promise, Cic.; fidem prodere, Cic.; fide meâ, on my word of honour, Cic.; **b.** fides publica or simply publica, a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct; fidem publicam postulare, Cic.; Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecit, Cic.; fide acceptâ venerat in castra Romana, Liv.; **c.** faithful protection, constant help; conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientelam, in alicuius amicitiam et fidem, Cic.; se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cic.; venire in alicuius fidem, Liv., or in alicuius fidem ac potestatem, Caes.; alicuius fidem sequi, Caes.; aliquem in fidem recipere, Cic.; in alicuius fide et clientela esse, Cic. **B.** credibility, trustworthiness, of reports, statements, etc.; **1.** fidem facit aliquid iudicium mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.** **a.** proof; manifesta fides publicâ opae Volscos hostes adiuvos, Liv.; **b.** certainty; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

**2.** fides -is, f., usually plur. fides -ium (σφίδη, or perhaps from fido), lit. a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lyre, lute, harp; discere, Cic.; fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.; sing., fides Teia, Hor.

**fidicen** -cenis, m. (2. fides and cano), a player on the harp, lyre, lute, Cic.; poet., a lyric poet; lyrae Romanae, Hor.

**fidicina** -ae, f. (fidicen), a female player on the lute or harp, Plaut.

**fidicinus** -a -um (fidicen), relating or belonging to harp-playing, Plaut.

**fidicula** -ae, f. and gen. plur. **fidiculæ** -arum, f. (dim. of 2. fides), **1.** a little lyre or lute, Cic.; **2.** an instrument for torturing slaves, Suet.

**Fidius** -ii, m. (connected with fides, fido), in full **Dius Fidius**, a Roman deity, personification of faith; me **Dius Fidius** and **medius fidius** (ellipt. = ita me **Dius Fidius** iuvet), So help me God! Cic.

**fido**, fisis sum, 3. (root **FID**, Gr. ΠΙΘ, πείθω, πείθωμαι), to trust, believe, confide in; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudentiâ, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.

**fiducia** -ae, f. (fido). **I.** Lit., **a.** confidence, trust, reliance, assurance; alicuius, in some one, Cic.; sui, in oneself, Liv.; arcæ nostrae, Cic.; **b.** self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, Caes. **II.** Legal t. t., a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc.; formula fiduciae, Cic.; fiducia accepta, Cic.

**fiduciarius** -a -um (fiducia), entrusted, committed, given in trust; urbs, Liv.; opera, Caes.

**fidus** -a -um (fido), true, faithful, trusty, certain, sure; **1.** of persons, amici fidi, Cic.; with dat., **Abelux fidus** ante **Poenis**, Liv.; with genit., **regina tui fidissima**, Verg.; **2.** of inanimate

objects, tam fida canum custodia, Cic.; statio nunc fida carinis, an insecure anchorage for ships, Verg.

**figlinus (figulinus)** -a -um (figulus), of or belonging to a potter, Plin. Subst., **1.** **figlina** -ae, f. **a.** a potter's art or craft, Plin.; **b.** a potter's workshop, pottery, Plin.; **2.** **figlinum** -i, **a.** earthenware, Plin.

**figo**, fixi, fixum, 3. **I.** to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix. **A.** Lit., **a.** aliquem in cruce, Cic.; caput legis in poste curiae, Cic.; arma ad postem, Cic.; **b.** to build; moenia, Ov.; **c.** oscula, to imprint, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** nequitiae modum suae, to set a limit, Hor.; **b.** vestigia, to check one's steps, Verg.; **c.** to fix, make fast; fixum et statutum est, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **a.** to thrust in, drive in; mucronem in hoste, Cic.; **b.** to transfix; aliquem sagittâ, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a.** aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches, Cic.; **b.** to fix; oculos in terram, Liv.; **c.** to fix in one's attention; illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, Cic.

**figularis** -s (figulus), relating or belonging to a potter, Plaut.

**figulinus** = figlinus (q.v.).

**figulus** -i, m. (root **FIG**, whence **figo**), a worker in clay, a potter; a figulis munitum urbem, Babylon, made of brick, Juv.

**figura** -ae, f. (figo). **I.** form, shape, figure; a, hominis, Cic.; **b.** an atom, Lucr.; **c.** shade of a dead person, Verg. **II.** **a.** kind, nature, species, form; negotiâ, Cic.; **b.** in rhet., a figure of speech, Cic.

**figuratus** -a -um, partic. of figuro.

**figuro**, 1. (figura), to form, mould, shape; **1.** ita figuratum corpus ut excellat aliis, Cic.; **2.** Transf., os teneram pueri balbumque poeta figurat, Hor.

**filatim**, adv. (filum), thread by thread, Lucr.

**filia** -ae, f. (filius), a daughter, Cic.; virgo filia, Cic.; post. transf., pinus silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

**filicatus** -a -um (filix), adorned with ferns; paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.

**filicula** -ae, f. (dim. of filia), a little daughter, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duce filicula Curionis, Cic.

**filiculus** -i, m. (dim. of filius), a little son, Cic.

**filius** -ii, (voc. sing. fili), m. (fer, whence **ferundus**, etc.), son, Cic.; terrae, a man of mean origin, unknown person, Cic.; fortunae, a child of fortune, Hor.

**filix** -icis, f. fern, Verg.

**filum** -i, n. (figo), a thread. **I.** Lit., **a.** of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov., pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov.; **b.** a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen; capite velato filo, Liv.; **c.** of other things, deducit aranea filum pede, Ov.; **d.** the thread of life spun by the Parcae; sororum fila trium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** the form, shape of anything, Lucr.; **b.** the manner, form, thread of discourse, Cic.

**fimbriae** -arum, f. plur., fringe, border, edge; madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, extremities, Cic.

**Fimbria** -ae, m. (G. Flavius), friend of Marius, general in the Mithridatic war.

**finus** -i, m. and **finum** -i, n. dung, excrement, dirt, Liv.; Verg.

**fido**, fidi, fissum, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide; lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hæc insulâ quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

**figo**, fixi, fixum, 3. (root **FIG**, whence **figulus**). **I.** to stroke; manus segras ianibus

amici, Ov. **II. A.** to fashion, form, mould; **1**, lit., a, mollissimum ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; **b**, imago facta, a sultur, Cic.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, to imagine, conceive; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., finge aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic.; **b**, to invent, fabricate, devise; crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; partic., fictus, invented, feigned; ficta fabula, Cic.; hence subst., **factum** -i, n. something invented, a lie; ficta loqui, Ov.; **c**, to feign; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order; **1**, lit., a, crinem fronde premit fingens, Verg.; **b**, fingere vultum, to put on a friendly look, Ov., or to put on a brave look, Caes.; ficto pectore fatus, Verg.; **2**, transf., to form; oratorein, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.

**finiens** -entis (partic. of finio), so. orbis or circulus, the horizon, Cic.

**finio**, 4. (finis). **I.** Transf., to bound, limit, enclose within limits. **A.** Lit., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to enclose within bounds, restrain; an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.; **2**, to define, determine, prescribe, appoint; sepulcris novis moluim, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisse finire senatus consulto ne, etc., Liv.; **3**, a, gen., to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.; and pass., to end, cease; **b**, (a) finiri (middle), to die, Cic. poet.; finita Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (b) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (y) to bring a period to a close; ut sententiae verba finiantur, Cic. **II.** Intransf., a, to die; sic Tiberius finivit, Tac.; **b**, to finish speaking; finierat Telamone satus, Ov.; to bring a period to a close; illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore paene, posteriore finire, Cic.

**finis** -is, m. and f. (finio). **I.** the boundary, limit, border. **A.** Lit., elus loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., territory; iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, boundary, limit; mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egressi non possum, Cic.; **b**, term, limit; ad eum finem, non far, Cic.; sine (fini), with genit., as far as, sine genis, Ov. **II.** the end; a, finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit. bellandi, Caes.; sollicitudinis, Cic.; finem facere, with dat. pretio, Cic.; finem capere, come to an end, Cic.; **b**, esp., (a) death; Neronis, Tac.; (b) the highest, the extremity; honorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; **c**, object, end, aim; domus finis et usus, Cic. (abl. sing. sine and fini).

**finitē**, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

**finitimus** (finitimus) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aërmari finitima, Cic. Subst., **finitimi** -trum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., huc generi historia finitima est, Cic.

**finitor** -oris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

**finitimus** = finitimus (q.v.).

**finitus** -a -um, partic. of finio.

**fio**, factus sum, fieri (connected with fūo), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi fit doctā multa corona manu, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to be done, to arise; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem fit quominus, etc., Cic.; **b**, to happen; (a) Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.; esp. with abl., quid illo fiet, what will happen with him? Cic.; with de, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut fit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut fit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, etc., Cic.; ita fit ut, etc., Cic.; (b) to follow; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic.; (y) to be; nec potest fieri ne quidquam superbius, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; **b**, to be esteemed; me a te plurimi fieri, Cic.; **c**, to be sacrificed; quum pro populo fieret, Cic.

**firmāmen** -inis, n. (firmo), support, prop, Ov.

**firmāmentum** -i, n. (firmo), a means of support, a prop; **1**, lit., transversaria signa quas firmamenta esse possint, Cic., Caes.; **2**, transf., a, reipublicae, Cic.; **b**, in rhet., the main point of an argument, Cic.

**firmātor** -oris, m. (firmo), one who makes firm or establishes, Tac.

**firmē**, adv. (firmus), firmly, steadfastly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime assere, Cic.

**firmitas** -atis, f. (firmus), firmness, durability. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** firmness, strength of mind, constancy; animi, Cic.

**firmitē**, adv. (firmus), firmly, strongly; firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.

**firmitudo** -dinis, f. (firmus), firmness, strength. **A.** Lit., operis, Caes. **B.** Transf., strength, firmness, constancy; animi, Cic.

**firmo**, 1. (firmus), to make firm, strengthen. **I.** Lit., urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to make durable, to make secure; (a) vestigia plinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (b) politically, rempublicam, Cic.; **b**, to make strong, to strengthen; (a) physically, vires, Verg.; vocem, Cic.; (b) morally, animum adolescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic.; (y) to encourage, cheer, animate; nostros, Caes.; aliquem alloquio, Tac.; **c**, to prove, establish; aliquid rationibus or iurejurando, Cic.

**Firmum** -i, n. a town in Picenum, now Fermo. Adj., **Firmānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Firmum.

**firmus** -a -um, firm, strong, stout. **I.** Lit., ramus, Cic.; with dat., area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, physically strong, powerful, healthy; a, corpus, Cic.; **b**, milit., strong; equitatus et pedifatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; **2**, of time, durable, lasting; firmissima vina, which keep, Verg.; transf., lasting, valid; acta Caesaris, Cic.; **3**, morally and mentally strong; a, steadfast, firm, immovable; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmiter in sententia, Cic.; **b**, sure, firm, to be relied upon; litterae, Cic.; spes, Cic.; with abl., copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; with ad and the acc., firmos (eos) milites ad tuendas nostras res efficere, Cic.

**fiscella** -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

**fiscina** -ae, f. (fiscus), a small basket of wicker-work, Cic.

**fiscus** -i, m. a wicker basket; **1**, a money-basket, money-bag, purse, Cic.; meton. = money, Juv.; **2**, the state treasury, Cic.; **3**, under the empire, the emperor's private purse (opp. aerarium, the state treasury), Tac.

**fissilis** -e (findo), that can be cleft or split; lignum, Verg.

**fissio** -onis, f. (findo), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

**fissum** -i, n. (findo), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

**festūca** or **festūca** -ae, f. a rammer, mallet, *Cat.*

**fistūla** -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a tube, pipe; esp. a water-pipe, usually of lead; fistulas, quibus aqua suppedabatur Jovis templis, praecidere, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., 1, a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, a reed; eburneola, a pitch-pipe of ivory, *Cic.*; 2, a kind of ulcer, fistula, *Nep.*

**fistulātor** -ōris, m. (fistula), one who plays upon the reed-pipe, one who gives a note with the pitch-pipe, *Cic.*

**fixus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *figo*), firm, fixed, immovable; vestigia, *Cic.*; fixum est, it is fixed determined, *Cic.*; decretum, *Cic.*

**flābellum** -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), a small fan, Prop.; fig., cuius linguā quasi flabelle seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, *Cic.*

**flābilis** -e (flo), airy, *Cic.*

**flābrum** -i, n. (flo), gen. in plur. flābra -drum, blasts of wind, breezes, *Verg.*

**flaccō**, 2. (flaccus), to be faint, weak, languid; transf., to fail or sag in an undertaking; Messala flaccet, *Cic.*

**flaccosco**, 3. (incli. from flaccus), to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid; flaccescebat oratio, *Cic.*

**flaccidus** -a -um (flaccus), withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid, *Lucr.*

1. **flaccus** -a -um, 1, flabby, flaccid, *Varr.*; 2, of men, flap-eared, *Cic.*

2. **Flaccus**, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

3. **Flaccus**, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

**flāgello**, 1. (flagellum), to whip, scourge, beat; robora parte caudae, *Ov.*

**flāgellum** -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), a whip, scourge. **I.** Lit., a, *Cic.*, Hor.; fig., the scourge of conscience, *Juv.*, *Lucr.*; b, a riding-whip, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., **A.** the thong of a javelin, *Verg.* **B.** a young sprout, vine-shoot, *Verg.* **C.** Plur., flagella, the arms of a polypus, *Ov.*

**flāgitatio** -ōnis, f. (flagito), an earnest demand or entreaty, *Cic.*

**flāgitātor** -ōris, m. (flagito), one who earnestly demands or entreats, *Cic.*; with genit., pugnae, *Liv.*

**flāgitiosē**, adv. (flagitiosus), shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously; impure ac flagitiose vivere, *Cic.*; sumus flagitiose imparati, *Cic.*; alicuius amori flagitiosissime servire, *Cic.*

**flāgitiosus** -a -um (flagitium), shameful, disgraceful, infamous; flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, *Cic.*; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin., *Sall.*; flagitiosum duco, with infin., *Liv.*

**flāgitium** -ii, n. (root FLAG, whence flagito), **I.** a disgraceful action, shameful crime, shame, disgrace, infamy; factum flagitii plenum et decoris, *Cic.*; ista flagitia Democriti, shameful expressions, *Cic.* **II.** Meton., scoundrel, rascal; flagitia atque facinora, *Cic.*

**flāgito**, 1. (root FLAG, whence also flag-ro) = flagrantem posco, to entreat, ask, demand earnestly. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, alienius auxilium, *Cic.*; mercedem gloriae ab aliquo, *Cic.*; with double acc., aliquem frumentum, *Cic.*; with ut and the subj., semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, *Cic.*; with infin., *Hor.*; absol., flagitat tabellarius, *Cic.*; b, of abstract subjects, quae tempus flagitat, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., a, to demand to know; posco atque adeo flagito crimen, *Cic.*; b, to demand; illum ab aliquo, *Cic.*; c, to summon before a court of justice; aliquem peculatorem, *Tac.*

**flāgrans** -antis, p. adj. (from flagro), burning. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., column, lightning, *Verg.*; flagrantissimus aestus, *Liv.* **B.** Transf., glowing

with passion, eager, vehement, ardent; cupiditas, *Cic.*; multitudo, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., a, of the eyes, glowing; oculi, *Ov.*; b, of colour, glittering; flāgrans sidereo clipeo, *Verg.*

**flāgrantōr**, adv. (flāgrans), eagerly, ardently, vehemently; cupere, *Tac.*

**flāgrantia** -ae, f. (flagro), glowing; oculorum, *Cic.*

**flāgro**, 1. (root FLAG, Gk. ΦΑΕΓ-ω, connected with FLA-re), to blaze, burn, glow, flame. **I.** Lit., 1, to burn; onerariae flāgrantes, *Cic.*; 2, to glow, glitter; flāgrans lumina nymphae, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., 1, of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, a, Italia flāgrans bello, *Cic.*; invidia propter interitum C. Gracchi, *Cic.*; b, to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement; desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, *Cic.*; 2, of abstract subj., flāgrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, *Cic.*

**flāgrum** -i, n. (root FLAG, Gr. ΠΑΓΓ or ΠΑΗΚ, πλῆσσω), a scourge, whip, used for punishing slaves; flagro caedi, *Liv.*

1. **flāmen** -inis, m. the priest of some particular deity; there were three flāmines maiores, Dialis, of Jupiter (the highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flāmines minores (Vulcani, Florae, etc.), flāminem inaugurare, *Liv.*

2. **flāmen** -inis, n. (flo). **I.** a blowing, blast; flāmina venti, *Lucr.* **II.** Meton., **A.** the wind; ferunt sua flāmina classeni, *Verg.* **B.** (like πνεύματα αὐλῶν) flāmina tibiae, the notes of a flute, *Hor.*

**flāminica** -ae, f. (sc. uxor), the wife of a flāmen; flāminica Dialis, *Tac.*

**Flāminius**, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia; v. Quinctius.

**flāminium** -i, n. (flāmen, sc. sacerdotium or munus), the office or dignity of a flāmen, *Cic.*

**Flāminius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was C. Flāminius, who, when censor, built a circus and made one of the chief military roads in Italy, and who, when consul, was defeated by Hannibal at the battle of Lacus Trasimenus. Adj., Flāminius. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāminius.

**flāmma** -ae, f. (for flag-ma, from root FLAG, whence flag-ro), a flame, blaze, blazing fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., effusa flāmma pluribus loris re-luxit, *Liv.*; so flāmma eripere, *Cic.*; flāmma concipere, to catch fire, *Caes.*; prov., prius undis flāmma (sc. misceatur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, *ap. Cic.* **B.** Meton., a, a flaming star, lightning, *Verg.*; b, glitter; galea flāmmas vomens, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., belli, invidiae, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., the fire or glow of passion, esp. of love; amoris, *Cic.*; gulae, raging hunger, *Cic.*; ultrix flāmma, burning revenge, *Cic.*

**flāmmēdium** -i, n. (dim. of flāmmeum), a small bridal veil, *Juv.*

**flāmmesco**, 3. (flāmma), to become inflamed, *Lucr.*

**flāmmēus** -a -um (flāmma), fiery, flame-like, flaming. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., stella, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., flame-coloured, fiery-red; corpora, *Lucr.*; vestigia, in hot haste, *Cat.* **II.** Subst., flāmmēum -i, n. a flame-coloured bridal veil; flāmmeum capere, *Cat.*

**flāmmifer** -fēra -fērum (flāmma and fero), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, *Ov.*

**flāmmo**, 1. (flāmma). **I.** Intransit., to flame, blaze, burn; flāmmantia lumina, glittering, *Verg.* **II.** Transit., to set on fire, inflame. **A.** Lit., ut interirent crucibus affixi aut flāmmandi

**Tac. B. Transf.** *flammato corde*, with angry passion, Verg.

**flammula** -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame, Cic.

**flātus** -ūs, m. (flō), a blowing, blast. **I. Gen.**, Alpihi boreae, Verg.; fig., prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. **II. breathing.** **A. Lit.**, 1, flatus, the breath, Verg.; 2, a, snorting; equorum, Verg.; b, blowing on a flute, Hor. **B. Transf.**, haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur., Verg.

**flāvō**, 2. (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured; partic., flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

**flāvesco**, 3. (flaveo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campi flavescent aristā, Verg.

**Flāvina** -ae, f. a town in Etruria. **Adj.**, **Flāvinius** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāvina.

**Flāvius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperors *Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian* belonged; hence Flāvius = Domitian, Juv.; Ca. Flāvius, a freedman of Appianus Claudius Coccus, who first published the formulae used in law-suits. Hence 1, **Flāvialis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvīa; 2, adj., **Flāvianus** -a -um, Flavian.

**flāvus** -a -um (root FLA, whence flāgro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow; arva, Verg.; crinea, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavi, ten gold pieces, Mart.

**flēbilis** -e (fleo) **I. Pass.**, lamentable, wretched, deerring tears; illa species, Cic. **II. Act.**, causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; Ino, Hor.

**flēbillit̄er**, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic.

**flecto**, flexi, flexum, 3. **I. Transit.**, to bend, bow, twist, curre. **A. 1, lit.**, membra, Cic.; iter suum or viam, to diverge from one's march or journey, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to modulate (the voice), vocem, Cic.; flexus sonitus, a melancholy tone, Cic.; b, to change, alter; vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; to move, to make a person change his opinion; animum or aliquem, Cic.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B. to bend, turn, direct;** 1, lit., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; acies (= oculos) huc, Verg.; middle, flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; transf., of places, flectere se or middle flecti, to turn towards; hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.; 2, transf., to turn from, disengage from; aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C. to double, sail round;** Leucatum, Cic. **II. Intransit.**, **A. to turn, go;** ad Oceanum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, ad sapientiam, Tac.

**fleo**, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I. Intransit.**, a, to weep; de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II. Transit.**, to weep for, lament, bewail. **A. Lit.**, Juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infn., Verg.; flentius, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, wept for, lamented, Verg. **B. Transf.**, cavē testudine amorem, sing mournfully of, Hor. (Synop. perf. forius flecti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; fleare, Liv.).

1. **fletus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **fletus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; praefetu, Cic.; clamore et fetu omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā fletus gemitusque flet, Cic.

**flexānimus** -a -um (flecto and animus), 1, moving, affecting; oratio, Cic.; 2, affected, touched, moved; ap. Cic.

**flexibilis** -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. **A. Lit.**, materia rerum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, of

the voice, vocis genus, Cic.; b, of speech, nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic.; c, of persons, pliant, tractable, or in a bad sense, changeable; aetas, Cic.; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic.

**flexilis** -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple; cornu, Ov.

**flexilōquus** -a -um (flexus and loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, Cic.

**flexio** -ōnis, f. (flecto), bending. **I. Gen.**, virili laterum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II. Esp.**, turning, winding; devorticula flexionesque, Cic.

**flexipes** -pēdis (flexus and pes), crooked-footed; hederas, twining, Ov.

**flexilōsus** -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

**flexūra** -ae, f. (flecto), a bending, Lucr.

1. **flexus** -a -um, partic. of flecto.

2. **flexus** -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending. **I. Middle**, bending oneself, turning, winding. **A. Gen.**, 1, lit., a, cervicis, Ov.; b, a turning of a road, by-path; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic.; 2, variation, modification, change; rerum publicarum, Cic. **B. In the circus**, the turning round of the chariots towards the goal; fig., in hoc flexu quasi aetatis, Cic. **II. Pass.**, being turned, turning, winding; duros introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.

**fictus** -ūs, m. (fīgo), a striking together, dashing against; cavas dant sonitum fictu galeae, Verg.

**fīgo**, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

**flo**, flāvi, flātum, 1. **I. Intransit.**, of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita belle nobis ab Epiro flavit Onchesmites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam leven flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Borecynthia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II. Transit.**, **A. a**, to blow forth from the mouth; flammam, Lucr.; b, to blow an instrument; furiosa tibia flatur, Ov. **B. to cast metals**, to make into coin, to coin; flare pecuniam, Cic.

**floccus** -i, m., a lock of wool, Varr.; non flocci facere, to think nothing of, Cic.

**Flora** -ae, f. (flos), the goddess of flowers. **Adj.**, **Floralis** -e, belonging to Flora; subst., **Floralia** -ium and -iorum, n. the festival of Flora on the 27th of April; **Floralicius** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora.

**flōrens** -entis, p. adj. (from floreo), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators, etc., florens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publicae florentissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitibus florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

**Flōrentia** -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Florence. **Adj.**, **Flōrentinus** -a -um, Florentine.

**flōrēo** flī, 2. (flos). **I. to bloom, flower.** **A. Lit.**, haec a-bor ter floret, Cic. **B. Fig.**, a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; floret Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Poet.**, to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Verg. **B. to glitter**; florentes aere catervae, Verg. **C. Of wine**, to froth, Ov.

**flōresco**, 3. (inchoat. of floreo), to begin to blossom, come into flower. **A. Lit.**, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to begin to flourish; Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens, Cic.

**fōrēus** -a -um (flos), 1, *made of flowers*; *serta*, Tib.; 2, *rich in flowers, flowery*; *rura*, Verg.

**fōrīdūlus** -a -um (dim. of floridus), *some-what blooming*, Cat.

**fōrīdus** -a -um (flos), *flowery*. I. Lit., a, *blooming*; *ramuli*, Cat.; b, *made of flowers*; *serta*, Ov.; plur. subst., *florida et varia*, Cic.; c, *rich in flowers*; *Hybla*, Ov. II. Transf., a, of *age, flourishing*; *astas*, Cat.; b, of *expressions, flowery, florid*; *Demetrius est floridior*, Cic.

**fōrifer** -fēra -fērum (flos and fero), *flower-bearing*, Lucr.

**fōrīlēgus** a -um (flos and lego), *culling flowers*; *apes*, Gr.

**Florus** -i, m. a *Roman historian of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, who composed an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the city to the age of Augustus*.

**fōs**, fōris, m. (connected with φλόος), a *flower, blossom*. I. A. Lit., *florum omnium varietas*, Cic. B. Meton., *flores, the juice of flowers*, Verg. II. Transf., A. *the prime, flower*; 1, gen., *Græciæ*, Cic.; virium, Liv.; 2, esp., *flos ætatis, the flower of youth*, Cic.; so *flos juventæ*, Liv. B. *the flower—the best, the finest, the pride*; 1, gen., *flos totius Italiæ ac robur*, Cic.; *florini et colorem desuisse, grace of expression*, Cic.; *Bacchi strength*, Lucr.; 2, esp., *flos juvenilis, the first beard, down, so simply flos*, Verg.; *flammae, glitter*, Lucr.

**fōscūlus** -i, m. (dim. of flos), a *little flower*. I. Lit., *necta omnia tamquam foscūli decidunt*, Cic.; *omni ex genere orationis foscūlos carpiam*, Cic. II. *pride*; *o qui foscūlus es Juventiorum*, Cat.

**fūctifragus** -a -um (fuctus and frango), *wave-breaking*, Lucr.

**fūctūtiō** -ōnis, f. (fuctuo), a *moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation*; *transf., indecision*; *animorum*, Liv.

**fūctiō**, 1. (fuctus). I. *to be in wave-like motion, move up and down*. A. Lit., *mare*, Plant. B. 1, *to heave, undulate*; *fluctuat tellus ære residenti, shimmers*, Verg.; 2, *to rage*; *ira fluctuat*, Verg. II. *to move up and down in the sea, to be tossed about*. A. Lit., of *men and ships*, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to waver*; *actes fluctuans*, Liv.; of *speech, oratio quasi fluctuans*, Cic.; 2, *to waver in resolve, to vacillate*; in *suo decreto*, Cic.

**fūctiōr** -ātus sum, 1. dep., *to waver, vacillate*; *fluctuatus animo est, utrum . . . an*, Liv.

**fūctiōsus** -a -um (fuctus), *full of waves, stormy*; *mare*, Plant.

**fūctus** -ūs, m. (fluo). I. *a streaming, flowing*, Lucr. II. *a wave, wave of the sea, billow*; a, sing., *fuctu operiri*, Cic.; b, plur., *fuctus sedare*, Cic.; prov., *excitare fuctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing*, Cic.; fig., *commotion, disturbance*; *fuctus contionum*, Cic.; *viarum*, Verg.

**fūens** -entis, p. adj. (fluo). I. A. *flowing, easy, fluent*; *tracta quædam et fluens oratio*, Cic. B. *unrestrained, diffuse*; *ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio*, Cic. II. *hanging down, slabby*; *baccæ fluentes*, Cic.

**fūentēr**, adv. (fluo), *in a flowing manner*, Lucr.

**fūentisōnus** -a -um (fluentum and sono), *resounding with waves*, Cat.

**fūentum** -i, n. (fluo), *running water, a stream*; *rauca Cocytii*, Verg.

**fūidus** -a -um (fluo), *flowing, fluid*. A. Lit., *cror*, Verg. B. Transf., a, *lax, languid, flaccid*; *frondes*, Lucr.; *pendere lacertos* Ov.; b, *dissolving*; *calor*, Ov.

**fūito**, 1. (intens. of fluo), *to flow hither and thither*. A. Lit., a, of *streams, waves, etc.*, *fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres*, Ov.; b, of *ships, etc.*, *to float, move up and down, be tossed about on the water*; *navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus*, Cic. B. Transf., a, *to waver*; *fluitans testudo*, Tac.; b, *to flutter, flap about*; *fluitantia vela*, Ov.; c, *to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful*; *mobilia et caecā fluitantis sorte*, Hor.

**fūmen** -inis, n. (fluo), *flowing water, a stream*. I. Lit., A. Gen., *flumine vivo, running water*, Verg.; *flumine secundo, downstream*, Caes. B. Esp., *a river, a stream*, Cic.; *Garumna flumen*, Caes. II. Transf., 1, *a stream of anything*; of *blood*, Cic.; of *tears*, Verg.; 2, of *the mind*, a, *outpouring, flow*; *nullius tantum flumen est ingenii*, Cic.; b, of *oratory, etc.*, *flood, flow, stream*; *flumen orationis aureum*, Cic.

**fūmentāna** porta (flumen), *the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius*.

**fūminēus** -a -um (flumen), *of or relating to a river*, Ov.

**fūo**, fluxi, fluxum, 3. *to flow*. I. Gen., A. Lit., of *fluids and fluid bodies*, 1, *ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint*, Cic.; *fluit de corpore sudor*, Ov.; 2, *to flow, drip with any liquid*; *cruore*, Ov.; *sudore*, Ov. B. Transf., 1, *to flow*; a, of *air, wind, etc.*, *venti fluunt*, Lucr.; b, of *clothes, to flow down*; *fluens vestis*, Ov.; c, of *the neck, to sink*; *ad terram fluit cervix*, Verg.; d, of *branches, to spread*; *ramos compescos fluentes*, Verg.; 2, *to stream forth*; *multa a luna manant et fluunt*, Cic.; of *a crowd, turba fluit castris*, Verg. C. Fig., 1, *to be spread abroad*; *Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque flueret*, Cic.; 2, *to be derived from*; *haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt*, Cic.; 3, *to flow down*; a, *to proceed without interruption*; in *rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus*, Cic.; b, *to tend to*; *res fluit ad interregnum*, Cic.; c, of *oratory, to be diffuse, lax*, Cic. II. A. *to slacken, become weak*; *mollitie or mollitlis*, Cic.; *fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra*, Liv. B. 1, *to fall down*; *fluent arma de manibus*, Cic.; 2, *to disappear, fall gradually*; a, lit., *poma*, Ov.; b, fig., *to vanish*; *fluit voluptas corporis*, Cic.

**fūto**, 1. (for fluito), *to flow, float, swim*, Lucr.

**fūviālis** -e (fluvius), *of or belonging to a river*; *undae*, Verg.; *anas*, Ov.

**fūviātīlis** -e (fluvius), *of or belonging to a river*; *testudo*, Cic.

**fūvidus** -a -um (fluo), *flowing, fluid*, Lucr.

**fūvius** -ii, m. (fluo), 1, *flowing water*, Verg.; 2, *stream, river*; *fluvius Eurotas*, Cic.

**fluxio** -ōnis, f. (fluo), *a flowing, flood*, Cic.

1. **fluxus** -a -um, p. adj. (fluo), *flowing*. A. *waving, fluttering, loose*; *crines*, Tac.; *habens*, Liv. B. Transf., a, *uncertain, inconstant, changeable*; *gloria*, Sall.; b, of *character, vacillating*; *animus*, Sall.; c, *decaying, declining, tottering*; *murorum ævo fluxa*, Tac.; *res*, Cic.

2. **fluxus** -ūs, m. (fluo), *a flowing*, Plin.; *transf., autumni, the passing away of autumn*, Tac.

**focāle** -is, n. (for faucale, from faux), *a wrapper for the neck*, Hor.

**focūlus** -i, m. (dim. of focus), 1, *a small stove for cooking, brazier*, Juv.; 2, *a small altar*, Cic.

**focūs** -i, m. (root FO, whence also focco), a *fireplace*. A. Gen., Ov. B. Esp., 1, *the fireplace in a house, hearth*; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., *house, family, home*; *domo et focus patriis aliquem ejicere*, Cic.; 2, *an altar*, Ov.; 3, *the fire of a funeral pile*, Verg.

**fōdico**, 1. (fodio), *to dig, pierce; latus, to dig in the ribs*, Hor.; *transf.*, fodicantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, *troubling, vexing*, Cic.

**fōdilo**, fōli, fossum, 3. (root FOD, Gr. ΒΟΘ, whence βόθος), *to dig*. **I** Intransit., fodit, inuenit auri aliquantum, Cic. **II** Transi., **A** to dig; **1**, humum, Verg.; **2**, to dig out; argentum, Liv.; *to excavate*; puteum, Caes.; absol., fodientes, *miners*, Liv. **B** to pierce; **1**, a, pectora telis, Ov.; *aversos* (elephantos) sub caulis, Liv.; **b**, to gouge out; lumina, Ov.; **2**, *transf.*, of grief, pungit dolor . . . fodiat sane, Cic.

**foecundus, foecundo** = fecundus, secundo (q.v.).

**foedē**, adv. (1. foedus), *foully, horribly, cruelly*; foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedius pulsi, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

**foedērātus** -a -um (2. foedus), *confederate, allied*; civitates, Cic.

**foedifragus** -a -um (2. foedus and frango), *treaty-breaking*; Poeni, Cic.

**foeditas** -tatis, f. (1. foedus), *foulness, hideousness, filthiness*; **a**, physical, odoris intolerabilis foeditas, Cic.; *vestitus*, Cic.; **b**, moral, turpificati animi, Cic.; decreti, Liv.

**foedo**, 1. (1. foedus) *to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure*. **A** Lit., pectora pugnis, Verg.; canitiem pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; *serenos vultus*, Verg.; *agri foediati, laid waste*, Liv. **B** *Transf.*, to dishonour, disgrace; aliquem nefario scelere, Cic.

**1. foedus** -a -um, *foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable*; **a**, physically, monstrum foedissimum, Cic.; foedi ocelli, *staring, blood-hot*, Sall.; with dat., pestilentia foeda homini, Liv.; with supine, rem non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu, Cic.; **b**, morally, bellum foedissimum, Cic.; ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? Cic.; with supine, foedum inceptu, Liv.

**2. foedus** -ēris, n. *a league*. **I** Lit., **a**, between states, foedus facere eum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; **b**, *a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals*; amorum, Cic.; scelerum, Cic. **II** Poet., *a law*, Verg.

**foem** . . . **foen** . . . v. fem . . . , fen . . .

**foetō**, 2. *to have a bad smell*, Plaut.

**foetidus (fœtidus, fœtidus)** -a -um, adj. with compar. (foeteo), *having a bad smell, stinking, fetid*; os, Cic.

**foetor** -oris, m. (foeteo), *a bad smell, stink*, Cic.

**foetus**, v. fetus.

**Fōlia** -ae, f. *a witch of Ariminum*.

**fōllātum** -i, n. (folium), *a salve or oil of spikedard leaves*, Juv.

**fōllum** -i, n. (connected with φύλλον, *salis* with ἄλλος), *a leaf*; Sibyllae, *a prophec., oracle written on leaves*, Juv.

**fōllicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of follis), *a little sack or bag*, Cic.

**follis** -is, m. *a leather bag*. **I** Gen., Plant. **II** Esp., **1**, *a pair of bellows*, Cic.; follis fabrilis, Liv.; *transf.*, of the lungs, folles spirant mendicaria, Juv.; **2**, *a leathern purse*, Juv.

**fōmentum** -i, n. (for fovimentum, from foveo); **1**, *a poultice, fomentation*, Hor.; **2**, *transf.*, *alleviation*; summorum malorum, Cic.

**fōmes** -itis, m. (foveo), *touchwood, tinder*, Verg.

**1. fons** -fontis, m. (orig. fons, from fundo), **1**, *a spring, well, fountain*, Cic.; *meton.* poet., *fresh or spring water*, Verg.; **2**, *transf.*, *spring, origin, fountain, source*; philosophiae, Cic.; juris, Liv.

**2. Fons, Fontis**, m., and **Fontus** -i, m. *the son of Janus, god of fountains*. Adj., **Fontinālis** -e, *belonging to Fons*; porta, *a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius*, Liv.

**fontānus** -a -um (fons), *belonging or relating to a spring or fountain*; unda, Ov.

**Fontējus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

**fonticūlus** -i, m. (dim. of fons), *a little fountain or spring*, Hor.

**Fontinālis**, v. 2. Fons.

**for**, fatus, 1., dep. (φάω, φῶ), *to speak, say*; esp. of gods, oracles, seers, &c. **A** Gen., *to speak, say*; ad aliquem, Cic.; aliquid, Verg.; fando audire, *hear by report*, Cic.; *partic.* **fandus** -a -um, *that which may be spoken, hence, right, lawful*; respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, Liv. **B** Esp., **a**, of poets, *to sing of*, Prop.; **b**, *to prophesy*, Verg. (The forms which are found are fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur, farer; *partic.* perf. fatus; perf. fatus sum and eram; imper. fare; infin. fari (farier, Verg.); gerund. fandi, fando; supine fatu; *partic.* pres. fans).

**fōrābilis** -e (foro), *that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable*, Ov.

**fōramen** -inis, n. (foro), *a hole, aperture, opening*; **a**, natural; foramina terrae, Lucr.; foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.; **b**, artificial; convexa foramina retis, Ov.

**fōras**, adv. (connected with foris), *out of doors, forth, out*; ire foras, Ov.; aliquem projicere foras, Cic.; portis se foras erumpere, Cic.; ea scripta foras dare, Cic.; quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vilit, Liv.

**forceps** -cipis, m. and f. *a pair of tongs, pincers*, Ov.

**fordus** -a -um (fero), *pregnant*, Ov. Subst. **forda** -ae, f. (sc. bos), *a cow in calf*, Ov.

**fōre**, fōrem, -es, etc. (for fuerein from old suo, φῶω, I am). **I** forem, **1**, = *essen*, Sall.; **2**, = *fuissem*, Ov. **II** Infin. fore, **1**, = *futurum* (-am, -os, etc.) *esse*, Cic.; **2**, = *esse*, Cic.

**fōrenālis** -e (forum), *relating to the market or forum*. **A** Gen., **1**, *relating to the forum*; suctio, turba, Liv.; *vestitus*, *dress worn out of doors, stale dress*, Liv.; **2**, *relating to the forum as a place for administration of justice, legal*; causa, Cic.; Mars, *eloquence*, Ov.

**Fōrentum** -i, n. *town in Apulia, now Forenze*, Hor.

**forfex** -ficis, c. *a pair of shears or scissors*, Mart.

**fōrica** -ae, f. = ἀφειρῶν, Juv.

**1. fōris** -is, f. (connected with 2. foris), **1**, *a door*; and plur., *fores, folding-doors*; claudere forem cubiculi, Cic.; fores aperire, Cic.; ad fores assistere, Cic.; **2**, *opening, entrance*; equi a nei, Cic.

**2. fōris**, adv. (from obsolete nom. fora) **I** *out of doors, outside, without*. **A** Gen., aliquid quaers foris, Cic. **B** Esp., **a**, *not at home*; foris cenare or cenitare, Cic.; foris valde plauditur, among the people, Cic.; foris esse Gabinium, in debt, Cic.; **b**, *outside the senate*, Cic.; **c**, *outside the state, outside Rome*, Cic. **II** *from without, from abroad*; aliquid foris petere, Cic.

**forma** -ae, f. (fero), *form, figure, shape*. **I** **A** Lit., **1**, gen., corporis, Cic.; **2**, esp. **a**, *the face*; forma nostra reliquaue figura, Cic.; **b**, *beauty*, Cic. **B** *Transf.*, **1**, gen., *form = government, constitution*; forma rerum publicarum, Cic.; in formam provinciæ redigere, Liv.; **2**, esp. *character, form, nature, kind, manner*; forma insolitæ pugnae, Liv. **II** *figure, image, likeness*. **A** Lit., formæ virorum, Cic.; formæ quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv. **B** *Transf.*, **a**,



*outline, sketch; totius negotii, Cic.; b, in logic, species, Cic. III. form as a model; a, a shoe-last, Hor.; b, a mould, stamp for coinage, Ov.*

**formamentum** -i, n. (formio), *shape, form, Lucr.*

**formātūra** -ae, f. (formo), *a form, forming, formation, Lucr.*

**Formiāe** -ārum, f. *town on the coast of Latium, famed for its wine, now Mola di Gaeta. Adj., Formiānus -a -um, of or belonging to Formiāe. Subst., Formiānum -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Formiāe, Cic.*

**formīca** -ae, f. (connected with μύρμηξ), *an ant, Cic.*

**formidābilis** -a (formido), *exciting terror, fearful, formidable; lumen, Ov.*

1. **formīdo**, 1. (perhaps connected with horreo), *to fear, be frightened, terrified, to dread; omnia, Cic.; with the infin., naribus uti, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.*

2. **formīdo** -inis, f. (1. formido). **I. Lit., A. fear, dread, terror; Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alieni injicere, Cic. B. Esp., religious awe; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. II. Meton., that which causes fear, Cic.; and esp. a scarecrow, Hor.**

**formidōlosē**, adv. (formidolosus), *fearfully, terribly, Cic.*

**formidōlosus** -a -um (2. formido). **I. Act., exciting fear, terrible, fearful; tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. II. Neut., fearful, timid; with obj. genit., formidolosior hostium, Tac.**

**formo**, 1. (forma). **I. to form, shape, fashion. A. Lit., materia, Cic.; orationem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to arrange, order, regulate; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; 2, to fashion by education and habit, to accustom, shape; novos collegas in suos mores, Liv.; 3, to dispose, prepare; animos, Cic. II. to fashion out of something. A. Lit., of sculptors, etc., signum in muliebrem figuram, Cic.; classem, to build, Cic.; personam novam, of actors, to represent, Hor. B. Transf., to produce, form; quatuor modis formatas in animis hominum deorum esse notiones, Cic.**

**formons** . . . v. formos . . .

**formosē**, adv. (formosus), *beautifully, gracefully, Prop.*

**formositas** -atis, f. (formosus), *beauty, Cic.*

**formosus** -a -um (forma), *beautifully formed, beautiful; virgines formosissimae, Cic.; of abstractions, tempus, spring, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.*

**formūla** -ae, f. (dim. of forma), 1, *a rule, pattern, scheme; dicendi, Cic.; ad formulam vivere, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the form of an agreement between the Roman senate and its allies; Lampascenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv.; b, the rating of the censor; census agere ex formula, Liv.; c, legal t. t., form of words, formula; postulationum, testamentorum, Cic.*

**formācālis** -a (fornax), *relating to an oven; dea, the goddess of ovens (Fornax), Ov. Subst., Fornācālia -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa.*

**formācūla** -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), *a little oven, Juv.*

**fornax** -acis, f. (root FOR, connected with fer-veo, θερμός), 1, *an oven, furnace, kiln; ardens, Cic.; poet., Aetnae, the crater, Verg.; 2, personif., Fornax, the goddess of ovens, Ov.*

**fornicātus** -a -um (fornix), *arched, vaulted; paries, Cic.; via, Liv.*

**fornix** -icis, m. *an arch, vault. I. Gen. parietis, Cic. II. Esp., A. Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus. B. Milit. t. t., a, an arched sally-port, Liv.; b, a covered way, Liv. C. a brothel, Hor.*

**fornus** = furnus (q. v.)

**foro**, 1. (cf. Engl. bore), *to pierce, Plaut.*

**fora**, abl. forte, f. (fero), *only in nom. and abl. sing., chance, luck. I. 1, gen., sed haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.; 2, esp., a, abl., forte, by chance, used with si, sin, ne, nisi, etc., Cic.; b, adv. fors = fortasse, by chance, Verg.; 3, fors fortuna, good luck; casu aut forte fortunā, Cic. II. Personif. as a deity, dea Fors, Ov.; esp., Fors Fortuna, Liv.*

**forsān**, adv. (= fors sit an), *perhaps, Liv.*

**forsit**, adv. (fors sit), *perhaps, Hor.*

**forsitān**, adv. (fors sit an), *perhaps, Cic.*

**fortassē**, adv. (fors), *perhaps; a, with verba, dolent fortasse et anguntur, Cic.; with subj., fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.; b, with adj. and adv., res fortasse verae, Cic.; incondite fortasse, Cic.; c, with numbers, about; triginta fortasse versus, Cic.*

**fortē**, v. fors.

**fortiōulus** -a -um (dim. of fortis), *tolerably strong, brave, courageous, Cic.*

**fortis** -e (old form foretis = forectis, from fero, orig. one that can endure, much), *strong, powerful, durable. I. Lit., physically, strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout; ligna fortissima, Caes.; coloni, Verg. II. Transf., mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast; 1, of persons, horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.; fortior in dolore, Cic.; vir fortissimus contra audaciam, Cic.; fortis ad pericula, Cic.; prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortuna favours the brave, Cic.; so elliptically, fortes fortuna, Cic.; 2, of things, courageous, energetic; sententia, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.*

**fortitēr**, adv. (fortis), 1, *strongly, firmly; fortius attrahere lora, Ov.; 2, bravely, courageously, steadfastly; ferro dolorem, Cic.*

**fortitudo** -inis, f. (fortis), *bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, Cic.; plur., fortitudines, deeds of bravery, Cic.*

**fortūite** (fortūitū), adv. (fortuitus), *by chance, by accident, fortuitously, Cic.*

**fortūitus** -a -um (fors), *accidental, casual, fortuitous; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated, Cic. Subst., fortūita -ōrum, n. chance occurrences, Tac.*

**fortūna** -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -arum, f. (fors), *chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. I. Gen., A. a, sing., prospera, secunda, good fortune, Cic.; adversa, misfortune, Cic.; fortuna se or omnia committere, Cic.; b, plur., fortunae secundae, Cic. B. Personif., Fortuna, the goddess of chance, Cic.; filius Fortunae, a favourite of fortune, Hor. II. Esp., A. Without an epithet, 1, = fortuna a cunda, Cic.; fortunam sibi ipsum facere, Liv.; per fortunam! by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! Cic.; 2, = fortuna adversa, contra fortunam paratus armataque, Cic. B. 1, lit., a, lot, condition, state, mode of life; infima servorum, Cic.; magna, a high position, Liv.; b, of things, bona belli, Cic.; 2, meton., a, lot, share; cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, Ov.; b, property, possessions; gen. plur., alicui bona fortunaque adimere, Cic.*

**fortūnatē**, adv. (fortunatus), *happily, fortunately; vivere, Cic.*

**fortūnātus** -a -um, p. adj. (fortuno), *happy, lucky, fortunate. I. Gen., homo, Cic.; respub*

lica, Cic.; insulae, the islands of the blessed, Elysium, Plin.; so fortunata nemora, Elysium, Verg. Subst., fortunatus -i, m. a favourite of fortune, Cic. **II** Esp., well off, wealthy, rich, Cic.

**fortūno**, 1. (fortuna), to make happy, bless, prosper; tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

**1. Fōrūll -ōrum**, m. (diu. of forus), a bookcase, Juv.

**2 Fōrūll -ōrum**, m. a place in the Sabine country, now Civita Trionfana.

**forūm** -i, n. (connected with foras and foris), an open space. **I** in front of a tomb, ap. Cic. **II** A. an open square, market-place, Liv.; esp. at Rome, 1, a, forum Romanum, or magnum, or vetus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills, where legal, political, and commercial business was transacted, Cic.; b, forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar, Suet.; c, forum Augusti, built by Augustus, Ov.; d, forum Trajani, built by Trajan; 2, as mere market-places, a, forum bovarium or boarium, the cattle-market, Cic.; b, forum olitorium, vegetable market, Liv.; c, forum piscarium or piscatorium, fish-market, Liv.; 3, in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions, verba de foro arripere, to use common and vulgar expressions, Cic.; annos jam triginta in foro versaris, thou hast been in business thirty years already, Cic.; forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business, esp. legal, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, a place of trade, Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; 2, the chief place or market-town of a district; civitates quae in id forum conveniant, which are in that district, Cic.; forum agere, to hold an assize, Cic. Hence, the name of several towns, a, Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium; b, Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto; c, Forum Cornelli, in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola; d, Forum Julii or Julium, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus; e, Forum Vocouii, in Gallia Narbonensis.

**forus** -i, m. 1, the gangway of a ship, Cic.; 2, plur., a row of seats in the theatre, Liv.; 3, plur., the cells of bees, Verg.

**Fosi -ōrum**, m. a German people near the modern Hildesheim, Tac.

**fossa** -ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench; a, fossam dicere, Caes.; facere, fodere, Liv.; obducere, praeducere, Cic.; vallo et fossā cingere, Cic.; fossas implere, Liv.; b, canal, bed of a river; Rheni, Cic.; fossae Cluilliae, Liv.

**fossio** -ōnis, f. (fodio), a digging, excavation, Cic.

**fossor** -ōris, m. (fodio), a digger, delver, Verg.; poet., a boor, clown, Cat.

**fossura** -ae, f. (fodio), a digging, Suet.

**fōtus**, partic. of foveo.

**fōvā** -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall; in foveam incidere, Cic.

**fōvō**, fōvi, fōvum, 2. (root FO, whence fomes, fomentum), to warm, keep warm. **I** A. Lit., 1, esp. of a bird keeping warm its eggs or young, pullos pennis, Cic.; 2, to bathe, foment a wound or part of the body; vulnus lymphā, Verg.; poet., a, to heal; ora, Verg.; b, to support; colla, Verg. **B**. Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; castra, Verg.; 2, hibernum inter se luxu, pass the winter, Verg. **II** Transf., 1, to foster; spem, Liv.; 2, to cherish; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to support, favour; voluntatem patrum, Liv.

**fractus** -a -um, p. adj. (frango), weak, powerless; animus, broken down, spiritless, Cic.

**fræno**, frænum = freno, frenum (q.v.).

**frāga** -ōrum, n. strawberries, Verg.

**frāgilis** -e (frango). **I** A. Lit., easily broken, fragile; rami, Verg. **B**. Meton., crackling; laurus, Verg. **II** Transf., a, frail, transitory; corpus, Cic.; res humanae, Cic.; b, weak, nerveless; anni, Ov.; Pedlatia, Hor.

**frāgilitas** -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; humani generis, Cic.

**fragmen** -inilis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; ingens montis, Verg.; fragulina navigii, Ov.; fragments, remains, ruina, Verg., Ov.

**fragmentum** -i, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; plur., ruins; lapidis, Cic.; fragmenta saeptorum, Cic.

**frāgor** -ōris, m. (frango), 1, breaking in pieces, Lucr.; 2, a loud noise, crash of falling houses, Liv.; noise of the sea, Verg.; of thunder, Ov.; fragorem dare, to crash, Ov.

**frāgōsus** -a -um (fragor). **I** fragile; A. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf., rough, uneven; silva, Ov. **II** crashing, roaring; torrens, Verg.

**fragrans** -antis, p. adj. (frago), sweet-scented; miella, Verg.

**fragro**, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant; unguento, Sall.

**frāgum**, v. fraga.

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, 3. (root FRAG, connected with πρῦνμι), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I** A. Lit., 1, domum lapidum conjectu, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.; gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sall.; glebas rastria, to break small, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to grind; fruges saxo, Verg.; b, to break (a limb); brachium, Cic. **B**. Transf., a, reflex. se frangere, to break up (of weather, cold, heat, etc.), Cic.; b, to shorten time; diem morantem mero, Hor. **II** Fig., 1, to weaken; se laboribus, Cic.; 2, a, to master, tame, subdue; nationes, cupiditates, impetum, Cic.; b, to discourage, dispirit, humble; Clodium, Cic.; frangi animo or frangi, to be discouraged, Cic.; 3, to bend, touch, move; ta ut ulla res frangat, Cic.; 4, to break, violate; fidem, Cic.

**frāter** -tris, m., a brother. **I** Lit., fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic., Castor and Pollux, Ov.; fratres gemelli, Ov.; germanus, own brother, Cic. **II** A. fratres (like ἀδελφοί), brothers and sisters, Tac. **B**. a, frater patruelis, Cic., and simply frater, cousin, Cic.; b, brother-in-law, Liv. **C**. brother (as term of endearment), friend, Cic. **D**. fratres, of things alike, positi ex ordine fratres (of writings), Ov.

**frātercūlus** -i, m. (dim. of frater), a little brother (as term of endearment); ap. Cic.

**frāternē**, adv. (fraternus), in a brotherly manner, like a brother. **A**. Lit., facere, Cic. **B**. Transf., heartily; ab aliquo amari, Cic.

**frāternitas** -ātis, f. (fraternus), brotherhood, fraternity, Tac.

**frāternus** -a -nm (for fraterinus, from frater), brotherly, fraternal. **I** Lit., hereditas, coming from a brother, Cic.; lyra, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury, Hor.; nex, murder of a brother, Hor. **II** Transf., A. related; sanguis, Verg.; fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin Achilles, Ov. **B**. friendly; amor in nos, Cic.

**frātrīcīda** -ae, m. (from frater and caedo), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

**frāudātio** -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

**frāudātor** -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; creditorum, Cic.

**fraudo**, 1. (fraus), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A**. Lit., with abl., Caecilium magnā pecuniā, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.;

aliquem in hereditaria arietate, Cic.; parti-  
nubst., **fraudata** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*;  
fraudata restituere, Caes.; **B.** Transf., *to steal*,  
*embezzle*; stipendium equitum, Caes.

**fraudulentia** -ae, f. (fraudulentus), *deceit-  
fulness*, Plant.

**fraudulentus** -a -um (fraus), *deceitful*,  
*fraudulent*; Carthaginienses, Cic.; venditio, Cic.

**fraus**, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, fraud*.  
**I. A.** Lit., **1**, fraus odio digna maiore, Cic.;  
sine fraude, *honorably*, Caes.; fraudem facere  
legi, Liv., or contra legem, Liv., or senatus  
consulto, Cic.; **2**, *self-deception, error*; in  
fraudem inclere, delabi, Cic. **B.** Meton., *injury*,  
*damage, loss, caused by deception*; alicui fraudem  
ferre, or alicui fraudi esse, *to cause loss to*, Cic.  
**II.** *a crime, offence*; fraudem suscipere, Cic.;  
fraudem capitalem admittere or audere, Cic.  
(genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).

**fraxinēus** -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood*,  
*ash*; trabes, Verg.

**1. fraxinus** -a -um = fraxineus, Ov.

**2. fraxinus** -i, f. **1**, lit., *an ash-tree*, Verg.;  
**2**, meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which*  
*was made of ash-wood*, Ov.

**Frégellae** -arum, f., *town of the Volsci, in*  
*Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano*. Adj., **Fré-  
gellānus**, -a -um, *Fregellan*.

**Frēgnae** -arum, f. *town of Etruria*.

**frēmēbundus** -a -um (fremo), *growling*,  
*muttering, murmuring*, Ov.

**frēmīdus** -a -um (fremo), *raging*, Ov.

**frēmītus** -ūs, m. (fremo), *a low murmuring*,  
*muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar*; mur-  
murantibus maris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; egentium,  
Cic.; equorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

**frēmo** -di -itum, 3. (βρέμω), *to roar, murmur*,  
*growl*. **I.** Intransit., **a**, of animals and things,  
leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rattle*, Verg.;  
**b**, of persons, laetitia fremunt, Verg.; adversus  
injuriam decreti fremere, Liv. **II.** Transi-  
t., **1**, *to murmur out something, express in secret*,  
*grumble, complain*; uno omnes eadem ore fremen-  
bant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., fulas esse et  
a scriba vitiatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec  
fremuit plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum  
sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.; **2**, *to demand, call for*  
*with tears or rage*; arna, Verg.

**frēmōr** -ōris, m. (fremo), *murmuring*; varius,  
Verg.

**frendo**, frētum (fressum), 3., **1**, intransit.,  
with or without dentibus, *to gnash the teeth*,  
Cic.; **2**, transit., *to crush, bruise, grind*; fabam,  
Varr.

**frēni** -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

**frēno**, 1. (frenum), *to bridle, curb*; **1**, lit.,  
equos, Verg.; **2**, transf., *to curb, restrain, check*,  
*hold in*; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furoris, Cic.

**Frētāni** -ōrum, m. *a Samnite people on the*  
*east coast of Italy*. Hence, adj., **Frētānus**  
-a -um, *Frentanian*.

**frenum** -i, n., plur. frēna -ōrum, n., and  
frēni -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit*;  
frena remittere, *to give the reins to*, Ov.; so frena  
dare, Ov.; frenos inhibere, *to draw in*, Liv.;  
fig., frenos dare impotentis naturae, *to give full*  
*liberty to*, Liv.; alicui frenos adhibere, *to bridle*,  
Cic.; frenos recipere, *to submit to the rein*, Cic.;  
frenum mordere, *to chafe against restraint*, Cic.  
(in prose, nom. pl. freni and acc. plur. frenos  
commoner than frena).

**frēquens** -entis. **I.** of space, **A.** Act., of  
a crowd, etc., *numerous, crowded*; legatio, Liv.;  
senatus, Cic. **B.** Pass., of places, *full, frequented*,  
*filled, populous*; theatrum, Cic.; municipium,  
Cic.; with abl., frequens custodiis locus, Liv.

**II.** of time, **A.** Act., *frequent, constant*; Plat-  
onis auditor, Cic.; cum aliquo frequentem esse,  
*to be often in a person's company*, Cic. **B.** Pass.,  
*frequently used, numerous*; pocula, Cic.

**frēquentatio** -ōnis, f. (frequentio), *frequency*,  
*frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

**frēquentatus** -a -um (partic. of frequentio),  
*full of, abounding in*; genus sententia frēquent-  
atum, Cic.

**frēquentōr**, adv. (frequens), *frequently*,  
*numerously, in large numbers*. **1**, quum ad eum  
frequenter per eos dies ventituros se esse  
dixissent, Cic.; **2**, *frequently, often*; adhibenda  
frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.

**frēquentia** -ae, f. (frequens), **1.** *a large*  
*concourse, numerous assembly*; civium, Cic.; fre-  
quentia crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv.;  
**2**, *a large number, abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

**frēquēto**, 1. (frequens). **I. A.** a, of  
persons, *to collect in large numbers*; de domo  
scritas ad aerarium, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things,  
multa acervatum, Cic. **B.** *to visit in large*  
*numbers*; a, *to attend upon a person in large*  
*numbers*; Marium, Sall.; **b**, *to celebrate a festi-*  
*vity in large numbers*; ferias, Cic.; **c**, *to make*  
*a place populous, to people*; urbes, Cic.; solitudi-  
nem Italiae, Cic. **II. A.** *to visit frequently*,  
*frequent*; domum, Cic. **B.** *to repeat constantly*;  
verbi translationem, Cic.

**frēsus** (fressus) -a -um, v. frendo.

**frētum** -i, n., and frētus -ūs, m. (connected  
with βρέω and βρέθω), **1**, a, lit., *the sea*; fretus  
Hadrinae, Hor.; **b**, *the spring* (as the time of  
transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; **c**, *heat, vio-*  
*lence, raging*; aetatis, Lucr.; **2**, *a strait, sound*,  
*frith, channel*; gen., a, Siciliense, *the Straits of*  
*Mesina*, Cic.; nostri maris et oceani, *the Straits of*  
*Gibraltar*, Sall.; **b**, esp., *the Straits of*  
*Mesina*, Cic.

**1. frētus** -a -um (from unused freo = *I strength-*  
*en*), *strengthened, hence relying on, confiding in*,  
*trusting, depending on*; with the abl., vobis,  
Cic.; intelligentia vestra, Cic.; with dat., nulli  
rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin., satis fretus esse  
etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

**2. frētus** -ūs, m. = fretum (q. v.).

**frico**, fricū, frictum, and fricatum, 1. *to rub*,  
*rub down*; (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

**frigēo**, 2. (φρέω). **I.** *to be cold, be stiff with*  
*cold* (opp. calere), corpus frigentis (of a dead  
person), Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to be inactive*,  
*lifeless, languid, to flag*; quum omnia consilia  
frigerent, Cic. **B.** *to be coldly received, fail*,  
*exciting approbation*; itaque (contio) frigebat, Cic.

**frigēro**, 1. (frigus), *to cool, refresh*, Cat.

**frigesco**, frixi, 3. (frigeo). **I.** Lit., *to become*  
*cold*; pedes manusque, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to be-*  
*come languid, inactive*; ap. Cic.

**frigidē**, adv. (frigidus), *coldly*; hence transf.,  
*languidly, feebly*; aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

**frigidūlus** -a -um (dim. of frigidus), **1**,  
*somewhat cold*, Verg.; **2**, transf., *somewhat faint*,  
*languid*, Cat.

**frigidus** -a -um (frigeo), *cold, frigid, cool*.  
**I. A.** Lit., flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus,  
winter, Verg. Subst. plur., frigida -ōrum, n.  
*cold*, Cic.; of the chill of death or fright, Verg.  
**B.** Transf., **1**, *cold, inactive, remiss, indolent*;  
accusator frigidissimus, Cic.; litterae, Cic.; **2**,  
*of discourse, frigid, dull*; calumnia, Cic. **II.**  
Act., *causing cold*; sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.;  
rumor, *chilling, causing fright*, Hor.

**frigo**, frixi, frictum, 3. (φρίγω), *to roast*,  
*parch*, Hor.

**frīgus** -ōris, n. (φύγος), *cold, coolness, coldness*

**I. Lit., A.** physical cold; 1, gen., vis frigoris et calor, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the cold of winter; propter frigora, Caes.; b, meton., (a) winter, Verg.; (B) a cold place; frigus non habitabile, Ov. **B.** animal cold; a, of death, Verg.; b, of fright, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, coldness in action, indolence, remissness, ap. Cic.; b, coldness in behaviour, coolness, disfavour, Hor.

**frigūtio (friguttio)**, 4. 1, to twitter, chirp, Suet; 2, to stammer, Plaut.

**frio**, 1. to rub, crumble, Lucr.

**Frisii** -ōrum, m. the Frisians. **Adj., Frisius** -a -um, Frisian.

**fritillus** -i, m. a dice-box, Juv.

**frivōlus** -a -um (frio), silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, Plin. **Subst., frivola** -ōrum, n. wretched furniture, Juv.

**frondātor** -ōris, m. (1. frons), one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, Verg.

**frondēo**, 2. (1. frons), to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves; nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

**frondesco**, 3. (inchoat. of frondeo), to come into leaf, put forth leaves, Cic.

**frondēus** -a -um (1. frons), leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves; nemus, Verg.; lecta, leafy coverts = trees in full leaf, Verg.

**frondifer** -fēra -fērum (1. frons and fero), leaf-bearing, leafy, Lucr.

**frondōsus** -a -um (1. frons), full of leaves, leafy; ramus, Verg.

1. **frons**, frondis, f. **A.** a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage; via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves, Hor.

2. **frons**, frontis, f. the forehead, brow. **I. Lit., a**, frontem contrahere, to frown, Cic.; explicare, to untrinkle the brow, become cheerful, Hor.; frontem ferire or percutere, Cic.; b, the forehead as a sign of the feelings; laeta, Verg.; sollicita, proterva, Hor.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. **II. Transf., A.** the outside; 1, gen., tabernae, Cat.; 2, esp., the edge of a roll or volume, Ov. **B.** the front, forepart; 1, gen., frons adversa (montis), Verg.; 2, esp. milit. t. t., a, the van; et a fronte et a tergo circumspice hostem, Caes.; a fronte instare, Liv.; b, the front line in battle; frontem aequare, Liv. **C.** frontage (in measuring land), Hor.

**frontālia** -rum, n. (2 frons), the frontlet of a horse, Liv.

**fronto** -ōnis, m. (2 frons). **I.** a man with a broad forehead, Cic. **II.** Fronto, a Roman surname.

**fructuārius** -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful; agri quos fructuarios habent civitates, for which a portion of the produce is paid, ap. Cic.

**fructuōsus** -a -um (fructus), fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile. **A.** Lit., ager, Cic. **B.** Transf., tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.; fructuosum est, with infin., Cic.

**fructus** -ūs, m. (fruor). **I.** Abstr., enjoyment, enjoying. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic. **II.** Concr., the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income. **A.** Lit., praediorum, Cic.; fructus percipere, demerere, Cic.; fructui esse alicui, to bring profit to, Cic.; in fructu habere, to consider profitable, Cic. **B.** Transf., advantage, gain, profit; verae virtutis, Cic.; fructum ferre, or capere, or percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.

**frugālis** -e (frux), frugal, sparing, economical, worthy, excellent; colonus frugalissimus, Cic. (Negative not used in class. Latin, frugi instead).

**frugālitās** -ātis, f. (frugalis), frugality, eco-

nomiy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen Frugalitatis, the surname Frugi, Cic.

**frugāltēr**, adv. (frugalis), frugally, economically, worthily, honourably, Cic.

**frūgi**, v. frux.

**frūgifer** -fēra -fērum (frux and fero). **A.** Lit., fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile; ager, Cic.; numen, making fruitful, Ov.; with abl., alimentis frugifera insula, Liv. **B.** Transf., profitable, advantageous; tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.

**frūgiferens** -entis (frux and fero), fruitful, fertile, Lucr.

**frūgilēgus** -a -um (frux and lego), collecting fruit; formicae, Ov.

**frūgipārus** -a -um (frux and pario), fruitful, prolific, Lucr.

**frūitus**, frūitūrus, v. fruor.

**frūmentārius** -a -um (frumentum), relating or belonging to grain or corn; res, the supply of corn, Cic.; lex, relating to the price of grain, Cic. **Subst., frūmentārius** -li, m. a corn-merchant, Cic.

**frūmentātio** -ōnis, f. (frumentor), a foraging, Caes.

**frūmentātor** -ōris, m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn, Liv.

**frūmentor**, 1. dep. (frumentum), to forage, fetch corn; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

**frūmentum** -i, n. (fruor), grain, corn, Cic.

**frūor**, fructus and frūitus sum, 3. dep. 1, to enjoy, to delight in, to derive advantage from; with abl., vitā, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; votis, to obtain one's wishes, Ov.; amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in, Cic.; absol., jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.; 2, to have the use and enjoyment of; fundis certis, Cic.

**Frūsino** -ōnis, m. town of the Volsci in Latium, now Frosinone. Hence, **Frūsiniās** -ātis, of or belonging to Frusino.

**frustrā** (for frustera, abl. of \*frusterus, connected with fraudo), 1, in error; frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken, Sall.; 2, in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, Cic.; frustra esse (alicui), to fail, Sall.; frustra tempus contero, Cic.

**frustrātio** -ōnis, f. (frustro), failure, disappointment; tantae rei, Liv.

**frustro**, 1. and dep. **frustror**, 1. (frustra), to cheat, deceive, trick; nos falsū atque inani spe, Liv.; Cocerjus vide ne frustretur, Cic.

**frustum** -i, n. (fruor), a bit, piece, morsel of food; frusta esculenta, Cic.; in frusta secare, Verg.

**frūtex** -ticeis, m. (perhaps connected with βρωξ), 1, a shrub, bush, Ov.; 2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Plaut.

**frūticōtum** -i, n. (frutex), a thicket, Hor.

**frūtico** and **frūticor**, 1. dep. (frutex), to shoot out, become bushy; quam fruticeetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

**frūticōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (frutex), bushy, thick with leaves, full of bushes, Ov.

**frux**, frūgis (fruor). **A.** Lit., fruit, produce; non omnem frugem neque arborem in agro reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccave arborum, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, fruit; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.; b, moral excellence, virtue; ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself, Cic.; **frūgi** used as an adj., useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate; homo, Cic.; permodestus et bonae frugi, Cic.

**fucatus** -a -um (p. adj. of fucus), *painted, counterfeited, simulated*; nitor, Cic.; omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secerrere), Cic.

**Fucinus** -i, m. a lake in Southern Italy, in the country of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.

**fūco**, 1. (f. fucus), 1, to colour, dye; velleri hyali colore, Verg.; 2, to paint, rouge, Ov.; transf., hisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

**fūcōsus** -a -um (f. fucus), *painted, simulated, counterfeited*; merx, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

1. **fūcus** -i, m. (φύκος), 1, red or purple colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, = propolis, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-gluce, Verg.; 3, rouge; 4, transf., deceit, dissimulation, pretence; sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic.

2. **fūcus** -i, m. a drone bee, Verg.

**Fufius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**fūga** -ae, f. (φύγη). **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., *flight, running away*; fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.; ex fuga se recipere, Caes.; esse in fuga, Cic.; hostes in fugam convertere, or dare, or conjicere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, Cic.; fugae se mandare, Caes.; or dare, Cic.; fugam dare, to flee, Verg.; or, to let flee, Verg., Hor.; fugam facere, to flee, Sall., Liv.; or to make to flee, Cic., Liv.; fugam sistere, to stop, Liv.; plur., quanta in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic.; 2, esp., *flight from one's country, exile, banishment*; fuga Metelli, Cic.; meton., the place of exile, Ov. **B.** Transf., *disinclination to, avoidance of, aversion to*; laboris, bellandi, Cic. **II.** *flying, swift course*, Verg.; of a ship, facilem fugam expectare, Verg.; transf., fuga temporum, hastening, Hor.

**fūgācius**, adv. in compar. (fugax), in a manner more inclined to flight; utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

**fūgax** -ācis (fugio), 1, *ready to flee, flying, hastening*; Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, *fleeing, transitory*; anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.; b, with genit., *avoiding*; conditionis, Ov.

**fūgiens** -entis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*; with genit., laboris, Caes.

**fūgio**, fūgi, fūgitum, 3. (φύγω). **I.** Intransit. **A.** to flee, take to flight, run away; 1, gen., a, lit., longe, Ov.; poet., of a bird, in auras, Verg.; b, transf., omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Verg.; 2, esp. a, of soldiers, ex proelio, Cic.; b, of fugitives, a Troja (of Aeneas), Cic.; esp. of exiles, a patria, Ov.; c, of slaves, to run away, Hor. **B.** 1, to hasten away, depart quickly; fugientia flumina, Hor.; Camilla super amnem fugit, Verg.; 2, to pass away, vanish, disappear; fugient cum sanguine vires, Ov.; virum fugiens, becoming flat, Cic. **II.** Transf., to flee from. **A.** to run away from; cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui currebat fugiens hostem, Hor.; patriam, Verg. **B.** 1, to avoid, shun; a, lit., concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.; b, transf., (a) ignominiam et dedecus, Cic.; (β) to decline, renounce, reject; aliquem judicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quaerere, do not seek, Hor.; 2, to escape from; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alicuius, Cic.; aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

**fūgitans** -antis, p. adj. (from fugio), *flying from, avoiding*, Ter.

**fūgītīvus** -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., *flying, fugitive*; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subst., a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave, Cic.

**fūgīto**, 1. (intens. of fugio), to fly from, avoid, shun; quaestionem, Cic.

**fūgo**, 1. (fuga), 1, to put to flight, chase away, drive away; homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; 2, to drive away; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, esp., to drive into exile, Ov.

**fulcimen** -inis, n. (fulcio), a prop, support, pillar, Ov.

**fulcio**, fulsi, fultum, 4. **I.** to prop up, support; 1, lit., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, stay, uphold; amicum Cic.; labantem rempublicam, Cic.; Therium litteris, Cic. **II.** to strengthen, secure; postes, Verg.; januam serā, Ov.

**fulcrum** -i, n. (fulcio), 1, a post or foot of a couch, Verg.; 2, meton., a couch, Juv.

**Fulfulae** -ārum, f. a town of the Samnites.

**fulgēo**, fulsi, 2. (root FUL, whence also fulvus). **I.** to lighten; Jove, or caelo, fulgente, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of Pericles, as a powerful orator, compared to Jupiter, fulgere, tonare, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., to shine, gleam, glitter; auro, Cic.; fulgebat luna, Hor.; 2, transf., to be distinguished, to shine; virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.

**fulgēus** -a -uu (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*, Lucr.

**Fulgīnia** -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Foligno. Adj., **Fulgīniātis**, of Fulgīnia.

**fulgo**, 3. = fulgeo (q.v.)

**fulgor** -ōris, m. (fulgeo), 1, lightning; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, glitter, brilliancy, brightness; armorum, Hor.; candlabri, Cic.; 3, transf., brightness, glory; uominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

**fulgūr** -ūris, n. (fulgeo), 1, lightning, Cic.; 2, a thunderbolt, Ov.; condere fulgur, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning, Juv.; 3, poet. = fulgor, brightness, brilliancy; solis, Lucr.; rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jacti, Ov. (plur. fulgora, Cic.)

**fulgūrālis** -e (fulgur), relating or belonging to lightning; libri, treating of the (religious) significance of lightning, Cic.

**fulgūrātor** -ōris, m. (fulguro), a haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, Cic.

**fulgūrītus** -a -uum (fulgur), struck by lightning, Plaut.

**fulgūro**, 1. (fulgur), to lighten; Jove fulgurante, ap. Cic.

**fulica** -ae, f. a cool, Verg.

**fuligo** -inis, f. (root FU, whence also fumus), 1, soot, Cic.; 2, a powder used for darkening the eyebrows, Juv.

**fulix** -icis, f. = fulica (q.v.)

**fullo** -ōnis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller, Plaut.

**fulmen** -inis, n. (orig. fulmen, from fulgeo, and suffix -men). **I.** a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt; fulmine percussus, Cic.; ictu fulminis desagrare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a thunder-bolt, crushing calamity; fortunae, Cic.; duo fulmina domum perculerunt, Liv. **B.** mighty or irresistible power; verborum, Cic.; so of heroes, duo fulmina imperii nostri, the two Scipios, Cic.

**fulminōsus** -a -um (fulmen). **A.** Lit., relating to lightning; ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. **B.** Transf., slaying, murderous, destructive; ensis, Verg.; os apri, Ov.

**fulmino**, 1. (fulmen), to lighten, to thunder and lighten; Jupiter fulminans, Hor.; imperis boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

**fultūra** -ae, f. (fulcio). a support, prop, stay (of food), Hor.

**Fulvaster**, v. Fulvius.

**Fulvius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most celebrated members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius, and afterwards of Antonius.

**Fulvaster** -stri, m. an imitator of Fulvius (Postumius), Cic.

**fulvus** -a -um (root FUL, whence fulgeo), dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown (of lions, wolves, sand, gold), Verg.; caesaries, Verg.; aquila or ales Jovis (because of its yellow eyes), Verg.

**fumēus** -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, Verg.

**fūmidus** -a -um (fumiis), smoky, full of smoke; tania, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

**fūmifer** -fēra -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

**fūmificus** -a -um (fumus and facio), causing smoke, Ov.

**fūmo**, l. (fumus), to smoke, steam; agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, reeked with the odours of fests, Cic.; equūm fumantia colla, Verg.

**fūmōsus** -a -um (fumus), full of smoke, smoky, steaming, smoked; arae, Ov.; imagines, figures of ancestors, Cic.

**fūmus** -i, m. (root FU, whence also fuligo), smoke, steam, vapour; fumus ganearum, Cic.; fumo excreari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur., fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov., vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, to squander, consume, Hor.

**fūnalis** -e (funis), relating or belonging to a rope. Subst., **fūnale** -is, n., 1, the thong of a sling, Liv.; 2, a wax-torch, Cic.

**fūnambūlus** -i, m. (funis and ambulo), a rope-dancer, Ter.

**functio** -ōnis, f. (fungor), a performance, performing, executing; muneriis, Cic.

**funda** -ae, f. (2. fundo), 1, a sling, Caes.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides, Liv.; 2, a casting-net, Verg.

**fundāmen** -inis, n. (1. fundo), a foundation, base; ponere or jacere, Verg.

**fundāmentum** -i, n. (1. fundo), 1, lit., a foundation, base; fundamenta jacere, Cic.; a fundamentis diruere Pteleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

**Fundānius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**fundātor** -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder; urbis, Verg.

**fundātus** -a -um (p. adj. from 1. fundo), firm, durable; fundatissima familia, Cic.

**funditor** -ōris, m. (funda), a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger; gen. in plur., Caes.; sing. collective, funditor Balearis, Liv.

**funditūs**, adv. (fundus). **I.** from the ground, A. Lit., monumenta delere, Cic. **B.** Transf., completely, entirely; evertere amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucret.

1. **fundo**, l. (fundus). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem coloniam, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, fastened to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. to found; accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic. **B.** to make firm, to strengthen; urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

2. **fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with χέω, χέωσω), to pour, pour out. **I.** Lit., of liquids, sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; middle, to pour; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv.;

2, of bodies not liquid, a, to pour out; negetem in Tiberim, Liv.; b, of metals, to melt, cast; quid fusum durius, Hor.; c, to sprinkle; tempora multo mero, Tib. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to throw to the ground, often in partic., thrown down, lying; fusi sub remis nautae, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight; hostes, Liv.; middle, to rush away; turpi fugā fundi, Liv. **B.** to let loose; 1, middle, fundi, to spread; vitis funditur, Cic.; 2, a, to discharge missiles; tela, Verg.; b, luna per fenestram se fundebat, streamed through, Verg.; 3, of persons, reflex., to rush out; plenis ex portis, Verg.; 4, a, to pour forth from the mouth, to utter; sonos inanes, Cic.; esp. of poets, to pour forth, compose; versus hexametros ex tempore, Cic.; b, to give forth, to produce; terra fundit fruges, Cic.; quae Maia fudit, gave birth to, Verg.; c, to squander; opea, Hor. **III.** Fig., a, middle, fundi, to spread; utrumque eorum fundi quoddammodo et quasi dilatarsi, Cic.; b, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

**fundo** -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., armarii, Cic.; sequora ciere fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; b, transf., largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

**fūnēbris** -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funereal; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnēbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

**fūnēreus** -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funereal; faces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, ill-omened, Ov.

**fūnēro**, l. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Plin.; 2, to kill, Hor.

**fūnesto**, l. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.

**fūnestus** -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death; agros funestos redere, to pollute with blood, Lucret.; familia funesta, in mourning, Liv. **II.** calamitous, mournful, disastrous, deadly; tribunatus, Cic.; fax, Cic.; with dat., funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

**fungor**, functus sum, 3. dep. to be busy, occupy oneself, be engaged with anything, to perform, execute, accomplish. **I.** Gen., a, with abl., muneriis corporis, Cic.; virtute fungi, to show bravery, Hor.; munere aedilicio, discharge the office of aedile, Cic.; vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.; dapibus, to take food, Ov.; sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; b, with acc., hominum officia, Tac. **II.** a, to suffer; mala multa, Lucret.; b, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

**fungus** -i, m. (σφόγγος, σπόγγος), 1, a mushroom, fungus, Cic.; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, Plaut.; 2, a thief in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff, Verg.

**fūnicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of funis), a thin rope, cord, string; funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.

**fūnis** -is, m. (sem. Lucret. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui autennas ad malos religabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extentum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne currente retro funis eat roia, that all your labour may not be wasted, Hor.; ducere, to guide the rope—i.e., to command, Hor.; sequi, to follow, obey, Hor.; reducere, to change one's mind, Pers.

**funus** -ōris, n. a funeral, obsequies, interment. **I.** A. Lit., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere,

Cic.; ducere, Cic.; in funus venire, Cic.; funus celebrare, Liv. **B.** Meton., 1, *the corpse*; lacrum, Verg.; 2, *death*; crudeli funere exstinctus, Verg.; edere funera, *to kill*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *destruction, ruin*; reipublicae, Cic.; meton., *the persons who cause ruin*; paene funera reipublicae, *destroyers*, Cic.

**fūo**, fūi, fūtūrus, etc., v. sum.

**fūr**, fūris, c. (φίρ), *a thief*; non fur, sed ereptor, Cic.; fur nocturnus, Cic.; as a term of reproach to slaves, Verg.

**fūrācītēr**, adv. (furax), *thievishly*; domos furacissime scrutari, Cic.

**fūrax** -ācis (l. furor), *inclined to steal, thievish*; homo avarus et furax, Cic.

**furca** -ae, f. (fero). **I.** a *two-pronged fork, pitch-fork*; furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.; prov., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a *fork-shaped prop or pole*; valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv. **B.** an *instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, used to punish slaves and parricides*, Liv.; fig. ire sub furcam, Hor. **C.** a *narrow pass*; Furcae Caudinae, v. Caudium.

**furcifer** -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), *one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird*, Cic.

**furcilla** -ae, f. (dim. of furca), *a little fork*; prov., furcillā extrudi, *to be expelled by force*, Cic.

**furcula** -ae, f. (dim. of furca), 1, *a fork-shaped prop*, Liv.; 2, *a narrow pass*; furculae Caudinae, Liv.

**fūrentēr**, adv. (furens), *furiously*; irasci, Cic.

**furfur** -fūris, m. 1, *bran*, Plaut.; 2, *scales, scurf on the skin*, Plin.

**fūria** -ae, f., usually plur. (furo). **I.** *rage, madness, passion, fury*; mulieres furiae, Liv.; ventorum furiae, Verg. **II.** Personif., **Fūria** -ae, f. and gen. plur., **Fūriae** -arum, f. **A.** the *Furies* (Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphone), *the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides*; eos (parricidas) agitent Furiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., of persons, **a**, *illa Furia, Clodius*, Cic.; **b**, *inciter to crime*; hunc juvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli, Liv.

**fūriālis** -e (furia), 1, *furious, raging, terrible*; vox, Cic.; incessus, Liv.; Erietho, *inspired with Bacchic fury*, Ov.; 2, *belonging to the Furies*; membra, Verg.

**fūriālītēr**, adv. (furiālis), *furiously, madly*, Ov.

**fūribundus** -a -um (furo), 1, *raging, furious*; furibundus homo ac perditus, Cic.; 2, *inspired*; praedictio, Cic.

**Fūrina** -ae, f. an *ancient Roman goddess*; hence adj., **Fūrinālis** -e, of or belonging to *Furina*; subst., **Fūrinālia** -ium, n. *the festival of Furina*.

**fūrio**, l. (furia), *to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate*; matres equorum, Hor.; partic., furatus, *raging*; mens, Verg.

**fūriōsē**, adv. (furiosus), *furiously, madly*; aliquid furiose facere, Cic.

**fūriōsus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (furia), *raging, raving, mad, furious*; mulier jam non morbo sed seelere furiosa, Cic.; transf., of things, *cupiditas*, Cic.; tibia, *inspiring*, Ov.

**Fūrius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls*. Adj., **Fūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Furtus*.

**furnāria** -ae, f. (furnus), *the trade of a baker*, Suet.

**furnus** -i, m. (root FOR, cf. foruus), *an oven, a bakehouse*, Ov., Hor.

**fūro**, 3. (connected with furo). **I.** *to rage, rave, be mad*; furere ac simulavit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a**, *to rage, be furious*; Catilina furens audaciā, Cic.; furens Neptunus, *the raging waves*, Hor.; with acc., furorem, Verg.; with acc. and infin., (Clodius) furebat a Raciliō se contumaciter urbanaeque vexatum, Cic.; **b**, *to give oneself up to any violent passion, esp. love*; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, Cic.; furere aliquā, *to be madly in love with*, Hor. **B.** Of inanimate objects, *tempestas* or *ignis furit*, Verg.

1. **fūror**, l. dep. (fur), 1, *to steal, pilfer*; haec quae rapuit et furatus est, Cic.; librum ab aliquo (of plagiarists), Cic.; 2, transf., **a**, *to obtain by stealth*; civitatem, Liv.; **b**, *to withdraw secretly*; oculos labori, Verg.; **c**, *to make secret attacks*, Tac.

2. **fūror** -ōris, m. (furo). **I.** *madness, raving, insanity*; ira furor brevis est, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, 1, **a**, of the *Bacchic fury*, majorem orsa furorem, Verg.; fig., versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra cado bacchantis, Cic.; **b**, *inspiration, inspired rage*; negat sine furore Democritus poetam: magnum esse posse, Cic.; **c**, of *martial rage*, sic animis juvenum furor additus, Verg.; personif., *Furor*, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.; **d**, *the rage of anger*; tum regia Juno acta furore gravi, Verg.; **e**, *passionate love*; intus erat furor igneus, Ov.; meton., *the object of passion*; sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas, seu quicumque furor, Verg.; 2, *delusion, frenzy, rage*; **a**, *idem furor* et Cretenses lacerabat, Liv.; **b**, *rage, tumult, secession, revolt*; furor multitudinis, Cic.; alienius furorem frangere, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, *furores* et *rabies tanta caeli marisque*, Verg.

**furtim**, adv. (fur), *by stealth, stealthily, secretly* (opp. palam), Cic.

**furtivē**, adv. (furtivus), *stealthily, secretly, furtively*, Ov.

**furtivus** -a -um (furtum), 1, *stolen*; strigilis, Hor.; 2, *secret, concealed, furtive*; iter per Italiam, Cic.; amor, Verg.

**furtum** -i, n. (fur). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a theft*; furtum facere alienius rei, Cic.; furti damnari, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the thing stolen*; furta reddere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit*; furto lactatus inani, Verg.; hence furto, adv. = furtim, *secretly*, Verg. **B.** 1, *secret or stolen lore*, Verg.; 2, in war, *a stratagem, secret attack*; parva furta per occasionem temptantes, Liv.

**fūrucūlus** -i, m. (dim. of fur), *a little thief, a little rascal*, Cic.

**furvus** -a -um (from root FUR, whence also fuscus, connected with fumus, fuligo), *dark-coloured, dark, black*; **a**, gen., equus, Ov.; **b**, of the lower world and things relating to it, antrum, Ov.; Proserpina, Hor.

**fuscina** -ae, f. (connected with furca), *a three-pronged fork, trident*, Cic.

**fusco**, l. act. (fuscus), *to make dark, darken, blacken*; dentes, Ov.

**fuscus** -a -um (orig. fuscus, from root FUR, whence furvus), 1, *dark-coloured, dark, black*; cornix, Cic.; purpura paene fusca, Cic.; 2, applied to the voice, *hoarse, rough*; genus vocis, Cic.

**fūse**, adv. with compar. (fusus), *at length, copiously, diffusely*; dicere, Cic.

**fusilis** -e (2. fundo), *melted, molten, liquid*; aurum, Ov.; serventes fusili (softened), ex argilla glandes, Caes.

**fusale** -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), a pouring-out, out-pouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam, Cic.

**fustis** -is, abl. -i and -e, n. a stick, staff, cudgel, club, Cic.

**fustiarium** -ii, n. (sc. supplicium, from fustis), beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion; fustuarium merere or mereri, Cic.

1. **fusus** -a -um (p. adj. of 2. fundo); spread out, extended; 1, a, of places, campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; b, of bodies, sunt fusi et carnis corpora, fleshy, Liv.; 2, let loose; a, flowing free; crines, Verg.; b, of discourse, diffuse; genus sermōnis, Cic.

2. **fusus** -i, m., a spittle; fusum versare, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae, suis dixerunt, currite fuis, Verg.

**futillis** -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, that cannot hold or contain; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspex, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

**futilitas** -ātis, f. (futillis), worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.

**futurus** -a -um (partic. fut. of fuis, used as the partic. of sum), future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **futurum** -i, n. the future; hand ignara futuri, Verg.; videns in futurum, Liv.; plur., **futura** -ōrum, n. the future; futura prospicere, Cic.

## G.

**G**, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Gābilli** -ōrum, m. and **Gābīles** -um, m. a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.

**Gābilli** -ōrum, m. a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste. Adj., **Gābīnus** -a -um, **Gābīnian**; via, from Gābilli to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gābilli, Verg.; cinnetus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.

**Gābīnus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gābīnius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom; hence adj., **Gābīnian**; lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius. Adj., **Gābīnianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gābīnius.

**Gādes** and **Gādīs** -i-um, f. a town in the south-west of Spātia, now Cadix. **Gādītānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gades.

**gæsum** -i, n. a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.

**Gæstūli** -ōrum, m. a people in north-west Africa. Adj., **Gæstūlus** -a -um, poet., African, Libyan.

**Gāius** and **Gāia**, v. Caius.

**Gālaenus** -i, m. a river in the south of Italy, now Galano.

**Gālītæ** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia. Hence, **Gālītia** -ae, f. the country of the Galatæ.

**Gālba** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Sulpician gens. **gālbanus** -a -um (galbanum), of or relating to galbanum, Verro.

**galbānum** -i, n. (χαλβάρη), the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (rubon galbanum, Linn.), Plin.

**galbānus** -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, Juv.

**galbēum** -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, Suet.

**galbinus** -a, -um, greenish-yellow; subst., **galbinum** -i, n. a greenish-yellow garment, Juv.

**gālōa** -ae, f. a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, or metal), Caes., Cic.

**gālōo**, 1. (galea), to put on a helmet; partic., **galeatus**, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.

**Gālōōtæ** -ōrum, n. (Γαλοῖται), a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.

**gālōōcūlum** -i, n. (dim. of galerum), 1, a skull-cap, Mart.; 2, a wig, Suet.

**gālōōritus** -a -um (galerus), 1, wearing a skull-cap of fur, Prop.; 2, transf., **galerita avis**, the crested lark (alauda cristata, Linn.)

**gālōōrum** -i, n. (**gālōōrus** -i, m.), 1, a cap of fur, skull-cap, Verg.; 2, a wig, Juv.

**Galeus** = Galeus (q.v.).

**galla** -ae, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Verg.

**Galli** -ōrum, m. the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy as well as in Phrygia; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. a Gaul, and **Galla** -ae, f. a Gaulish woman. Hence, **A. Gallia** -ae, f. Gaul, the land of the Gauls; cisalpinna, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpinna, or ulterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes. **B. Gallicanus** -a -um, belonging to Gallia provincia, the south-east part of Gaul. **C. Gallicus** -a -um, Gaulish.

**gallīambus** -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.

**gallina** -ae, f. (1. gallus), a hen, fowl, Cic.

**gallināōcus** -a -um (gallina), relating to poultry; gallus, Cic.; m. a cock.

**gallinārius** -a -um (gallina), relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallinārius** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.

**Gallogræcīa** -ae, f. = Galatia (q.v.). Hence, **Gallogræcus** -a -um, Galatian.

1. **gallus** -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock; galloorum canus, cock-croaking, Cic.

2. **Gallus**, a Gaul, v. Galli.

3. **Gallus** -i, m. (Γάλλος), 1, a Phrygian river, now Kadshasu; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, poet. = Phrygian, Trojan, Prop.; 2 (hence), **Galli** -ōrum, m. the priests of Cybele; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. and **Galla** -ae, f.; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, trabe, the priests of Ishtar whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

**Gāmēllon** -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλιών), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.

**gānōa** -ae, f. and **gānōum** -i, n. (connected with γάνος, γάνωμα), a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.

**gānōo** -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum), a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.

**Gangārīdæ** and **Gangārīdes** -ōrum, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

**Gangēs** -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges. Adj., **Gangēticus** -a -um, and **Gangētis** -idis, f. poet. = Indian, Ov.

**gannio**, 4. to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plaut., Ter.

**gannitus** -ūs, m. (gannio), 1, a barkings.



**gelying**, *snarling of dogs*, Lucr. ; **2**, applied to men, Mart.

**Gānymēdēs** -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove.

**Gārāmantēs** -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, **Gārāmantis** -Idis, f. = African, Verg.

**Gargānus** -i, m. a mountain of Apulia, now Monte di S. Angelo. Adj., **Gargānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

**Gargāphīē** -ēs, f. (Γαργαφία), a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana.

**Gargāra** -ōrum, n. (Γάργαρα), the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name.

**Gargettus** -i, m. (Γαργητός), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettus.

**Gargilius** -li, m. a Roman name.

**gāron** = garum (q. v.).

**garrīo** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (connected with γάρω), to chatter, prate, bubble ; **a**, intransit., in iis philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. ; **b**, transit., quicquid in buccam (sc. venerit), Cic.

**garrūlitās** -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering, of magpies, garrulitas rauca, Ov.

**garrūlus** -a -um (garrio). **I**. Lit., 1, of men, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling ; garrula lingua, Ov. ; 2, applied to animals, cornix, Ov. ; hirundo, Verg. **II**. Transf., noisy, sounding ; rivus, Ov. ; lyra, Tib.

**Gārumna** -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, **Gārumni** -ōrum, m. the people living on the Garonne.

**gārum** (gāron), -i, n. a costly fish-sauce, Ov.

**Gates** -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

**gaudeō**, gāvīsus sum, 2. (root GA, GA, whence γαίω, γαῦρος, γηθῆω), to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., **a**, intransit., si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. ; poet. with partic., gaudēt scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor. ; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, Cic. ; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudere, Cic. ; **b**, transit., gen. with acc. and infin., quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic. ; poet. with infin. alone, laedere gaudes, Hor. ; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic. **B**. Esp., 1, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic. ; 2, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor. **II**. Transf., of inanimates objects, to delight in ; scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.

**gaudium** -ii, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while laetitia denotes the external expression). **I**. Lit., gaudio, (for joy) lacrimare, triumphare, Cic. ; exsultare, Cic. ; aliquem gaudio afficere, Liv. ; gaudia corporis, Sall. **II**. Meton., that which produces delight ; sua gaudia, Verg.

**Gaurus** -i, m. a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gaurio.

**gausāpa** -ae, f., and **gausāpē** -is, n., and **gausāpum** -i, n., and **gausāpes** -is, m. (γυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, frieze, Ov., Hor.

**gāza** -ae, f. the royal treasure of Persia, treasure generally, riches, wealth ; regia, Cic.

**Gēla** -ae, f. (Γέλα), town on the south coast of Sicily. Hence, 1, adj., **Gēlōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gela ; 2, **Gēlenses** -um, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

**Gēlās** -ae, voc. Gela, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

**gēlāsīnus** -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek, Mart.

**gēllidē**, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, Hor.

**gēlīdus** -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. **I**. Lit., aqua, Cic. ; humor, ice, Verg. Subst., **gēlīda** -ae, f. ice-cold water, Hor. **II**. Transf., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc. ; sanguis, Verg. ; mors, Hor. ; metus, Ov.

**Gellius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A. D., one of whose works, Noctes Atticae, is still extant.

**gēlo**, 1. (gelu). **I**. Transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze ; pavido gelantur pectore, Juv. **II**. Intransit., to freeze, Plin.

**Gēlōni** -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysthenes, who tattooed themselves. Sing., **Gēlōnus** -i, m., coll. the Geloni, Verg.

**gēlu**, n., **gēlus** -ūs, m., **gēlum** -i, n., 1, frost, icy cold ; rura gelu clauditi hiems, Verg. ; 2, the chill of age, death, fear, etc., Verg.

**gēmēbundus** -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing, Ov.

**gēmellīpāra** -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), twin-bearing ; dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

**gēmellus** -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, twin-born. **A**. Lit., fratres, proles, Ov. ; hence subst., **gēmellus** -i, m., a twin, Cat. ; plur., gemelli, twins, Ov. **B**. Transf., **a**, yttired, double ; quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes. ; **b**, resembling each other like twins, similar ; par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.

**gēmīnatio** -ōnis, f. (geminio), a doubling ; verborum, Cic.

**gēmīno**, 1. (geminus). **I**. Transit., 1, to double ; victoriae laetitiam, Liv. ; aera, to strike together, Hor. ; partic., **gēmīnatus** -a -um, doubled ; sol, Cic. ; 2, to repeat, unite closely ; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, Cic. ; to pair ; serpentes avibus, Hor. **II**. Intransit., to be double, Lucr.

**gēmīnus** -a -um (perhaps from geno = gigno), twin, twin-born. **I**. Lit., fratres, Cic. Subst., **gēmīni** -ōrum, m. twins, especially the twins Castor and Pollux. **II**. Transf., **A**, **a**, doubled, of double nature ; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, Ov. ; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov. ; **b**, doubled = two ; lumen, Cic. ; acies, Verg. **B**, similar, alike ; geminus et simillimus nequitia, Cic.

**gēmītus** -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. **I**. **A**. Lit., gemitus fit, Cic. ; gemitum or gemitus dicitur, Ov. **B**. Meton., pain, Verg. **II**. Transf., a groaning, roaring ; pelagi, Verg.

**gemma** -ae, f. (probably connected with γέμω), 1, a bud or eye of a plant, Cic. **II**, a jewel, gem, precious stone. **A**. Lit., Cic. **B**. Meton., 1, a thing made of or adorned with jewels ; **a**, a goblet ; bibere gemmā, Verg. ; **b**, a seal-ring, seal ; gemmā signari, Ov. ; 2, gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov.

**gēmātus** -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels ; monilia, Ov.

**gēmēus** -a -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed ; trulla, Cic.

**gēmīfer** -fēra -fērum (gemma and fero), bearing or producing jewels ; mare, Prop.

**gemmo**, 1. (gemma). **I** to bud ; vites, Cic.

**IL. A.** to be set with jewels; sceptra gemmantia, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr.

**gēmo** -di -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; desiderio alicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transf., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; gementis litora Bospori, Hor.; genuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.

**Gēmōniae** -ārum, f. (sc. scalae), or more rarely Gemoniae scalae, a flight of steps from the Aeneidine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

**gēna** -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. γένυς). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the eyelid, Enn.; b, the eye-hole, Ov.; c, the eyes; et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.

**Gēnābum** -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnābensis** -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

**Gēnauni** -ōrum, m. (Γενάωνος), a people in Fındelicia.

**Genāva** -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

**gēnēalōgus** -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, Cic.

**gēner** -ēri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; grand-daughter's husband, Tac.; sometimes = brother-in-law, Nep.

**gēnerālis** -e (genus), 1, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic; constitutio, Cic.; 2, general; quoddam decorum, Cic.

**gēnerālitēr** adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

**gēnerāscō**, 3. (genero), to be generated, to be produced, Lucr.

**gēnerātīm**, adv. (genus), 1, according to kinds or classes; copias generatim, constituere, Caes.; 2, in general, generally; loqui de aliqua re, Cic.

**gēnerātor** -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer; nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

**gēnēro**, 1. (genus), to beget, produce, create, cease to exist, bring to life, generate; deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Herculis stirpe generata, Cic.; quale portentum nec Iubae tellus generat, Hor.

**gēnērōsē**, adv. (generosus), nobly; perire, Hor.

**gēnērōsus** -a -um (genus). **A.** 1, of noble birth, noble; virgo, Cic.; 2, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor.; of abstractions, ortus amicitia, Cic. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

**gēnēsis** -is, f. (γενεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

**gēnētivus** (gēnitivus) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, inborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nomina, finity names, Ov.; 2, casus, the genitive case.

**gēnētrix** -trix, f. (genitor). **A.** one who brings forth or bears, a mother; magna deum genetrix, Cybele, Verg. **B.** Transf., she that produces; frugum, Ceres, Ov.

**gēniālis** -e (genius), of or belonging to the genius. **I.** relating to the genius of marriage, nuptial; lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic.; and subst.

**gēniālis** -is, m. (sc. torus), the marriage-bed, Liv. **II.** relating to the genius as partaking in enjoyment, pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful; lectum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

**gēniālitēr**, adv. (genialis), joyfully, gaily, Ov.

**gēniōlātus** -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

**gēniōlum** -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

**gēnista** (gēnesta) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

**gēnitābilis** -e (geno = gigno), relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, Lucr.

**gēnitālis** -e (geno = gigno), belonging to birth, generation, generating, producing, fruitful; 1, dies, birthday, Tac.; 2, subst., **Gēnitālis** -is, f. surname of Diana as presiding over births, Hor.

**gēnitālitēr**, adv. (genitalis), in a fruitful manner, Lucr.

**gēnitivus**, v. gēnētivus.

**gēnitor** -ōris, m. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetter, father, Cic.; deum, Jupiter, Ov.; urbis, Romulus, Ov.; 2, producer; quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.

**gēnitura** -ae, f. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Plin.; 2, the constellation which presides over a birth, Suet.

**gēnius** -ii, m. (geno = gigno), 1, the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius; genium placere or placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December genium acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov.; 2, talent, genius, Juv.

**gēno** = gigno (q.v.).

**gens**, gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno). **I.** a clan, a number of families connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name (orig. only patrician, after the establishment of connubium between patricians and plebeians, plebeian also). **A.** a, lit., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; Peruvius, sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii majorum (senators appointed by Romulus), et minorum (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; a breed or species of animals, Verg.; b, transf., dii majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dii minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; vigilasne, desim gens, Aenea? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., exterac nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, a district, canton; ipsum in eam gentem iturum, Liv.; b, partitive genit., ubinam gentium sumus? where in the world are we? Cic. **B.** gentes, foreigners, Tac. **III.** = genus, gens humana, the human race, Cic.

**gentiōis** -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation, national, Tac.

**gentiliōis** -a -um (gentilis), belonging to a particular gens; sacra, Liv.; sacrificia, Cic.

**gentilis** -e (gens). **I.** belonging to a gens, gentile; manus, of the 300 Fabii, Ov. Subst., **gentilis** -is, m. a clansman, a person of the same gens, Cic.; plur., Cic. **II.** belonging to the same country, national; religio, Tac.

**gentilitas** -ātis, f. (gentilis), relationship between the members of a gens, Cic.

**gēnu** -ūs, n. (γόυν), the knee, Cic.; accidere genibus alicuius, Liv.; attingere alicuius genu, Liv.

**Gēnūa** -ae, f. const-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

**gēnūāle** -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

1. **gēnūinus** -a -um (geno = gigno), natural innate; gēnūinae domesticaeque virtutes Cic.

2. **gēnūnus** -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūnus** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

1. **gēnus** -eris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** 1, nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; 2, a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; b, offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus decorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; 3, sex; genus virile, muliebre, Cic. **B.** 1, of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; b, (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; of omnis generis homines, Cic.; (β) of animals, species, class; multa genera terarum, Caes.; 2, of things, a, lit., kind, variety, sort; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic.; philosoph. t. t., genus in logic, genus universum in species certas partiri, Cic.; b, fashion, manner, way; tota domus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

2. **gēnus** -ūs = genu (q.v.).

**Gēnūsus** -i, m. a river on the borders of Macedonia, now Iskumi.

**gēographia** -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

**gēomētres** -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

**gēométria** -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

**gēométricus** -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēométrica** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica didicisse, Cic.

**gēorgicus** -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural. Subst., **Gēorgica** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

**Gēraesticus** portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

**Gēraestōs** and -ūs -i, f. (Γεραιστός), seaport town in Euboea.

**Gergōvia** -ae, f. town of the Arverni in Gallia Aquitania.

**Germālus** (Cermālus) -i, m. a part of the Palatine Hill at Rome.

**germānō**, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; rescribere, Cic.

**Germāni** -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, 1. **Germānus** -a -um, German; 2. **Germānia** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; 3. **Germānicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Germānicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

**germānitas** -ātis (germanus), 1, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; 2, the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

1. **germānus** -a -um (like germen, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., a, **germānus** -i, m. own brother; b, **germāna** -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, brotherly, sisterly; in germanum molum, Plant.; b, genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; iustitia, Cic.

2. **Germānus** -a -um, v. Germani.

**germen** -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. germen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen). 1, a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; 2, offspring, Ov.

**germīno**, 1. (germen), to sprout forth, Hor.

1. **gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. to carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro cive gessisse, Cic.; 2, to conduct, manage; quid negotii geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeus terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gerentes, business people, Cic.; esp., a, to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; b, bellum gerere, to wage war, cum aliquo, or adversus aliquem, or in aliquem, Cic.; 3, praes se gerere = praes se ferre, to exhibit, manifest; utilitatem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to carry on oneself, to have. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, to bear, produce; platani malos gessere, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, personam alicuius gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; 2, amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

2. **gēro** -ōnis, m. (1. gero), a carrier, Plant.

**Gērōnium** -ii, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

**gerrae** -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.; transf., trifles, nonsense, Plant.

**gerro** -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifter, idler, Ter.

**gērūlus** -i, m. (1. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

**Gērýōn** (Gērýō) -ōnis, m. and **Gērýōnes** -ae, m. (Γηρύων and Γηρύόνης), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythia, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

**gestāmen** -inis, n. (gesto), 1, that which is carried either as a burden or an ornament; clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg.; 2, that in or on which anything is carried, a litter, Tac.

**gesticūlor**, 1. dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulare, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

1. **gestio** -ōnis, f. (1. gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

2. **gestio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (gestus). 1, to exult, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitia, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; 2, to desire passionately, be eager; with intell., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio laudandi, Verg.

**gestito**, 1. (freq. of 1. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plant.

**gesto**, 1. (intens. of 1. gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor.; caput in pilo, Cic.

**gestor** -ōris, m. (1. gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, Plant.

**gestus** -ūs, m. (1. gero), 1, the carriage of the body; corporis, Cic.; 2, esp., the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator; histrionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

**Gētae** -ārum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētēs** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, a, αἰῆ, **Gētes** -ae, m. Getic; b, **Gēticus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; c, adv., **Gētice**, after the Getic fashion; loqui, Ov.

**Gētūlus**, etc. = Gaetulus, etc. (q.v.).

**gibber** -era -erum, hump-backed, Suet.

**gibbus** -i, m. (connected with γίββα, κνίβός, a hump, hunch, Juv.

**Gigas** -gantis, m. (Γίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

Adj., **Gigantēus** -a -um, relating to the giants, *gigantic*, Verg.

**gigno**, gēnūl. gēnītum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίγνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth. **A.** Lit., Herculeum Juppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; perniciōnem animorum, Cic.

**gilvus** -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

**gingīva** -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

**ginitrix** = genetrix (q.v.).

**glāber** -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

**glaciālis** -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, icy; hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

**glācies** -ēi, f. 1, ice; dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur., glacies Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, harshness; aeris, Lucr.

**glācio**, 1. (glacies), to freeze; nivus, Hor.

**glādiātor** -ōris, m. (gladius), one who was kind to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator. **A.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, laudat, brigant, Cic. **B.** Meton., gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatōribus, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

**glādiātorius** -a -um (gladiator), a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., **glādiātorium** -ii, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

**glādiātūra** -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

**glādīus** -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also elades), a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one). **A.** Lit., gladius vaginā vacuum, a naked sword, Cic.; gladium stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; alieni gladium intentare, Liv.; transigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbeo gladio jugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiorum iniquitas, of murder, Cic.

**glæba** = gleba (q.v.).

**glacsum** (glōsum) -i, n. amber, Tac.

**glandifer** -fēra -fērūm (glans and fero), worn-bearing; quercus, Cic.

**glans**, glandia, f. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, and gen. any fruit of similar shape, Hor.; 2, a bullet discharged from a sling; glandes fundis in casas jacere, Caes.

**glārēa** -ae, f. gravel, Cic.

**glārēosus** -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

**glaucōma** -ātis, n. (γλακωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

1. **glaucus** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; rix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2. **Glaucus** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; 2, son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

**gleba** (glæba) -ae, f. (connected with globus and glomus). **I.** a lump or clod of earth, Cic.; met., land, soil; terra potens ubere glebae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a piece, lump of any substance; pice, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

**glēbūla** -ae, f. (dim. of gleba, a little clod), 1, a little farm or estate, Juv.; 2, a small lump or bit of any substance, Plin.

**glōsum** = glacsum (q.v.).

**glia**, gliris, m. a dormouse, Plin.

**glisco**, 3., 1, to grow up, swell up, blaze up; ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; ignis sub pectore gliscens, Lucr.; 2, to increase, swell, spread; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

**glōbo**, 1. (globus), 1, to form into a ball, Plin.; 2, to form into a mass, to crowd together, Plin.

**glōbōsus** -a -um (globus), spherical, globe-shaped; terra, Cic.

**glōbūlus** -i, m. (dim. of globus), a little round ball, globe, Plin.

**glōbus** -i, m. 1, a round ball, globe, sphere; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; 2, a, a round heap or mass; flammarum, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstantis consulis corpus, Liv.

**glōmōrāmen** -inis, n. (glomerō), a round mass, globe, Lucr.

**glōmēro**, 1. (glomus). **I.** Lit., **A.** to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere; lanam in orbes, Ov. **B.** Of food, to roll into a ball; frusta mero glomerata, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of horsemen, superbos gressus, to make a horse career or prance, Verg. **B.** to gather together, collect, form into a mass; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbem, Verg.

**glōmus** -ēris, n. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanac, Hor.

**glōria** -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΑΥ, ΚΑΕ, whence Latin laus, Gk. κλέος), fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic.; aliquem gloriā afficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriæ, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., **A.** a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, pride, glory; taurus pecoris, or armentū, gloria, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride, Cic.

**glōriātio** -ōnis, f. (glorior), a glorying, boasting, Cic.

**glōriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a little glory; hinc cum orbes gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

**glōrior**, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriarī vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem glorior, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriarī licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with do and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., in illi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum, Cic.; 5, with pronoun acc., vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; partic. fut. pass., gloriandus, gloriatus, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

**glōriōsō**, adv. (gloriosus), 1, with glory, gloriously; aliquid gloriosissime et magnificentissime conficere, Cic.; 2, vauntingly, boastingly; mentiri, Cic.

**glōriōsus** -a -um (gloria). **I.** Object, famous, glorious; mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic. **II.** Subject., a, ambitious, Cic.; b, pretentious, boastful; miles, Cic.

**glūbo**, glupsi, gluptum, 3. 1, to peel, take off the rind or bark, Varr.; 2, transf., to rob; magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

**glūten** -inis, n. glue, Verg.

**glūtīnātor** -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

**glūtino**, 1. (gluten), to *glus* or *paste* together, Plin.

**glūtio** (gluttio) -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to *swallow*, *gulp* down; epulas, Juv.

**glūto** (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a *glutton*, Pers.

**glūcōra** -ae, f. (Γλυκείρα), a *woman's name*.

**Glyco** and **Glycōn** -ōnis, m. (Γλύκων), 1, a *celebrated athlete*, Hor.; 2, a *physician*, Cic.

**Gnaeus** -i, m. a *Roman name*, shortened Cn.

**gnāritas** -itatis, f. (gnarus), *knowledge*, Sall.

**gnārus** -a -um (root GNA, whence also gnāvus = navus), 1, *knowing*, *having knowledge* of, *acquainted with*; with genit., *republican*, Cic.; *Latinæ linguae*, Liv.; with rel. sent., *eum gnarum fulsae*, quibus orationis modis quaeque animum partes peilerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum (esse)*, Liv.; 2, *pass.*, *known*; *gnarum id Caesarum*, Tac.

**Gnātho** -ōnis, m. *the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence*; hence = *parasite*, Cic.;

**Gnāthōloī** -ōrum, m. *parasites like Gnātho*, Ter.

**Gnātia** = Egnatia (q.v.).

**gnātus**, **gnāvus** = natus, navus (q.v.).

**Gnidus** = Cnidus (q.v.).

**Gnōsus** (Gnosus) -i, f. (Κνωσός, Κνωσσός), an *ancient city of Crete*, the *residence of Minos*; hence adj., 1, **Gnōsius** -a -um, *Gnosian, Cretan*; *stella coronae*, *crown of Ariadne*, Hor.; *subst.*, **Gnōsia** -ae, f. *Ariadne*, Prop.; 2, **Gnōsiacus** -a -um, *Gnosian*; *rex, Minos*, Ov.; 3, **Gnōsiās** -adis, f. *Gnosian*, *poet. = Cretan*; and *subst. = Ariadne*; 4, **Gnōsiās** -idis, f., *corona*, the *constellation of Ariadne's crown*, Ov.; *subst.*, *Ariadne*.

**gōbius** (gōbius) -ii, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (*καβίος*), a *gudgeon*, Ov.

**Gomphi** -ōrum, m. (Γόμφοι), a *town in Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*. Hence **Gomphenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Gomphi*.

**gonger**, v. cougar.

**Gordium** -ii, n. (Γόρδιον), *town in Phrygia*.

**Gordius** -ii, m. (Γόρδιος), a *Phrygian king*, *famed for a knot on his chariot*, the *unfastener of which*, according to a legend, would be the ruler of Asia, *Alexander the Great cut the knot*.

**Gorditichos**, n. indecl. (Γορτίου τείχος), a *place in Caria*.

**Gorgiās** -ae, m. (Γοργίας), 1, a *Greek sophist of Leontini*, contemporary of Socrates; 2, a *rhetorician at Athens*, contemporary of Cicero.

**Gorgō** -gōnis, or -gūs, f. (Γοργώ); plur., *Gorgones*, the *three daughters of Phorcus* (Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa), *monsters with snakes for hair*, whose *look turned persons to stone*, the *chief of whom, Medusa, was slain by Perseus*, and her *head set in Minerva's shield*. Adj., **Gorgōneus** -a -um, *Gorgon*; *equus*, the *horse Pegasus*, Ov.

**Gorgobina** -ae, f. *town of the Boti on the borders of Aquitania*.

**Gorgon**, v. Gorgo.

**Gortyna** -ae, f. (Γόρτυνα), *chief town of the island of Crete*. Adj., **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniācus** -a -um, *Gortynian*.

**Gōthini** (Gōthini) -ōrum, m. a *German people on the river March*.

**Gōthones** (Gōthones) -um, m. a *German people*.

**grābātus** -i, m. (*καβάβατος*, a Macedonian word), a *low couch*, a *common, mean bedstead*, Cic.

**Gracchus** -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Sempronia*, the *most famous members of which* were Tib. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus*. Adj., **Gracchānus** -a -um, *Gracchan*.

**grācillīs** -e, *slender*, *thin*, *slim*; 1, *lit.*, *poet.*, Hor.; *capella*, Ov.; 2, *transl.*, of *discourse*, *simple*, *without ornament*; *materia*, Ov.

**grācillitas** -itatis, f. (*gracilla*), *thinness*, *slimness*, *slenderness*; *corporis*, Cic.

**grācūlus** -i, m. a *jackdaw*, Phaedr.

**grādātīm**, adv. (*gradus*), *step by step*, *by gradations*, *gradually*, *by degrees*, Cic.

**grādātio** -ōnis, f. (*gradus*), *in rhet.*, *climax*, Cic.

**grādior**, *gressus sum*, **grādi**, dep., to *step*, *walk*, Cic.

**Grādīvus** -i, m. (*gradior*, *he that walks in battle*), a *surname of Mars*, Liv., Verg.

**grādus** -ūs, m. (*gradior*). I. a *step*. A. Gen., 1, *lit.*, *gradum facere*, to *make a step*, Cic.; *celerare*, Verg.; *corripere*, Hor.; *addere*, to *hasten*, Liv.; *gradu citato*, *pleno*, at *quick march*, Liv.; *gradum referre*, to *go back*, Liv.; *gradum inferre in hostes*, to *advance against*, Liv.; *gradum conferre*, to *come to close combat*, Liv.; 2, *fig.*, a, a *step towards something*; *primus gradus imperii factus est*, Cic.; *gradum fecit ad censuram*, Liv.; b, *step*, *approach*: *quem mortis timuit gradum*, Hor. B. *station*, *position*, *post* (of a combatant), *aliquem gradu movere* or *demovere*, to *drive from one's ground*, Liv.; *fig.*, *aliquem de gradu dejicere* or *gradu depellere*, Cic. II. *Meton.*, *step*, *stair*, *round of a ladder*. A. *lit.*, a, *gradus templorum*, Cic.; b, *esp.*, *gen.* in plur., *the rows of seats in a theatre*, etc., Tac.; *sing.*, at *Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno*, Hor. B. *Transf.*, a, *music*, t. t., *the gradations of sound*; *sonorum gradus*, Cic.; b, *degree*, *stage*; a *virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus*, by *stages*, Cic.; *omnes gradus aetatis*, Cic.; c, *degrees of relationship*; *necessitudinum gradus*, Cic.; d, *rank*, *position*; *gradus senatorius*, Cic.; *infimus fortunae gradus*, Cic.

**Gracoi** -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), *the Greeks*; *sing.*, **Gracōs** -i, m. a *Greek*, Cic., and **Gracōa** -ae, f. a *Greek woman*, Liv. Hence, A. **Gracōus** -a -um, *Greek*; *ad Gracōs Calendas*, v. *Calendae*; *subst.*, **Gracōum** -i, *Greek language or literature*; *adv.* **Gracōe**, *in the Greek language*; B. **Gracōia** -ae, f. *Greece* (Ελλάς), 1, *Greece in the narrow sense*; 2, *Magna Graecia*, the *Greek colonies in the south of Italy*. C. **Gracōilius** -a -um, *dim.* adj., *Greek* (*gen.* used ironically). *Subst.*, **Gracōilius** -i, m. a *little Greek*, used contemptuously of the *Greek philosophers and rhetoricians in the houses of the rich at Rome*, Cic.

**gracoor**, 1. dep. (*Gracōus*), to *live in Greek fashion*, Hor.

**Gracōstāis** -is, f. (Γραικόσταίς), a *building in the Roman Forum*, erected for the purpose of *lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors*, Cic.

**Grāli** -ōrum (and *poet.* -ūm), m. = *Gracoi*, the *Greeks*, Cic.; *sing.*, **Grālius** -i, m. a *Greek*. Hence, **Grālius** -a -um, *Greek*.

**Grālocōlli** -ōrum, m. a *Gallie people in the Graian Alps*.

**Grālogōna** -ae, m. (*Grains* and *geno* = *signo*), a *Greek by birth*, a *Greek*, Verg.

**grāman** -inis, n. (root GER, CEB, whence *creasco*), 1, *grass*, *herb*, Liv., Verg.; 2, *plant*, *herb*, Verg.

**grāminēus** -a -um. (gramen). **I.** made of grass. **A.** Gen., corona obsidionalis, Liv. **B.** made of cane or bamboo; hasta, Cic. **II.** grassy; campus, Verg.

**grammātica**, v. grammaticus.

**grammāticus** -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, **grammāticus** -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, **grammātica** -ae, f. and **grammāticō** -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic.; c, **grammātica** -ōrum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

**grammātista** -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

**Grampius Mons**, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

**grānārium** -ii, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., Cic.

**grandaevus** -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

**grandēsoo**, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, Cic.

**grandifer** -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

**grandilōquus** -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

**grandinat**, impers. ut hails, Sen.

**grandio**, 4. (grandis). **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Cato.

**grandis** -e. **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large; pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old; grandis natu, Cic. **II.** Transl., **A.** great, important; res grandiores, Cic. **B.** Esp., of style, high, lofty, grand, elevated, sublime; genus dicendi, Cic.; oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

**granditas** -ātis, f. (grandis), of discourse, loftiness, sublimity; verborum, Cic.

**grando** -inis, f. hail, hail-storm, Cic.

**Grānicus** -i, m. (Γρανικός), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

**grānifer** -fēra -fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ants, Ov.

**grānum** -i, n. a grain or seed; uvas, Ov.; bei, Cic.

**grāphīarius** -a -um (graphium), relating to the graphium, Suet.

**grāphium** -ii, n. (γραφίον), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

**grassātor** -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

**grassor**, 1. dep. (grador). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed; ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed; jure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** to go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; Juventus grassans in suburra, Liv.

**grātē**, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

**grātes**, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

**grātia** -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** A. Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; hence personif., Gratiae, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

some (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia,) the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transl., 1, favour, grace; a, petivi in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; abl., gratiā, on account of; hominum gratiā, Cic.; exempli gratiā, for example, Cic.; b, indulgence (towards an offence); delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.; 2, thankfulness, thanks; gratiam ferre alicuius rei, Liv.; gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratiis or gratiis, without recompense, for nothing, gratis; gratiis exaequari atque effici naveni, Cic. **II.** **A.** favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam hinc ab aliquo, Cic.; apud or ad aliquem, Liv.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transl., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

**grātificātiō** -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sulla, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

**grātiflor**, 1. dep. (gratus and facio), 1, to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to; alicui, Cic.; with de aliqua re, to communicate; qui de eo quod ipsis superant, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, Cic.

**grātis**, v. gratia.

**grātiosus** -a -um (gratia), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved; apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, complaisant; gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

**grātia**, v. gratia.

**Grātius** -ii, m. (Faliscus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

**grātor**, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one; alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratatur reduces (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv.

**grātūto**, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.

**grātūtitus** -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, unribred, Cic.; auicilia, Cic.; prohibitus, liberalitas, Cic.

**grātūlābundus** -a -um (gratulus), congratulating, Liv.

**grātūlātiō** -ōnis, f. (gratulus), 1, a wishing joy, congratulation; civium, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, when he was being congratulated, Cic.; 2, a thanksgiving festival; reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.

**grātūlor**, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate; alicui de reditu, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infln., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without sibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

**grātus** -a -um (root CRA, Gr. XAP, whence χαρτος, χάρις, χαίρω), pleasing. **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; conviva, Hor.; gratissima victoria, Cic.;

**b**, *grateful, deserving thanks*; veritas etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; gratum est, with infin., Cic.; **2**, *grat-ful*; gratus in or erga aliquem, Cic. Subst., **grātus** -i, m. *grateful man*, Cic.

**grāvātēr**, adv. (gravans, from gravor), *with difficulty*; reguli Gallorum haud gravanter ad Poenium venerunt, Liv.

**grāvātē**, adv. (gravor), *with difficulty, unwillingly*; grave ille primo, Cic.

**grāvēdinosus** -a -um (gravedo), *subject to cold or catarrh*, Cic.

**grāvēdo** -inis, f. (gravis), *heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh*, Cic.

**grāvēdōlens** -lentis (grave and oleo), *strong-smelling, rank*, Verg.

**grāvesco**, 3. (gravis), **1**, *to become grievous, grow worse*; aerumna, Lucr.; **2**, of animals, *to become pregnant*, Plin.; transf., unus fetu gravescit, *is laden with fruit*, Verg.

**grāvīditas** -ātis, f. (gravidus), *pregnancy*, Cic.

**grāvīdo**, 1. (gravidus), *to fructify*; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

**grāvīdus** -a -um (gravis), *pregnant*. **A**. Lit., Cic. **B**. *laden, filled, full*; with abl., pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

**grāvis** -e. **1** *heavy, weighty, burdensome* (opp. levis). **A**. Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; vibus, *heavy, hard to digest*, Cic.; agmen, *heavy-armed*, Liv.; aes grave, *heavy coin*, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. **B**. Transf., **a**, of sound, *low, deep* (opp. acutus); vox, sonus, Cic.; **b**, of persons or things relating to persons, *weighty, important*; testis, auctor, Cic.; of style, *elevated, dignified*; genus epistolarum severum et grave, Cic.; **c**, *grievous, painful, harsh, severe, unpleasant*; tempestas, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, *take harsh measures against*, Caes.; **d**, (a) of smell, *strong, fetid*; odor caeni gravis, Verg.; (β) *unwholesome, unhealthy*; anni tempus, Cic.; (γ) *oppressive, troublesome, sad*; senectus, Cic.; grave est, with infin., Cic. **II**. *loaded with, laden with*. **A**. Lit., agmen praeda grave, Liv. **B**. Transf., **a**, *pregnant*, Verg. **b**, *heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.*; graves somno epulisque, Liv.; **c**, *weak, ill*; morbo, Verg.; **d**, *advanced in age*; gravis aetate, Liv.

**Grāviscae** -ārum, f. *a town in Etruria*.

**grāvītas** -ātis, f. (gravis). **1** *weight*. **A**. Lit., armorum, Caes. **B**. Transf., **a**, *weight, consequence, importance*; sententiarum, Cic.; **b**, *dignity, sublimity*; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; **c**, *authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity*; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; **d**, (a) *high price*; annonae, Tac.; (β) *unhealthiness*; caeli, Cic.; (γ) *unpleasantness of smell*; odoris, Tac. **II** **a**, *pregnancy*, Ov.; **b**, *dulness, heaviness, faintness*; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

**grāvītēr**, adv. (gravis), **a**, of sound, *deeply*; sonare, Cic.; **b**, *impressively, with dignity*; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; **c**, *violently, vehemently*; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; **d**, *in an unhealthy condition*; se non graviter habere, Cic.; **e**, *irritably, hardly*; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, *to be vexed with*, Cic.

**grāvo**, 1. (gravis). **1** Act., *to load, burden*. **A**. Lit., aliquem sarcinis, Tac. **B**. Transf., **a**, *to brighten, exaggerate, increase*; invidiam matris, Tac.; **b**, *to oppress, burden, trouble*; gravari injuriis militum, Liv. **II** Pass., *gravor* used as dep., *to bear or do unwillingly, to be troubled, annoyed, to refuse, decline*; with infin., rogo ut ne graveris exaequalicare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

**grēgālis** -e (grex). **1** *belonging to a herd*, Plin. **II** Transf., **A**, *belonging to the arms company*; as subat. plur., **grēgāles** -um, m. *companions, associates, accomplices*; Catilinae Cic. **B** *common, of a common kind*; amiculum, *of a private soldier*, Liv.

**grēgārius** -a -um (grex), *belonging to the herd, common*; miles, *a private soldier*, Cic.

**grēgātīm**, adv. (grex). **1** *in flocks or herds*, Plin. **II** Transf., *in troops or crowds*; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

**grēmīum** -ii, n. *the lap*. **A**. Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. **B**. Transf., *centre, middle*; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

**gressus** -ūs, m. (gradior), *a step, course, way*; gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; transf., of a ship, huc dirige gressum, Verg.

**grex**, grēgis, m. **1** *a herd, flock of any animals*; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. **II** Transf., **A**. Of human beings, **1**, gen., *troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd*; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *a philosophical sect; philosophers*, Cic.; **b**, of soldiers, *a troop*; often grege facti, *in close order*, Liv. **B**. Of things without life, hyadum, Ov.

**grunnō** (grundio) -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. *to grunt like a pig*, Plin.

**grunnītus** (grunditus) -ūs, m. (grunnio), *the grunting of a pig*, Cic.

**grus**, grūis, m. and (gen.) f. *a crane*, Cic.

**gryllus** -i, m. (γρύλλος), *a cricket, grasshopper*, Plin.

**Grŷnēus** -a -um, v. Grynia.

**Grynā** -ae, f. (Γρύνια), and **Grŷnīum** -ii, n. (Γρύνιον), *a town in Aeolis, with a temple and oracle of Apollo*. Hence, **Grŷnēus** -um, Grynean.

**Gryps**, γρύψις (grŷphis), m. (γρύψ), *a griffin*, Verg.

**gubernācŭlum** (gubernācolum) -i, n. (gubernō), *a rudder, helm*; **1**, lit., ad gubernaculum accedere, Cic.; **2**, transf., *direction, management, government*; esp. of the state, accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula, Cic.; ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre, Cic.; ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere, Cic.; gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; senatum a gubernaculis dejicere, Cic.

**gubernātio** -ōnis, f. (gubernō), **1**, lit., *steering, the art of steering*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *direction, government*; tantarum rerum, Cic.

**gubernātor** -ōris, m. (gubernō), **1**, *helmsman, steersman, pilot*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *leader, director, governor*; civitatis, Cic.

**gubernātrix** -icis, f. (gubernator), *she that leads, directs, governs*; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

**gubernō**, 1. (κυβερνῶ). **A**. *to steer a ship*, Cic.; prov., e terra, *from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger*, Liv. **B**. Transf., **a**, *intransit., to sit at the helm, to steer*; jam pridem gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; **b**, *transit., to guide, direct, govern*; rempublicam, Cic.

**gubernum** -i, n. = gubernaculum (q. v.).

**gŭla** -ae, f. **1**, lit., *the gullet, throat*; obtorta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, *to strangle*, Sall.; **2**, meton., *greediness, gluttony*, Cic.; irritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam inuisam, Cic.

**gŭlōsus** -a -um (gula), *gluttonous, greasy, dainty*, Mart.

**gŭmia** -ae, c. απ εἰς αὐτὴν, γουρμιαί; ap. Cic.

**gummi**, n. indecl. (κόμμι), gum. Plin.

**gurgēs** -itls, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula) **L.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; **a.** lit., Rhēni, Cic.; **b.** fig., gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, *spandere*, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque hellus, Cic. **II.** poet. transl., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. (see gurgēs), the wind-pipe, Cic.

2. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, m. v. circullo.

**gurgustium** -ii, n. a hut, hotel, Cic.

**gustatus** -ūs, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cic.; fig., vorae laudis gustatum non habere, to have no taste for, Cic.; **2.** the taste, flavour of anything; pomorum, Cic.

**gusto**, **1.** to taste, take a little of. **A.** Lit., aquam, Cic.; gustare sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; absol., quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. **B.** Transf., to partake of, enjoy; amorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cic.

**gustus** -ūs, m. (root GU-o, ΓΥ-ω, whence also gusto, γούω, γούμας, γούρις), **1.** the tasting; gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac.; **2.** meton., **a.** the whet or relish taken before a meal, Mart.; **b.** the taste or flavour of anything, Plin.

**gutta** -ae, f. **A.** Lit., a drop of any liquid; guttae imbricium quasi cruentae, Cic. **B.** Transf., guttae, spots or marks on animals, stones, Verg., Ov.

**guttur** -ūris, n. the windpipe, throat; **1.** lit., guttur alicui frangere, to break a person's neck, Hor.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Juv.

**guttus** -i, m. (gutta), a narrow-necked jug, Hor., Juv.

**Gyāros** -i, f. (Γυαρος), and **Gyāra** -ōrum, n. (Γυαρά), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chiura, or Jura.

**Gyās** -ae, acc. -an, and **Gyēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύης), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms; **2.** a companion of Aeneas.

**Gygos** -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaneus, King of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj., **Gygaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

**gymnasiarchus** -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

**gymnāsium** (gumnāsium) -ii, n. (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks), Cic.; the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, hence a place for philosophical discussion, Cic.

**gymnasticus** -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, Plaut.

**gymnicus** -a -um (γυμνικός), gymnastic; ludi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

**gynaecōum** -i, n., and **gynaecōium** -i, n. (γυναικείον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cic.

**gynaecōnitis** -idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις) = gynaecium (q. v.), Nep.

**Gyndēs** -is, m. (Γύνδης), a river in Assyria, now Kerih, or Karah Su.

**gypso**, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a -um, covered with gypsum; praes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, with hands skittened with gypsum (as of actors who played women's parts), Cic.

**gypsum** -i, n. (γύψος), **1.** gypsum, Plin.; **2.** meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

**Gyrtōn** -ōnis, f. (Γυρτών), and **Gyrtōnē** -ēs, f. (Γυρτώνη), a town in Thessaly.

**gyrus** -i, m. (γύρος), a circle, circular course; **a.** gyrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyrus per aera ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyrus dare, to career, curvet, Verg.; fig., in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cic.; ex ingenti quodam oratore immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; **b.** poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

**Gythēum** and -ium (Γυθειον), and **Gythium** -ii, n. (Γυθειον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

## H.

**H** h, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek spiritus asper. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain, as, for instance, we find aruspex for haruspex; and on the contrary, hoius for oius, etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexi.

**ha!** an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! ha! ha! Plaut.

**hābēna** -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **I.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.). **A.** **1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the rein, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.** poet., transl., of sails, immittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; **2.** government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

**hābēo** -ūi -itum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with ἄπ-ω, ἄπρω), to have, hold. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1.** to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; **a.** coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bona querit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ripa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; **b.** to have as part of oneself; seminae duplices papillas habent, Cic.; **2.** of places, to hold, have, contain, keep; Tartara habent Panthoiden, Hor.; **3.** of the contents of a writing or book, nihil enim (epistola) habebat, quod, etc., Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, **1.** to have possession of, have power over; **a.** to inhabit a place; Capuam, to inhabit, Liv.; **b.** of an enemy, to occupy; hostis habet muros, is in possession of, Verg.; **c.** to have as a ruler, to rule; Romam a principio reges habuere, Tac.; aninus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur, Sall.; **d.** to have property in actual possession; gemmas, argentum, Hor.; absol., to possess property, to be wealthy; habere in Bruttis, Cic.; habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; habendi amor, Verg.; aliquid sibi, to possess or keep for oneself; sibi haberent honores, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce, res tuas tibi habeas (habe), Plaut.; istas tuas res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; **e.** to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi divisores, Cic.; **2.** to keep constantly in some position, maintain; **a.** around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; ceteras flagitiosorum circum se, Sall.; **b.** to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i. e., to avoid war, Tac.; **c.** to confine, to keep fast; senatum in curia inclusum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** In



**annarrower sense, 1,** generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend; with infin., Cic.; aliquem in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; 2, of the condition of the mind or body; a, vulnus, to be wounded, Ov.; febrein, Cic.; animum fortem, Cic.; bonum animum, to be of good courage, Sall.; odium in aliquem, to cherish hatred, Cic.; b, to possess as a quality; molestiam, Sall.; Caesar hoc habebat, had this custom, Cic.; c, to draw after as a consequence, have as a result, to cause; beneficium habet querelam, Cic.; misericordiam, to cause pity, Cic.; 3, a, to bring into a certain condition; mare infestum, to make unsafe, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum, to make anxious, Cic.; b, to treat, behave towards; aliquem liberalissime, Cic.; plebes servorum loco habetur, Cic.; exercitum luxuriose, Sall.; c, to have or keep for some object; aliquem ludibrio, to make a mock of, Cic.; rempublicam questui, Cic.; 4, to have, hold, consider, regard; aliquem parentem, in the light of a parent, Cic.; aliquem pro hoste, as an enemy, Liv.; aliquid pro certo, Cic.; (in) numero hostium, Cic.; aliquid religioni, to make a matter of conscience of, Cic.; paupertas probro haberi coepit, to be considered a disgrace, Sall.; 5, a, to set about, order, hold, arrange; concilium plebis, to hold a council of the people, Cic.; iter Aegyptum, to go to Egypt, Cic.; b, of speech, to utter, deliver, propound; orationem in senatu, to deliver a speech, Cic.; sermonem cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Cic.; habere verba, to speak, Cic.; habere dialogum, to compose, Cic.; c, of time, to pass, spend; aetatem, Sall.; 6, to keep, observe; ordines, Sall.; 7, alicui honorem, to pay honour to, Cic.; 8, reflex., se habere, or simply habere, to fare, to be circumstanced, situated; a, of persons, graviter se habere, to be very ill, Cic.; singulos (saucios) ut se haberent rogans, Liv.; b, of things, res sic or ita se habet, or simply sic or ita se habet, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, 1, gen., a, to have, possess; dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor.; b, to have, be informed of; habes consilia nostra, Cic.; 2, to have, experience; nonnullam invidiam ex eo quod, etc., Cic.; 3, to have in some relation or condition; digni sumus quos habeas tui consilii participes, Cic.; habeo aliquem acerbum, Cic.; with pass. partic., domitas habero libidines, Cic.; 4, a, nisi quid habes ad haec, have something to say, Cic.; b, to be able, to be in a condition to; habeo etiam dicere, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusam senectutem, Cic.

**habilis** -e (habeo). **I.** easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currus, Ov. **II.** Transf., suitable, fit, convenient; a, physically, vigor, Verg.; with ad, calcus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat., gens equis tantum habilis, Liv.; b, mentally skilful; with dat. of gerund, habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.

**habilitas** -tatis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

**habitabilis** -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic.

**habitatio** -onis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

**habitator** -oris, m. (habito), one who dwells or inhabits; a, of a house, habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; b, dweller in a country; sunt e terra homines non ut incolae et habitatores sed quasi, etc., Cic.

**habito**, 1. (freq. of habeo). **I.** Transit., to inhabit; urbes, Verg.; in pass., to be inhabited; vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to dwell; alibi, Liv.; ad or apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; impers. pass., habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic.; partic. subst., habitantes, the inhabitants, Ov.; fig., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic. **B.**

Transf., a, to dwell, to be always in a place, to frequent; in foro, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; b, to dwell on a subject; in eo genere rerum, Cic.

**habitudo** -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

1. **habitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. **habitus** -us, m. (habeo). **I.** Lit., the condition of the body, appearance. **A.** Gen., corporis, Cic.; oris, Cic. **B.** Esp., the appearance of the dress of the body; habitus atque vestitus, Cic.; and meton., dress itself, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** the nature, condition; pecuniarum, Cic.; Italiae, Cic. **B.** disposition; virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.

**hac**, adv. (abl. of hic, sc. parte, or vis), here, this way, by this side, Cic.

**hactenus**, adv. (lit., hac parte tenus), so far.

**I.** Lit., of place, up to this point; hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** In writing, discourse, etc., 1, up to this point; hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec hactenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; 2, only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi hactenus mando, etc., Cic.; 3, in so far as; with quoad, quod, etc.; or with ut or ne, Cic. **B.** Of time, till now, hitherto, Liv.

**Hadria (Adria)** -ae, f., 1, a town in Picenum, now Atri; 2, a town in the north of Italy between the Padus and the Athesis, now Adria; 3, generally masculine, the Adriatic Sea. Hence, Adj. 1, **Hadriacus (Adriacus)**, -a -um, Adriatic; 2, **Hadrianus** -a -um, belonging to Hadria (No. 2); 3, **Hadriaticus** -a -um, Adriatic.

1. **Hadrianus** -a -um, v. Hadria.

2. **Hadrianus** -i, m., P. Aelius Hadrianus, Roman Emperor from 117 to 138 A.D.

**Hadrumetum**, v. Adrumetum;

**haedius** -a -um (haedus), of or pertaining to a kid; pelliculae, Cic.

**haedula** -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Hor.

**haedulus** -i, m. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Juv.

**haedus** -i, m. 1, a kid, young goat, Cic.; 2, haedi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, Cic.

**Haemonia** -ae, f. (Αἰμωνία), Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly. Adj. 1, **Haemonius** -a -um, Thessalian; puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.; juvenis, Jason, Ov.; puer or heros, Achilles, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, artes, arts of enchantment, Ov.; 2, **Haemonis** -nidis, f. a Thessalian woman, Ov.

**haereditas** = hereditas (q.v.).

**haerere**, haesi, haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, cleave to, adhere. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., haerere in equo, Cic.; or equo, Hor.; terra radicibus suis haereat, Cic.; fig., haerere visceribus civitatis, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to remain in a place; hic haereo, Cic.; b, haerere alicui, to keep close to a person, cleave to, Verg.; in a hostile sense, haerere in tergo, or in tergibus, or simply tergibus hostium, to hang upon the rear of an enemy, Liv.; c, to remain fixed, to keep firm, not to leave; haerere in iure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic. **II.** to be rooted to a spot, to stand still. **A.** Lit., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum, Verg. **B.** Transf.,

**a.** to be retarded, to cease; Aeneae manu victoria hœsit. Verg.; **b.** to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed; hæcres homo, versari, rubera, Cic.

**haeres** = heres (q.v.).

**haeresco**, 3. (haereo), to adhere, cleave, stick, Lucr.

**haerēsis** -ēos, f. (αἰρεσις), a philosophical sect, Cic.

**haesitantia** -ae, f. (haesito), a sticking fast; linguae, stammering, Cic.

**haesitatio** -ōnis, f. (haesito), 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech, stammering; quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

**haesito**, 1. (utens. of haereo), to stick fast, remain fast. **L.** Lit., in vadis, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., to stop. **A.** Of the tongue, linguā, to stammer, Cic. **B.** to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; non haesitans respondebo, Cic.

**Halesa**, v. Halesa.

**Halesus**, v. Halesus.

**halcōdo**, v. alcedo.

**halcyon**, v. alcyon.

**halcyōnē**, v. Alcyona.

**haleo**, v. aleo.

**Hales** -lētis, m. river in Lucania, now *Alento*.

**Hālēsa (Hālaesa)** -ae, f. (Ἁλαίσα), a town in Sicily. Adj., **Hālēsīnus** -a -uin, of or belonging to Hales.

**Hālēsus (Ālēsus)** -i, m., a descendant of Ἀγαμέμνων.

**hallex**, v. aleo.

**Hāliacmōn (Āliacmōn)** -mōnis, m. a river in Macedonia, now *Vistritza*.

**hālīaētos** and **hālīaētos** -i, m. (ἀλῑαίετος), the sea-eagle, *usprey*, Ov.

**Hāliartus** -i, f. (Ἁλῑάρτος), town in Boeotia on the lake Copais. Hence, **Hāliartil** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Haliartus.

**Hālicarnassos** -i, f. (Ἁλῑκαρνασσός), town in Caria, birthplace of Herodotus, Heracleus, and Callimachus. Hence, 1, **Hālicarnassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hali-carnassus; 2, **Hālicarnassēus** -ēi, m. (Ἁλῑκαρνασσέυς), born in Hali-carnassus; 3, **Hālicarnassii** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Hali-carnassus.

**Hālicyāe** -ārum, f. (Ἁλῑκῡάς), town in Sicily, now *Lilybæum*, now *Salemi*. Hence adj., **Hālicyōnsis** -e, of or belonging to Hali-cyae.

**hālientica** -ōn, n. (ἀλῑεντικά), the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing.

**hālitus** -ūs, m. (halo), breath, exhalation, Cic.

**hallex**, v. aleo.

**halo**, 1. **I.** Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; arae sertis halant, Verg. **II.** Transit., to breathe forth; nectar, Lucr.

**hāluc** . . . v. aluc . . .

**Hāluntium**, v. Aluntium.

**Hālus** -i, f. town in Assyria.

**Hālyattēs**, v. Alyattes.

**Hālys** -lyos, acc. -lyn, m. (Ἁλῡς), river in Asia Minor, now the *Kizil-Irmak*.

**hāma (āma)** -ae, f. (ἄμα), a bucket, esp. a farmer's bucket, Juv.

**Hāmādrýas (Āmādrýas)** -ādīs, f. (Ἄμαδρύας), a wood-nymph, *hamadryad*, Verg.

**hāmātus** -a -um (hamius), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; ungues, Ov.; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; corpora, Cic.

**Hāmilcār** -cāris, m. (Ἁμῑλκας), name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of Gisco, captured and killed by Agathocles; (2) Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of Hannibal.

**Hammon**, v. Ammon.

**hāmus** -i, m. (perhaps from habeo, "that which holds"), a hook. **L.** Lit., **A.** Gen., hami ferrei, Caes.; hamis auroque triliis, the links of a coat of mail, Verg. **B.** Esp., a fish-hook, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the talons of a hawk, Ov.; b, a thorn, Ov.

**Hannibāl** -bālis, m. (Ἄννῑβας), name of several Carthaginians, the most famous being Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War, defeated by Scipio at Zama.

**hāra** -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals, a pig-sty, Cic.

**hārēna**, v. arena.

**hāriōlātio (ārīōlātio)** -ōnis, f. soothsaying, ap. Cic.

**hāriōlor (ārīōlor)**, 1. dep. (hariolus), 1, to utter prophecies, predict, Cic.; 2, to talk nonsense, foolishness, Plaut.

**hāriōlus (ārīōlus)** -i, m. (dim. of \*harius, iepēus), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōniā** -ae, f. (ἀρμονία), 1, the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= concentus), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, Lucr.

2. **Harmōniā** -ae, f. (Ἄρμονια), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.

**harpāgo** -ōnis, m. (ἄρπαγῆ), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Caes.; transf., a rapacious person, Plaut.

**harpē** -ēs, f. (ἄρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, Ov.

**Harpócrates** -is, m. (Ἀρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem redere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.

**Harpýiae** (trivul.) -ārum, f. (Ἄρπυιαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

**Harūdes** -um, m. a German people between the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube.

**hārund** . . . v. arund.

**hāruspex (āruspex)** -spicis, m. (iepēs, Boeotian ἄπος, Etruscan harus and \*specio), 1, a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., Cic.; 2, gen., a seer, prophet, Prop.

**hāruspicīnus** -a -um (haruspex), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hāruspicina** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the haruspex, the art of inspecting entrails; haruspicinam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.

**hāruspicium** -ii, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination, Cat.

**Hasdrūbāl (Asdrūbāl)** -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp., 1, son of Mago, twelve times general, died 480 a.c.; 2, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca; 3, son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus; 4, Carthaginian general in the Third Punic War.

**hasta** -ae, f. 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; minus hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; prov., hastas abjicere, to lose

courage, Cic.; **2, a**, a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a public auction; hence, sub hasta vendere, to sell by auction, Liv.; emptio ab hasta, Cic.; hasta venditionis, Cic.; **b**, a small spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day, Ov.

**hastatus** -a -um (hasta), **1**, armed with a spear, Tac.; **2**, subst., **hastati** -orum, m. the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard; hence, primus, secundus, etc., hastatus (sc. ordo), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided, Liv.

**hastilē** -is, n. (hasta), **1**, the shaft of a spear, Cic.; **2**, the spear itself, Verg.; **3**, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a shoot, a prop for vines, Verg.

**hau**, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Plaut.

**haud** (haut), adv. (an emphatic negative), not, not at all, by no means; **1**, gen., **a**, with verbs, haud dubito, Cic.; haud scio, Cic.; haud scio an, etc., Cic.; **b**, with adjectives, haud mediocris, Cic.; **c**, with pronouns, haud alius, Liv.; **d**, with subst., with or without a prep., haud injuriā, Liv.; **e**, with adverbs, haud dubie, Sall.; haud secus, Liv.; haud longe, Caes.; **2**, in antitheses, haud . . . sel, Cic.; sed ut . . . ita haud, Cic.; **3**, corresponding with other particles, haud . . . tam, Liv.

**haudum** (hautdum), adv. not at all as yet, not yet, Liv.

**haudquāquam** (hautquāquam), adv. by no means, not at all, Cic.

**haurio**, hansi, haustum (fut. partic. hausurus, Verg.), **4**, (connected with ἄνω and ἐπαπέω), to draw up, draw out. **I** Gen., **A**. Of fluids, **1**, lit., to draw water; aquam de puteo, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to draw or fetch a sigh; suspiratus, Ov.; **b**, to tear up; terram, Ov.; **c**, to shed blood; sanguinem, Cic.; **d**, to collect together; pulvis hauritus, Ov.; **3**, fig., **a**, hauris de faece, you draw from the dregs, quote the worst orators, Cic.; **b**, to take away; sumptum ex aerario, Cic. **B**. Meton., to drain dry, empty; **1**, lit., pocula ore, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to pierce; latus gladio, Ov.; **b**, to squander; sua, Tac.; **c**, to accomplish; caelo meljum sol igneus orbem hauserat, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, to oppress; exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans, Verg.; **b**, to exhaust, weaken; Italiam et provincias inmensa fenore, Tac.; **c**, to suffer; calamitates, Cic. **II** Esp., to draw into oneself; **1**, lit., alveus haurit aquas, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to devour, consume; multos hausit flamma, Liv.; **b**, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; vocem his auribus hauri, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, aliquid cogitatione, Cic.; animo spem inanem, drink in, Verg.; animo haurire, to intend, Tac.; **b**, to drink the cup of pleasure or pain; voluptates, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

**hastrum** -i, n. (haurio), a machine for drawing water, Lucr.

**haustus** -us, m. (haurio), a drawing of water; **1**, legal t.t., aquae, the right of drawing water from a well, Cic.; **2**, drawing in; **a**, of air, inhaling; apibus esse haustus aetherios, Verg.; **b**, drinking and concrete, a draught; aquae, Liv.; fontis Pindarici, Hor.; **c**, a handful; arenae, Ov.

**haut** = haud (q.v.).

**hāvō**, v. aveo.

**hēautontimōrūmēnos** -i, m. (ἑαυτὸν τιμωροῦμένος), the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

**hebdomas** -adis, f. (ἑβδομάς), the seventh day of a disease (supposed to be a critical period), Cic.

**Hēbē** -es, f. (Ἥβη, youth), the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules.

**hēbēnus**, v. ebenus.

**hēbēo**, **2, 1**, to be blunt, dull; ferrum, Liv.; **2**, transf., to be dull, heavy, inactive; sanguis libet, Verg.; sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

**hēbēs** -ētis, blunt, dull. **I** Lit., **a**, Cic.; gladius, Ov.; **b**, blunted, stupid; lunae cornua, Cic.; **c**, hebeti ictu, a blow that bruises and does not pierce, Ov. **II** Transf., **a**, of the senses, dull; aures, Cic.; acies oculorum, Cic.; **b**, of action, sluggish, weak; hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, Sall.; **c**, of colour, dull; color non hebes, Ov.; **d**, mentally dull, heavy, stupid; hebeti ingenio esse, Cic.; homines hebetes, Cic.

**hēbesco**, **3**, (inch. from hebeo), to become dull, blunt, dim; mentis acies, Cic.; auctoritatis acies, Cic.

**hēbēto**, **1**, (hebes), to make dull, blunt. **A** Lit., hastas, Liv. **B** Transf., to make dull, blunt, to deafen, dim; flammās, Ov.; alieni visus, Verg.

**Hēbraeus** -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tac.

**Hebrus** -i, m. (Ἑβρος), the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean Sea.

**Hēcābē**, v. Hecuba.

**Hēcālō** -ēs, f. (Ἑκάλη), a poor old woman who entertained Theseus.

**Hēcātō** -ēs, f. (Ἑκάτη) and **Hēcāta** -ae, f. "she that works from afar," the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna. Hence, adj., **1**, **Hēcātēius** -a -um, and **2**, **Hēcātēis** -idis, f. Hecatean; hence = magical, Ov.

**hēcātombō** -ēs, f. (ἑκατόμβη), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Juv.

**Hector** -tōris, m. (Ἑκτωρ), son of Priam, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. Adj., **Hectōreus** -a -um (Ἑκτόρειος), belonging to Hector; poet. = Τρῳάτις, Verg.

**Hēcūba** -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** (Hēcābē) -ēs, f. (Ἑκάβη), wife of Priam.

**hēdēra** -ae, f. ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Caes., Hor.

**hēdēriger** -gēra -gērum (hedera and gero), ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, Cat.

**hēdērōsus** -a -um (hedera), ivied, full of ivy, Prop.

**Hēdessa**, v. Edessa.

**hēdēchrum** -i, n. (ἡδύχρουν), a fragrant salve, Cic.

**hei**, interj., alas! hei mihi, woe is me, Ov.

**Hēlōna** -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλένη), daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus the cause of the Trojan war.

**Hēlōnns** -i, m. (Ἑλενος), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

**Hēliādes** -um, f. (Ἡλιάδες), the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phœthon, were changed into poplars, and their trees into amber; hence, nemus Helialium, a poplar grove, Ov.; Helialium lacrimae, amber, Ov.; gemmae, amber, Mart.

**hēlica** -ae, f. (ἑλική), winding, Cic.

**Hēlicē** -ēs, f. (Ἑλική), **1**, a town in Achaia, destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; **2**, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

**Hēlicon** -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Heliconia alumnæ, the Muses, Ov. Hence, **1**, adj., **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, Heliconian; **2**, **Hēli-**

**confides** -um, f. and 3, **Hēliōnīdes** -um, f. the *Muses*.

**Hēliōdōrus** -i, m. (Ἡλιόδωρος), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.

**Hēliōpōlis** -ēos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), 1, a town in Coesytia, now Baalbek; 2, a town in Lower Egypt.

**Hēllō** -ēs, f. (Ἑλλη), daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her.

**hēlix** -icis, f. (ἑλίξ), a kind of ivy, Plin.

**Hēllēborus**, v. *elleborus*.

**Hellespontus** -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), 1, the Hellespont, *Dardanelles*; 2, transf., the coast on both sides of the Hellespont; meton., the inhabitants of this coast. Nep. Hence, adj., a, **Hellespontius** -a -um, and b, **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Hellespont.

**hēlops** (ēlops, *ellops*), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), a scoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.

**Hēlotēs**, v. *Hilotae*.

**hēluātio** (hēllūatio) -ōnis, f. (heluor), *gluttony*, Cic.

**hēlūo** (hēllūo) -ōnis, m. a *glutton*, *gorgoniser*, Cic.

**hēlūor** (hēllūor), l. dep. (heluo), to *guzzle*, *gorge*, *gorgonise*, Cic.; transf., cum aliquo reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

**helvella** -ae, f. a *small pot-herb*, Cic.

**Helvētī** -ōrum, m. the *Helvetii*, the inhabitants of the part of Gallia now called Switzerland. Hence, adj., **Helvētius** and **Helvēticus** -a -um, *Helvetican*.

**Helvī** (Helvī) -ōrum, m. a *people in Gallia Provincia*.

**hem**, interj. ah! oh! well! only see! just look! *hein causam*, Cic.

**Hēmērodrōmus** -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), a *special carrier*, *express*, Liv.

**hēmīcillus** -i, m. (ἡμισυ and κίλλος), *half an ear*, a term of reproach, Cic.

**hēmīocylūm** -ī, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a *semi-circular table for conversation*, Cic.

**hēmīna** -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a *measure of capacity*, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.

**hendēcāsylābi** -ōrum, m. (ἑνδεκάσύλλαβοι), *verses of eleven syllables*, Cat.

**Hēnētī** -ōrum, m., v. *Veneti*.

**Hēniōchī** -ōrum, m. (Ἠνίοχοι), a *people of Asiatic Sarmatia*. Hence adj., **Hēniōchius** and **Hēniōchus** -a -um, *Heniochian*.

**Henna** (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres. Hence adj., **Hennensis** -e, and **Hennaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Henna.

**Hēphaestīo** -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαίστιων), a *general and friend of Alexander the Great*.

**heptēris** -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), a *galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv.

1. **hēra** (ēra) -ae, f. (herus), 1, the *mistress of a house*. Plaut., Ter.; 2, *mistress*, *queen*, *female ruler*, Cat., Ov.

2. **Hēra** -ra, f. (Ἥρα), the *Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno*; hence, **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἥραία), the *festival of Hera*, Liv.

**Hērāclēa** (-īa) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the *city of Hercules* (Hercules), name of several Greek towns; 1, a *colony of the Tarentines in the south of Italy, on the river Siris*; 2, a *town in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae*; 3, a *town in Bithynia on the Black*

*Sea, now Heracle or Ereklī*; 4, a *town in Sicily on the Italycoas, also called Mīna*; 5, *Hercleia Sintica, a town in Paeonia on the Strymon*. Hence, a, **Hērāclēenses** -um, the *inhabitants of Heraclea*; b, **Hērāclēotes** -ae, m. *belonging to Heraclea*; plur., **Hērāclēotae** -ōrum, m. the *inhabitants of Heraclea*.

**Hērāclēum** -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a *town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly*.

**Hērāclīa**, v. *Heraclaea*.

**Hērāclīdēs** -ae, m. (Ἡρακλείδης), *Ponticus, a Greek philosopher*.

**Hērāclītus** -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a *Greek philosopher of Ephesus*.

1. **Hērāea** -ōrum, v. *Hera*.

2. **Hērāea** -ae, f. (Ἡραία), *town in Arcadia on the Alpheus*.

**herba** -ae, f. (ἑρβ-ω, φορβ-ή, orig. ferb-a, whence also febra, fibra), a *plant with stalks, grass, plant, herb* (sing. often collective). I. Gen., stirpes et herbae, Cic.; sing. collective, in herba se abjicere, Cic. II. Esp., a, the *stalk of wheat*, Cic.; b, *tares*; officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.

**herbīdus** -a -um (herba), *full of grass, grassy*; campus, Liv.

**herbīfer** -fēra -fērum (herba and fero), *full of herbage, grassy*; colles, Ov.

**herbigrādus** -a -um (herba and gradior), *going through the grass*, epithet of a snake, ap. Cic.

**Herbīta** -ae, f. (Ἑρβίτα), *town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicosia*. Hence, adj., **Herbītensis** -e, of or belonging to *Herbita*.

**herbōsus** -a -um (herba), *full of herbage, grassy*; campus, Hor.

**herbūla** -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a *little herb*, Cic.

**Hercōus** -a -um (Ἑρκαίος), a *surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.*

**hercīso** (ercīsoo), 3. (herctum), to *divide an inheritance*, Cic.

**Hercle**, v. *Hercules*.

**herotum** -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an *inheritance*, found only in the phrase herotum cedere, to *divide an inheritance*, Cic.

**Hercūlānēum** -i, n. I. *town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus*. Hence, adj., 1, **Hercūlānensis** -e, of *Herculanum*. Subst., in *Herculanensī*, in the *district of Herculanum*; 2, **Hercūlānōus** and **Hercūlānus** -a -um, of *Herculanum*. II. *town in Samnium*.

**Hercūles** -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the *son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Dejanira and (after his deification) of Hebe, the national hero of the Boeotians; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses*. Vocat. sing., Hercules or Hercule and Hercle (an oath of the Romans), by Hercules, Cic.; also *mehercules* or *mehercule*, Cic.; Hercle sane, Cic. Hence adj., **Hercūlēus** -a -um, *Herculean*; arbor, the *poplar*, Verg.

**Hercynīa** silva -ae, f. the *Hercynian forest*, in *central Germany*; also, **Hercynīa** -ae, f. the *Hercynian forest*, Tac.

**Herdōnīa** -ae, f. *town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal*.

**hēre** = heri (q.v.).

**hērēditārius** -a -um (heres), 1, *relating to an inheritance*; auctio, Cic.; 2, *inherited, hereditary*; cognomen. Cic.; *controversia*, Cic.

**hērōdītas** -ātis, f. (heres), *inheritance*. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or carere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriæ, Cic.

**Herennius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, *Herennian*.

**hērōdium** -ii, n. (heres), a *patrimony*, Nep.

**hēres** (haeres) -ētis, c. (connected with hir, Greek χείρ), an *heir*. **I.** Lit., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere, to make a person one's heir, Cic.; secundus, a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit, Cic. **II.** Transf., *successor*; veteris Academiæ, Cic.

**hērī** (hērō), adv. (χθίς, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), **1**, yesterday, Cic.; **2**, lately, Cat.

**hērīfuga** -æ, m. (herus aud fugio), a *fugitive*, run away, Cat.

**hērīlis** -æ (herum), of or relating to the *master* or *mistress of the house*; inens, Verg.

**Hermæum** -i, n. (Ἑρμαῖον), lit., a *temple of Hermes*; a coastal town of Boœtia.

**Hermagōrās** -æ, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας), a *Rhodian rhetorician of about the second half of the second century A.C.*

**hermaphrōditus** -i, m. (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), an *hermaphrodite*, Ov.

**Hermāthēna** -æ, f. (Ἑρμαθήνη), a *double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal*, Cic.

**Hermēraclēs** -is, m. (Ἑρμηρακλῆς), a *double bust of Hermes and Hercules*, Cic.

**Hermes** -æ, m. (Ἑρμῆς, the god Hermes, Mercury), a *post, the top of which was carved into a head, placed in the streets, esp. of Athens*.

**Hermiōnē** -ēs, f. and **Hermiōna** -æ, f. (Ἑρμιόνη), **1**, *daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Oristes*; **2**, *town in Argolis, now Kastri*. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Hermione*.

**Hermiōnes** -um, m. a *people of Germany*.

**Hermunduri** -ōrum, m. a *German tribe near the source of the Elbe*.

**Hermus** -i, m. (Ἑρμος), a *river in Lydia*.

**Hernici** -ōrum, m. a *people in Latium*. Adj.,

**Hernicus** -a -um, *Hernican*.

**Hērō** -ōn, f. (Ἥρω), a *priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander*.

**Hērōdes** -is, m. (Ἡρόδης), *Herod the Great, king of Judæa*.

**Hērōdōtus** -i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), *the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.*

**hērōicus** -a -um (ἡρωικός), relating to the *heroes, heroic*; tempora, Cic.; personæ, Cic.

**hērōinē** -ēs, f. (ἡρωίνη), a *demigoddess, heroine*, Prop.

**hērōis** -idis, f. (ἡρωίς), a *demigoddess, heroine*, Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin, Ov.).

**Hērōphīle** -ēs, f. (Ἡροφίλη), a *priestess of Apollo*.

**hērōs** -ōis, m. (ἥρως), **1**, a *demigod, hero*, Cic.; **2**, a *distinguished man, hero*; master Cato, Cic.

**hērōus** -a -um (ἡρώος), relating to a *hero, heroic*; pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter), Cic.

**Herūlia** -æ, f. *wife of Romulus*.

**hērūs** (ērus) -i, m. **1**, *the master or head of a household*, Cic.; **2**, *master, owner, lord*, Hor.

**Hēsīōdus** -i, m. (Ἡσιόδος), *the oldest Greek poet after Homer*. Adj., **Hēsīōdeus** -a -um, *Hesiodæan*.

**Hēsīōna** -æ, f. and **Hēsīonē** -tæ, f. (Ἡσιόνη), *daughter of Iuvmalon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster*.

**Hespēris** -īdis, f. (Ἑσπερίς), *western*; ætne, Italian, as Italy was to the west of Greece, Verg. Subst., **Hespērides** -um, f. (αἱ Ἑσπερίδες Νύμφαι), *the Hesperides, daughters of the Evening, living in an island in the extreme west, in a garden with golden apples, guarded by a dragon*.

**Hespērius** -a -um (ἑσπερίος), *western*; terra, Italy, Verg. Subst., **Hespēria** -æ, f. *the western land, Italy*, Verg.; Spain, Hor.

**Hespērus** or -es -i, m. (Ἑσπερος), *the Evening Star*, Cic.

**hesternus** -a -um (from root HES, whence heri), of or relating to *yesterday*; dies, Cic.

**hesterno**, adv. (hestorinus), *yesterday*, Cic.

**hētaerīōs** -ē -ōn (ἑταίριος -ῆ -όν), relating to *comradeship*, Nep.

**heu**, interj. an *exclamation of pain, oh! alas! woe!* heu! me miserum, Cic.

**heus!** interj. *hallo! ho there! hark! heus!* in quiet agit, Cic.

**hexamēter** -tra -trum (ἑξάμετρος), with *six feet* (of metre); hexameter versus, or versus hexameter, a hexameter, a *verse of six feet*, Cic.

**hexeris** -is, f. (ἑξήρης), a *gully with six banks of oars*, Liv.

**hiatus** -us, m. (hiō). **A.** a *chink, opening*; oris, Cic.; terræ, Cic.; absol., *the opening of the mouth, the open jaws*, Verg.; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, of such pompous language, Hor. **B.** Transf., a *desire after*; præmiorum, Tac.; b, in grammar, a *hiatus, the meeting of two vowels*, Cic.

**Hibēres** -um (Ἰβηρες), or generally **Hibēri** -ōrum, m. the *Iberians (Iberians)*, **1**, *the inhabitants of Iberia in Spain*; sing., **Hiber**, Hor.; **2**, *the inhabitants of Iberia, in Asia*. Hence, **A.** **Hibēria** -æ (Ἰβηρία), **1**, a *part of Spain*; **2**, a *district in Asia, now Georgia*, Hor. **B.** Adj., **1**, *Hiberian* -a -um, and **2**, **Hibērus** -a -um, *Hiberian*, poet. = Spanish; gurgens (of the Western Ocean), Verg.; piscis, *the scumber*, Hor.; pastor triplex, Geryon, Ov.; vaccæ or boves, belonging to Geryon, Ov.

**hiberna** -ōrum, n., v. *hibernus*.

**hibernaculum** -i, n. (hiberno), plur., *hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters*, Liv.

**Hibernia** -æ, f. *Ireland*.

**hiberno**, 1. (hibernus), to *winter, spend the winter*; 1, gen., in sicco (of ships), Liv.; 2, emp. as milit. t.t., to *keep in winter quarters*, Cic.

**hibernus** -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., *wintery, winterly*; tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, *time of winter*, Hor.; Alpis, cold, Hor.; castra, *winter quarters*, Liv. Subst., **hiberna** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), *winter quarters*; dies hibernorum, *time for going into winter quarters*, Caes.; hiberna ædificari, Liv.; cohortes in hiberna mittere, Cic.; illi hiberna habere, Liv.; ex hibernis discedere, egredi, Cic. **II.** Transf., *stormy*; mare, Hor.; ventus, Verg.

**1. Hiberus** -i, m. (Ἰβηρ), a *river in Spain, now the Ebro*.

**2. Hiberus**, v. *Hiberes*.

**hibiscum** -i, n. (ἰβίσκος), *the marsh-mallow*, Verg.

**hibrida** (hýbrida) -æ, c., **1**, of *animals, a hybrid*, Plin.; **2**, of *men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave*, Hor.

**1. hīc**, hæc, hōc, pron. demonstr. (from pro-

nominal stem *I*, whence also is, with demonstrative suffix *ce*, *this*. **A.** Gen., *hic avunculus*, Cic.; *hic ipse*, *hic ille*, *hic iste*, *hic talis*, *quidam hic*, Cic.; *hic . . . ille*, *hic . . . iste*, *hic* referring to the object which may be the remoter one in the sentence, but is the nearer in the speaker's thoughts; *hoc*, subst. with genit., *hoc commodi est*, *quod*, etc., Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, **a**, *this town*, *this state*; *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic.; **b**, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp. **a**, *hunc hominem = me*, Hor.; **b**, of time, *this*, *the present*; *his temporibus*, Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, *the present state of affairs*, Cic.

**2. hio** and **heic**, adv. *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place*, *in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *herein*, *in this matter*, *on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** Of time, *hereupon*, *here*, Cic.

**hice**, *haece*, *hōce*, pron. demonstr. (a more emphatic form of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), *this*; **a**, Cic.; in questions with *-ne*, *hicine*, *haecine*, *hocine*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *the present*; *huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

**Hicētāon** -ōnis, m. (Ἰκετάων), son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Adj., **Hicētāoniūs** -a -um, Thymoetes, son of *Hicetaon*, Verg.

**Hicētas** -ae, m. (Ἰκέτας), a Pythagorean of Syracuse.

**hicine**, v. *hice*.

**hiēmālis** -e (hiēms), **1**, *wintery*, *winterly*; *tempus*, Cic.; **2**, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

**hiēmo**, **1**. (hiēms). **A.** *to winter*, *spend the winter*; **a**, *medii in undis*, Hor.; **b**, esp. of soldiers, *to keep in winter quarters*; *hiemare in Gallia*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be stormy*; *mare hiemat*, Hor.

**hiēms** (**hiēmps**) -ēmis, f. (χειμών). **I.** *rainy*, *stormy weather*, *storm*; *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dam pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *the rainy season*, *winter*; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; *personif.*, *glacialis hiems*, Ov. **B.** *Meton.*, **1**, *cold*; *letalis hiems in pectora venit*, Ov.; **2**, *year*; *post certas hiems*, Hor.

**Hiēro**, and **Hiērōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἱέρων), **1**, *Hiero I.*, ruler of Syracuse (477—467 A.C.); **2**, *Hiero II.*, ruler of Syracuse (269—215 A.C.) Adj. **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, of *Hiero*.

**Hiērōcles** -is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of *Cicero*.

**Hiērōnūmus** -i, m. (Ἱερώνυμος), **1**, a ruler of Syracuse, successor of *Hiero II.*; **2**, a Greek peripatetic philosopher.

**Hiērōsōlūma** -ūrum, n. (Ἱεροσόλυμα), the capital of Judaea. Hence, **Hiērōsōlūmārius**, nickname of *Pompey*, "the hero of Jerusalem" (because of his priding himself on his oriental victories).

**hiēto**, **1**. (intens. of *hio* for *hiato*), *to open the mouth*, *gape*, Plaut.

**hilārē**, adv. (*hilarus*), *cheerfully*, *merrily*, *lithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilaris loqui*, Cic.

**hilāris** -e, and **hilārus** -a -um (ἱλαρός), *cheerful*, *merry*, *blithe*, *gay*, *jocund*, *joyful*; *animus*, *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

**hilāritas** -ātis, f. (*hilaris*), *cheerfulness*, *mirth*, *gayety*, *hilarity*, Cic.

**hilāritūdo** -inis, f. = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

**hilāro**, **1**. (*hilaris*), *to make joyful*, *cheerful*, *to cheer up*, *exhilarate*; *huius suavitate maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivia Baccho*, Verg.

**hilārūlus** -a -um (dim. of *hilarus*), *somewhat cheerful*, Cic.

**hilla** -ae, f. (dim. of *hira*), **1**, generally in plur., *the smaller intestines of all animals*; **2**, a kind of *sausage*, Hor.

**Hilōtāe**, and **Ἰlōtāe** -arum, m. (Εἰλωταί), the *Helots*, slaves of the Spartans.

**hilum** -i, n. (another form of *filum*), a *trifle*; *neque (nec) hilum*, *not a whit*, *not in the least*, Lucr.

**Himella** -ae, f. a stream in the Sabine country.

**Himēra** -ae, f. (Ἱμέρα), **1**, name of two rivers in Sicily; **2**, town on one of these rivers.

**hinc**, adv. *from here*, *hence*. **I.** **A.** Lit., a nobis *hinc profecti*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *from this cause*, Cic.; *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; *from this matter*; *hinc quantum cui videbitur decidere*, Cic.; **2**, of time, **a**, *henceforth*; *quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios*, Verg.; **b**, *thereupon*; *hinc toto praecipua se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg. **II.** *on this side*, *in this direction*; *hinc atque illinc*, *on this side and on that*, Cic.

**hinnio**, **4.** *to neigh*, *whinny*, Lucr.

**hinnitus** -ūs, m. (*hinnio*), a *neighing*, Cic.

**hinnūleus** (**hinnūlus**), -i, m. (*hinnus*), a young hind or fawn, Hor.

**hinnus** -i, m. (ἵνος), a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (*mulus* = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare), Varr.

**hio**, **1**. (connected with *χαίω*, *χάσσω*). **I.** Intransit., *to open*, *stand open*, *gape*. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *concha hians*, Cic.; **2**, transf., of discourse, *to be badly put together*, *hang together badly*; *hiantia loqui*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to open wide the mouth or jaws*; **1**, lit., Verg.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to desire with open mouth*, *long for*; *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; **b**, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to pour forth*; *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

**hippāgōgōe** -ōn, acc. -ūs, f. (αἰ ἵππαγωγῶν), transports for cavalry, Liv.

**Hippias** -ae, m. (Ἱππίας), **1**, son of *Peisistratus*, tyrant of Athens; **2**, a sophist of Elis, contemporary with *Socrates*.

**Hippo** -ōnis, m. (Ἱππών), **1**, *Hippo regius*, town in Numidia, now *Bona*; **2**, town in *Hispantia Tarraconensis*.

**hippōcentaurus** -i, m. (ἵπποκένταυρος), a centaur, Cic.

**Hippocrātēs** -is, m. (Ἱπποκράτης), a physician of *Cos* (flourishing about 436 A.C.).

**Hippocrēnē** -ēs, f. (ἵππου κρήνη), a fountain on Mount *Helicon*, produced by a blow from the hoof of *Pegasus*.

**Hippodāmē** -ēs, f., and **Hippodāmēa** or -ia -ae, f. (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια), **1**, daughter of *Oenomachus*, king of *Pisa* in *Elis*; **2**, wife of *Pirithous*.

**Hippodāmus** -i, m. (Ἱπποδάμος), the horse-tamer—i.e., *Castor*; poet. = *rider*, Mart.

**hippōdrōmos** -i, m. (ἵπποδρόμος), a hippodrome, or racecourse for horses and chariots, Plaut.

**Hippōlytē** -ēs, f., and **Hippōlyta** -ae, f. (Ἱππολύτη), **1**, Queen of the *Amazons*, taken prisoner by *Theseus*; **2**, wife of *Acastus*, King of *Magnesia*.

**Hippōlytus** -i, m. (Ἱππόλυτος), son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*, or *Antiope*.

**hippōmānes**, n. (ἵππομανές), **1**, a silly humour which flows from a mare when in heat, Verg.; **2**, a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, Plin.; both **1** and **2** were used for love-potions, Juv.

**Hippoménēs** -ae, m. (Ἰππομένης), 1, the husband of Atalanta; 2, father of Limone; whence **Hippoménēis** -néidis, f. = Limone.

**Hippónax** -nactis, m. (Ἰππώναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence adj., **Hippónactēus** -a -um, biting, satirical; praeconium, Cic.; Hipponacteos efugere vix posse, Cic.

**hippótamus** -i, m. (ἵπποτάμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

**Hippótades** -ae, m. (Ἰπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

**hippotoxóta** -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

**hippúrus**, or -ós, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

**hir** and **ir**, indecl. (connected with χεῖρ), the hand, ap. Cic.

**hira** -ae, f. a gut, intestine, Plaut.

**hircinus** -a -um (hircus), of or relating to a he-goat, folles, made of goat skins, Hor.

**hircōsus** -a -um (hircus), smelling like a goat, goatish, Plaut.

**hircūlus** -i, m. (dim. of hircus), a little goat, Cat.

**hircus** -i, m. a he-goat, Verg.; olere hircum, to smell like a goat, Hor.; used as a term of reproach, an old goat, Cat.

**hirnēa** -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

**hirnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of hirnēa), a little can or jug, Cic.

**Hirpini** -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hirpinus** -a -um, Hirpine.

**hircus**, hircinus = hircus, hircinus (q. v.).

**hirsutus** -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, undorned; nihil est hirsutius illis (annalibus), Ov.

**Hirtius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Hirtius, the friend and follower of C. Julius Caesar, slain at the battle of Modena, the author of the Eighth book of Caesar's Bell. Gall. Hence, adj., **Hirtinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hirtius.

**hirtus** -a -um (root HIR), 1, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly; setae, Ov.; capellae, Ov.; 2, transf., rough, uncultivated; ingenium, Hor.

**hirūdo** -inis, f. a leech, Plin.; transf., aerarii, Cic.

**hirundininus** -a -um (hirundo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

**hirundo** -dinis, f. (χελιδών), a swallow, Verg.

**hisco**, 3. (contr. for hiasco), 1, to open, split open, gape, Ov.; 2, especially, to open the mouth, to mutter; respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic.

**Hispál** -pális, n. and (more commonly)

**Hispális** -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hispálenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hispális.

**Hispáni** -ōrum, m. the Spaniards; hence, **A. Hispania** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into exterior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and interior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispanine. **B. Hispaniensis** -e, and **C. Hispanus** -a -um, Spanish.

**hispidus** -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hister** = histrio (q. v.).

2 **Hister** -tri, m. (Ἰστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

**história** -ae, f. (ἱστορία), 1, historical narrative, history; historia Graeca, Roman history written in Greek, Cic.; historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; 2, narrative, narration; historiā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic.

**historicus** -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **historicus** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

**Histri** -ōrum (Ἰστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Histria** -ae, f. (Ἰστρία), Histria, a country near Illyria. **B. Histricus** -a -um, Histrian

**histrionicus** -a -um (hister), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

**histrío** -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

**histrionālis** -e (histrío), of or relating to actors, Tac.

**hiulcō**, adv. (hiulcus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

**hiulco**, 1. (hiulcus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

**hiulcus** -a -um (for hiulcius, from hio), gaping, cleft, open. **I.** Lit., hiulca siti arva, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, ill put together, disconnected; concursus verborum, Cic.; b, eager, longing, Plaut.

**hodiē**, adv. (hodie = hoc die), to-day (opp. cras, heri). **I.** Lit., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, at the present time, Cic.; b, now, at present; si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; up to to-day, up to the present time; quem vivere hodie aiunt, Cic.; c, = at once, directly, Cic.

**hodiernus** -a -um (hodie), of or relating to to-day; dies, Cic.; edictum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

**hoedus**, **hoedinus**, etc. = haedus, haedinus, etc. (q. v.).

**Hómērus** -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hómēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

**homicida** -ae, c. (homo and caedo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderess, homicide, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

**homicidium** -ii n. (homicida) murder, manslaughter, homicide, Tac.

**hōmo** -inis, m. (old Latin hēmio), a human being, man. **I.** Gen., man, as opp. to the beasts (vir, man as opp. to woman); in plur., homines, men in general, people, Cic.; homo nemo, or nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; inter homines esse, a, to live, Cic.; b, to mix in society, be in the world, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A. a**, a man, in the better sense of the word; nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man; hominem ex homine tollere or exuere, to take from a man that which constitutes a man, Cic.; si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; homines visi sumus, Cic.; virum te putabo . . . hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience and not your taste, Cic.; b, a man as liable to error, a mortal; quia homo est, Cic. **B.** Used in place of pronouns, velle hominem diligo, (where it stands for hunc, eum, or illum), Cic.; hic homo = ego, Hor. **C.** a slave, servant; Quintil, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

**hōmoēmēria** -ae, f. (ὁμοιότης), similarity of parts, Lucr.

**Hōmōlō** -ēs, f. (Ὀμόλη), a mountain in Thessaly, where Pan was worshipped.

**hōmullus** -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

**hōmunculo** -nis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

**homunculus** -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

**honestas** -ātis, f. (honestus). **I.** honourable reputation, honour, respectability; honestatem amittere, Cic.; appetens honestatis, Cic.; honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. **II.** worth, virtue, honourable character, probity; **1.** vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illinc turpitudō, Cic.; transf., of things, beauty; testudinis, Cic.; **2.** philosoph. t. t., virtue, Cic.

**honestō**, adv. (honestus), **1.** honourably, creditably, respectfully; cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; **2.** honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

**honesto** (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laudo, honore, Cic.; domum, curiam, Cic.

**honestus** -a -um (honor). **I.** honourable, reputable, glorius; **1.** gen., victoria, Liv.; dies honestissimus, Cic.; with sup., honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; honestum est with acc. and infn., Cic.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. morality, virtue, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, fine, beautiful, Ter.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. beauty, Hor.; b, specious, fine-sounding; honestum et probabile nomen, Cic. **II.** worthy of honour, distinguished; familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; vir honestus or honestissimus (title of the knights), Cic.; subst., **honesti** -ōrum, m. people of distinction, Hor.

**honor** = honos (q. v.).

**honorabilia** -e (honor), honourable; haec ipse sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., Cic.

**honorarius** -a -um (honor), done or given in honour of, honorary; vinum, frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), done out of respect for the audience, Cic.

**honoratō**, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

**honoratus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (honor), **1.** honoured, distinguished, respected; viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honoratior, Cic.; **2.** honoured by a public officer, placed in a high position, in office; honorati quatuor filii, Cic.

**honorificō**, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honor. in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes.; aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

**honorificus** -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

**honorō**, 1. (honor). **1.** to honour, show honour to, aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sella curuli, Liv.

**honorus** -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

**hōnōs** and **hōnōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic., praestare, Ov., honore aliquem efficere, to show honour to, Cic.; honore aliquem augere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; esse, Cic.; esse alicui summo honori, to prove honourable to, Cic.; aliquid in honorem adducere, to bring to honour, Cic.; honori ducitur, it is considered as honour, Sall.; honorem

praefari or dicere, to say "by your leave," Cic.; honore causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honore causā or gratiā nomino, Cic.; honore Divitiaci et Aeduorum causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremus honos (the last honour = burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg.; **B.** Esp., a, an office of dignity, a public office; ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; b, a title of honour; honore militaris, Liv.; c, a reward, fee; honos medici, Cic.; d, honour rendered to the gods, sacrifice, Verg. **C.** Personif., Honor, the god of honour. **II.** Poet. transf., beauty, grace, ornament; honorem ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, sulkage, Verg.

**1. hōra** -ae, f. (ῥα). **I.** time in gen.; numquam te crastina fallat hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; vernal temporis hora, Hor. **B.** a time of the day, hour; **1.** lit., in horam vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; horā amplius, more than an hour, Cic.; in hora, in an hour, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Cic.; hora quota est? what's o'clock? Hor.; horae legitimae, hours fixed as limits to a speech, Cic.; **2.** meton., **horae** -arum, f. a clock, dial, mittere ad horas, Cic.

**2. Hōra** -ae, f. the name of Hersilla when deified, the celestial wife of Quirinus.

**Hōrae** -arum, f. (ῥαί), the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, attendants on the sun-god.

**Hōrātius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens to which belonged, **1.** the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curiatii; **2.** Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena; **3.** Qu. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatian gens (65-8 A.C.), the celebrated Roman lyric poet.

**hordēaceus** and **-olus** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

**hordēarius** -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

**hordēus** -a -um = hordeaceus (q. v.).

**hordēum** (ordēum) -i, n. barley, Liv., Caes.

**hōria** (ōria) -ae, f. a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

**hōriōla** (ōriōla) -ae, f. (dim. of oria), a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

**hōrior**, 4. (connected with ὀρνωμι), to urge, incite, encourage, Enn.

**hōrizon** -ontis, m. (ὀρίζων), the horizon, Sen.

**hornō**, adv. (hornus), this year, Plaut.

**hornōtinus** -a -um (hornus), of or relating to the present year; frumentum, Cic.

**hornus** -a -um (for horinus, from hora), of this year, this year's; vina, Hor.

**hōrōlōgium** -li, n. (ὀρολόγιον), a clock, sundial, or water-clock, Cic.

**hōrosōpōs** -ōn, m. (ὀροσκόπος), a horoscope, Pers.

**horrendus** -a -um (partic. of horreo), **1.** horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; monstrum, Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belua, Verg.; **2.** worthy of reverence, venerable; virgo, Verg.

**horreo**, **2.** **I.** to bristle. **A.** Lit., a, horret seges aristas, Verg.; b, to be hard and rough with frost; terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. **B.** Of hair, to stand on end; comae horrent, Ov.; partic., horrens, prickly, rough; rubi, Verg. **II.** Of persons, to shiver or shudder with cold or fright. **A.** Intransit., horreo animo, Cic. **B.** Transi., to



**horrer at**; crimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

**horresco**, horrūi, 3. (horreo), 1, to stand on end, bristle, be rough; horrueruntque comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, to be stormy, Cic.; 2, to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread, Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc., morsus futuros, Verg.

**horreum** -i, n. a barn, storehouse, magazine, granary; Capua horreum Campani agri, Cic.; poet., a bee-hive, Verg.; an ant-hill, Ov.

**horribilis** -e (horreo), 1, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful; postis reipublicae, Cic.; horrible est, with infin., Cic.; 2, astonishing, wonderful; horribili vigilantia, Cic.

**horridē**, adv. (horridus), 1, roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridius utetur ornamentis, Cic.; 2, roughly, harshly; alloqui, Tac.

**horridulus** -a -um (dim. of horridus), 1, somewhat rough, projecting, Plaut.; 2, transf., somewhat rough, unadorned; orationes, Cic.

**horridus** -a -um (horreo). I, rough, shaggy, bristly. A Lit., harba, Cic.; aus, Verg. B. Transf., a, rough, wild, savage; canyus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpolished, uncouth; Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic. II 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

**horriſer** -ſera -ſerum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

**horrificō**, adv. (horrificus), with dread, Lucr.

**horrifico**, 1. (horrificus), 1, to make rough, Cat.; 2, to terrify, Verg.

**horrificus** -a -um (horror and facio), causing terror, horrible; letum, Verg.

**horriſōnus** -a -um (horreo and sono), sounding horribly; iremitus, Verg.

**horror** -ōris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, aque-ſt; quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse, ut volumus, Cic.; 2, trembling; a, from dread, terror, horror; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; b, religious dread, awe; perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv.

**horſum**, adv. (contr. for hucvorsum), in this direction, hitherward, Plaut.

**Horta** -ae, f. town in Etruria, now Orte. Adj., **Hortinus** -a -um, of Horta.

**hortāmen** -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, incitement, exhortation, Liv.

**hortāmentum** -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

**hortātiō** -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortatione agere cum aliquo, Cic.; plur., continens hortationesque, Cic.

**hortātor** -ōris, m. (hortor), an exhorter, encourager; absol., isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit., studii, to study, Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund, auctores hortatoresque ad me restitutum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; esp., as milit. t. t., one who exhorts the soldiers, Liv.

**hortātus** -ūs, m. (hortor), incitement, exhortation; id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.

**Hortensius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Qu. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

**hortor**, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of hortor, to encourage, from the same root as ὁρμαιν), to exhort, incite, encourage. I. Gen., a, of persons, aliquem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., magno opere te hortor ut. etc., Cic.; with

ne and the subj., hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; with subj. alone, hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, etc., Caes.; with infin., hortamur fari, Verg.; with ad, populum ad vindicandum, Sall.; with in and the acc., Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Maceilonibus jungendam, Liv.; with de, de Aufuliano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic.; with acc. of thing, pacem, Cic.; prov., hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; b, of inanimate subjects, multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin., reipublicae dignitas minor haec relinquere hortatur, Cic. II. Esp., to harangue soldiers before a battle; suos, Caes.

**hortūlus** -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden, Cat.; gen. plur., hortull, grounds, a small park, Cic.

**hortus** -i, m. (χῶρος), garden; Epicuri, (where Epicurus taught), Cic.; meton., garden produce, Hor.

**hospes** -pitis, c. (akin to hostis), a stranger, foreigner; hence, a guest, guest friend, Cic.; transf. = unknown, inexperienced in; nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.

**hospitālis** -e (hospes), 1, relating to a guest or host; cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.; sceler, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Jupiter, protector of guests, Cic.; 2, friendly, hospitable; domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; with in and the acc., Cimonein in suos criales Laciadas hospitalem Cic.

**hospitālitās** -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

**hospitālītēr**, adv. (hospitalis), hospitably, Liv.

**hospitium** -ii, n. (hospes). I. hospitality, the relation between host and guest; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic., or intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; jungere, Liv. II. hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. A. aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. B. Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn; hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac. transf., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

**hospitūs** -a -um (hospes). I. strange, foreign; navis, Ov.; aequora, Verg.; conjunx hospita Teucris, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. a foreigner, Cic. II. hospitable; terra, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. the hostess, Cic.

**hostia** -ae, f. (from 2. hostis, lit., the thing struck), an animal slain in sacrifice, a sin-offering; humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic., or mactare, Verg.

**hostiātus** -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice, Plaut.

**hostiēus** -a -um (hostis), relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile; ager, Liv. Subst., **hosticium** -i, n. the enemy's territory; in hostico, Liv.

**hostifōnus** -a -um (hostis and facio), hostile, Cic.

**hostilis** -e (hostis), 1, of or relating to the enemy, hostile; expugnatio, Cic.; in augury, pars (opp. familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, Lucan.; 2, like an enemy, unfriendliness, hostile; hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic.; multa hostilia audere, Tac.

**hostilitēr**, adv. (hostilia), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.

**Hostilius** -ii, m. Tullus, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilianus** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullus Hostilianus, Liv.

**hostimentum** -i, n. (l. hostio), *compensation, reward*, Plaut.

1. **hostio**, 4. *to requite, recompense*, Plaut.

2. **hostio**, 4. *to strike*, Plaut.

**hostis** -is, c. originally *a stranger*, but afterwards *an enemy, a public foe* (opp. inimicus, a private enemy). **A.** Lit., civis hostesque, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos seil hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem judicare, *to denounce as an enemy to his country*, Cic.; sing. collect., capta hostis, *the female captives*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *a bitter foe in private life*; hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; 2, *a rival in love*, Ov.

**huc**, adv. (hic), *hither, to this place*, 1, of space, huc ades, *come hither*, Verg.; tum huc tum illuc, Cic.; nunc huc nunc illuc, Verg.; huc et illuc, huc, illuc, Cic.; huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*, Cic.; 2, not referring to place, *hither, thus far, to this point*; rem huc deduxi, Cic.; huc te pares, *for this object*, Cic.; accedat huc, Cic.

**hucine**, adv. *so far? as far as this?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic.

**hūl**, interj., exclamation of astonishment, *ridiculous, etc.*, eh! hallo! hui, quam timeo quid existimes, Cic.

**hujusmodi** or **hujusmodi**, of this kind, of such a kind, such; ex hujusmodi principio, Cic.

**humane**, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, like a human being*; morbos toleranter et humane ferre, Cic.; 2, *humanely, kindly, courteously*; fecit humane, Cic.

**humānitas** -atis, f. (humanus). **I.** *humanity, human nature, human feeling*; omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae (what you owe to yourself as a man), ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, mildness*; edictorum, Cic. **B.** *refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, culture*; communium litterarum ac politioris humanitatis expers, Cic.

**humāniter**, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, in a way becoming human nature*; vivere, Cic.; 2, *politely, courteously, kindly*; litteras humaniter scriptas, Cic.

**humānitās**, adv. (humanus), *after the manner of men*; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, le if I should die, Cic.

**humānus** -a -um (homo), *human, of or relating to human beings*. **I.** Gen., genus, *the human race*, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanae, *human affairs*, Cic., or *things happening to man*, Cic.; hostia, *human sacrifice*, Cic.; scelus, *against men*, Liv.; humanum est, *it is human*, Cic.; subst., **a**, **humanus** -i, m. *one of the human race*, Ov.; **b**, **humana** -orum, n. *human affairs*; humana miscere divinis, Liv., or *things happening to man, the fate of man*; omnia humana tolerabilia ferre, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humane, kind, philanthropic*; erga aliquem, Cic. **B.** *civilised, refined*; gens humana atque docta, Cic.

**humatio** -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment*, Cic.

**humecto**, 1. *to wet, moisten, water*; qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo lumine, Verg.

**humēo**, 2. *to be moist, wet*, Ov.; partic. pres., **humens** -entis, *moist, wet, dewy*; umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

**humerus** -i, m. *the shoulder*, **a**, of men, signitas pendebant ab humero, Ov.; puerum in

humeros suos efferre, Cic.; fig., comitia humeris suis sustinere, Cic.; **b**, of animals, *the shoulder, fore-quarter*, Cic.

**hūmesco**, 3. (humeo), *to become wet, grow moist*, Verg.

**humidulus** -a -um (dim. of humidus), *somewhat wet, moist*, Ov.

**humidus** -a -um (humeo), *wet, moist, humid*; ligna, Cic.; mella, *liquid*, Verg.; Ide, *rich in streams*, Ov. Subst., **humidum** -i, n. *a wet place*, Tac.; humida -orum, n. *wet parts*, Cic.

**humifer** -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), *containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

**humilis** -e (humus), *low*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *low* (as opposed to high), arbores et vites et quae sunt humiliora, Cic.; staturā humili, Nep.; **b**, (as opposed to deep), *shallow*; fossa, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of position, rank, etc., *low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant*; humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus de plebe, Liv.; subst., **humilis** -is, m. *a person of low rank*, Hor. **B.** Of character, **a**, *abject, base*; humili animo ferre, Cic.; **b**, *submissive, humble*; obsecratio humilis, Cic. **C.** Of expression, *mean, without elevation*; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

**humilitas** -ātis, f. (humilis). **I.** *smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground*; animalium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *lowness of birth or station, insignificance, obscurity*; alicuius humilitatem despiciere, Cic. **B.** *humility of disposition, submissiveness, abjectness*; humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.

**humilliter**, adv. with compar. and superl. (humilis), *humbly, meanly, abjectly*; sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.

**humo**, 1. (humus), 1, *to cover with earth, bury*; aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., *to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.)*, Nep.

**humor** -ōris, m. (akin to χυμός, a liquid), *moisture, liquid, fluid*. **I.** Gen. Bacchi, wine, Verg.; lacteus, milk, Ov.; circumfluis, *the sea*, Ov.; humor in genas labitur, tears, Hor.; plur., humores marini, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the sap of plants*, Verg.

**humus** -i, f. (akin to χαμαί), *the ground, earth, soil*. **I.** Lit., humus injecta, Cic.; humi, on the ground, on the floor; jacere, Cic.; stratus humi, Cic.; humo, **a**, *from the ground*; surgere, Ov.; **b**, *on the ground*; sedere, Ov.; **c**, *out of the ground*; fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg.; **d**, *in the ground*; figere plantas, Verg. **II.** Meton., *land, country*; Punica, Pontica, Ov.

**hyacinthinus** -a -um (ὑακινθίνος), *hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth*; flos, Cit.

1. **Hyacinthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ἰακινθός), *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name*; hence, **Hyacinthia** -ōrum, n. *a festival celebrated at Sparta*.

2. **hyacinthus** -i, m. (ὑακινθός), *a flower, the hyacinth* (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

**Hyades** -um, f. (Ἰάδες), *the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus*, Verg.

**hyaena** -ae, f. (ὑαίνα), *the hyena*, Ov.

**hyālus** -i, m. (ὑάλος), *glass*; color hyali, *glass-green*, Verg.

**Hyampolis** -pōlis, f. (Ἰάμπολις), *a city in the E. of Phocis*.

**Hyantes** -ium, m. (Ἰαντες), *an old name for the Boeotians*; adj., **a**, **Hyanteus** -a -um, Boeotian, Ov.; aqua, *Castalia*, Mart.; **b**, **Hyantius** -a -um, Boeotian; subst., **Hyantius** -ii, m. *Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus*, Ov.

**Hýas** -antis, m. (Ἵας), son of Atlas, and brother (or father) of the *Hyades*; sidus Hyantis, the *Hyades*, Ov. (acc. sing., Hyas, Ov.).

**Hýbla** -ae, f. and **Hýblē** -ēs, f. (Ἵβλα), 1, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its bees; adj., **Hyblaicus** -a -um, *Hyblaean*; 2, name of three towns in Sicily (parva, major, and minor); hence **Hyblenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hybla.

**Hýdaspēs** -pis, m. (Ἵδάσπης), 1, a river in India, now *Behul* or *Djelun*; 2, name of an Indian slave.

**hýdra** -ae, f. (Ἵδρα), 1, the many-headed water-snake of the *Lernaean Lake*, slain by Hercules; 2, a constellation also called *Anguis*; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

**hydraulus** -i, m. (Ἵδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

**hydría** -ae, f. (Ἵδρία), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

**hydrōchōus** -i, m. (Ἵδροχόος), the constellation *Aquarius*, Cat.

**hydrōpīcus** -a -um (Ἵδρωπικός), dropsical, Hor.

**hydrops** -ōpis, m. (Ἵδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (Ἵδρος), a water-snake, *hydra*, Verg.; applied to the hair of *Medusa* and the *Furies*, Verg.

2. **Hydrūs** -druntis, f. (Ἵδρούς), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of Calabria, now *Otranto*.

**hýems**, **hýemālis**, etc. = *hiems*, etc. (q. v.).

**Hýlaeus** -i, m. (Ἵλαιός), a centaur slain by *Atalanta*.

**Hýlās** -ae, m. (Ἵλας), son of *Thiodamas*, a beautiful youth, the friend and companion of Hercules on the *Argonautic expedition*, carried off by the water-nymphs in *Mysia*.

**Hyllus** -i, m. (Ἵλλος), son of Hercules and *Deianira*.

**Hýmēn** -ēnis, m. (Ἵμῆν), 1, the god of marriage, Ov.; 2, the marriage song, Ov.

**hýmēnaeōs** or **-ūs** -i, m. (Ἵμῆναίος). I. the marriage-song. A. Lit., *hymenaeon canere*, Ov.; *canere hymenaeos*, Verg. B. (gen. plur.) meton., the wedding, Verg.; transf., the pairing of animals, Verg. II. *Hymen*, the god of marriage, Ov.

**Hýmētōs** and **Hýmētus** -i, m. (Ἵμῆτιός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and marble. Adj., **Hýmētius** -a -um., *Hymettian*.

**Hymnis** -klis, f. (Ἵμνίς), name of a comedy of *Cecilius Statius*.

**Hýpaera** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Ἵπαίρα), a town in Lydia, now *Birghe* or *Bereki*.

**Hýpānis** -is, m. (Ἵπανίς), river in European Sarmatia, now the *Boğ*.

**Hypāta** -ae, f. (Ἵπάτα), town in Thessaly. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -e, of or belonging to *Hypata*.

**Hýperbōrēi** -ōrum, m. (Ἵπερβόρειοι), the *Hyperboreans*, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

**Hýperīdes** -ae, n. (Ἵπερείδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with *Demosthenes*.

**Hýperion** -ōnis, m. (Ἵπερίων), 1, *Hyperion*, a Titan, father of the Sun; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hýperīōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Hyperion*; 2, **Hýperīōnis** -īdis, f. *Aurora*, Ov.

**Hýpermnestra** -ae, and **-ē**, -ēa, f. (Ἵπερμνήστρα), the youngest of the *Danaides*, the only one who did not kill her husband (*Lynceus*).

**hýpōdidascālus** -i, m. (Ἵποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

**hýpomnēma** -mātis, n. (Ἵπόμνημα), a poem-andium, note, ap. Cic.

**hýpōthēca** -ae, f. (Ἵποθήκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

**Hypsipylē** -ēs, f. and **Hypsipyła** -ae, f. (Ἵψιπύλη), queen of Lemnos; saved her father when the women of Lemnos killed all the men; received the *Argonauts*.

**Hyrcāni** -ōrum, m. (Ἵρκανοί), the inhabitants of *Hyrcania*. Hence 1, adj., **Hyrcānus** -a -um, *Hyrcanian*; 2, subst., **Hyrcānia** -ae, f. the land of the *Hyrcani* in Asia, between *Media*, *Parthia*, and the *Caspian Sea*.

**Hýriē** -ēs, f. (Ἵρίη), town and lake in *Boeotia*.

**Hýriēus** -ēi, m. (Ἵριεύς), father of *Orion*. Adj., **Hýriēus** -a -um, proles, *Orion*, Ov.

**Hyrtācidēs** -ae, m. (Ἵρτακίδης), the son of *Hyrtacus*, i.e. *Nisus*.

**Hystaspēs** -is, m. (Ἵστάσπης), father of the Persian king, *Darius*.

## I.

I, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet. For meaning of I as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Iacchus** -i, m. (Ἴακχος), 1, a name of *Dionysus*; 2, meton., wine, Verg.

1. **Iālysus** -i, m. (Ἰάλυσος), town in Rhodes, now *Jalisco*. Hence, **Iālysius** -a -um, poet. = *Rhodian*, Ov.

2. **Iālysus** -i m., son of *Sol*.

**iambēus** -a -um (ἱαμβεῖος), iambic, Hor.

**iambus** -i, m. (ἱαμβός), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (σ —), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

**Ianthinus** -a -um (ἰάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **Ianthina** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

**Iāpētus** -i, m. (Ἰαπετός), a giant, father of *Atlas*, *Epimetheus*, and *Prometheus*; genus *Iapeti*, *Prometheus*, Hor. Hence, **Iāpētīōnīdēs** -ae, m. a son of *Iapetus*, i.e. *Atlas*, Ov.

**Iāpýdes** -um, m. (Ἰάπυδες), a people in north-west Illyria. Hence, 1, **Iāpys** -pýdis, *Iapydian*; 2, **Iāpýdia** -ae, f. *Iapygia*.

**Iāpyx** -pýgis, m. (Ἰάπυξ). I. the son of *Daedalus*, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, the one called *Iapygia*. II. A. a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from *Brundisium* to Greece. B. a river in *Apulia*; *Iapygis arva*, *Apulia*, Ov. C. Adj., *Iapygian*. Hence, **Iāpýgia** -ae, f. (Ἰαπυγία), a district of *Magna Graecia*, part of *Calabria*, now *Terra d'Otranto*.

**Iarba**, and **Iarbas** -ae, m. an African king, rival of *Aeneas*. Hence, **Iarbīta** -ae, m. = a *Mauretanian*, Hor.

**Iardānis** -nidis, f. a daughter of *Iardanus*, i.e., *Omphale*, Ov.

**Iāsīus** -īi, m. (Ἰάσιος), 1, an Argive king, father of *Atalanta*; 2, a Cretan, beloved by *Ceres* (also called *Iāsion*). Hence, 1, **Iāsīdes** -ae, m. (Ἰασίδης), a descendant of *Iasius*; 2, **Iāsīs** -sīlis, f. a daughter of *Iasius*, i.e. *Atalanta*.

**Iāsōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἰάσων). **I.** son of Aeson, king in Thessaly, leader of the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece. Adj., **Iāsōnius** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; remex, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Pueræ, contemporary with Epaminondas.

**Iaspis** -idis, f. (ἰασπίς), a jasper, Verg.

**Iassus (Iāsus)** -i, f. (Ἰασσός), a town in Caria; hence, **Iassensus** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

**Iazyges** -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες), a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Iazyx** -zygis, used as an adjective, Iazygian.

**Iber** . . . v. Hiber . . .

**ibi**, adv. (from pron. root I, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon; ibi initt, Liv. **B.** in that thing, in that matter, Cic.

**ibidem**, adv. (ibi and demonstrat. suffix -dem, as in i-dem), **I.** in the same place, in that very place; hic ibidem, on this very place, Cic.; **2.** moreover, Cic. (ibidem, Juv.).

**ibis**, genit. ibis and ibidis, f. (ἰβίς), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, Cic.

**ibiscum**, ibrida = hibiscum, hybrida (q.v.).

**Ibycus** -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

**Icādīus** -īi, m. (Ἰκάδιος), a notorious pirate.

**Icārius** -īi, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Icāriōtis** -idis, f., and **Icāris** -idis, f. Penelope.

**Icārus** -i, m. (Ἰκαρος). **I.** the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Aegean Sea, whilst flying from Crete with wings made by his father. Hence adj., **Icārius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol., **Icārium** -īi, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes. Adj., **Icārius** -a -um, Icarian; canis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

**iccirco** = idcirco (q.v.).

**Icēlos** -i, m. (Ἰκελος, like), brother of Morpheus.

**icēni** -ōrum, m. a people in Britain.

**ichneumon** -ōnis, m. (ἰχνεύμων), the ichneumon, Cic.

**icō**, or **īco**, Ici, ictum, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stab. **I. A.** Lit., lapide ictus, Caes.; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, Cic. **B.** Meton., icere foedus, to make a treaty, Cic. **II.** Transf., partic., ictus, affected, touched, moved, struck; conscientia ictus, Liv.; desiderii icta, Hor. (pres. also **īco**, Lucr.).

**Icōnīum** -īi, n. (Ἰκόνιον), town in Lyconia.

**ictēricus** -a -um (ἰκτερικός), suffering from jaundice, jaundiced, Juv.

**ictus** -ūs, m. (ico), a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust. **I. Gen.**, a, lit., gladiatorius, Cic.; sagittarum ictus, Liv.; lapidum, Caes.; aprī, Ov.; pollicis, the striking of the tyre, Hor.; fulminis, lightning-stroke, Cic.; solis, a sunbeam, Hor.; b, transf., blow; novae calamitatis, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **A.** the charge or assault of an enemy; sub ictum dari, to be exposed to the attacks of the enemy, Tac. **B.** In music, beating time, beat, Hor.

**Ida** -ae, f., and **Idē** -ēs, f. (Ἰδα, Ἰδῆ). **I.** a woman's name, Verg. **II. A.** a mountain near Troy. **B.** a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed. Adj., **Idaenus** -a -um, a, relating to Mount Ida in Phrygia; parens deum, Verg., or mater, Cic., Cybele; navea, Trojan, Hor.;

pastor, Cic., or iudex, or hospes, Ov., Paris; b, relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

**Idaliō** -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium.

**Idālium** -īi, n. (Ἰδάλιον), promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus. Hence **1.** adj., **Idālius** -a -um, poet., belonging to Cyprus, Venus, Verg.; **2.** subst., **Idālia** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the neighbourhood of Idalium.

**idcirco (iccirco)**, adj. (id and circo), on that account, for that reason; absol., Cic.; followed by quod or quia, Cic.; by si, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; by qui and the subj., Cic.; by quo facilius and subj., Caes.

**idem**, eādem, Idem (from is and suffix -dem), the same; idem velle atque idem nolle, to have the same likes and dislikes, Sall.; amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; sometimes to be translated by also; suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, ut, quam, quasi, cum, etc., eadem virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., idem fecit occidenti, he acted like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., idem juris, the same right, Cic.; eodem loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et iidem acerrimi, Cic. (abl. eodemque, eādemque, trisyll., Verg.

**identidem**, adv. (idem -ti -dem), repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

**idēō**, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; followed by quod, quia, quoniam, by ut, or ne with the subj., Cic., or by quin with the subj., Liv.

**idīōta (idīōtes)** -ae, m. (ιδιώτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

**Idmōn** -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. Adj., **Idmōnius** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmon, Ov.

**Idōmēneus** -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεός), son of Democlion, king of Crete.

**Idōnēē**, adv. (idoneus), fitly, appropriately, Cic.

**Idōnēus** -a -um, fit, appropriate. **I. Act.**, fit to do something, capable, qualified, suitable; constr., a, with dat., with ad or in and the acc., castris idoneum locum, Caes.; idonei ad hoc negotium, Cic.; idonei in eam rem, Liv.; b, with infin., fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.; c, absol., verba minus idonea, Cic.; of persons, sufficient, satisfactory; idonei auctores, Cic.; with infin., idoneum visum est dicere, Sall. **II. Pass.**, fit to suffer or receive something, worthy; constr., a, gen., with qui and the subj. (like dignus), tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem iutare, Cic.; b, absol., minus idoneum praemio afficere, Cic.

**Idūmē** -ēs, f. and **Idūmaea** -ae, f. (Ἰδουμαία), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judaea and Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Idūmaeus** -a -um, Idumaeae.

**idus** -ūum, f. (root ID, VID, whence viduus and divido, the dividing), the Ides, the middle of the Roman month, the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months; Idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.

**Idyia** -ae, f. (Ἰδῖα), the mother of Medea.

**igiliūm** -īi, n. a small island on the coast of Etruria, now Giglio.

**igitur**, adv. (from is and suffix -tur = -tus, as ita from i -s and suffix -ta), then. **A.** Of logical consequences, so, therefore, then, accordingly; si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic. **B.** In asking questions, then? in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically, haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic. **C.** With imperatives, then, so then; fac igitur quod, etc., Cic.

**D.** After digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, so, as I was saying; scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disjungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. **E.** In a climax, then; pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic. (igitur stands most frequently second or third in its clause, but sometimes first, esp. in Sallust).

**ignārus** -a -um (in and gnarus), **1**, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in; with genit., sciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin., non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic.; with rel. sent., ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; multos esse dicturos, Cic.; absol., Liv.; **2**, pass., unknown; with dat., proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol., ignari montes, Verg.

**ignāvō** and **ignāvītār**, adv. (ignavus), lazily, slothfully, without spirit; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

**ignāvīa** -ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice; contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.

**ignāvītār** = ignave (q. v.).

**ignāvus** -a -um (in and gnavus). **I.** idle, slothful, listless, inactive (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, senectus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac muniendum hostis, Liv.; b, cowardly; miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; subst., **ignāvus** -i, m. a coward, poltroon, Sall.; plur., Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish; nemus, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. **II.** Act., causing sloth and idleness; frigus, Ov.; genus interrogationis, Cic.

**ignescō**, 3. (ignis). **A.** to kindle, catch fire, Cic. **B.** Transf., to burn, glow with passion; Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

**ignēns** -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. **I.** Lit., a, sidera, Cic.; sol, Cic.; b, glowing like flame; astra, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of colours, flaming, glowing, Plin. **B.** Fig., glowing with passion, love, anger, etc.; furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

**ignicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., a, ardour; desiderii, Cic.; b, a spark, beginning; virtutum, Cic.; desiderii tui, the ardour, glow, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

**ignifer** -fēra -ferum (ignis and fero), fire-bearing, fiery; aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

**ignigēna** -ae, m. (ignis and geno = gigno), born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

**ignipes** -pēdis (ignis and pes), fiery-footed; equi, Ov.

**ignipotēns** -entis (ignis and potens), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan, Verg.

**ignis** -is, m. fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, gen., ignem accipere, comprehendere, to catch fire, Cic.; accipere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to kindle, Cic.; operibus ignem inferre, Caes.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes.; **2**, esp., a, conflagration; pluribus simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; b, a watch-fire; ignibus extinctis, Liv.; c, a fire-brand; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.; d, the flames of the funeral pile; ignes supremi, Ov.; e, lightning; ignis coruscus, Hor.; f, light of the stars; ignes curvatū lunae, Hor. **B.** a, glow, heat; solis, Ov.; b, glitter, fire, of the eyes, Cic.; c, redness; sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, huic ordini novum ignem sub-

jecl, ground for hatred, Cic.; **2**, glow of the passions of love or anger, and melon., for the person beloved, meus ignis, Verg.

**ignōbilis** -e (in and gnobilis = nobilis), **1**, unknown, obscure, inglorious; civitas, Caes.; **2**, of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble; familia, Cic.; vulgus, Verg.

**ignōbilitas** -ātis, f. (ignobilis), **1**, ingloriousness, obscurity, Cic.; **2**, mean birth; generis, Cic.

**ignōminia** -ae, f. (in and gnomen = nomen), the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui injungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominia aliquem afficere, Cic.; ignominia notare, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; per ignominiam, Cic.; with subj. genit., senatus, inflicted by the senate, Cic.

**ignōminiosus** -a -um (ignominia), full of disgrace, ignominious, disgraceful; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.

**ignōrābilis** -e (ignoro), unknown, Cic.

**ignōrans** -antis (partic. of ignoro), ignorant, Caes.

**ignōrantia** -ae, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; loci, Caes.; absol., Cic.

**ignōrātio** -ōnis, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; locorum, Cic.; sui, Cic.; absol., Cic.

**ignōrātus** -a -um (partic. of ignoro), unknown; ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulcrum, Cic.

**ignōro**, 1. (ignarus), to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know; a, with acc., causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquem, Cic.; b, with infin., Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, with rel. sent., quum id quam vere sit ignores, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., Cic.; f, absol., Cic.

**ignoscens** -entis, (p. adj. of ignosco), forgiving, placable, Ter.

**ignosco** -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnosco = nosco, not to take notice of), to overlook, forgive, pardon; with dat., haesitationi meae, Cic.; orat ut sibi ignosceret, Caes.; with neut. acc., hoc, Cic.; with si or quod, that, Cic.

**1. ignōtus** -a -um, partic. of ignosco.

**2. ignōtus** -a -um (in and gnotus = notus). **I.** 1, unknown; with dat., plurimis ignotissimii gentibus, Cic.; Jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic.; subst., **ignōtus** -i, m. an unknown person, Cic.; **2**, ignoble, obscure (opp. generous); mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. **II.** Act., ignorant, Cic.

**Īgūvium** -li, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, **1**, Īgūvini -ōrum, m. and **2**, Īgūvinātes -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iguvium.

**Īlerda** -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Īlurgāones** -um, m. and **Īlurgavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Īlargetes** -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Īlex** -icis, f. the halm-oak, Verg.

**1. Īlia** -ium, n. 1, the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank; suffodere Īlia equis, Liv.; ima longo Īlia singultu tendere, Verg.; ducere, to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded, Hor.; rumpere, to burst, Verg.; **2**, the intestines of animals, Hor.

**2. Īlia** -ae, f. v. Īlion.

**Īliāna**, v. Īlion.

**Īlloet** (= ire lloet). **I. A.** Lit., let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used

at the close of a meeting. Ter. **B.** Transf., *it is all over, all is lost*, Plaut., Ter. **II.** *immediately, forthwith, straightway*, Verg.

**Illoētum** -i, n. (illex), *an illex-grove*, Mart.

**Illicō** = illico.

**Illeusis**, v. Ilion.

**Ilignus** -a -um (illex), *belonging to the illex*; glans, Hor.:

**Ilion** or **Ilīum** -ii, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilīōs** -ii, f. (Ἰλιος), *Troy*; hence, **1**, adj., **Ilīus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., **a**, **Ilīi** -ōrum, *in the Trojans*; **b**, **Ilīa** -ae, *f. the Trojan woman = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus*, Verg., and hence, **Ilīādēs** -ae, *m. the descendant of Ilia = Romulus or Remus*, Ov.; **2**, **Ilīacus** -a -um, *Trojan*; *carmen, on the Trojan war*, Hor.; **3**, **Ilīenses** -ium, *m. the inhabitants of Ilium*; **4**, **Ilīādēs** -ae, *m. Ganymede*, Ov.; **5**, **Ilīās** -ādis, *f. a, a Trojan woman*, Verg.; **b**, *the Iliad of Homer*, Cic.

**Iliona** -ae, *f. and Ilionē -ēs, *f. 1, the eldest daughter of King Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace*; **2**, = *Hecuba*, Cic.; *Ilionam edormit, the part of Hecuba*, Hor.*

**Ilithya** -ae, *f. (Εἰλειθυια), the goddess who aided women in child-birth*.

**Iliturgi** (**Ililiturgi**) -ōrum, *m. a place in Hispania Baetica*. Hence, **Iliturgitāni** -ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Iliturgi*.

**Ilīa** (ille), adv. **1** (abl. of ille, sc. parte), *at that place*, Plaut., Tac.; **2** (dat. illai, sc. partī), *to that place*, Ov.

**Ilīabēfactus** -a -um (in and labefacio), *unshaken, firm*, Ov.

**Ilīābor** -lapsus, **3**. dep. (in and labor), *to fall, glide, fall into, fall down*; **1**, lit., *si fractus illabatur orbis*, Hor.; *in stomacho illabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *pernicies illapsa civium in animos*, Cic.

**Ilīāboro**, **1**. (in and laboro), *to work upon, labour at*; *domibus, in building houses*, Tac.

**Ilīac**, adv. (illic). **I.** (lit. abl.), *there, at this place*; *hac atque illac, hac illac*, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), *to that place*; transf., *illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic.

**Ilīacessitus** -a -um (in and lacesso), *unattacked, unprovoked*, Tac.

**Ilīacrimābilis** -e (in and lacrimabilis), **1**, *wavept*; *omnes illacrimabiles argentur*, Hor.; **2**, *not to be moved by tears, pitiless*; Pluto, Hor.

**Ilīacrimo**, **1**. (in and lacrimo), *to weep, bewail*; with dat., *errori*, Liv.; absol., *ebur maestum illacrimat templis*, Verg.

**Ilīacrimor**, **1**. dep. (in and lacrimor), *to weep over, bewail*; *morti*, Cic.

**Ilīaesus** -a -um (in and laedo), *unhurt, uninjured*, Ov.

**Ilīaetābilis** -e (in and laetabilis), *sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless*; *ora*, Verg.

**Ilīaqueō** (in and laqueo), *to entrap, ensnare, entangle*; *fig.*, *illaqueatus omnium legum periculis*, Cic.

**Ilīaudātus** -a -um (in and laudatus), *unpraised, obscure*; *Bosiris*, Verg.

**Ilīautus** = illotus (q. v.).

**Ille**, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), *that*; **a**, *ista beatitas eum aut in sole in illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest*, Cic.; of time, *qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt*, Cic.; **b**, *that glorious or notorious*; *ille Epaminondas*, Cic.;

*illa Medea*, Cic.; *hic ille, Ota glorious, etc.*; *hic nunc ille annus egregius*, Cic.; **c**, *ille quidem, he indeed*, Cic.; *non ille . . . sed hic*, Cic.; **d**, referring to and preparing for what comes after, *illud perlibenter audivi te esse, etc.*, Cic.; **e**, *hic et (atque) ille, the one and the other*, Hor.; *ille aut (vel) ille, this or that*, Cic.

**Illicēbra** -ae, *f. (illicio), 1, an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm*; *voluptas est illicēbra turpitudinis*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *an enticer, a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

**1. illectus** -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), *unrcaed*, Ov.

**2. illectus** -ūs (illicio), *m. seduction, allure-ment*, Plaut.

**3. illectus** -a -um, *partic. of illicio*.

**Illicēdē**, adv. (illicepidus), *ungracefully, in-delegantly*, Plaut.

**Illicēpidus** -a -um (in and lepidus), *ungrace-ful, inelegant, rude, unmannerly*; *paros avarus, illicēpidus, in liberos difficilis*, Cic.

**1. illex** -licis (illicio), *alluring*; subst., *i. a decoy-bird*, Plaut.

**2. illex** -lēgis (in and lex), *lawless*, Plaut.

**Illicibātus** -a -um (in and libo), *undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpared*; *divitiae*, Cic.

**Illicibēralis** -e (in and liberalis), **1**, *unworthy of a free man, ignoble*; *to in the illicibēralem putabit*, Cic.; **2**, transf., *low, mean*; *quaestus*, Cic.; *genus jocandi*, Cic.

**Illicibēralitas** -ātis, *f. (illicibēralis), illicibērality, stinginess, meanness*; *illicibēralitatis avaritiaeque suspicio*, Cic.

**Illicibēralitēr** (illicibēralis), **1**, *ignobly, meanly*; *patris diligentia non illicibēralitēr institutus*, Cic.; **2**, *in a sordid, niggardly manner*; *facere*, Cic.

**1. illic**, illac, illic, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), *that there*; in interrogative sentences, *illicine*, Plaut.; *illancine*, Ter.

**2. illic**, adv. (1. illic), **1**, *there, at that place*, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *on that side*, Tac.; **b**, *in that case*, Liv.

**Illicio** -lexi -lectum, **3**. (in and \*lacio), *to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle*; *conjugem in stuprum*, Cic.; *aliquem ad bellum*, Sall.; with ut and the subj., Liv.

**Illicitātor** -ōris, *m. a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer*, Cic.

**Illicitus** -a -um (in and licitus), *not allowed, illicit, illegal*; *exactiones*, Tac.

**Illico** (illico), adv. (in loco), **1**, *on the spot, in that very place*, Ter.; **2**, transf., *on the spot, immediately*, Cic.

**Illico** -lisi -lisum, **3**. (in and laedo), **1**, *to strike, knock, beat, dash against*; *lateri algam*, Verg.; *saxeam pilam vadis*, Verg.; *illidere dentem*, Hor.; **2**, *to shatter, crush, dash to pieces*; *serpens illisa morietur*, Cic.

**Illico**, **1**. (in and ligo), *to bind, tie, fasten*. **I.** **A.** *aratra juvencis*, Hor.; *Mettium in currus*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to bind, to connect with oneself, bind to oneself*; *aliquem pignoribus*, Cic. **II. A.** *to fasten, attach*; **a**, lit., *crustas in aureis poculis*, Cic.; **b**, transf., *sententiam verbis*, Cic. **B.** *to entangle, impede*; **a**, lit., *illigatur praeda*, Tac.; **b**, transf., *angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati*, Cic.

**Illicm**, adv. = illinc, *from there, from that place*, Cic.

**Illicm** -e (in and limus), *free from mud, clear*; *sons*, Ov.

**Illicm**, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** *from that place*, *fugit illinc*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *from that side, from that person, thence*, Cic.

**-illino** -lēvi -llitum, 3. (in and lino), to smear, draw, spread over; 1, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, has written, scribbled, Hor.; 2, to cover with: pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non fuco illitus, Cic.

**illiquēfactus** -a -um (in and liquefacio), swollen, liquefied, Cic.

**illitēratūs** -a -um (in and literatus), unlearned, ignorant, illiterate; a, of persons, vir non illiteratus, Cic.; b, of things, multa . . . nec illiterata videantur, Cic.

**illō**, adv. (orig. illoi, dat. of ille), 1, to that place, thither, Cic.; 2, transf., to that matter or thing; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

**illōc**, adv. (1. illio), thither, Ter.

**illōtus** (illautus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or lautus, from lavo), 1, unwashed, unclean, impure, Hor.; 2, not washed off; sudor, Verg.

**illūc**, adv. (ille). **I.** Of space, thither, to that place. **A.** Lit., huc atque illuc, Cic. **B.** Transf., to that matter, or person; ut illuc revertar, Cic. **II.** Of time, up to that time, Tac.

**illūcesco** (illūscō) -luxi, 3. (in and luceo or lucisco). **I.** to become light, begin to shine. **A.** Lit., quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic.; illucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic. **B.** Transf., to show oneself, appear; quum in tenebris vox consulis illuxerit, Cic. **II.** Impers., illucescit, it grows light, is daylight; ubi illuxit, Liv.

**illūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (in and ludo). **I.** to play with, sport with; chartis, to play with paper, i. e. amuse oneself with writing, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, 1, to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of; a, with dat., capto, Verg.; alicuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; b, with the acc., miseris illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; absol., illudens, ironically, in ridicule, Cic.; 2, to deceive; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, strapping, Hor.; 3, to destroy, ruin, disgrace; cui (frondi) silvestres uri illudunt, Verg.

**illūminātō**, adv. (illumino), luminously, clearly; dicere, Cic.

**illūmino**, 1. (in and lumino). **A.** to make light, enlighten, illuminate, Cic.; luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, to make clear, set off, adorn; orationem sententias, Cic.

**illūsiō** -ōnis, f. (illudo), irony, as a rhetorical figure, Cic.

**illūstris** -e (in and lustro), light, full of light, bright, brilliant. **A.** Lit., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, clear, plain, evident; oratio, res, Cic.; b, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned; illustriori loco natus, Caes.; nomen illustrius, Cic.; c, remarkable; res illustrior, Caes.

**illūstrius**, adv. compar. and **illūstrisimō**, adv. superl. (illustris), more clearly, more distinctly; dicere, Cic.

**illūstro**, 1. (illustris), to enlighten, make light. **I.** Lit., sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic.; 2, to explain, illustrate, elucidate; jus obcurum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; a, of speech, orationem sententias, Cic.; b, to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musae, Hor.

**illūvies** -ēi, f. (illuo), a, an inundation, flood, Tac.; b, dirt, mud; morbo illuvieque peresus, Verg.

**Illūrii** -ōrum, m. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence 1, adj., **Illūrius** -a -um, Illyrian; 2, subst.,

**Illūria** -ae, f. Illyria; 3, **Illūrius** -a -um, Illyrian; subst., **Illūricum** -i, n. Illyria; 4, **Illūris** -idis, f. Illyrian; subst., **Illyria**, Ov.

**Ilōtae** -arum = Hilōtae (q. v.).

**Ilūs** -i, m. (Ἴλος), 1, son of Troas, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy; 2, = Iulus.

**Ilva** -ae, f. an island to the west of Etruria, now Elba.

**Imāchāra** -ae, f. town on the east of Sicily, now Maccara. Adj., **Imāchārensis** -e, belonging to Imachara.

**im** = eum.

**Imāginārius** -a -um (imago), imaginary; faeces, Liv.

**imāginātiō** -ōnis, f. (imāginor), imagination, fancy; provincias Orientis secretis imaginatiōibus agitare, Tac.

**Imāginor**, 1. dep. (imago), to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself; pavorein, Tac.

**Imāgo** -inis, f. (root IM, whence also imitor and sima-ilis). **I.** Objective, **A.** Lit., 1, a, gen., an image, representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue; ficta, a statue, Cic.; picta, painted bust, Cic.; a portrait engraved on a seal-ring; est signum notum, imago avi tui, Cic.; b, esp., imagines (majorum), waxen figures, portraits of ancestors who had held curule offices, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions, Cic.; 2, a likeness, counterfeit; imago animi et corporis tui, filius tuus, Cic.; imago animi vultus est, Cic.; 3, a, the shade or ghost of a dead man; imagines mortuorum, Cic.; b, a dream; somni, noctis, a dream, Ov.; c, in the Epicurean philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, Cic.; 4, an echo; laus bonorum virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.; 5, in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image; hac ego si compeller imagine, Hor. **B.** Transf., the appearance, pretence; pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, they left no shadow or trace of the republic, Cic. **II.** Subjective, 1, the appearance, imago venientis Turni, Verg.; 2, the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event; tantae caedis, Ov.; tantae pietatis, Verg.

**imbēcillis**, v. Imbecillus.

**imbēcillitas** -ātis, f. (imbēcillus), weakness, imbecility, feebleness. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** Transf., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.

**imbēcillus**, adv. compar. (imbēcillus), somewhat weakly, feebly; assentiri, Cic.

**imbēcillus** -a -um, weak, feeble. **A.** Lit., filius, Cic.; imbēcillior valetudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, regnum, Sall.; b, of the mind, weak, without energy; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.

**imbellis** -e (in and bellum). **I.** unwarlike; 1, multitudo, Liv.; telum, feeble, Verg.; dii, Venus and Cupid, Ov.; 2, cowardly; res, cowardly behaviour, Cic. **II.** without war, peaceful, quiet; annus, Liv.

**imber** -bris, m. (ὀμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (pluvia, gentle, fertilising rain). **I.** Lit., magnus, maximus, Cic.; so also lactis, sanguinis, lapidum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a storm, rain-cloud; super caput astitit imber, Verg. **B.** water or any fluid; fluminis imber, Ov.; tortus, hail, Verg. **C.** Of a shower of missiles, ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

**imberbis** -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in and barba), beardless, Cic.

**imbibo** -bibi, 3. (in and bibo), 1, to drink in, conceive; de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; 2, to resolve, to determine upon any thing; memor eius quod initio consulatus imbibera, Liv.

**imbrex** -icis, c. (imber), a hollow tile (to keep the rain off), Verg. in roofing, Verg.

**imbrifer** -fēra -fērum (Imber and fero), rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

**Imbros** and **Imbrus** -i, f. (Ἰμβρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near to Lemnos, now Embro. Hence adj., **Imbrius** -a -um, Imbrian.

**imbūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and root BU, connected with BI in bibo), to moisten, wet, sleep, saturate. **I.** Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to fill, stain, taint; imbutus maculā sceleris, Cic.; imbutus superstitione, Cic. **B.** to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct; pectora religione, Cic.; imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad quam legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic. **C.** Poet., to begin, make an essay of; imbue opus tuum, Ov.

**imitābilis** -o (imitor), that can be imitated, imitable; orationis subtilitas, Cic.

**imitāmen** -fnis, n. (imitor), an imitation, representation; imago, Ov.

**imitāmentum** -i, n. (imitor), an imitation, imitation; lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

**imitātiō** -ōnis, f. (imitor), an imitation; virtutis, Cic.

**imitātor** -ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator; principum, Cic.

**imitātrix** -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates; imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.

**imitor**, 1. dep. (root IM, whence also imago). **I.** to imitate, copy. **A.** Lit., amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, to be like, to resemble; humor potest imitari sudorem, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., to replace, or supply by something similar; pocula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. **II.** to represent, depict, express; aliquid penicillo, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.

**immādesco** -mādūi, 3. (in and madesco), to become moist or wet; lacrimis immaduissē genas, Ov.

**immānē**, adv. (immanis), frightfully, dreadfully, savagely; leo immane hians, Verg.

**immānis** -e (in and root MA, whence also manus (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praedia, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum discrepat, differs to an enormous extent, Hor. **II.** Transf., frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce; hostis gens, Cic.; belua, Cic.; flumen, Verg.

**immānitas** -ātis, f. (immanis), savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness; vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; meton., in hac tanta immanitate versari, in the midst of these inhuman persons, Cic.

**immansuētus** -a -um (in and mansuetus), untamed, unrestrained, wild; gens, Cic.

**immātūritas** -ātis, f. (immaturus), immaturity, hence = untimely haste, Cic.

**immātūrus** -a -um (in -maturus), **1.** lit., urix, immature, Plin.; **2.** transf., untimely; mors, Cic.; interitus C. Gracchi, Cic.; si filius immaturus obiisset, Hor.

**immedicābilis** -e (in and medicabilis), that cannot be healed; vulnus, Ov.; telum, the wound from which cannot be healed, Verg.

**immemor** -mōris (in and memōr), unmindful, forgetful; with genit., mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; poet., equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; absol., ingenium, Cic.

**immēmōrābilis** -e (in and memorabilis), **1.** indescribable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plaut.; **2.** silent, uncommunicative, Plaut.

**immēmōrātus** -a -um (in and memoro), not mentioned, not narrated. Plur. subat., **immēmōrāta** -ōrum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.

**immensitas** -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurableness, immensity; latitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.

**immensus** -a -um (in and metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subst., **immensum** -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; altitudinis, immeasurable depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum, to a vast extent; augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.; adv., immensum, enormously; crescere, Ov.

**immērens** -entis (in and mereo), not deservng, innocent, Ov.

**immergo** -mersi -mersum, 3. (in and mergo), **1.** lit., to dip into, plunge into, immerse; manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic.; **2.** transf., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to instawate oneself into, Cic.

**immērito**, v. immeritus.

**immēritus** -a -um (in and mereo), **1.** act., not deservng or meriting, innocent; gens, Verg.; inori, that has not deserved to die, Hor.; **2.** pass., undeserved, unmerited; laudes hand immeritae, Liv. **immērito**, adv. undeservedly, Cic.

**immersābilis** -e (in and merso), that cannot be sunk; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

**immētātus** -a -um (in and meto), unmeasured; jugera, Hor.

**immīgro**, 1. (in and migro). **A.** Lit., to remove into; in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut ea (translata) verba non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.

**immīnēo**, 2. (in and mineo), to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. **I.** Lit., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminebat, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminens foro, Liv.; lunā imminente, by the light of the moon, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of evils, to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten; mors quae quotidie imminet, Cic.; imminentiū necius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; **b.** to be near with hostile intent, threaten; castra Romana Carthaginiis portis imminant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminens, threatening demeanour, Cic. **B.** a, to threaten, to be on the point of attacking; imminet duo reges toti Asiae, Cic.; **b.** to be on the watch for, to look out for; in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

**immīnūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and minuo), to lessen, diminish. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., copias, Cic.; verbum imminutum, abbreviated, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, curtail; imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. **II.** **A.** to weaken; corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac. **B.** Transf., to weaken, destroy, injure; majestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.

**immīnūtio** -ōnis, f. (imminuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening; **1.** corporis, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; **b.** a rhet. figure = λιτότης (e.g., non minime pro maxime), Cic.

**immiscēo** -miscēi -mixtum or -mistum, 2. (in and misceo), to mix in, mingle with, inter-



**immixtae**. I. Lit., a, of things, nives caelo prope immixtae, Liv.; poet., immiscent manus manibus, they fight hand to hand, Verg.; b, of persons, togati immixti turbae militum, Liv.; se melius armis, Verg. II. Transf., to join with, unite together; a, of things, vota timori, Verg.; aeternum regni cum rebus Romanis, Liv.; b, of persons, se colloquitur montanorum, Liv.

**immiserabilis** -e (in and miserabilis), unlamented, unpitiful, Hor.

**immisericors** -cordis (in and misericors), unmerciful, Cic.

**immissio** -ōnis, f. (immitto), a letting grow; armentorum, Cic.

**immitis** -e (in and mitis), sour, harsh. I. Lit., uva, Hor. II. Transf., rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern; tyrannus, Verg.; immitis oculi, Ov.; lupus immitis, Ov.; ara, on which human sacrifices were offered, Ov.

**immitto** -misi -missum, 3. (in and mitto). I. to send in, cause or allow to go in. A. Lit., 1, servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.; corpus in undam, Ov.; naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, let loose against, Caes.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to despatch, let go; equitatum, Caes.; se in hostes, to attack, Cic.; b, to discharge, shoot; tela in aliquem, Caes.; c, to sink into, let into; tigna machinationibus in flumen, Caes.; d, to conduct, convey; aquam canalibus, Caes.; e, to engraft; seraces plantas, Verg.; f, to work in; lentum filis aurum, Ov.; g, legal t. t., to put into possession of property; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittes? Cic. B. Transf., 1, his corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, lets slip in, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to send, incite; immisus in rempublicam, Cic.; b, to cause; Teueris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg. II. A. to let free; fuga, Verg.; frena, Verg.; habenas classi, to crowd on sail, Verg. B. to let grow; palmes laxis immisus habenis, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

**immissus** -a -um (immitto), long, uncut; barba, Verg.

**immixtus** or **immistus**, v. immisceo.

**immō** (imō), adv. (for ipsimo), yea, yes, or nay rather; often with etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc.; vivit! immo in senatum venit, very more, he comes into the senate, Cic.; causa non bona est? immo optima, yea, the very best, Cic.; familiarem? immo alienissimum, nay, but rather, Cic.; non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo, nay, on the contrary, Cic.

**immobilis** -e (in and mobilis), 1, immovable; terra, Cic.; 2, transf., precibus, inexorable, Tac.; Ausonia, not agitated by war, Verg.

**immoderatē**, adv. (immoderatus), 1, without rule or measure; moveri immoderate et fontito, Cic.; 2, immoderately, intemperately; vivere, Cic.

**immoderatio** -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), want of moderation, excess, intemperance; effecti immoderatione verborum, Cic.

**immoderatus** -a -um (in and moderatus), 1, without measure, immeasurable, endless; cursus, Cic.; 2, transf., immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained; libertas, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

**immodestē**, adv. (immodestus), immoderately, unbecomingly; immodice immodesteque gloriam Humilitate victo a se, Liv.

**immodestia** -ae, f. (immodestus), 1, intemperate conduct; publicanorum, Tac.; 2, subordination; militum vestrorum, Nep.

**immodestus** -a -um (in and modestus), intemperate, unbridled; genus jocandi, Cic.

**immodicē**, adv. (immodicus), immoderately, intemperately; hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.

**immodicus** -a -um (in and modicus), immoderate, excessive; 1, lit., frigus, Ov.; 2, transf., unrestrained, unbridled; a, of persons, with in and the abl., in augendo numero, Liv.; with abl., immodicus lingua, Liv.; with genit., laetitiae, Tac.; b, of things, imperia, Liv.; cupido, Liv.

**immodulatus** -a -um (in and modulatus), inharmonious, Hor.

**immoenis**, v. immunia.

**immolatio** -ōnis, f. (immolo), a sacrificing, immolation; in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic.

**immolator** -ōris, m. (immolo), a sacrificer, Cic.

**immolitus** -a -um (in and molior), built up, erected; quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant, Liv.

**immolo**, 1. (in and molo), orig., to sprinkle with sacred meal; hence, to sacrifice, immolate. A. Lit., bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim, Jovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol., in Capitolio, Liv. B. Transf., to devote to death, slay; aliquem, Verg.

**immōrior** -mōrtuus, 8. dep. (in and morior), to die in or upon; sorori, on his sister's body, Ov.; Euxinis aquis, Ov.; transf., studiis, to work oneself to death over, Hor.

**immōror**, 1. (in and moror), to stay, remain, linger in a place, Plin.

**immorsus** -a -um (in and mordeo). I. bitten into, bitten; immorso collo, Prop. II. Transf., macerated (by sharp, biting food); stomachus, Hor.

**immortalis** -e (in and mortalis), deathless, immortal. A. Lit., dii, Cic.; subst., immortalis -is, m. an immortal, Cic. B. Transf., a, everlasting, imperishable; memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv.; b, happy beyond measure, divinely blessed, Prop.

**immortalitas** -ātis, f. (immortalis), immortality; 1, lit., annorum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, everlasting renown, an immortality of fame; gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare or tradere, to make immortal, Cic.; b, the highest happiness, Ter.

**immortalitēr**, adv. (immortalis), infinitely; gaudeo, Cic.

**immotus** -a -um (in and motus), unmoved, motionless. I. Lit., a, of things, ariores, undisturbed, Liv.; dies, calm, windless, Tac.; with ab and the abl., portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, Verg.; b, of persons, stat gravis Eutellus usque immotus eodem, Verg.; esp. of soldiers in battle, adversus incitatas turmas stetit innota Samnitium acies, Liv. II. Transf., a, unchanged, unbroken; pax, Tac.; b, fixed, firm, steadfast; mens, futa, Verg.

**immūgio**, 4. (in and mugio), to bellow, roar, resound in; immugit Aetna cavernis, Verg.

**immulgeo**, 2. (in and mulgeo), to milk into; teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg.

**immunditia** -ae, f. (immundus), uncleanness, impurity, Plaut.

**immundus** -a -um (in and 1. mundus), unclean, impure, foul; humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; transf., dicta, Hor.

**immūnio**, 4. (in and munio), to fortify, Tac.

**immūnis** -e (in and munis, from root MUN, whence also munus, munia), free, exempt; 1, with reference to the state, ager, tax-free, Cic.; militia, exempt from military service, Liv.; with

genit., portitorum, Liv.; immunes militarium operum, Liv.; 2, gen., a, free from work; with genit., immunis operum, Ov.; b, contributing nothing; fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci, without gifts, Hor.; c, inactive, Cic.; d, free from; with genit., nudi, Ov.; absol., manus, stainless, Hor.

**immūnitas** -tatis, f. (immunis), 1, exemption from public offices or burdens; with genit., omnium rerum, Caes.; plur., immunitates dare, Cic.; 2, immunity, exemption; magni honoris, Cic.

**immūnitus** -a -um (in and munitus), 1, unfortified; oppida castellaque, Liv.; 2, unpared; via, Cic.

**immurmūro**, 1. (in and murmuro), to murmur at or of; silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.

**immūtābilis** -e (in and mutabilis), immutable, unchangeable; aeternitas, Cic.

**immūtābilitas** -tatis, f. (immutabilis), immutability, Cic.

**immūtatio** -ōnis, f. (immuto), 1, a change, alteration; ordinis, Cic.; 2, metonymy, Cic.

1. **immūtātus** -a -um (in and muto), unchanged, Cic.

2. **immūtātus** -a -um, partic. of immuto.

**immūto**, 1. (in and muto), 1, to change, alter; ordinem verborum, Cic.; aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic.; of persons, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.; 2, a, in rhetoric, to use by way of metonymy; Eudus pro Afris immutat African, Cic.; b, to use allegorically; Immutata oratio, allegory, Cic.

**imo** = immo (q.v.).

**impācātus** -a -um (in and pacatus), warlike, distinguished to peace, restless, Verg.

**impallesco**, -pallūi, 3. (in and pallesco), to grow pale over; nocturnis chartis, Pers.

**impar** -pāris (in and par), 1, a, unequal, uneven; par et impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; molli impares, hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; si toga dissidet impar, sits awry, Hor.; numeri impares an aequales, Cic.; b, transf., different, Cic.; 2, a, unequal in strength, not a match for; impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; certamen, Ov.; b, of unequal birth, of inferior birth; maternum genus impar, Tac. (abl. sing. gen. impari, but impare, Verg. Fel. 8. 75).

**imparātus** -a -um (in and paratus), unprepared; quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, unprovided, with, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.

**impārītēr**, adv. (impar), unevenly, unequally, Hor.

**impartio**, **impartior** = impartio, impartior (q.v.).

**impastus** -a -um (in and pasco), unfed, hungry; leo, Verg.

**impātibilis** (impētibilis) -e (in and patibilis), intolerable, insufferable; dolor, Cic.

**impātīens** -entis (in and patiens), unable to bear or to endure, impatient; a, of persons, laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, wrathful, Tac.; b, applied to inanimate objects, cera impatiens caloris, Ov.; absol., impatiens animus, Ov.

**impātīentēr** adv. (impatiens), impatiently, unwillingly, Tac.

**impātīentia** -ne f. (impatiens), impatience, inability to endure; silentii impatentiam, Tac.

**impāvīdō**, adv. (impavidus), fearlessly, undauntedly, Liv.

**impāvīdus** -a -um (in and pavidus), fear-

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

**impēdimentum** -i, n. (Impedio). I. a hindrance, impediment; impellimentum alicui facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; esse impediti loco, or impedito, Caes.; Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedito quod, etc., Caes. II. Esp., in plur., the heavy baggage of an army or traveller, carried in waggon or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack); impedita et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedita exspectanda sunt quae Anagninā veniunt, Cic.

**impēdiō** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (in and PED, PED, whence also ped-s (pes), ποδ-s (ποός), πρ-s -aw). I. to entangle, ensnare. A. I. t. cura visceribus; esp., to render a place impassable; saltum munitionibus, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to embarrass, involve, Tac.; mentem dolore, Cic.; 2, to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct; aliquem, Cic.; iter, Liv.; with ab and the abl., se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; with abl., ne me dicendo impedit, Cic.; non or nihil impedit, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic.; impedire, foll. by ne and the subj., Cic.; aliquid aliquem impedit, with infin., Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund., Caes.; with in and the abl., Caes. II. to surround, wrap round; caput myrto, Hor.; equos frenis, to bridle, Ov.

**impēditio** -ōnis, f. (impedio), a hindering, hindrance; animus liber omni impeditioe curatum, Cic.

**impēditus** -a -um (impedio), hindered, impeded. I. Lit., a, esp. as milit. t. t., hindered by baggage, not ready for battle (opp. expeditus); miles, Caes.; b, of places, impassable, difficult of access; silva, Caes. II. Transf., a, hindered, encumbered; solutio, Cic.; impeditis animis, busy, Caes.; b, troublesome; impeditus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, Cic.; c, embarrassed; tempora reipublicae, Cic.

**impello** -pelli -pulum, 3. (in and pello). I. to strike, strike upon; chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg. II. to push forward. A. to set in motion, drive on; 1, lit., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, aliquem in hunc casum, Cic.; b, to incite, urge on, impel; aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.; aliquem with infin., Liv. B. to throw to the ground; 1, esp. as milit. t. t., to make to yield, to rout; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., aliquem praecipitantem, to give a push to some one falling, to complete a person's ruin, Cic.

**impēdiō**, 2. (in and pendo), to hang over, overhang. A. Lit., cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalō, Cic. B. Transf., to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand; in me terrores impendent, Cic.; omnibus terror impendet, Cic.; magnum etiam bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic.

**impēdiō**, adv. (impendum), much, very much; with comparatives, magis, far more, Cic.

**impēdiūm** -ii, n. (impedio), 1, expense, expenditure, outlay, cost; impendio publico, at the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; 2, interest of money, Cic.

**impēdiō** -pendi -pensum, 3. (in and pendo), to expend, lay out; 1, lit., pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.; 2, transf., ad incertum casum et eventum certus quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, Cic.

**impēnētrābilis** -e (in and penetrabilis), 1, impenetrable; silex impēnētrābilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impēnētrābile, Tac.; 2, unconquerable, invincible, Tac.

**impēnsa** -ae, f. (impensus -a -um from

Impendo), *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, lit., *impensam facere* in aliquid, Cic.; nullā impensā, Cic.; 2, transf., applied to other than pecuniary outlay, *crucis, Ov.*; *operum, Verg.*

**impensē**, adv. (impensus). **I.** *at great cost, Pers.* **II.** Transf., *urgently, eagerly, pressingly*; *orare, Liv.*; nunc eo facio id impensius, Cic.

**impensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from impendo), 1, lit., of price, *considerable, great*; *impensio pretio, Cic.*; absol., *impensio, at a high price, Hor.*; 2, transf., *strong, vehement*; *voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.*; *voluntas bonorum, Cic.*

**impērātor** -ōris, m. (impero), a commander, ruler. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *populus est imperator omnium gentium, Cic.*; *vitae, Sall.* **B.** *the commander-in-chief of an army, Cic.*; hence, a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, Cic.; added as a title to the name, e.g. *Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** name of Jupiter, Cic. **B.** after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors; *imperator Augustus, Suet.*; and absol., = *the Roman emperor, Suet.*

**impērātōrius** -a -um (imperator), 1, of or relating to a general; *nomen, Cic.*; *jus, laus, labor, Cic.*; 2, *imperial*; *uxor, Tac.*

**impērātrix** -icis f. (imperator), a female ruler or commander; (sarcastically), *a general in petticoats, Cic.*

**imperceptus** -a -um (in and percipio), *unperceived, unknown*; *fraus, Ov.*

**imperosus** -a -um (in and percutio), *not struck*; *impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.*

**imperditus** -a -um (in and perdo), *not slain, undestroyed, Verg.*

**imperfectus** -a -um (in and perficio), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*; *verba, Ov.*; *reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic.*; neut. subst., *imperfecto nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic.*

**imperfossus** -a -um (in and perfodio), *unstabbed, unpierced*; *ab omni ictu, Ov.*

**impērīōsus** -a -um (imperium), 1, *powerful, mighty, potent*; *populus, Cic.*; *virga, the fasces, Ov.*; *sibi, master of oneself, Hor.*; 2, *masterful, imperious, tyrannical*; *philosophus, Cic.*; *cupiditas, Cic.*

**impērītē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (imperitus), *unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; *imperite absurdeque sctum, Cic.*; *quid potuit dici imperitius, Cic.*

**impērītia** -ae, f. (imperitus), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with subject, *gentis, juvenum, Tac.*

**impērīto**, 1. (intens. of impero). **I.** Transit., *to command*; *aequum rem imperito, Hor.* **II.** Intransit., *to have power over*; *si Nero imperitaret, Tac.*; with dat., *oppido, Liv.*

**impērītus** -a -um (in and peritus), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with genit., *juris civilis non imperitus, Cic.*; absol., *homines imperiti, Cic.*

**impērīum** -i, n. (impero). **I.** *an order, command*; *accipere, to receive, Liv.*; *exsequi, to execute, Verg.* **II.** *the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command.* **A.** Gen., *domesticum, Cic.*; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as a master, the body as a slave, Sall.* **B.** Esp., 1, *the government or supreme authority in a state*; *cadere sub P. R. imperium, Cic.*; *sub P. R. imperium redigere, Cic.*; *de imperio decertare, dimicare, Cic.*; of magistracies, *in imperio esse, to hold an office, Cic.*; *cum imperio esse, to have un-*

*limited power, Cic.*; 2, *military power or command*; *summi imperium, Cic.*; *maritimum, chief naval command, Caes.*; *imperia magistratusque, civil and military honours, Nep.*; *alicui imperium prorogare, Cic.* **C.** Meton., 1, *the person or persons exercising authority*; *erat plena licitorum et imperiorum provincia, Caes.*; *imperia et potestates, military and civil authorities, Cic.*; 2, *the country governed, an empire*; *finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic.*

**imperjūratūs** -a -um (in and perjuro), *that by which no one has sworn or dares to swear falsely*; *aquae, the Styx, Ov.*

**impermissus** -a -um (in and permitto), *forbidden, Hor.*

**impéro**, 1. (in and paro), *to order, command.* **I.** Gen., with acc., *quae imperarentur facere dixerunt, Caes.*; partic. subst., **impērātum** -i, n. *that which has been commanded*; *imperatum, or imperata facere, Caes.*; with infin., *nectere iter sociis, Verg.*; pass. infin., in eadem lautumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., esp. with acc. and pass. infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; ne and the subj., Caes.; with the subj. alone, *stringerent ferrum imperavit, Liv.* **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, *to rule over, govern, command*; *Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall.*; *adesse ad imperandum, Cic.*; *lig., sibi, Cic.*; *cupiditatibus, Cic.*; 2, transf., of agriculture, *to work at*; *arvis, compulsi to produce crops, Verg.* **B.** *to order some action*; 1, of private life, *cenam, Cic.*; 2, *polit. and milit. t.t., to enjoin, prescribe, make a requisition for*; *frumentum sibi in cellam, Cic.*; *arma, Caes.*; (archaic form *imperassit = imperaverit, Cic.*)

**imperterritus** -a -um (in and perterreo), *undaunted, fearless, Verg.*

**impertio** (in-partio) -ivi and -ivi itum (impertior, dep.), 4. *to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give*; **a**, *alicui de aliqua re or aliquid, indigentibus de re familiari, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem, Cic.*; *tempus cogitationi, Cic.*; **b**, *aliquem aliquā re, Plaut., Ter.*; partic. subst., **impertita** -ōrum, n. *favours, concessions, Liv.*

**imperturbātus** -a -um (in and perturbo), *undisturbed, calm*; *os, Ov.*

**impervius** -a -um (in and pervius), *impassable, impervious*; *iter, Tac.*; *amnis, Ov.*

**impes** -pētis, m. (in and peto) = *impetus, attack, onset, force*; *impete vasto ferri, Ov.*

**impētibilis** -e = *impatibilis (q. v.)*

**impētrābilis** -e (impetro), 1, pass., *easy of attainment, attainable*; *venia, Liv.*; *pax, Liv.*; 2, act., *that obtains easily, successful*; *orator, Plaut.*; transf., *dies, on which wishes have been fulfilled, Plaut.*

**impētrātio** -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking, Cic.*

**impētrio**, 4. (desider. of impetro), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, Cic.*

**impetro**, 1. (in and patro), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect, as a result of effort or entreaty*; *optatum, to get one's wish, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem (citizenship) a Caesare, Cic.*; with ut and the subj., *impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic.*; absol., *have si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.*

**impētus** -ūs, m. (impes), *violent impulse, rapid motion, violence.* **I.** *quinqeremis praetata impetu, Liv.* **II.** *attack, assault, charge.* **A.** Lit., 1, *impetum facere in hostes, Caes.*; *excipere, sustinere, ferre, to receive an attack, Caes.*; *impetum dare, to attack, Liv.*; *primo impetu pulsā, Caes.*; 2, of things, *force, vio-*

**lencis**; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, **Caes.** **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, **a**, *impulse, force*; impetus divinus, *inspiration*, Cic.; **b**, *indination, violent desire*; imperii delendi, Cic.; **c**, *violence*; impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.; **2**, of things, tanti belli impetus, Cic.

**impexus** -a -um (in and pecto), 1, *uncombed*, Verg.; **2**, transf., *rude, uncouth*, Tac.

**impiē**, adv. (impious), *impiously, wickedly*; aliquid impie scelerateque committere, Cic.

**impiētās** -ātis, f. (impious), *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness*; **a**, gen., Cic.; **b**, esp., *treason against the emperor*, Tac.

**impiger** -gra -grum (in and piger), *unstothful, diligent, active*; in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militia, Liv.; with gent., militiae, Tac.; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

**impigrē**, adv. (impiger), *actively, quickly*; impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.

**impigritas** -ātis, f. (impiger), *activity, quickness*, Cic.

**impingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (in and pango), *to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against*. **I.** Lit., unctis alicui, Cic.; litoribus impactus, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand*; alicui calicem mulsi, Cic.; alicui epistolam, Cic. **B.** *to drive against*; agmina muris, Verg.; hostes in vallum, Tac.

**impio**, 1. (impious), *to render sinful, defile with sin*; **se**, to sin, Plaut.

**impius** -a -um (in and pius), *impious, godless, reprobate, un dutiful, unpatriotic*. **I.** Lit., civis, Cic.; subst., nefarius impiusque, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg.

**implacābilis** -e (in and placabilis), *implacable, irconciliable*; alicui, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; of things, iracundiae, Cic.

**implacābilius**, adv. In compar. (implacabilis), *more implacably*; implacabilius alicui irasci, Tac.

**implacātus** -a -um (in and placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied*; Charybdis, Verg.

**implacīdus** -a -um (in and placidus), *rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce*; genus, Hor.

**implecto** -plexi -plexum, 3. (in and plecto), *to interweave, weave, or twist with, or into*; 1, lit., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, whose hair is interwoven with serpents, Verg.; **2**, transf., vidua implexa luctu continuo, *plunged in*, Tac.

**implēo** -plēvi -plētum, 2. (in and \*pleo), *to fill, fill up, fill full*. **I.** **A.** Gen., **a**, lit., fossas, Liv.; with abl., gremium frustis, Cic.; mero pateram, Verg.; with genit., ollam denariorum, Cic.; with de, volumina de istis rebus, Cic.; **b**, transf., urbem lamentis, Liv.; implere aures alicuius, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, *to fill with food, satiate*; implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Verg.; **2**, *to make pregnant*, Ov.; **3**, *to fill a certain measure, to complete a number*; impleta ut essent sex triana armatorum, Liv.; of the moon, luna quater punctis implebat cornibus orbem, *had completed its circle*, Ov. **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, *to satisfy, content*; sese regum sanguine, Cic.; **2**, *to complete*; quater undenos decembres, *to have lived through*, Hor.; **3**, *to occupy a position*; locum principem, Tac.; **4**, *to fulfil, perform*; officium scribendi, Cic.; fata, Liv.

**implexus** -a -am, partic. of implecto.

**implicātio** -ōnis, f. (implicio), *an intertwining, interweaving*; 1, lit., nervorum, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, *a weaving together*; locorum communium, Cic.; **b**, *embarrassment*; rei familiaris, Cic.

**implicātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from implicio), *confused, entangled*; partes orationis, Cic.

**impliciscor**, 3. dep. (implicio), *to become confused, disordered*, Plaut.

**implicite**, adv. (implicitus), *confusedly*, Cic.

**implicio** -plicāi -plicētum and -plicavi -plicātum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** *to enfold, envelop, entangle*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, *to cling to*, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.; **2**, transf., implicari or implicare se aliquā re, *to be entangled in, engaged in*; implicari morbo or in morbum, *to be attacked by*, Caes.; negotiis, Cic.; se societate civium, Cic. **B.** *to confuse, perplex*; **a**, implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall.; **b**, aliquem incertis responsis, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to twine around*; brachia collo, Verg. **B.** *to weave around, to surround*; tempora rano, Verg.

**implōrātio** -ōnis, f. (imploro), *an imploring for help*; with subject, genit., illius, Cic.; with object, genit., deum, Liv.

**implōro**, 1. (in and ploro). **I.** *to call upon with tears or entreaties*. **A.** Gen., nomen filii, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to beseech, implore*; deos, Cic.; alicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, Cic. **II.** *to ask for*; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic., Caes.; with ne and the subj., Caes.

**implūmis** -e (in and pluma), *unfedged*; pulli, Hor.; fetus (avis), Verg.

**implūo** -plūi, 3. (in and pluo), *to rain upon*; with dat., Peneus suminis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.

**implūvium** -ii, n. (impluo), *a square basin in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium, was received*, Cic.

**impōlitē**, adv. (impolitus), *plainly, without ornament*; dicere, Cic.

**impōlitus** -a -um (in and polio), *rough, unpolished, unrefined, inelegant*; forma ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; res, *unfinished*, Cic.

**impollūtus** -a -um (in and polluo), *unpolluted, undefiled*, Tac.

**impōno** -pōsūi -pōsitum, 3. (in and pono). **I.** *to put, set, lay, place in*; aliquem sepulcro, *to bury*, Ov.; coloniam in agro Samnitium, Liv.; praesidium Abydi, *at Abydos*, Liv. **II.** *to put, lay, place upon*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., alicui coronam, Cic.; dextram in caput, Liv.; aliquem in rogam, Cic.; rogo, Verg.; **2**, esp. as naut. t. t., iuonere in naves or simply imponere, *to put on ship, to embark*; legiones equitesque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to put over as master*; regem Macedoniae, consulem populo, Cic.; **2**, *to lay upon as a burden, impose*; frenos animo alicuius, Liv.; alicui onus, Cic.; invidiam belli consuli, Sall.; **3**, *to impose upon, cheat, deceive*; with dat., Catoni egregie, Cic. **III.** *to place on*. **A.** Lit., claves portis, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, *manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, to put the last touch to*, Verg.; finem imponere alicui rei, Liv.; modum alicui rei, *to put bounds to*, Liv.; **2**, *to add*; **a**, alicui nomen imponere (with genit. or acc. of the name); **b**, in a bad sense, *to cause*; alicui vulnus, Cic. (partic. perf. syncop. impostus, Verg.).

**importo**, 1. (in and porto), 1, *to bring in, import*; vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to bring in, introduce*; importatis artibus, *foreign*, Cic.; **b**, *to bring upon, cause*; alicui detrimentum, Cic.

**importūne**, adv. (importunus), *unseasonably, rudely, violently*; insistere, Cic.

**importūnitas** -ātis, f. (importunus), *rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility*; animi, Cic.

**importūnus** -a -um (in and POR-o, PORT-o, whence portus, porta, etc.), 1, lit., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*; loca machinationibus, Sall.; 2, transf., a, of time, *unfavourable*; tempus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; pauperies, Hor.; c, *rud., uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, savage*; mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.

**importūosus** -a -um (in and portuosus), *without harbours*; mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

**impon** -pōtis (in and POT, whence also potis), *having no power over*; animi, Plaut.

**impōsitus** -a -um, partic. of impono.

**impōtens** -entis (in and potens). **I.** *weak, impotent, having no power*; homo, Cic.; plur. subst. **impōtentes** -ium, *the weak*, Cic. **II.** *having no power over, not master of*. **A.** Gen. with genit., equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv. **B.** *unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous*; a, lit., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; b, transf., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*; injuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

**impōtētēr**, adv. (impotens), 1, *weakly, powerlessly*; elephantos impotentius jam regi, Liv.; 2, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

**impōtētia** -ae, f. (impotens). **I.** *impotence*, Ter. **II.** *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; animi, Cic.

**impraesentiārum** (for in praesentiā rerum), *in present circumstances, for the present*, at present, Nep., Tac.

**impransus** -a -um (in and pransus), *that has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor.

**imprēcor**, 1. dep. (in and precor), *to wish any thing for any one, to call down upon, to imprecate*; litora litorebus contraria, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

**impressio** -ōnis, f. (imprimo), 1, *in rhetoric, a, a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice*; explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; b, *impressions, raising and lowering of the voice*, Cic.; 2, *philosoph. t. t., the impressions of outward things received through the senses*, Cic.; 3, *a pressing-in-upon, an attack, assault*; non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests, me vi et impressione evertere, Cic.

**imprimis**, adv. (in and primus), *especially, first of all, principally*, Cic.

**imprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (in and premo), *to press in or on*. **I.** Gen., *to press upon, press into*; impresso genu, Verg. **II.** a, *to press into, impress, drive in*; aratrum muris, Hor.; sulcum altius, Cic.; b, esp., *to stamp, make a mark*; sigillum in cera, Cic.; c, transf., as philosoph. t. t., of ideas, etc., *to impress on the mind*; quum visa in animis imprituantur, Cic.; d, *to seal*; signo suo impressae tabellae, Liv.; e, *to inlay, cover*; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; f, *fig., quae quum viderem tot vestigis impressa*, Cic.

**imprōbatio** -ōnis, f. (improbo), *disapprobation, blame*; improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

**imprōbē**, adv. (improbus), 1, *wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly*; dicere, facere, Cic.; 2, *wantonly, impudently*; improbissime respondere, Cic.

**imprōbitas** -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness, wickedness, depravity*; alicuius, Cic.; applied to animals, simiae (rogery), Cic.

**imprōbo**, 1. (in and probō), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; multorum opera, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem testem*, Cic.

**imprōbūlus** -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

**imprōbus** -a -um (in and probus). **I.** *bad,*

*poor*; 1, lit., *defensio*, Cic.; 2, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate*; homo, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., *a rogue*, Cic. **II.** *beyond measure*; a, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; labor, *never-ending*, Verg.; rabies ventris, *insatiable hunger*, Verg.; anser, anguis, *voracious*, Verg.; b, transf. (a) *mischievous*; puer, Verg.; (β) *bold*; Aeneas, Verg.; *shameless, impudent*; siren, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; carmina, Ov.

**imprōcerus** -a -uin (in and procerus), *small, low of stature*; pecora, Tac.

**imprōptus** -a -um (in and promptus), *not ready, not quick*; lingua, *slow of speech*, Liv.

**imprōpērātus** -a -um (in and propero), *not hasty, slow*; vestigia, Verg.

**imprōsper** -ēra -ērūm (in and prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; claritudo, Tac.

**imprōspērē**, adv. (improsper), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

**imprōvidē**, adv. (improvidus), *without forethought, improvidently*, Liv.

**imprōvidus** -a -um (in and providus). **I.** *not foreseeing*; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit., *improvidus futuri certaminis*, Liv. **II.** *without forethought, incautious, heedless, improvident*; duces, Cic.; improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; with genit., *improvidus futuri*, Tac.; transf., of things, *improvida aetas* (puerorum), Cic.

**imprōvisō**, adv. (improvisus), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**imprōvisus** -a -um (in and provideo), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; de or ex improviso, or improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**imprōdēns** -entis (in and prudens). **I.** *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; aliquem imprudentem aggredi, *to attack unawares*, Caes.; imprudente Sulla, *without the knowledge of Sulla*. **II.** a, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; legis, Cic.; maris, Liv.; b, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

**imprōdētēr**, adv. (imprudens), 1, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; 2, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic.

**imprōdentia** -ae, f. (imprudens). **I.** *absence of design*; teli missi, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adieci fas fuit, *cast a look unawares*, Cic. **II.** 1, *ignorance of*; eventus, Liv.; 2, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, *from imprudence*, Cic.; propter imprudentiam labi, Caes.

**impūbes** -bēris and **impūbis** -e (in and pubes), *below the age of puberty, under age, youthful*; filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, *beardless*, Verg.; qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, *retained their chastity*, Caes.; plur., *impuberes or impubes, boys*, Liv., Caes.

**impūdēns** -entis (in and pudens), *not ashamed, shameless, impudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., *mendacious*, Cic.; *impudentissimae literae*, Cic.

**impūdētēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (impudens), *shamelessly, impudently*; mentiri, Cic.

**impūdētia** -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

**impūdicitia** -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

**impūdicus** -a -um (in and pudicus), *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*; homo, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris *impudentia*, Cic.

**impugnatio** -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

**impugno**, 1. (in and pugno), *to attack, as-*

*sall, assid.* **I.** Lit., as milit. t. t., terga hostium, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., a, to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assid.; regem, Sall.; b, to assail with words; dignitatem alicuius, Cic.; sententiam, Tac.

**impulsio** -ōnis, f. (impello), 1, an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, Cic.; 2, an instigation, incitement, impulse; omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

**impulsor** -ōris, m. (impello), an instigator, facier; protectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.

**impulsus** -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** an outward force, shock, pressure; scutorum, Cic. **II.** 1, an incitement, instigation; impulsus meo, suo, vestro, Cic.; 2, an inward impulse, sudden passion, Cic.

**impūnō** (impunis, from in and poena), adv. with impunity, without punishment. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic.; ferre, to go unpunished, Cic.; non impune abire, Caes. **B.** Transf., without peril, safely; in otio esse, Cic.; revisere aequor, Hor.

**impūnitas** -ātis, f. (impunis). **A.** Lit., impunity, exemption from punishment; peccandi, Cic.; alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. **B.** Transf., freedom, licence; flagitiorum, Cic.; superfluens juvenili quādam impunitate et licentiā, Cic.

**impūnitō**, adv. (impunitus), with impunity, Cic.

**impūnītus** -a -um (in and punitus). **A.** unpunished, exempt from punishment; inultorum impunita scelera ferre, Cic.; si istius haec injuria impunita discesserit, Cic.; aliquem impunitum dimittere, Sall. **B.** Transf., unbridled, unrestrained; mendacium, Cic.; omnium rerum libertas, Cic.

**impūrātus** -a -um (impuro), vile, abandoned, infamous, Plaut., Ter.

**impūrō**, adv. (impurus). *impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully*; multa facere, Cic.; vivere, Cic.

**impūritas** -ātis, f. (impurus), moral impurity, Cic.

**impūrus** -a -um (in and purus), 1, lit., washed, stained, impure, Ov.; 2, usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous; homo, Cic.; animus, Sall.; historia, Ov.

1. **impūtātus** -a -um (in and puto), unpruned, untrimmed; vines, Ov.

2. **impūtātus** -a -um, partic. of imputo.

**impūto**, 1. (in and puto), to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit, to account, reckon as a fault or merit; a, as a merit, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.; b, as a fault, alicui natum, Ov.

**imūlus** -a -um (dim. of inus), lowest, Cat.

**imus** -a -um, superl. from inferus (q.v.).

1. **in**, prep. with acc. = into, with abl. = in. **I.** With the acc. **A.** Of space, into; ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere, Cic. **B.** Of time; 1, to; dormire in lucem, Hor.; aliquid in omne tempus perdidisse, for ever, Cic.; 2, for, to; magistratum creare in annum, Liv.; in multos annos praedicere, Cic.; in diem, a, for a short time, for the day; in diem vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; b, daily; in diem nato vivere, Liv.; c, for the future; in diem poenas praesentis fraudis dii reservant, Cic.; in dies or in singulos dies, (a) from day to day, Cic.; (β) daily, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Hor.; in singulos annos, from year to year, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; 1, of dimension, in; murum in

altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit, Caes.; 2, of division, into; Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes, Caes.; describere censors binos in singulas civitates, two for each state, Cic.; 3, of object, for; nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam, Cic.; in hoc, for this purpose, Hor.; 4, of manner, according to; tradere regnum in fidem alicuius, on the word of, Sall.; in eandem sententiam loqui, Cic.; jurare in verba alicuius, Hor.; in universum, in general, Liv.; in vicem, Cic., Caes., or in vices, Ov., in turns; 5, of direction, a, to, in the presence of, before; de servis quaere in dominos, Cic.; b, towards; amor in patriam, Cic. **D.** Pregnant constr., aliquem in carcerem asservari jubere, to be taken to prison and kept there, Liv.; in Tusculanum futurum esse, to wish to come to, Cic. **II.** With abl., in. **A.** Of space; 1, esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes, Cic.; 2, esp. of dress, etc., esse in veste domestica, Ov.; excubare in arinis, Caes. **B.** of time; 1, in the course of; in sex mensibus, Cic.; in bello, Cic.; in deliberando, during, Cic.; 2, at; in tali tempore, Liv.; in eo est ut, etc., on the point of, Liv.; in tempore, at the right time, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; 1, of the condition in which one is, in; in hac solitudine, Cic.; with persons, in the case of; in hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; 2, of action, etc., in; in motu esse, Cic.; 3, of the subjects of education, in; erudire in jure civili, Cic.; 4, amongst the number of; in quibus Catilina, Sall.

2. **in**, inseparable partic. with adjectives and participles, without, not, e.g., indoctus.

**inaccessus** -a -um (in and accedo), inaccessible; lucus, Verg.

**inacesco** -ācū, 3. to become sour; transf., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

**Ināchus** (Ināchos) -i, m. (Ivaxos), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named; hence 1, adi.,

**Ināchius** -a -um; a, relating to Inachus; juvenca, Io, Verg.; b, Greek; urbes, Verg.; 2,

**Ināchides** -ae, m. a descendant of Inachus, Perseus, Ov.; Epaphus, Ov.; 3, **Ināchis** -idis, f. relating to Inachus; ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; subst., a daughter of Inachus, Io, Prop.

**Inādustus** -a -um (in and aduro), unburnt, unsinged, Ov.

**Inaedificio**, 1. 1, to build in or upon; sacellum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv.; 2, to build up, block up, barricade; vicus platensisque, Caes.

**Inaequābilis** -e, a, uneven; solum, Liv.; b, unequal, varying; motus, Cic.

**Inaequābiliter**, adv. (inaequabilis), unequally, variously, Suet.

**inaequālis** -e. **I.** unequal, uneven, unlike, various; 1, lit., loca, Tac.; calices, now full, now half full, Hor.; 2, transf., varietas, Cic. **II.** Act., making unequal; tonsor, Hor.; procellae, disturbing the level of the sea, Hor.

**Inaequālitās** -ātis, f. (inaequalis), inequality, dissimilarity, irregularity, Varr.

**Inaequālitēr**, adv. (inaequalis), unequally, unevenly; inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.

**Inaequo**, 1. to make even or level; haec levibus cratibus terraeque inaequat, Caes.

**inaestimābilis** -e, 1, a, that cannot be estimated; nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv.; b, priceless, inestimable; gaudium, Liv.; 2, having no (relative) value (Gr. ἀναξίας ἔχων), Cic.; in a bad sense, unworthy of being valued, Cic.

**Inaestūo**, 1. to boil, rage in; fig., si meis inaestuat praecordiis bilis, Hor.

**Inaffectātus** -a -um (in and affecto), *natural, unaffected*, Plia.

**Inalpinus** -a -um, *Alpine, dwelling in the Alps*; subst., **Inalpini** -ōrum, *the dwellers in the Alps*, ap. Cic.

**Ināmābilis** -e, *unpleasant, hateful, unlovely, odious*; palus (of the Styx), Verg.

**Ināmāresco**, 3. *to become bitter*, Hor.

**Inambitiosus** -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

**Inambulatio** -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

**Inambulo**, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.

**Ināmoenus** -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

**Ināniāe** -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*, Plaut.

**Inānlōquus (Inānlōgus)** -a -um (inānis and loquor), *speaking in vain or emptily*, Plaut.

**Inānimālis** -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanimaliaque omnia, Liv.

**Inānimātus** -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic. (?)

**Inānimētum** -i, n. (inānio), *emptiness*, Plaut.

**Inānimus** -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimi et animal hoc intersit, Cic.

**Inānio** -ivi -itum, 4. (inānis), *to empty, make void*, Lucr.

**Inānis** -e, *empty, void, vacant* (opp. plenus, completus, confertus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola inānis aliquā re utili et suavi, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B.** 1, esp., *empty-handed*; **a.**, *relieve*, Cic.; **b.**, *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; 2, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *empty, void of*; with genit., inānissima prudentiae, Cic.; elocutio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *rarity, emptiness*, Hor.; 2, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; 3, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; 4, *vain, conceited*; animus, Cic.

**Inānitas** -ātis, f. (inānis), 1, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; 2, *transf., worthlessness, inanity*, Cic.

**Inānitēr**, adv. (inānis), *emptily, vainly, uselessly*, Cic.

1. **Inārātus** -a -um (in and aro), *unploughed, fall*, Verg.

2. **Inārātus**, partic. of inaro.

**Inardesco** -arsi, 3. **I.** *to burn on*; humeris Herculis, Hor. **II.** *to begin to glow, to kindle*.

**A.** Lit., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg. **B.** Transf., of passions, *to glow, burn*; amor specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.; specie juvenis, Ov.

**Ināresco** -ārdi, 3. *to become dry*; vi solis, Tac.

**Inargentātus** -a -um, *silvered, plated with silver*, Plin.

**Inārimē** -ēs, f. = Aenaria.

**Ināro**, 1. *to plough, to cultivate*, Plin.

**Inassuētus** -a -um, *unaccustomed*; equus, Ov.

**Inattēniātus** (in and att-nuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, *unappeased*, Ov.

**Inaudax** -ācis, *timid, fearful*, Hor.

**Inaudiō**, 4. *to hear*; particularly, *to hear*

*news, to hear a secret*; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua re ex aliquo, Cic.

1. **Inauditus** -a -um (in and audio), *unheard of*; 1, **a.**, *inaudita criminatio*, Cic.; **b.**, *unheard of, unusual*; agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.; 2, *unheard, without a hearing* (before a judge); aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.

2. **Inauditus** -a -um, partic. of inaudio.

**Inaugūrāto**, adv. (inauguro), *after having taken the auguries*, Liv.

**Inaugūro**, 1. **I.** *Intransit., to take the auguries, to divine*; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with rel., sent., inaugura fieriue possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** *Transit., to consecrate, install, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flaminein, Cic.

**Inaures** -ium, f. (in and aures), *earrings*, Plaut.

**Inauro**, 1. **I.** *to gild, cover with gold*; gen. in partic., **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*; statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov. **II.** *Transf. (in jest), to gild, enrich*, Cic.

**Inauspicāto**, adv. (inauspiciatus), *without consulting the auspices*, Cic.

**Inauspicātus** -a -um. **I.** *without auspices*; lex, *adopted without auspices*, Liv. **II.** *Transf., unlucky, inauspicious*, Plin.

**Inausus** -a -um (in and audeo), *not dared, not attempted*; ne quid inausum aut intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, Verg.

**Incaedūus** -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

**Incalesco** -cālūi, 3. *to glow, become warm*; **a.**, of things, *incalcescente sole*, Liv.; **b.**, of persons, *to glow with wine or passion*; vino, Liv.; esp. of love; vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.

**Incalfācio**, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

**Incallidē**, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= *skillfully*) tergiversari, Cic.

**Incallidus** -a -um, *not clever, without ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

**Incandesco** -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, becomes very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

**Incānesco** -cānūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

**Incantāmentum** -i, n. (incanto), *a charm, incantation*, Plin.

**Incanto**, 1. *to consecrate with charms or spells*; vincula, Hor.

**Incānus** -a -um, *quite grey*; menta, Verg.

**Incassum**, adv. (v. cassus), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, Verg.

**Incastigātus** -a -um (in and castigo), *unchastised, uncorrected*, Hor.

**Incantē**, adv. (incautus), *incautiously, carelessly*; incaute et stulte, Cic.; compar., incautius sequi, Caes.

**Incautus** -a -um, 1, *incautious, careless, heedless, un wary, inconsiderate*; homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit., futuri, Hor.; 2, *not guarded against or that which cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, unprotected*; repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

**Incēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** *Intransit., to walk, go, march, step in, enter*. **A.** Lit., **a.**, pedes, on foot, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quā-

cuinque incederet, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to march, advance; usque ad portas, Liv.; in percussos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B.** Transf., a, to come on, break out; postquam tenebrae incedebant, Liv.; incessit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; b, of news, reports, etc.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; c, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad; incessit timor Sabini belli, Liv.; with dat. pers., to seize on; gravis cura patribus incessit, ut, etc., Liv. **II.** Transit., 1, to walk on; scenam, Tac.; 2, to happen to, come to, befall; aliquem valetudo adversa incessit, Tac.

**incōlēbrātus** -a -um (in and celebros), not made known, not spread abroad, Tac.

**incendiārius** -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, subst., **incendiārius** -ii, m. an incendiary, Tac.

**incendium** -ii, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I.** 1, lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic.; conflare, Liv.; 2, meton. fire-brand; incendia poscit, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, fire, glow, heat (of the passions); cupiditatum, Cic.; 2, danger, destruction, ruin; civitatis, Cic.

**incendo** -cendi -censum, 3. (in and \*cando), to kindle, set fire to, burn. **I.** **A.** Lit., a, tus et odores, Cic.; b, to set on fire; urbem, Cic.; c, medic. t. t., incensi aestus, the burning heat of fever, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, to kindle fire upon; altaria, Verg.; 2, to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten; solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense; a, animos judicium in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; esp., to excite to love; aliquem, Verg.; incendi, to burn, to glow, to be irritated. **incensit**; amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus irā, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to arouse; cupiditatem, oīia, Cic.; 2, to enhance, raise, increase; luctum, Verg.; 3, to fill (as with fire); caelum clamore, Verg.

**incensio** -ōnis, f. (incendo), a burning, conflagration, Cic.

1. **incensus** -a -um (in and censeo), not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, Cic.

2. **incensus**. **I.** Partic. of incendo. **II.** P. adj., fig., of orators, fiery; vehemens et incensus, Cic.

**inceptio** -ōnis, f. (incipio), a beginning, undertaking; tam praecleari operis, Cic.

**incepto**, 1. (intens. of incipio), to begin, undertake, Plaut., Ter.

**inceptor** -ōris, m. (incipio), a beginner, Ter.

**inceptum** -i, n. (incipio), an undertaking, beginning, enterprise; inceptum non succedebat, Liv.; incepta patrare, Sall.; ab incepto desistere, Liv.

**inceptus** -ūs, m. = inceptum (q.v.).

**incerno** -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift upon, to beset by sifting; piper album cum sale nigro incertum, Hor.

**incēro**, 1. to cover with wax; in fest, genua deorum, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e., to beseech, implore, Juv.

1. **incertō**, adv. (incertus), not certainly, doubtfully, Plaut.

2. **incerto**, 1. (incertus), to make uncertain or doubtful, Plaut.

**incertus** -a -um, uncertain, doubtful, not sure. **I.** **A.** casus, Cic.; resp. nsum, Liv.; rumores, Caes. **B.** Esp., a, not clearly visible, dim, dark; luna, Verg.; b, not sure (of a blow); securis, Verg.; c, disorderly; crines, Ov.; vultus, disturbed, Cic. **II.** **A.** undetermined; os, stammering, Ov.; with rel. sent., incerti socii an hostes

essent, Liv.; subst., **incertum** -i, n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty; ad or in incertum revocare, to make uncertain, Cic.; plur., incerta belli, the uncertainties of war, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, uncertain, hesitating; quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic.; with genit., rerum omnium, Liv.

**incesso** -cessi or -cessivi, 3. (intens. of incedo), to attack, assail, fall upon. **A.** Lit., aliquem jaculis saxisque, Liv. **B.** Transf., to assail with reproaches; reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

**incessus** -ūs, m. (incedo), the gait, mode of walking. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., rarus incessus nec ita longus, Cic.; incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. **B.** Esp., a hostile attack, assault; primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. **II.** entrance, approach; alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

**incestē**, adv. (incestus), impurely, sinfully, Cic.

**incesto**, 1. (incestus), 1, to defile, pollute; classem funere, Verg.; 2, to defile, dishonour, Verg.

**incestum** -i, n., v. incestus

1. **incestus** -a -um (in and castus), impure, sinful, impious. **I.** Gen., os, Cic.; nians, Liv.; subst., incestus, a sinful person, Hor. **II.** Esp., unchaste, lewd; a, of persons, iudex (of Paris), Hor.; b, of things, flagitium, Cic.; subst., **incestum** -i, n. unchastity, lewdness, incest; incestum facere, Cic.

2. **incestus** -ūs, m. (1. incestus), unchastity, incest, Cic.

**inchoo**, 1. to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., novum delubrum, Cic.; res quas (communis intelligentia) in animis nostris inchoavit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to introduce, begin to treat of; philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; 2, to bring a matter before the senate; inchoante Caesare de, etc., Tac.; 3, partic. perf., **inchoātus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete, cognitio, officium, Cic.

1. **incido** -cidi, 3. (in and cado), to fall in or on. **I.** Accidentally. **A.** Lit., foveam, Cic.; with dat., caputibus nostris, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to fall into, to light upon; in insidias, Cic.; incidere alicui or in aliquem, to meet unexpectedly, Cic.; 2, of time, to fall upon, happen on; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.; 3, to fall into a disease or some evil, in morbum, Cic.; in aes alienum, to run into debt, Cic.; 4, to fall upon by chance; a, of persons, casu in eorum mentionem, Cic.; in Diodorum, to fall in with the opinion of, Cic.; b, of things, incidit mihi in mentem, it comes into my mind, Cic.; 5, to happen, occur; incidunt saepe tempora quom, etc., Cic.; s, qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte incidit ut with subj., Liv.; with dat. pers., to happen to; multis tales casus inciderunt, Cic. **II.** Purposely. **A.** Lit., into a place, to burst into; castris, Liv.; in hostem, to attack, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fall upon, seize; terror incidit exercitui, Caes.

2. **incido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (in and caedo) **I.** to cut into, make an incision, cut open; 1, gen., arbores, Caes.; pulmo mensus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to inscribe, engrave an inscription; leges in aes, Cic.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic.; b, to make by cutting; faces, Verg.; c, to clip, prune, cut; pinnas, Cic. **II.** to cut through. **A.** Lit., linum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to cut short, bring to an end, break off; poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; genus vocis incidens, broken off, interrupted; 2, to take away; spem omnem, Liv.

**inciens** -entis (connected with ἐγκύμων, ἐγκυος), pregnant, with young, Plin.



**incilis** -e (for incivilis from incido), cut; subst., **incile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., *tamquam in quodam incili jam omnia adhaeserunt*, ap. Cic.

**incilo**, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lucr.

**incingo** -cixi -cinctum, 3. to surround, encircle; *incinctus cinctu Gabino*, Liv.; transf., *urbes moenibus*, Ov.

**incino**, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

**incipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transf., **A.** Gen. with acc., pugnam, Liv.; with infin., bella gerere, Cic.; absol., *ut incipiendi ratio fieret*, Cic. **B.** to begin to speak; *sic statim rex incipit*, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to commence; *tum incipere ver arbitrabatur*, Cic.

**incipisso**, 3. (incipio), to begin, commence, Plaut.

**incisē** and **incisim**, adv. (incido), in short, disconnected sentences; *dicere*, Cic.

**incisio** -ōnis, f. (incido), a division or clause of a sentence, Cic.

**incisum** -i, n. (incido), a division of a sentence, Cic.

**incisura** -ae, f. (incido), a cutting into, incision, Plin.

**incitamentum** -i, n. (incito), an incitement, inducement, incentive; *incitamentum periculorum et laborum*, Cic.

**incitātō**, adv. (incitatus), hastily, violently; *incitatus ferri*, fuere, of speech, Cic.

**incitatio** -ōnis, f. (incito), an inciting, instigating, exciting. **I.** Act., *languentis populi*, Cic. **II.** Pass. **A.** violent motion; *sol tantā incitatione fertur*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence*; *animi*, Caes.; *mentis*, Cic.

**incitatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from incito). **A.** rapid, vehement; *equo incitato*, at full gallop, Cic. **B.** Transf., *cursus in oratione incitator*, Cic.

**incito**, 1. to put into rapid motion, urge on, to hasten. **I.** **A.** Lit., *equos*, Caes.; prov., *incitare currentem*, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; cell., *se incitare*, or middle incitari, *to quicken one's pace, to hasten*; *alii ex castris se incitant*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to incite, rouse, urge, spur on*; **1.** animos, ingenium, Cic.; *Caesarem ad id bellum*, Caes.; **2.** a, *to inspire*; *terrae vis Pytham incitabat*, Cic.; **b.**, *to incite, make hostile, stir up*; *aliquem in aliquem*, Cic. **II.** to increase; **1.** annis incitatus pluvius, Liv.; **2.** *to enhance*; *eloquenti celeritatem*, Cic.

**1. incitus** -a -um (in and cicio), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

**2. incitus** -a -um (in and cicio), immovable; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

**incivilis** -e, unjust, tyrannical, Entr.

**inclamito**, 1. (intens. of inelamo), to call out against, Plaut.

**inclamo**, 1. to call upon loudly; **1.** generally, *aliquem nomine*, Liv.; *comitem suum senect et saepius*, Cic.; with dat., *Albanus exercitus inelamat Curiatis*, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.; **2.** *to call upon for help*; *nemo inelamavit patronum*, Cic.

**inclaresco** -clārui, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

**inclemens** -entis, unmerciful, not element, harsh, rough; *dictator*, Liv.; *inclementiori verbo appellare*, Liv.

**inclementer**, adv. with compar. (inclemens), harshly, unmercifully, rigorously; *inclementius inveni in aliquem*, Liv.

**inclementia** -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; *divitum*, Verg.

**inclinatio** -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning, bending, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** corporis, Cic. **B.** *change of the voice*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a mental leaning, inclination; *ad meliorem spem*, Cic.; **2.** a, *inclination of will, good-will, liking*; *voluntatis*, Cic.; **b.** *change, alteration*; *temporum*, Cic.

**inclinatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from inclino), sunk, **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep; *vox*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** *sunken, fallen*; *fortuna*, Cic.; **2.** *inclinal towards, favourable to*; *ad pacem*, Liv.

**inclino**, 1. (in and clino = κλίνω), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., *genus arenis*, Ov.; *malos, the masts*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to incline, turn away*; *omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on*, Cic.; *haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe*, Liv.; **2.** a, *to cause to decline, change for the worse*; *omnia simul inclinante fortuna*, Liv.; **b.** *to decide, give a decisive turn to*; *fraus rem inclinavit*, Liv. **II.** Refl., *se inclinare* or simply *inclinare*, or middle inclinari, *to bend, incline*. **A.** Lit., **1.** of an army, *to waver, yield*; *acris inclinatur or inclinat*, Liv.; **2.** of the sun, or of time; *inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, turning towards evening*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *paullum inclinari timore, to waver*, Cic.; **2.** a, *to incline in opinion*; *ad Stoicos*, Cic.; *sententia senatus inclinat ad pacem*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; **b.** *to be favourable to*; *pluribus hisce*, Hor.

**includo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, claulo). **I.** to shut up, shut in, enclose. **A.** Of personal objects, *parietibus deos*, Cic.; *aliquem in cella Concordiae*, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, **1.** a, *to insert*; *emblemata in scaphis aureis*, Cic.; *verba versu*, Cic.; **b.** *to surround*; *suras auro*, Verg.; *to insert as an epistle*; *aliquid orationi*, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop; *voceum*, Cic.

**inclusio** -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

**inclūtus (inclūtus, inclūtus)** -a -um (in and clūeo), celebrated, famous, renowned; *populi regesque*, Liv.; *leges Solonis*, Liv.

**1. incoctus** -a -um (in and coquo), uncooked, raw, Plaut.

**2. incoctus** -a -um, partic. of incoquo.

**incogitabilis** -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

**incogitans** -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

**incogitantia** -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtlessness, heedlessness, Plaut.

**incogitatus** -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

**incogito**, 1. to contrive, plan; *fraudem socio*, Hor.

**incognitus** -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** *ne incognita pro cognititis habeamus*, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., *not examined*; *incognitā re judicare*, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

**incōhibēo**, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

**incōla** -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, *Pythagorē incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen*, Cic.; with genit., *mundi*, Cic.; poet., *incola turba, natives*, Ov. **B.** Of animals, *aquarum incolae*, Cic. **C.** Of winds, *natives*; *aquilones*, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

**incōlo** -cōlī, -entum, 3. **I.** Transf., *to inhabit, dwell in*; *cas urbes*, Cic.; partic. subst., **incōlentes** -um, n. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., *to dwell*; *inter mare Alpesque*, Liv.

**incōlūmis** -e (in and \*columis, from \*cello),

*salvared, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.*

**incōlūmītas** -ātis, f. (incolumis), *safety, soundness, good condition, preservation: mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.*

**incōmītāris** -a -um (in and comitor), *unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Verg.*

**incommēdātus** -a -um, *given up to, abandoned; tellus incommēdata ventis, Ov.*

**incommōdō**, adv. (incommodus), *inconveniently, unsuitably, unseasonably; venire, Cic.; incommodius mecum actum est, Cic.; incommodissime navigare, Cic.*

**incommōditas** -ātis, f. (incommodus), *inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage; incommōditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.*

**incommōdo**, 1. (incommodus), *to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihil alteri, Cic.*

**incommōdum**, v. Incommodus.

**incommōdus** -a -um, *inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable. I. Adj., a, of things, valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; compar., non incommōdiore loco quam, etc., Cic.; superl., res eius incommōdissimae, Cic.; b, of persons, troublesome, annoying; alicui incommōdum esse, Cic. II. Subst., incommōdum -i, n., a, disadvantage; incommōdo tuo, Cic.; b, injury, misfortune; commoveri incommōdo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommōdo affici, Cic.; alicui incommōdum ferre, Cic.; incommōdum capere or accipere, Cic.*

**incommūtābilis** -e, *unchangeable; reipublicae status, Cic.*

**incompārābilis** -e, *incomparable, Plin.*

**incompertus** -a -um (in and comperio), *unknown, not ascertained, uncertain; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.*

**incompōsītē**, adv. (incompositus), *in a disorderly manner; hostis negligenter et incomposito veniens, Liv.*

**incompōsītus** -a -um, *disordered, disorderly, irregular; 1, agmen, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incompósito pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.*

**incomprēhensibilis** -e, *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Quint.*

**incomptus** -a -um, a, *untended, untrimmed; capilli, Hor.; b, rule, artless, Tac.; of style, without ornament, rude, rough; oratio, Cic.; versus, Verg.*

**inconcessus** -a -um (in and concedo), *not allowed, forbidden; hymenaei, Verg.*

**inconcilio**, 1, *to win artfully to one's own side, Plaut.*

**inconcinuus** -a -um, *awkward, inelegant; qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus et stultus est, Cic.*

**inconcussus** -a -um, *unshaken, firm; pax, Tac.*

**inconditē**, adv. (inconditus), *confusedly; versus Graecos dicere, Cic.*

**inconditus** -a -um (in and condo), *disorderly, confused, irregular; acies, Liv.; jus civile, unarranged, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.*

**incongruens** -entis, *not agreeing, unsuitable, Plin.*

**inconsiderantia** -ae, f. (in and considero), *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, Cic.*

**inconsideratē**, adv. (inconsideratus), *with-*

*out consideration, rashly, inconsiderately; agere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.*

**inconsiderātus** -a -um, 1, *thoughtless, inconsiderate, Cic.; 2, unadvised, unconsidered; cupiditas, Cic.*

**inconsolābilis** -e, *inconsolable; transf., vulnus, incurable, Ov.*

**inconstans** -stantis, *changeable, unstable, inconstant; mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.*

**inconstantēr**, adv. (inconstans), *inconstantly, inconsistently, capriciously; loqui, Cic.; haec inconstantissime dicuntur, Cic.*

**inconstantia** -ae, f. (inconstans), *changeableness, instability, inconstancy; mentis, Cic.*

**inconsultē**, adv. (inconsultus), *inconsiderately, unadvisedly; inconsulte ac temere, Cic.*

1. **inconsultus** -a -um (in and consulo), 1, *not consulted; inconsulto senatu, Liv.; 2, without advice, unadvised; inconsulti adveniunt, Verg.; 3, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet; homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.*

2. **inconsultus** -ūs, m. (in and consulo), *the not asking advice, Plaut.*

**inconsumptus** -a -um, *unconsumed, undiminished, Ov.*

**incontāminātus** -a -um, (in and contamino), *unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, Liv.*

**incontentus** -a -um (in and contendo), *not stretched; fides, out of tune, Cic.*

**incontinens** -entis, *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.*

**incontinentēr**, adv. (incontinens), *immoderately, incontinently; nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.*

**incontinentia** -ae, f. (incontinens), *incontinence, intemperance, Cic.*

**incontroversus** -a -um, *uncontroverted, undisputed, Cic.*

**inconveniēns** -entis, *not agreeing with, dissimilar; tacta, ap. Cic.*

**incoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3, *to boil in or with. A. radices Baccis, Verg. B. to dye, colour; vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.*

**incretectus** -a -um, *unamended, unimproved, Ov.*

**in corruptē**, adv. (in corruptus), *in corruptly, justly, impartially; iudicare, Cic.*

**in corruptus** -a -um, *not corrupted. I. Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; in corrupta sanitate esse, Cic. II. Transf., in corrupt, unbribed, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.*

**increbresco** -crebrūi, 3, and **increbesco** -crebūi, 3, *to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail; ventus, Cic.; proverbio, to become a proverb, Liv.; quum hoc nescio quo modo increbuisse, with acc. and infin., Cic.*

**incrēdibilis** -e, 1, a, *incredible; auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic.; memoratu, Sall.; b, extraordinary; fides, Cic.; vis ingenti, Cic.; 2, not worthy of belief (of persons), Plaut.*

**incrēdibilitēr**, adv. (incrēdibilis), *incredibly, extraordinarily; delectari, Cic.; pertinere, Cic.*

**incrēdūlus** -a -um, *incredulous, Hor.*

**incrēmentum** -i, n. (increasco), *the growth of plants or animals. I. A. Lit., vitium, Cic. B. Transf., urbis, Liv. II. Meton., 1, that from or by which anything grows, increase; incremento multitudinis, Liv.; dentes populi in-*

crementsa futuri, *the seed*, Ov.; **2**, poet. = *offspring*; Jovis, Verg.

**inorépitō**, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I** Intransit., *to call loudly to any one*; tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. **II** Transit., *to cry to, reproach, chide*; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.

**incrēpo** -ni (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I** Intransit. **A**, *to rattle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise*; **1**, discus increpuit, Cic.; **2**, *to be noised abroad, become known*; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increperit, Catilinam tueri, Cic. **B**, *to call upon*; increpat ultro, Verg. **C**, *With in and the acc., to slander, revile*; in Fulvi similitudinem nominis, Liv. **II** Transit., **A**, *to cause to sound, cause to be heard*; Iyram, Ov.; tulā ingentem sonitum, Verg. **B**, **a**, *to exclaim against, to blame, upbraid, chide, reproach, rebuke, reprove*; Tullium nomine, Liv.; aliquem graviter quod, etc., Liv.; with acc. and infin., *to shout out insultingly*; simul increpante qui vulneraverat habere quaestorem, Liv.; with rel. sent., *quum undique duces, victis cessuri essent, increperunt*, Liv.; **b**, *to animate, excite*; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg.; **c**, *to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for*; perfidiam, Cic.

**increseo** -crevi, 3. **I** *to grow in anything*; squamae cuti increseunt, Ov. **II** *to grow. **A**, (ferrea seges) *jaculis increvit aentis*, Verg. **B**. Transf., *incresevit certamen*, Liv.*

**incrētus** a -um, partic. of incerno.

**incrūentātus** a -um (in and cruento), *not bloody, not stained with blood*, Ov.

**incrūentus** a -um, *bloodless*; proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, *that has lost no soldiers*, Sall.

**incrusto**, 1. *to cover with a rind, encrust*; vas sincerum, *to bedaub*, Hor.

**incubatio** -ōnis, f. (incubo), *a sitting upon eggs, incubation*, Plin.

**incūbo** -āvi -ātum and -ūi -itum, 1. *to lie in or on*. **I** Gen., stramentis, Hor.; cortici, Liv. **II**. **A**, *to pass the night in a temple to receive a divine message or cure of a disease*; in Pasiphaeae fano, Cic. **B**, **1**, lit., of birds, *to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood*; nidis, Ov.; **2**, transf., *to brood over, earnestly watch over*; pecuniae, Cic.; auro, divitiis, Verg. **C**, *to stay in a place*; Erymantho, Ov. **D**. Transf., *ponto nox incubat atra, settles on*, Verg.

**incūdo** -cūdi -cūsum, 3. *to forge, fabricate*; lapis inousus, *a sharpened stone for a handmill*, Verg.

**incolco**, 1. (in and calco), *to trample in*. **A**, *to foist in, mix in*; Graeca verba, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, *to impress upon, inculcate*; tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; **2**, *to force upon, obtrude upon*; se alicuius auribus, Cic.

**incolpātus** a -um (in and culpo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

**incultē**, adv. (1. incultus), **1**, *roughly, rudely*; vivere, Cic.; incultus agere or agitare, Cic.; **2**, of orators, *inelegantly, without refinement*; dicere, Cic.

**1. incultus** a -um, *uncultivated, untilled*. **I** Lit., **A**, ager, Cic. Subst., **inculta** -ōrum, n. *wastes, deserts*, Verg. **B**, *unarranged, disordered, untidy*; comae, *uncombed*, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **II** Transf., *unpolished, unrefined, unadorned, rude*; homo, *without education*, Sall.; *inculta atque rusticana parsimoniam*, Hor.; *versus, rough, unpolished*, Hor.

**2. incultus** -ūs, m. *neglect, want of cultiva-*

*tion*; *suis honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam*, Liv.

**incumbo** -cūbūi -cūbitum, 3. *to lie upon, recline or lean upon, bend to*. **I** Lit., **A**, *remis, to ply*, Verg.; *cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper*, Liv.; *in gladium, Cic.; ejectione (equiti), to rush on*, Verg. **B**. Esp., **1**, **a**, milit. t. t., *to throw oneself upon the enemy*; suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; **b**, *to press hard on*; in aliquem, Cic.; **2**, of things, **a**, *to overhang*; laurus incumbens arae, Verg.; **b**, *to burst upon, attack*; tempestas incumbit silvis, Verg. **II** Transf., **A**, *to apply oneself to anything, exert oneself, take pains with, bend one's mind to*; in bellum, Caes.; in aliquod studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with neut. acc., *haec incumbit*, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B**, *to press heavily upon*; ut jam inclinatio (judicii) reliqua incumbat oratio, Cic.

**incūmābūla** -ōrum, n. **I** *swaddling-clothes*, Plaut. **II** Meton., **1**, *birthplace*; *incumbula nostra*, Cic.; **2**, *origin, commencement, beginning*; *incumbula nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae*, Cic.

**incūrātus** a -um, *uncared for, unhealed*; ulcera, Hor.

**incūria** -ae, f. (in and cura), *carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference*; *alicuius rei*, Cic.

**incūrīōsē**, adv. with compar. (incuriosus), *negligently, carelessly*; *agere*, Liv.

**incūrīōsus** a -um. **I** Act., *careless, negligent*; *serendis frugibus*, Tac. **II** Pass., *neglected, careless*; *hinc*, Tac.

**incurro** -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I** *to run purposely against something*. **A** Lit., **1**, *incurres in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall*, Cic.; **2**, as milit. t. t., **a**, *to assault, attack*; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., *levi armaturae hostium*, Liv.; with simple acc., *hostium latus*, Liv.; **b**, *to make an incursion into*; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B** Transf., *to attack, to inveigh against*; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II**, *to run accidentally against*. **A** Lit., *incurrere atque incidere in aliquem*, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, *in oculos, to meet the eye*, Cic.; **2**, of places, *to border on*; *privati agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant*, Cic.; **3**, of persons, **a**, *to stumble on something*; in aliquid, Cic.; **b**, *to fall into any evil or misfortune*; in morbos, Cic.; in odia hominum, *to incur the hatred of men*, Cic.; **4**, of time, events, etc., **a**, *to happen, occur*; *incurrunt tempora*, Cic.; *to happen, happen to*; *casus qui in sapientem potest incidere, may fall to the lot of the wise*, Cic.; *nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, does not occur*, Cic.; **b**, *to fall on a certain time*; *in aliquem diem*, Cic.

**incursio** -ōnis, f. (incurro), **1**, *a running against, collision*; *atomorum*, Cic.; **2**, *a hostile attack*; *incursio atque impetus armatorum*, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *an inroad, invasion*; *incursionem facere in fines Romanos*, Liv.

**incurso**, 1. (intens. of incurro). **I** *to run against, strike against, attack*. **A** Lit., *in agmen Romanum*, Liv.; *agros Romanos, to make an incursion into*, Liv. **B**. Transf., *incurabat in te dolor*, Cic. **II** *to run against*; *rupibus*, Ov.

**incursus** -ūs, m. (incurro), *an attack, assault, a pressing upon, incursion, influx*. **I** Lit., **a**, of things, *aquarum*, Ov.; **b**, of persons and animals, *hostile attack*; *luporum*, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *aditus atque incursum ad defendendum*, Caes. **II** Transf., *incursum animus varios habet, efforts, plans*, Ov.

**incurvo**, 1. (incurvus), *to bend, curve, make*

*crooked*; bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

**incurvus** -a -um, *bent, curved, crooked*; bacillum, Cic.

**incus** -ūdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil*, Cic.; prov., uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, *to be always hammering at the same thing, to be always engaged in the same occupation*, Cic.

**incūsatiō** -ōnis, f. (incuso), *blame, reproach, accusation*, Cic.

**incūso**, 1. (in and causa), *to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with*; aliquem, Cnes.; quietem Africani nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Tac.; with rel. sent., Verg.

**incussus**, only in abl. -ū, m. (incutio), *a beating or dashing against*; armorum, Tac.

**incustōditus** -a -um (in and custodio). **I.** *unwatched, unguarded*; ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, *not observed, neglected*; observatio dierum, Tac.; 2, *unconcealed*; amor, Tac.

**incūtio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), *to strike, dash, beat against*. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to throw, hurl*; tela saxaque, Tac. **B.** *to strike into, inspire with, excite, produce*; terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.

**indāgatiō** -ōnis, f. (1. indago), *an inquiry, investigation*; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

**indāgator** -ōris, m. (1. indago), *an investigator, explorer*, Plaut.

**indāgātrix** -trix, f. (indagator), *she who searches into or explores*; philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

1. **indāgo**, 1. 1, *to follow a trail or scent, to track*; canis natus ad indagandum, Cic.; 2, transf., *to search out, explore, investigate*; indicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

2. **indāgo** -inis, f. 1, *a surrounding of any spot with nets or beaters so as to enclose the game*; saltus indagine cingere, Verg.; velut indagine dissipatus Samnites agere, Liv.; 2, *investigation, research, inquiry*, Plin.

**indē**, adv. (from is, with adverbial ending), *thence, from there, from that place*. **I.** Of space, non exeo inde ante vespere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, *from thence, from that cause*; inde (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; b, *from thence, of persons, quod inde oriundus erat*, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, *then, thereupon*, Caes.; b, *from that time forth*, Cic.; c, with ab and the abl., *from*; jam inde a principio, Liv.

**indēbitus** -a -um (in and debeo), *that which is not owed, not due*; non indebita pecunia, Verg.

**indēcens** -centis, *unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly*, Mart.

**indēcētr**, adv. (indecens), *unbecomingly, indecently*, Mart.

**indēclīnātus** -a -um (in and declino), *unchanged, firm*; amicitia, Ov.

**indēcōrē**, adv. (indecorus), *unbecomingly, indecorously*; facere, Cic.

**indēcōris** -e, *unbecoming, inglorious, shameful*, Verg.

**indēcōro**, 1. *to disgrace, dishonour*, Hor.

**indēcōrus** -a -um, *unbecoming*; a, of outward appearance, *unseemly, unsightly*; motus, Liv.; b, *morally, indecorous, disgraceful*; si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin., Cic.

**indēfensus** -a -um (in and defendo), *un-*

*defended, unprotected*; Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv.

**indēfessus** -a -um, *unwearied, untired*, Verg.

**indēfētus** -a -um (in and defleo), *unwept*, Ov.

**indējectus** -a -um (in and deicio), *not thrown down*, Ov.

**indēlēbilis** -e (in and deleo), *imperishable, indelible*; nomen, Ov.

**indēlibātus** -a -um (in and delibo), *untouched, uninjured, undiminished*, Ov.

**indēmnatūs** -a -um (in and damnatus, from damno), *uncondemned*; cives, Cic.

**indēplōrātus** -a -um (in and deploro), *unwept, unlamented*, Ov.

**indēprōhensus** (indēprensus) -a -um (in and deprehendo or deprendo), *undiscovered, unobserved*; error, Verg.

**indēsertus** -a -um, *not forsaken*, Ov.

**indēstrictus** -a -um (in and destringo), *untouched, unhurt*, Ov.

**indētōnsus** -a -um (in and detondeo), *unshorn*, Ov.

**indēvitātus** -a -um (in and devito), *unavoided*; telum, Ov.

**index** -dicis, c. (indico). **I.** Lit., **A.** *one who informs or discloses*, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, *an informer, traitor, spy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, *that which informs, a sign, token*; vox index stultitiae, Cic.; index digitus, Hor., or simply index, Cic., *the fore-finger*. **B.** 1, *the title or inscription on a book*; libri, Cic.; also on a statue, Liv.; 2, *a touch-stone*, Ov.

**Indi** -ōrum, m. (Indo), *the inhabitants of India, the Indians*; sing., **Indus** -i, m. an *Indian*; collective, Verg., Ov., and = *an elephant-driver, mahout*, Liv.; poet., a, = *Aethiopian*, Verg.; b, = *Arabian*, Ov. Hence, **A.** **India** -ae, f. (India), *India*. **B.** **Indicus** -a -um (Indicus), *Indian*. **C.** **Indus** -a -um (Indos), *Indian*; dens, *ivory*, Ov.; conchae, *pearls*, Prop.

**indico** -ōnis, f. (indico), *a setting a price upon anything, a valuing*, Plaut.

1. **indicens** -entis (in and dico), *that does not say*; me indicente, *without my saying a word*, Liv.

2. **indicens**, partic. of indico.

**indicium** -ii, n. (index). **I.** *a discovery, disclosure*. **A.** Lit., *conjuratorialis*, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; proferri, *to make a confession before the judge*, Sall. **B.** Transf., a, *permission to confess*; indicium postulare, Cic.; b, *a reward for giving evidence*; partem indicii accipere, Cic. **II.** *a mark, sign, token, evidence*; sceleris, Cic.; indicio esse, *to be a sign of, serve to show*, Nep.

1. **indico**, 1. (Intens. of 2. indico), *to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate*. **I.** Gen., rem dominiae, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic.; se indicare, *to reveal one's own nature*, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., Cic. **II.** **A.** *to inform against, give evidence about*; conscios, Cic. **B.** *to put a price on, value*; fundum alicui, Cic.

2. **indico** -dixi -dictum, 3. *to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint*. **A.** Gen., alicui bellum, *to declare war*, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; diem comitiis, Liv.; exercitum Aquileiam, *order to*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., Liv. **B.** *to impose*; tributum, Liv.

1. **indictus** -a -um (in and dico), *not said, unsaid*. **A.** Lit., *indictis carminibus nostris*,

*unung*, Verg. **B.** Esp., *without a trial, without a hearing*; aliquem capitis condemnare, Cic.

**2. Indictus** -a -um, partic. of 2. indico.

**Indidus** -a -um, v. Indi.

**Indidem**, adv. (indo and idem), **1**, *from the same place, from that very place*; indidem Ameriā, Cic.; **2**, *transf., from the same matter*, Cic.

**Indifferens** -entis (In and differo), *indifferent* (= ἀδιάφορον), *neither good nor bad*, Cic.

**Indigēna** -ae, c. (indu and geno), *native, belonging to one's own country*; and subst. (opp. advena), *a native*; ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores, Liv.; of animals, bos, aper, Ov.

**Indigena**, v. indigeo.

**Indigentia** -ae, f. (indigeo), **1**, *want, need*, Cic.; **2**, *insatiable desire*, Cic.

**Indigēo** -ūi, **2**. (indu = in and egeo). **I.** *to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of*; with genit., Nep.; with abl., iis rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. Subst., **indigena** -entis, m. *a needy person*, Cic. **II.** *to need, require*; with genit., tui consilii, Cic.; with abl., cohortatione non indigere, Cic.

**1. Indiges** -gētis, m. (indu = in and geno), *a native deity, esp. Aeneas and the descendants of Aeneas, the fabled ancestors of the Romans*. Sing., Aeneas, Verg.; plur., the descendants of Aeneas, Liv., Verg.

**2. indiges** -is (indigeo), *needy*, ap. Cic.

**Indigestus** -a -um (in and digero), *disordered, confused, unarranged*; chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

**Indigētes** -um, m., v. Indiges.

**Indignābundus** -a -um (indignor), *filled with indignation, greatly indignant*, Liv.

**Indignandus** -a -um (partic. of indignor), *deserving indignation, to be scorned*, Ov.

**Indignans** -antis, p. adj. (from indignor), *impatient, indignant*; verba, Ov.

**Indignatio** -ōnis, f. (indignor), **1**, *indignation, disdain*; indignationem movere, Liv.; **2**, *the rhetorical exciting of indignation*, Cic.

**Indignē**, adv. (indignus). **I.** *unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly*; indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic. **II.** *impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly*; indignē pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indignē ferre, with quod and the subj., Cic.

**Indignitas** -ātis, f. (Indignus), **1**, *unworthiness, rileness*; hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; **2**, *transf., a, unworthy behaviour, meanness, indignity, baseness*; hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Cic.; b, *meton., indignation at unworthy treatment*, Cic.

**Indignor**, **1**. dep. (indignus), *to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at*; aliquid, Cic.; pro aliquo, Ov.; foll. by quod, Caes.; by acc. and infin., Caes.; *transf. of things, pontem indignatus Araxes*, Verg.

**Indignus** -a -um. **I.** *unworthy, not deserving*; a, with abl., omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; b, with genit., magnorum avorum, Verg.; c, with supine, id auditu dicere indignum esse, Liv.; d, with rel. sent., indigni erant qui impetrarent, to obtain, Cic.; e, with ut and the subj., Liv.; f, with infin., Ov., Hor.; g, *absol., divitias quibus, quamvis indignus, habere potest*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., unworthy, unbecoming*; a, with abl., indignum est sapientis gravitate et constantia defendere, Cic.; b, *absol., unworthy = disgraceful, shameful*; hoc uno sol non

quidquam vidit Indignus, Cic.; indignum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., *it is unsuitable, inappropriate*; non indignum videtur memorare, Sall.; *it is unworthy, disgraceful, shameful*; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, Cic.; facinus indignum or indignum facinus, with infin. or acc. and infin. as an exclamation, *it would be disgraceful*; facinus indignum! epistolam neminem reddidisse, Cic.

**Indignus** -a -um (indigen), *needy, in want of*; with genit., nostrae opis, Verg.; with abl., auxilio, Lucr.

**Indiligens** -entis, *neglectful, negligent, heedless*, Caes.

**Indiligentē**, adv. with compar. (indiligens), *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*, Cic.

**Indiligentia** -ae, f. (indiligens), *carelessness, negligence*; Aduorum, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic.; veri, *in the investigation of truth*, Tac.

**Indipiscor** -deptus sum, **3**. dep. (indu and apiscor), **1**, *to reach, grasp, attain*; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea injecta, Liv.; **2**, *to obtain, attain, get*, Plaut.

**Indireptus** -a -um (in and diripio), *unpillaged*, Tac.

**Indiscrētē**, adv. (indiscretus), *without difference or distinction*, Plin.

**Indiscrētus** -a -um (in and discerno), **1**, *unsevered, undivided*, Tac.; **2**, *undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference*; proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

**Indisertus**, adv. (indisertus), *ineloquently*, Cic.

**Indisertus** -a -um, *ineloquent*; homo, Cic.

**Indispōitus** -a -um, *disorderly, unarranged, confused*, Tac.

**Indissolūbilis** -e, *indissoluble*; immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

**Indissolūtus** -a -um (in and dissolve), *undissolved*, Cic.

**Indistinctus** -a -um, **1**, *not separated, not arranged*, Cat.; **2**, *transf., unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure*, Tac.

**Individuus** -a -um, **1**, *indivisible*; corpora, atoms, monuli of the Democritean system, Cic.; subst., **individuum** -i, n. *an atom*, Cic.; **2**, *inseparable*, Tac.

**Indivisus** -a -um (In and divido), *undivided*, Plin.

**Indo** -didi -ditum, **3**. **I.** *to put in or on, set or place in or on*. **A.** Lit., aliquem lecticae, Tac. **B.** *Transf., 1, to introduce*; novos ritus, Tac.; **2, to cause, occasion; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II.** *to place on something*. **A.** Lit., castella rupibus, Tac. **B.** *to give, impose a name*; with dat. of the name, Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.**

**Indocilis** -e. **I. A.** *that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile*; **1**, lit., homo, Cic.; with infin., pauperiem pati, Hor.; **2, ignorant, inexperienced; genus, Caes. **B.** *that cannot be learned*; usus disciplina, Cic. **II.** *untaught, unshown*; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.**

**Indoctē**, adv. (indoctus), *ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner*; facere, Cic.

**Indoctus** -a -um, *untaught, unlearned, unskilled*, Cic.; with genit., pilae discipie, Hor.; with infin., juga ferre nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, *without art*, Hor.

**Indolentia** -ae, f. (in and doleo), *freedom from pain, absence of pain*, Cic.

**Indoles** -is, f. (indu and alo), **1**, *natural constitution or quality, nature*; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2**, *of men, natural disposition*,

*advents, inclination*: adulescentes bonâ indole praediti, Cic.; indoles virtutis or ad virtutem, Cic.

**indôlesco** -dôlûi, 3. (in and doleo), to be pained, grieved at any thing, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl., nostris malis, Ov.; with neut. acc., kl ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.; with quod or quis, Ov.

**indômâbilis** -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.

**indômîtus** -a -um (in and domo), 1, untamed, untrained, wild; 2, of persons, pastores, Caes.; Mars, furious fight, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; 2, untamable, untamable; mors, Hor.; Falernum, indigestible, Pers.; ira, Verg.

**indormio** -ivi -itum, 4. to sleep in or on any thing; with dat., congestis saccis, Hor.; fig. to go to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in; with dat. or in and the abl., tantae causae, Cic.; huic t. in porri, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.

**indotâtus** -a -um, without a dowry, portionless. I. Lit., solor, Hor. II. Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.

**indû**, archaic form of in (q.v.).

**indûbitâtê**, adv. (indubitatus), undoubtedly, Liv.

**indûbitâtus** -a -um (in and dubito), undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Plin.

**indûbito**, 1. to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.

**indûbîus** -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tac.

**indûciâe** = indutiâe (q.v.).

**indûco** -duxi -ductum, 3. I. to draw over. A. to draw something over something else in order to cover it: 1, gen., tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; 2, to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.; manibus caectus, Verg.; poet. pass. with acc., toga inducitur atus, Verg. B. to cover: 1, scuti pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through; nominâ, Cic.; to revoke, make invalid; senatus consultum, locationem, Cic. C. to bring in, to reckon in one's account-book; pecuniam in rationem, Cic. II. to lead or bring in. A. Lit., 1, milites in pagnam, Liv.; 2, esp. a, to bring into a dwelling; in regnum habitandi causâ, Caes.; b, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage; gladiatores, Cic. B. Transf., 1, gen., aliquem in errorem, Cic.; discordiam in civitatem, to introduce, Cic.; 2, animum, or in animum: a, to bring one's mind to, to resolve; potuit inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese oblivisceret, Cic.; b, to direct one's attention to; in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliquem ut mentitur, Cic.; with infin., Tac.; absol., inductus spe, cupiditate, influenced by, Cic.; 4, to bring in, introduce, represent in speaking or writing; hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.; 5, to bring in, introduce a custom; morem novum iudiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.

**inductio** -onis, f. (Induco), a leading or bringing to a place. A. Lit., 1, into the arena; juvenum sranatorum, Liv.; 2, of water, inductiones aquarum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, animi, resolve, determination, intention, Cic.; 2, erroris, misleading, Cic.; 3, personarum ficta inductio, feigned introduction of persons in a composition, Cic.; 4, induction, Cic.

**inductor** -oris, m. (Induco), one who stirs up or rouses, a chastiser, Plaut.

1. **inductus** -a -um (partic. of Induco).

2. **inductus** -û, m. (Induco), inducement, instigation; huius persuasu et inductu, Cic.

**indûgrêdior** = ingredior (q.v.).

**indulgens** -entis, p. adj. (from Indulgeo), kind, tender, indulgent; peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; Irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.

**indulgentêr**, adv. (Indulgens), kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis Indulgenter loqui, Cic.

**indulgentia** -ae, f. (Indulgens), kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj. genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.

**indulgêo** -dulsi -dultum, 2. (in and dulcis).

I. Intransit., A. to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent, to indulge, gratify; sibi, Cic.; sic sibi indulsit, he allowed himself so many liberties, Nep. B. Transf., 1, to give oneself up to, indulge in; novis amicitiis, Cic.; vino, Verg.; ordinibus, to enlarge, Verg.; 2, to care for, attend to; valetudini, Cic.; hospitio, Verg. II. Transit., to give, to grant, allow, concede; alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

**indûo** -dûi -dûtum, 3. (= ἐνδύω), to put on. I. Lit., alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl., socci quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus diabus quasi personis, with two masks, i.e., playing a double part, Cic. II. Transf., A. 1, to clothe, surround, cover; dii Induti specie humanâ, clothed in human form; homines in vultus ferarum, to change, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.; cratera coronâ, to crown with a garland, Verg.; 2, to put on, assume; personam iudicis, Cic.; proditorum et hostium, to play the part of, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, to engage in, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. B. 1, se in aliquid or alicui rel, to fall into, fall on; se hastis, Verg.; 2, transf., to entangle oneself in, become involved with; se in captiones, Cic.; pass., Indul confessiones sua, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.

**indûpêdio**, **indûpêrâtor** = impedio, Imperator (q.v.).

**indûresco** -dûrûi, 3. to become hard. I. Lit., stiria Induruit, Verg. II. Transf., miles Induruerat pro Vitellio, had become confirmed in attachment for Vitellius, Tac.

**indûro**, 1. to make hard, to harden. I. Lit., nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov. II. Transf., to harden, to steel; Induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

1. **Indus**, v. India.

2. **Indus** -i, m. (Ἰνδός), 1, a river of India, now Sind; 2, a river of Phrygia and Caria.

**Industria** -ae, f. (Industrius), industry, diligence; in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Cic., ex industria, Liv., on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

**Industriê**, adv. (Industrius), industriously, diligently, actively, Caes.

**Industrius** -a -um (for Indu-starius, from Industo = insto), diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.

**Indutiâe** -arum, f. (from Induo = tempus Indutum, or insertum), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities; Indutiâe facere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; violare, Caes.; rumpere, Liv.; postulare, Sall.; petere ab aliquo, Nep.; tollere, Liv.; per Indutiâs, during, Sall.

**Indutiômârus** -i, m. prince of the Treveri.

**Indûtus**, only in dat. -ûi, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (Induo), a putting on a dress; ea, quam Indutuli gerebat, vestis, Tac.

**Indûviâe** -arum, f. (Induo), clothes, clothing, Plaut.

**Inêbrîo**, 1, 1, to intoxicate, inebriate, Plin. 2

**2**, to saturate with; aurem, to fill full of idle talk, Juv.

**Inediā** -ae, f. (in and edo), fasting, abstinence from food; vigiliis et inediā necatus, Cic.; inediā consumi, Cic.

**Ineditus** -a -um (in and edo), not published or made known; juvenes, quorum inedita cura (work, i.e. writings), Ov.

**Ineffabilis** -e, unutterable, Plin.

**Inelegans** -antis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful; gen. with negative, orationis copia, non inelegans, Cic.

**Inelegantē**, adv. (inelegans), inelegantly, tastelessly; historia non ineleganter scripta, Cic.; ineleganter dividere, illogically, Cic.

**Ineluctabilis** -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, satum, Verg.

**Inemōrior** -emōri, 3. dep., to die in or at; spectaculo, Hor.

**Inemptus (Inemtus)** -a -um (in and emo), unbought; dapes, Verg.

**Inenarrabilis** -e, indescribable, inexpressible; labor, Liv.

**Inenarrabilitē**, adv. (inenarrabilis), indescribably, Liv.

**Inenodabilis** -e, (in and enodo), inextricable; res, inexplicable, Cic.

**Ineo** -li (-lvi) -itum, 4. **I**. Intransit., to go in, enter. **A**. Lit., in urbem, Liv. **B**. Transf., of time, to begin, commence; iniens aetas, youth, Cic.; ab ineunte aetate, from youth, Cic. **II**. Transit., to go in, enter. **A**. Lit., domum, Cic.; viam, to enter upon, begin a journey, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, to commence a period of time; initā aetate, at the beginning of, Caes.; 2, of some kind of action, to begin, to enter upon; magistratum, Cic.; proelium, Cic.; 3, to undertake; numerum, to enumerate, Liv.; inire rationem, to make an estimate, Cic., and transf., to consider, Cic.; societatem cum aliquo, to enter into a league with, Cic.; consilium, to form a plan, Caes.; gratiam ab aliquo, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of, Cic. (perf. init = inilit, Lucr. 4, 314).

**Ineptē**, adv. (ineptus), unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly; dicere, Cic.

**Ineptiae** -arum, f. (ineptus), foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery; hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae, Cic.; ut eos partim scelerum suorum, partim etiam ineptiarum poeniteat, Cic.

**Ineptio**, 4. (ineptus), to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, Cat.

**Ineptus** -a -um (in and aptus), unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly; negotium, Cic.; Graeculus, Cic.; subst. plur., inepti -orum, pedants, Cic.; compar., nam quid est ineptius quam, etc., Cic.

**Inermis** -e, and **Inermus** -a -um (in and arma), unarmed, weaponless. **I**. Lit., a, gen., Cic.; gingiva, toothless, Juv.; milites, Caes.; b, of countries, undefended by troops; ager, Liv. **II**. Transf., in philosophia, not well versed in, Cic.; carmen, inoffensive, offending no one, Ov.

1. **Inerrans** -antis (in and erro), not wandering, fixed; stellae inerrantes, Cic.

2. **Inerrans** -antis, partic. of inerro.

**Inerro**, 1. to rove or wander about, Plin.

**Iners** -ertis (in and ars). **I**. simple, unskilful; poeta iners, Cic. **II**. inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful. **A** a, homo, senectus, Cic.; b, transf. of things and abstractions, (a) gen., otium, Cic.; aqua, stagnant, Ov.; aequora, undisturbed by wind, Lucr.; stomachus, not digesting, Ov.; terra, immovable, Hor.; querelae,

useless, Liv.; (b) of time during which nothing is done, idle; hora, Hor.; tempus, Ov.; (γ) of food, caro, insipid, Hor.; (δ) act., making idle or slothful; frigus, Ov. **B**. cowardly, Cic.

**Inertia** -ae, f. (iners), 1, unskilfulness, want of skill, Cic.; 2, slothfulness, sluggishness; laboris, aversion to labour, Cic.

**Inerūdītus** -a -um, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, Cic.

**Inesco**, 1. to allure with a bait; transf., to entice, deceive; nos caeci specie parvi benefici inescamur, Liv.

**Inevectus** -a -um (in and eveho), raised upon, borne upon, Verg.

**Inevitabilis** -e, inevitable, unavoidable; fulmen, Ov.

**Inexōitus** -a -um (in and exleo), w. moved, quiet, Verg.

**Inexcūsābilis** -e, without excuse, inexcusable, Hor.

**Inexercitatus** -a -um (in and exercito), unexercised, unpractised; miles, un drilled, Cic.; histrio, Cic.; prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum, Cic.

**Inexhaustus** -a -um (in and exhaurio), unexhausted, inexhaustible; metalla, Verg.; pubertas, unenfeebled, Tac.

**Inexōrābilis** -e, inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty; a, of persons, in ceteros, Cic.; adversus te, Liv.; delictis, Tac.; b, of things, disciplinis, severe, Tac.

**Inexpēditus** -a -um, hampered; pugna, Liv.

**Inexperrectus** -a -um (in and expergiscor), not awakened, Ov.

**Inexpertus** -a -um. **I**. Act., inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with; with genit., lasciviae, Tac.; with dat., bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. **II**. Pass., 1, untried, unattempted; ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg.; 2, untried, untested; a, of persons, legiones bello civili inexpertae, Tac.; b, of things, puppis, Ov.; fides, Liv.

**Inexplābilis** -e (in and expio), 1, inexpiable; scelus, Cic.; 2, implacable, irreconcilable; homo, Cic.; bellum, obstinate, Cic.

**Inexplēbilis** -e (in and expleo), insatiable, that cannot be satisfied; 1, lit., Sen.; 2, transf., a, of things, cupiditas, Cic.; populi fauces, Cic.; epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido, Tac.; b, of persons, with genit., vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraque laudis, with an insatiable desire for, Liv.

**Inexplētus** -a -um (in and expleo), unfilled, insatiate, insatiable; inexplētus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping, Verg.

**Inexplicābilis** -e (that cannot be untied) transf., 1, intricate, impracticable, difficult; inexplicabiles continuis imbribus vitae, impassable, Liv.; legatio, impracticable, Cic.; res difficilis et inexplicabilis, Cic.; facilitas, leading to no result, Liv.; 2, inexplicable; haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.

**Inexplōrātō**, adv. (inexploratus), without exploring, without reconnoitring; proficisci, Liv.

**Inexplōrātus** -a -um (in and exploro), unexplored, uninvestigated; stagni vada, Liv.

**Inexpugnābilis** -e, unconquerable, impregnable. **I**. Lit., a, arx, Liv.; b, graniem, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.; vis, inaccessible, Liv. **II**. Transf., with dat., inexpugnabile amori pectus, Ov.; of persons, volumus cum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, saeptum atque munitum, Cic.

**inexpectatus** -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected*, Cic.

**inextinctus** -a -um (in and extinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*; 1, lit., ignis, Ov.; 2, transf., fames, libido, *insatiable*, Ov.; nomen, *immortal*, Ov.

**inexsuperabilis** -e, *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. A. Lit., Alpes, Liv.; paludes, Liv. B. Transf., a, *unsurpassable*, Liv.; b, *insuperable*; vis fati, Liv.

**inextricabilis** -e (in and extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*; error, *mazes out of which it is impossible to find one's way*, Verg.

**infabre**, adv. *unskillfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; vasa non infabre facta, Liv.

**infabricatus** -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; robora, Verg.

**infacete** (inficete), adv. (infacetus), *tastelessly, coarsely, without humour*, Suet.

**infacetae** (inficetae) -arum, f. (infacetus), *coarse jests, poor wit*, Cat.

**infacetus** and **inficetus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; homo non infacetus, Cic.; transf., mendacium non infacetus, Cic.

**infacundus** -a -um, *not eloquent*; vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.; compar., quia infacundior sit, Liv.

**infamia** -ae, f. (infamis), *ill report, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy*; 1, lit., infamiam inferre, Cic.; movere, *to cause*, Liv.; infamiam aspergi, *to come into bad repute*, Nep.; infamiam flagrare, Caes.; Infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.; 2, meton., *the cause of ill repute and infamy*; nostri saeculi, *the disgrace of our age*, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Caesus), Ov.

**infamis** -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; homines vitilis atque dolere infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; 2, *bringing into ill repute, disgraceful*; nuptiae, Liv.

**infamo**, 1. (infamia), 1, *to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame*; aliquem, Nep.; aliqui, Cic.; 2, *to blame, accuse, find fault with*; rem, Liv.

**infandus** -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caedes, Liv.; dolor, labores, dies, Verg. Subst., **infanda** -arum, n. *unheard-of enormities*, Liv.; infandum or infanda 1 *abominable* 1 Verg.

**infans** -fantis (in and fari). I. A. *dumb, speechless*, Cic. B. Of children, *not able to speak*; adj. = young, subst. = a little child; 1, a, lit., alius, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Caes.; b, meton., (a) poet., *belonging to a child*; pectora infantia, Ov.; (B) *childish, foolish*; omnia fuere infantia, Cic. II. *without the gift of speech, devoid of eloquence*; infantes et insipientes homines, Cic.; transf., pudor, *embarrassed*, Hor.; meton., historia, Cic.

**infantia** -ae, f. (infans). I. A. *inability to speak*; linguae, Lucr. B. *childhood* (up to the age of seven); prima ab infantia, Tac. II. Transf., *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*, Cic.

**infarcio** (infercio) -farsi (-ferai) -farsum (-fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4. (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; fig., neque inferciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

**infatigabilis** -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*, Plin.

**infatuo**, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, to trifle*; aliquem mercede publica, Cic.

**infaustus** -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; suspicium, Verg.; dies, Tac.

**infector** -oris, m. (inficio), *a dyer*, Cic.

1. **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). I. *unworked, unwrought*; argentum, Liv.; aurum, Verg. II. A. *undone, unfinished, incomplete*; pro infecto habere, *to consider as having never taken place*, Cic.; infecta re (without having accomplished the business) discedere, Caes., *abducting the army*, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infecta victoria, Liv.; infecta pace, Liv.; infecto bello, Liv.; reddere infectum, *to make void*, Hor. B. Transf., *impracticable, impossible*; rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

2. **infectus**, partic. of inficio.

**infecunditas** -atis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*; terrarum, Tac.

**infecundus** -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; ager, Sall.; fig., fons (Ingenii), Ov.

**infelicitas** -atis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*; haruspicum, Cic.; alicuius in liberis, Liv.

**infelicitér**, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*; totiens infelicitér temptata arina, Liv.

**infelico**, **infelicite**, 1. (infelix), *to make miserable*, Plant.

**infelix** -icis. I. *unfruitful, barren*; tellus frugibus infelix, Verg. II. Transf., A. *unlucky, unhappy, miserable*; a, of persons, homo miserri-mus atque infelicissimus, Cic.; infelicio domi quam militiae, Liv.; with genit., animi, *in mind*, Verg.; with abl., operis summâ, Hor.; b, of things, patria, Verg. B. Act., *causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky*; 1, gen., a, of persons, qui republicae sit infelix, Cic.; b, of things, consilium, Liv.; 2, esp., *infelix arbor, the gallows*, Cic.

**infensè**, adv. (infensus), *hostilely, acrimoniously*; infenso invectus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius, Cic.

**infenso**, 1. (infensus), *to treat in a hostile manner*; Armeniam bello, *to attack*, Tac.

**infensus** -a -um (in and \*fendo), *hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged*; a, of persons, rex ira infensus, Liv.; with dat., infensus alicui, Verg.; with in and the acc., eo infensioribus in se quam in illum iudicibus, Liv.; b, of things, animus, Cic.; opes principibus infensae, *dangerous*, Tac.

**infer** -a -um, **inféri** -orum, v. inferus.

**infériae** -arum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*; alicui inferias afferre, Cic.

**infercio**, v. infarcio.

**inferior**, v. inferus.

**inferius**, 1, adv., v. infra.; 2, neut. adj., v. inferus.

**infernè**, adv. (infernus), *on the lower side, beneath, below*, Lucr.

**infernus** -a -um (infer), *that which is below, lower*. I. Gen., partes, Cic. II. Esp., a, *underground*; gurgis, Ov.; b, *of or relating to the lower world, infernal*; rex, Pluto, Verg.; Juno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, the Styx, Ov. Hence subst., a, **inferni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of the lower world*, Prop.; b, **inferna** -orum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions*, Tac.

**inféro**, intél, illatum, inferre, *to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on*. I. Lit., A. Gen. templis ignes inferre, *to set fire to*, Cic.; aliquid in ignem, Caes.; in equum, *to put on horseback*, Caes. B. Esp., a, *to bury, inter*, Cic.; b, *to give an account*; rationes, Cic.; sumptum cibibus, *to charge, put to the account of*; c, *to sacrifice, pay*; honores Anchisae, Verg.; d, manus alicui or in aliquem, *to lay hands on*, Cic.; alicui vim, *to do violence to*, Cic.; e, signa in hostem, *to attack*,



**charge**, Caes.; **f**, bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, *to make war on, levy war against*, Cic.; **g**, pedem, *to enter*, Cic.; in a hostile meaning, *to attack*; alicui, Liv.; so gradum, Liv.; **h**, reflex. and middle; (**a**) reflex., se inferro, *to be-take oneself, to go*, lucus quo se persaepe inferebat, Liv.; *to charge the enemy*; effusi se stantibus vobis intulerint, Liv.; (**B**) middle, inferri in urbem, Liv. **II** Transf., **A** se in periculum, *to fall into*, Cic. **B** a, *to produce, bring forward*; sermonem, *to speak*, Cic.; mentionem, *to mention*, Liv.; **b**, *to cause, occasion*; spem alicui, Caes.; hostibus terrorem, Cic.; periculum civibus, Cic.; **c**, *to excite or seek to excite*; misericordiam, invidiam, Cic.; **d**, *to infer, conclude*, Cic.

### inferus and infertus, v. infarcio.

**inferus** -a -um (connected with *εἴρωσι*), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infimus** and **imus** -a -um. **I** Positive, **inferus** -a -um, **1**, *that which is below, lower* (opp. superus); mare, *the Etruscan Sea* (opp. mare Superum, *the Adriatic*), Cic.; **2**, *that which is in the lower world*; inferi dii, Cic. Subst., **inferi** -orum and -um, *m. the departed, the dead, the lower world*; ab inferis existere, *to rise from the dead*, Liv.; apud inferos, *in the lower world*, Cic.; elicere animas inferorum, Cic., *ab inferis excitare or revocare, to raise from the dead*, Cic. **II** Compar., **inferior**, neut. **inferius**, genit. -ioris, *the lower* (opp. superior), **1**, of position, labrum, *the under-lip*, Caes.; ex inferiori loco dicere, *to speak from the body of the court* (opp. ex superiori loco, *from the tribunal*), Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, of order, versus, *the pentameter*, Ov.; **b**, of time, *later, younger*; aetate inferiores, Cic.; **c**, of number, inferior numero navium, *weaker*, Caes.; **d**, of rank, *lower, meaner, of less importance*; gradus, Cic.; inferioris juris magistratus, Liv.; **e**, of power, *weaker*; with abl., inferior animo, Caes.; fortunā, *in fortune*, Cic.; in jure civili, Cic. **III** Superl., **A** **infimus** (**infimus**) -a -um, *the lowest* (opp. summus); **1**, lit., **a**, solum, Caes.; **b**, ad infimos montes, *at the bottom of the mountains*, Nep.; ab infima ara, *from the bottom of the altar*, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, of position, *lowest, meanest*; infimo loco natus, Cic.; faex populi, Cic.; precibus infimis, *with abject prayers*, Liv. **B** **imus** -a -um, *the lowest*; **1**, lit., **a**, sedes ima, Cic.; ab imo, *from the bottom*, Caes.; ab imo suspirare, *to sigh deeply*, Ov.; neut. plur., **ima** -orum, *the lower world*, Ov.; **b**, ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, Cic.; gurgis, *the bottom of*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, of tone, *deepest, lowest*; vox ima, Hor.; **b**, of position, superi inique deorum, Ov.; **c**, *the last*; mensis, Ov.; ad inum, *to the end*, Hor., and *at the end*, Hor.

**infervesco** -ferbūl, **3**, *to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down*; hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

**infestē**, adv. (**Infestus**), *in a hostile manner*, Liv.; compar., infestius atque inimicus, Liv.; superl., inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic.

**infesto**, **1**, (**infestus**), *to attack, harass, disquiet*; latus dextrum, Ov.

**infestus** -a -um (in and \*fendo). **I** Act., *hostile, inimical, dangerous, troublesome*; **1**, of things, **a**, provincia Gallia, Cic.; with dat., alicui invisus infestusque, Cic.; with in and the acc., infestus in suos, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., *with hostile intent, in hostile array, prepared for battle*; ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti, Liv.; **2**, of things, infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; infestis signis, *in hostile array*, Caes.; hastā infestā, *with lance couched*, Liv.; infestis pilis, *ready for the throw*, Caes. **II** Pass., *made*

*dangerous, unsafe, insecure, molested*; iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl., via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.

**inficētus**, inficēte = infacetus, infacete (q. v.).

**inficō** -feci -fectum, **3**. (In and facio). **I** *to put or dip into anything*; hence, *to tinge, dye, stain, colour*; **1**, lit., **a**, se vitro, Caes.; rivos sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, *makes colourless*, Hor.; **b**, *to mix with*; hoc (dictando) fusum labris splendentibus animum inficit, Verg.; **2**, transf., *to imbue, instruct*; (puer) jam intici debet in artibus, etc., Cic. **II** **1**, *to poison*; Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Verg.; **2**, transf., *to taint, infect, corrupt*; ut cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.; poet., infectum scelus, *the crime with which they are stained*, Verg.

**infidēlis** -e, *unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless*, Cic.; superl., infidelissimi socii, Cic.

**infidēlitas** -tātis, *f. (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness; amicitiarum, Cic.*

**infidēlītēr**, adv. (infidelis), *unfaithfully, faithlessly*, Cic.

**infidus** -a -um, *unfaithful, faithless, untrue; a*, of persons, amici, Cic.; **b**, of things, societas regni, Liv.; nihil est enim stabile quod infidum est, Cic.

**infigo** -fixi -fixum, **3**. *to fix, fasten to, or in, to thrust in*. **I** Lit., gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; hasta infigitur portae, Verg. **II** Transf., *to imprint, impress, fix*; cura erit infixa animo, Cic.; animus infixus est in patriae caritate, Cic.; in hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est, Cic.; infixum est, *it is fixed, finally resolved*, Tac.

**infirmātis** -is, *m. (infirmus), a person of the lowest condition*, Plaut.

**infirmus** -a -um, superl. of inferus (q. v.).

**infindo** -fidi -fissum, **3**. *to cut in, cleave*; sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet., sulcos mari, *to sail through the sea*, Verg.

**infinitas** -tātis, *f. (in and finis), infinity, endlessness; infinitas locorum, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.*

**infinitē**, adv. (infinitus), *infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly; partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.*

**infinitio** -ōnis, *f. (infinitus), infinity, Cic.*

**infinitus** -a -um (in and finio). **I** **1**, lit., of space, altitudo, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, of time, *endless, unceasing*; tempus, Cic.; odium, Cic.; **b**, of number, *countless*; infinita corporum varietas, Cic.; **c**, of extent, size, degree, *boundless, immense*; magnitudo, Caes.; silva, Cic.; infinitum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **infinitum** -i, *n. that which is boundless, Cic.* **II** *indefinite, general*; infinitior distributio, Cic.

**infirmatio** -ōnis, *f. (infirmus), 1, a refutina; rationis, Cic.; 2, invalidating; rerum judicatarum, Cic.*

**infirmē**, adv. (infirmus), *weakly, faintly; socii infirme animati, Cic.*

**infirmitas** -tātis, *f. (infirmus), weakness, powerlessness, infirmity; 1, corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, mentis weakness; hominum, Cic.; animi, want of spirit, want of courage, Cic.; b, instability, unsteadiness of character; Gallorum, Caes.*

**infirmus**, **1**, (**infirmus**), *to weaken*; **1**, lit., legiones, Tac.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to shake*; fidem testis, Cic.; **b**, *to refute*; res leves, Cic.; **c**, *annul*; acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.

**infirmus** -a -um, *weak, feeble; infirm. I*

Lit., physically, vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, weak; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; b, mentally and morally, weak, timorous; animo infirmo esse, Cic.; superstitious, Hor.

**inst.** defective verb = incipit, 1, he or she begins; with infin., Verg.; esp., 2, he or she begins to speak, Verg.

**infitiæ**, f. (in and fateor), a denial; found only in acc., infitias ire aliquid, to deny anything, Liv.; with acc. and infin., infitias eunt, they deny, mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos (esse), Liv.

**infitiālis** -e (infitiæ), negative, containing a negation: quaestio, Cic.

**infitiatio** -ōnis, f. (infitor), a denying; negatio infitiatioque facti, Cic.

**infitiator** -ōris, m. (infitor), one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, Cic.

**infitor**, 1. dep. (in and fateor), to deny, disavow, not to confess; 1, with acc., verum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infitiabor unquam, Cic.; 2, to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit; quid si infitiatur? Cic.

**inflammatio** -ōnis, f. (inflammo), a fire, conflagration; inferro inflammationem tectis, Cic.; transf., animorum, fire, inspiration, Cic.

**inflammo**, 1. A. to light up, kindle, set fire to; tædas, Cic.; classem, Cic. B. Transf., a, to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate; populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammari ad cupiditates, Cic.; inflammatus ipse (orator) et ardens, fery, Cic.

**inflatio** -ōnis, f. (inflo), of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, flatulence; inflationem magnam habere, to cause flatulence, Cic.

**infliatus**, adv. in compar. (inflatus), too pompously, proudly, haughtily; hæc ad eum latius atque inflatus perscribat, Cic.

**1. inflatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from inflo). A. swelling, swollen; collum, Cic. B. Transf., a, scornful; animus, Cic.; b, haughty, proud; lætitiâ, spe, Cic.

**2. inflatus** -us, m. (inflo), 1, a blowing into; primo inflatu tibicinis, at the first blast, Cic.; 2, inspiration; divinus, Cic.

**inflecto** -flexi -flexum, 3. to bend, bow, curve. I. Lit., bacillum, Cic.; quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigiolum sul cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, inflecti, to curve; sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. II. Transf., a, jus civile, to warp, Cic.; b, to modulate the voice; inflexâ ad miserabilem sonnu voce, Cic.; c, to alter a name; suum nomen ex Graeco, Cic.; d, of persons, to change, more, affect; allquein leviter, Cic.; sensus autumque labantem, Cic.

**infletus** -a -um (in and flecto), unwept, unlamented, Verg.

**inflexibilis** -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, Plin.

**inflexio** -ōnis, f. (inflecto), a bending, swaying; laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

**inflexus** -us, m. (inflecto), a bending, curving, Juv.

**infigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. I. to strike, knock, dash against; alicui securim, Cic.; puppis inficta ratis, dashed on, Verg. II. to inflict, cause hurt or damage; mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

**inflo**, 1. I. to blow on or in; a, to play on wind instruments; calamus leves, Verg.; tibia, Cic.; and absol., to give a blast; simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; b, to produce by blowing; sonum, Cic. II. to blow out; 1, lit., a, to puff out, to

swell; ambas buccas, Hor.; annis inflatus (aquis), Liv.; b, to blow out a sound fully; aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, Cic.; 2, transf., to puff up, make proud or arrogant, clare; animos falsâ spe, Liv.; inflatus lætitiâ, Cic.

**influo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow in, stream in. Caes. A. Lit., non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Rhenus in Oceanum influit, Caes.; with simple acc., lacum, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to come in unawares, to steal in; in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic.; 2, to stream in, rush in, flow in; in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic.

**infodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig in, bury; corpora terrae, Verg.; taleas in terram, Caes.

**informatio** -ōnis, f. (informo), a conception, idea; Dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, an a priori idea, Cic.

**informis** -e (in and forma), 1, formless, unformed; alvei, Liv.; 2, unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous; cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.

**informo**, 1. to give form and shape to, to form, fashion. I. Lit., clipeum, Verg. II. Transf., a, to form; animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; b, to form by instruction, instruct; artes quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; c, to sketch, represent, depict; orationem, Cic.; causam, Cic.; d, to form an idea, conception, image of anything; eos (deos) ne conjecturâ quidem informare posse, form a conjectural idea of, Cic.

**infortunatus** -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable; nihil me infortunatus, Cic.

**infortunium** -ii, n. (in and fortuna), misfortune, ill luck, Hor., Liv.

**infra** (for inferâ, sc. parte, from inferus). I. Adv., 1, lit., a, gen. (a) posit. on the under side, below, beneath; innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing, earum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripti or scriptum est, Cic.; (ß) compar. inferius, lower down; inferius suis fraternos currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov.; b, in the lower world, Tib.; 2, transf., below (in rank), nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv. II. Prepos. with acc.; 1, lit., in space, beneath, below; mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes.; 2, transf., a, of size, hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra (less than) elephantos, Caes.; b, of time, later than; Homerus non infra superiorem Lyncurgum fuit, Cic.; c, beneath, below, in rank, estimation; res humanas infra se positas arbitrari, Cic.

**infractio** -ōnis, f. (infringo), breaking; transf., animi, dejection, Cic.

**infractus** -a -um (p. adj. from infringo), 1, broken, Plin.; 2, a, broken, exhausted; animos, dejected, Liv.; b, infracta loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

**infragilis** -e, 1, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Plin.; 2, strong; vox, Ov.

**infrēmo** -frēmū, 3. to roar, growl; aper, Verg.

**1. infrēnatus** -a -um (in and freno), without bridle; equites, riding without a bridle, Liv.

**2. infrēnatus** -a -um, partic. of infrēno.

**infrēdeo**, 2. to gnash with the teeth; dentibus, Verg.

**infrēnis** -e and **infrēnus** -a -um (in and frenum), without bridle, unbridled; equus, Verg.; Numidae, riding without bridle, Verg.

**infrēno**, 1. 1, lit., to bridle; equos, Liv.; currus, to harness the horses to the chariot, Verg.; 2, transf., to restrain, hold back, check; horum alterum sic fuisse infrēnatum conscientiâ scelorum et fraudum suarum ut, etc., Cic.

**infrequens** -entis, *infrequent*. **I.** Of space. **A.** not numerous, few in number; hostes, Liv.; copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. **B.** Of places, not full, scantily populated; pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, attended by few hearers, Cic.; subst., infrequentissima urbis, the least populous parts of the city, Liv. **II.** Of time; of persons, not doing a thing often, infrequent, occasional; deorum cultor, Hor.

**infrequentia** -ae, f. (infrequens), **1.** fewness, scantiness of number, thinness; senatus, Cic.; **2.** solitude, loneliness; locorum, Tac.

**infrioo** -friculi -frictum and -fricatum, **1.** to rub in or on, Plin.

**infringo** -frēgi -fractum, **3.** (in and frango). **I.** to break, break off, break in pieces. **A.** Lit., remum, Cic.; hastam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down; vim militum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv. **II.** to knock against; lumbibus lumbos, Hor.

**infrons** -frondia, leafless; ager, treeless, Ov.

**infructuosus** -a -um, unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

**infucatus** -a -um (in and fucō), rouged, painted; fig. vitia, Cic.

**infūla** -ae, f. a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc., Cic.; also worn by suppliants, Caes.; hence, something holy; his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, the inalienable public land, Cic.

**infūlatus** -a -um (infūla), adorned with or wearing the infūla, Suet.

**infulso** -fulsi -fultum, **4.** to stuff in, cram in, Suet.

**infundo** -fudi -fūsum, **3.** **I.** to pour in or on. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquid in vas, Cic.; **2.** to administer; alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, to present, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a.** of a crowd of people, gen. reflex, se infundere or passive infundi as middle = to pour in, stream in; infusus populus, collected in large numbers, Verg.; **b.** of wind, sound, etc., to pour into, to allow to penetrate; passive as middle = to penetrate, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic. **II.** to pour on or over. **A.** Lit., **a.** of liquids, largos humeris rores, Verg.; **b.** of bodies not liquid, ignis infusus, Liv. **B.** Transf., infusus with dat., spread, lying on; gremio, Verg.

**infusco**, **1.** to make dark or black; to obscure, blacken. **I.** Lit., vellera, arenam, Verg. **II.** Transf., to disfigure, corrupt, stain; vicinitas non infusata malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

**infusio** -ōnis, f. (infundo), a pouring in or on, infusion, Plin.

**Ingaevones** -um, m. a German tribe on the shores of the North Sea.

**Ingauni** -drum, m. a Ligurian tribe.

**ingemino**, **1.** **I.** Transit., to double, redouble; ictus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become double, to increase; imber, clamor, Verg.

**ingemisco** (ingemesco) -gēndi, **3.** **I.** Intransit., to sigh or groan; absol., nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., in quo tu quoque ingemias, Cic.; with dat., eius minis, Liv. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over; with acc., quid ingemias hostem Dolabellam, Cic.

**ingemo**, **3.** to sigh, groan over; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

**ingēnōro**, **1.** **I.** to implant in, generate, produce; natura ingenerat anorem, Cic.; partic., **ingēnōrātus** -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** to create; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

**ingēniātus** -a -um (ingenium), endowed by nature, Plaut.

**ingēniōsē**, adv. (ingeniosus), acutely, cleverly, ingeniously; ista tractare, Cic.

**ingēniōsus** -a -um (ingenium), **1.** naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to; terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

**ingēnitus** -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

**ingēnium** -li, n. (in and geno = gigno), nature, natural constitution. **I.** Of things, arvorum, Verg. **II.** Of men. **A.** natural disposition, temperament, character; ingenio suo vivere, after one's own inclination, Liv. **B.** **a.** esp., cleverness, talent, mental power, genius; docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, Cic.; ad fingendum, Cic.; **b.** meton., a man of genius, a genius, Cic.

**ingens** -entis (in and geno = gigno; lit., grown to a great size), vast, immense, enormous. **I.** Lit., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic. **II.** Transf., exitus, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; with abl., ingens viribus, Liv.; with genit., femina ingens animi, Tac.

**ingēniē**, adv. (ingenius), **1.** nobly, liberally; educatus, Cic.; **2.** freely, frankly; confiteri, Cic.

**ingēnititas** -tātis, f. (ingenuus), **1.** the condition of a freeman, free-birth, Cic.; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.; **2.** noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness, Cic.

**ingēnius** -a -um (in and geno). **I.** native, not foreign; fons, Lucr. **II.** natural, innate, color, Prop. **III.** free-born, of free birth. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable; vita, artes, Cic.; **b.** frank, sincere; homo, Cic.; **c.** weak, delicate, Ov.

**ingēro** -gessi -gestum, **3.** **I.** Lit., to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon; ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, to hurl at, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a.** to heap on, to utter; probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor.; **b.** to press upon, force upon; alicui nomen, Tac.; alicuem (as judge), Cic.

**ingestābilis** -e, unbearable, intolerable; onus, Plin.

**ingigno** -gēndi -gēntum, **3.** to implant by birth or nature; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnitus** -a -um, innate, inborn; ut habeat quiddam ingentum quasi civile atque populare, Cic.

**inglorius** -a -um (in and gloria), without fame or glory, inglorious; vita, Cic.; rex apum, undistinguished, Verg.

**inglūvies** -ēi, f. (for ingulvies from in and gula), **1.** the crow or crop of birds, the maw of animals, Verg.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Hor.

**ingrātē**, adv. (ingratus), **1.** unpleasantly, Ov.; **2.** ungratefully, Cic.

**ingrātia** -ae, f. (ingratus), unthankfulness, in class. Lat. only in abl., ingratiis (ingratis), against the will of, unwillingly, Cic.

**ingrātia**, v. ingratis.

**ingrātus** -a -um, **1.** unpleasant, unpleasing; ne invisa diis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; **2.** **a.** unthankful, ungrateful; homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; with in and the acc., ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit., salutis, on

accusat of, Verg.; with in and the abl., ingratus in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things, ingluvies, insatiable, Hor.; b, unprofitable, thankless; labor, Sall.; pericula, Verg.

**ingravesco**, s. 1, lit., to become heavy, Plin.; 2, transf., a, in a good sense, hoc (philosophiae), studium cotidie ingravescit, is followed more seriously, Cic.; b, in a bad sense; (a) to become annoying, troublesome; annona ingravescit, becomes dearer, Cic.; ingravescit in dies malum intestinum, Cic.; (β) to be oppressed, wearied; corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.

**ingravo**, 1. to make heavy, to oppress, trouble, aggravate, render worse; illa (conjugis imago) meus casus ingravat, Cic.; ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

**ingrēdiōr** -gressus sum, 3. (in and gradior). I. Intransit., A. to enter, go in; a, lit., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; intra munitiones, Caes.; b, transf., to enter on; in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic. B. to go forth, walk; tardius, Cic.; per nudam infraglaciem, Liv. II. Transit., A. to enter; domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. B. Of time, to begin; a, iter, Cic.; b, to commence; orationem, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic.

**ingressio** -ōnis, f. (ingredior), 1, an entering, going in; a, lit., fori, Cic.; b, transf., a beginning, Cic.; 2, gait, pace, Cic.

**ingressus** -us, m. (ingredior), 1, a going into, an entering. A. Lit., a hostile entrance, an inroad; ingressus hostiles praesidii interciperet, Tac. B. Transf., a beginning; ingressus capere, to begin, Verg. II. walking, going, stepping; ingressus, cursus, accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, not to be able to move, Caes.

**ingrūo** -di, 3. (in and \*gruo, connected with ruo), a, of persons, to break in, fall upon violently; ingruit Aeneas Italia, Verg.; b, transf., of things, to assault, attack; periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; si nullus ingruat metus, Plin.

**inguen** -guinis, n. the groin, Verg.

**ingurgito**, 1. (in and gurgis), 1, to plunge; se in tot flugitia, to plunge into the whirlpool of vice, Cic.; 2, esp. refl., se ingurgitare, to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandise, Cic.

**ingustābilis** -e (in and gusto), that cannot be tasted, Plin.

**ingustātus** -a -um (in and gusto), untasted, not tasted before; illa rhombi, Hor.

**inhābilis** -e. I. that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable; navis, Liv.; telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis, Liv. II. useless, unfit for, ill adapted to; tegimen inhabile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensus, Liv.

**inhābitābilis** -e, uninhabitable; maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

**inhābito**, 1. to inhabit; eum secessum, Ov.

**inhaerēo** -haesi -haesum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to; 1, lit., ad saxa, Cic.; visceribus, Cic.; sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.; 2, transf., inhaeret in mentibus quoddam angurium, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, Cic.; semper alicui, to be always in the company of, Ov.

**inhaeresco** -haesi -haesum, 3. (inchoat. of inhaereo), to remain fast, to cleave to; in mentibus, Cic.

**inhālo**, 1. to breathe upon; quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

**inhībēo** -tū -itum, 2. (in and habeo). I. to hold in, hold back, check, restrain; tela, Liv.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhibeat, Cic.; an naut. t. t., inhibere remis, Cic., or navem retro inhibere, Liv., to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first, to back water. II. to exercise, practise, use, employ; supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in ditos, Liv.

**inhībītio** -ōnis, f. (inhibeo), a restraining; remigum, a rowing backwards, Cic.

**inhīo**, 1. I. to gape, gape with wonder; tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg. II. to gape for, open the mouth with desire; Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.; fig. with dat., to covet, desire, long for; alicuius hortis, opibus, Tac.; varios pulchrā testudine postes, look with desire upon, Verg.

**inhōnestē**, adv. (inhonestus), dishonourably, disgracefully; aliquem accusare, Cic.

**inhōnesto**, 1. (inhonestus), to disgrace, dishonour; palmas, Ov.

**inhōnestus** -a -um, 1, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful; homo, Cic.; vulnera, Ov.; inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.; 2, ugly, unsightly; vulnus, Verg.

**inhōnorātus** -a -um, 1, not honoured, honoured by no public office, private, retired; vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inonoratus, Liv.; inonoratio triumphus, Liv.; 2, unrewarded, without gifts; aliquem inonoratum dimittere, Liv.

**inhōnorus** -a -um, 1, unhonoured, undistinguished, Plin.; 2, ugly, unsightly, Tac.

**inhorrēo** -di, 2. to bristle with; haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorret acies, Liv.

**inhorresco** -horruī, 3. I. to begin to bristle, to bristle up; a, aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spinea jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.; inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.; b, to be rough with frost; quum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. II. to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc.; 1, lit., dicitur inhoruisse civitas, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, to shudder, tremble; aer, Ov.

**inhospitālis** -e, inhospitable; Caucasus, Hor.

**inhospitālitās** -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), want of hospitality, Cic.

**inhospitus** -a -um, inhospitable; tecta, Ov.; Syrtis, Verg.

**inhūmānē**, adv. (inhumanus), inhumanly; inhumanus dicere, Cic.

**inhūmānitās** -tātis, f. (inhumanus), 1, cruelty, inhumanity, Cic.; 2, a, incivility, discourtesy, disobedience, Cic.; b, stinginess, nigardiness, Cic.

**inhūmānitēr**, adv. (inhumanus), uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, Cic.

**inhūmānus** -a -um, 1, cruel, barbarous, inhuman; homo, scelus, Cic.; quis inhumanior? Cic.; 2, a, rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmanly, Cic.; b, uncultivated; aures, Cic.

**inhūmātus** -a -um (in and humo), unburied, Cic.

**inhūmo**, 1. to cover with earth, Plin.

**inibi**, adv. 1, of place, therein, in that place, in that matter, Cic.; 2, of time, almost, nearly, on the point of; inibi est, it is on the point of taking place; aut inibi esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic.

**iniciō** = injicio.

**inimicō**, adv. (inimicus), hostilely, in an unfriendly manner; insectari aliquem, Cic.

**Inimicitia** -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*, Cic.; gen. in plur., cum aliquo mihi inimicitie sunt, or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

**Inimico**, 1. (inimicus), *to make hostile, set at enmity*; ira miserat inimicat urbes, Hor.

**Inimicus** -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., *unfriendly, inimical, adverse*. **A.** Lit., a, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus census sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *hurtful, prejudicial*; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; b, subst., **Inimicus** -i, m, *an enemy, foe*, Cic.; **Inimica** -ae, f. a *female foe*, Cic.; inimicissimi Sthenii, *the bitterest foes of S.*, Cic. **B.** Poet., transf. = *hostilis*; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = *hated*; gener invisus inimici soceri, Tac.

**Inintelligens** -entis, *unintelligent*, Cic.

**Iniquē**, adv. (iniquus), **1.** *unequally*; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; **2.** *unfairly, unjustly*, Cic.

**Iniquitas** -tatis, f. (iniquus). **I.** *unevenness*; a, lit., loci, Caes.; b, transf., *unfavourable, difficulty, unpropitiousness*; temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. **II.** *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*; hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.

**Iniquus** -a -um (in and aequus). **I.** *uneven*; **1.** lit., locus, Liv.; **2.** transf., a, *unfavourable, disadvantageous*; locus, Caes.; defensio angustior et iniquior, *on unfavourable ground*, Cic.; b, of time, *unpropitious*; tempus, Liv.; c, of character, *impatient, discontented*; animo iniquo ferre, with acc., *to be vexed at*, Cic.; animo iniquissimo mori, *to die most reluctantly*, Cic. **II.** *unequal*; **1.** lit., *too great*; pondus, Verg.; sol, *too hot*, Verg.; **2.** transf., a, *unjust, unfair*; pacem iniquā conditione retinere, Cic.; b, *hostile, adverse*; animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem inuerti, Cic.; subst., **Iniqui** -orum, m. *enemies*, Cic.; aequi iniqui, or aequi iniquique, *friends and foes*, Liv.

**Initio**, 1. (initium), *to initiate into a secret worship*; aliquem Cereri, Cic.; aliquem Bacchis, *as one of the Bacchantes*, Liv.

**Initium** -ii, n. (ineo), *a beginning, commencement*. **I.** Gen., initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis or configendi facere, Cic.; initium capere ab or ex, etc., Cic.; ab initio, *from the beginning*, Cic.; initio, *in the beginning, at the commencement*, Cic. **II.** Esp., gen. in plur. **A.** *the elements or first principles of a science*; initia mathematicorum, Cic. **B.** *In natural philosophy, elements*, Cic. **C.** *the beginning of a reign*; initis Tiberii auditis, Tac. **D.** *a principle*; initium cognoscendi, Cic. **E.** In plur., *a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries*, Cic.; and meton., *things used in such rites*, Cat.

**Initus** -ūs, m. (ineo), **1.** *an arrival, entrance*, Lucr.; **2.** *a beginning*, Lucr.; **3.** *copulation*, Ov.

**Injectio** -ōnis, f. (injicio), *a laying on*; manns, Quint.

**Injectus** -ūs, m. (injicio), **1.** *a throwing on, throwing over*; injectu multae vestis, Tac.; **2.** *a putting in, inserting*, Lucr.

**Injicio** -jēci -jectum, 3. (in and jacio). **I.** *to throw in or into, cast or put in or into*; **1.** lit., manum foculo, Liv.; *se in medios hostes, to throw oneself into the midst of the enemy*, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, *to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion*; alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, etc., Cic.; b, in conversation, *to mention, let drop, throw in*; alicui nomen eniuspian, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone injecisset, with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** *to throw or place on*. **A.** pontem flumini, Liv.; brachia collo, *to embrace*, Cic.

**B.** Esp., **1.** *to throw or cast on*; pallum alieni, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; vincula animo, Cic.; **2.** transf., *injicere alicui manus, to lay hands on*; fig., mihi veritas manum injectit, Cic.; esp., *to lay hands on in order to appropriate what is one's own, to take possession of*; manum virgini venienti, Liv.; fig., manum Parcae, Verg.

**Injucundē**, adv. only in compar. (injucundus), *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner*; res injucundius actae, Cic.

**Injucunditas** -tatis, f. (injucundus), *unpleasantness*; ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic.

**Injucundus** -a -um, *unpleasant, displeasing*; minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos injucundus, *unfriendly*, Cic.

**Injudicatus** -a -um (in and judico), *untried, uncondemned, undecided*, Quint.

**Injungo** -juxi -junctum, 3. **I.** *to join to, fasten to*; tignos in asseres, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., *to join, unite, connect with*; vineas et aggere in muro, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to cause*; alicui injuriam, Liv.; **2.** *to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin*; alicui munus, Liv.; civitatibus servitatem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

**Injuratus** -a -um, *unsworn, not having taken an oath*, Cic.

**Injuria** -ae, f. (injurius), *an injury, injustice, wrong*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *injuria alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.*; in aliquem inmittere, *to commit, inflict an injury on*, Cic.; accipere, *to suffer wrong*, Cic.; propulsare, Cic., *defendere*, Caes., *to repel, etc.*; per injuriam, *wrongfully*, Cic.; injuria, Cic. **B.** **1.** *an insult*; spretae formae, Verg.; **2.** *legal t.t., damage, harm, injury, affront*; actio injuriarum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** *a possession wrongfully obtained*; pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.; **2.** *revenge for an affront*; consulis, Liv.

**Injuriōsē**, adv. (injurius), *illegally, wrongfully, injuriously*; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injuriosius tractare, Cic.

**Injuriōsus** -a -um (injuria), *acting wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful*; vita, Cic.; injuriosi in proximos, Cic.

**Injurius** -a -um (in and jus), *wrongful, unjust*; quia sit injurium, Cic.

**Injurus** -a -um = injurius (q.v.).

**1. Injussus** -a -um (in and jubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*; gramina virescunt, *without cultivation*, Verg.

**2. Injussus**, m. found only in abl. *injussu, without orders*; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., pugnare, Liv.

**Injustē**, adv. (injustus), *unjustly, unfairly*; facere, Cic.

**Injustitia** -ae, f. (injustus), *injustice, unjust proceeding*; totius injustitiae nulla est capit alior, Cic.

**Injustus** -a -um, **1.** *unfair, unjust*; homo, Cic.; noverca, *harsh, severe*, Verg.; regna, *unjustly acquired*, Ov.; subst., **injustum** -i, n. *injustice*; metu injusti, Hor.; **2.** *heavy, burdensome, oppressive*; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

**Ini** . . . v. ill . . .

**Inm** . . . v. imm . . .

**Innābilis** -e (in and no), *that cannot be swum in*; unda, Ov.

**Innascor** -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** *to be born, grow, arise in or upon*; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicita innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to be produced, arise*; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; **partie, in-**

**innātus** -a -um, *innate, unborn; insita quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas, Cic.*

**innāto**, 1. **I.** *to swim into; in concham hiantem, Cic.* **II. A.** *to swim or float in or upon; with dat., lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; with acc., undam innatat alnus, Verg.* **B.** *Transf., to flow into or over; innatat unda dulcis freto, Ov.*

**innātus**, partic. of *innascor*.

**innavigābilis** -e, *not navigable, Liv.*

**innecto** -nexū -nexum, 3. *to tie, bind, futen, weave together. I. Lit., comas, Verg.; fauces laqueo, Ov.; palmas armis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Tac.* **II. Transf., A.** *causas morandi, to bring forward one after the other, Verg.* **B. Esp., 1, *to entangle, implicate; innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; 2, to connect; Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac.***

**innitor** -nixus sum, 3. *dep. to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by. I. Lit., scutis, Cues.; hastā, Liv.; alis, to fly, Ov.* **II. Transf., uni-viro, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.**

**inno**, 1. *to swim in or on. I. fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic.; with dat., aquae, Liv.; with acc., fluvium, Verg.* **II. a, *to flow over, Hor.; b,* *to sail over, navigate; Stygios lacus, Verg.***

**innocens** -entis, *harmless, not hurtful. I. Lit., innocentis pocula Leshii, Hor.* **II. Transf., A.** *epistola, Cic.* **B.** *innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless; innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; factorum, Tac.*

**innocentē**, adv. (innocens), *innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably; innocentiis agere, Tac.*

**innocentia** -ae, f. (innocens). **I.** *harmlessness; ferorum animalium, Plin.* **II.** *innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness, Cic.; meton., = the innocent; innocentiam judiciorum poenā liberare, Cic.*

**innocūo**, adv. (innocuus), *harmlessly, innocently; vivere, Ov.*

**innocūus** -a -um. **I. Act., innocuous, harmless. A. Lit., herba, Ov.; litus, safe, Verg.** **B. Transf., innocent, harmless, blameless; homo, Ov.** **II. Passive, unhurt, unharmed; carinae, Verg.**

**innōtesco** -nōtū, 3. *to become known or noted; nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.*

**innōvo**, 1. *to renew; se ad suam intemperantiam, to return to, Cic.*

**innoxius** -a -um. **I. Act. A.** *innocuous, harmless; anguis, Verg.* **B. Transf., innocent; criminis innoxia, Liv.** **II. Pass., A.** *unhurt, unharmed; ipsi innoxii, Sall. B. undersert; paupertas, Tac.*

**innūbilis** -a -um, *unclouded, clear, Lucr.*

**innūbo** -nupsi -nuptum, 3. *to marry into, connect oneself with by marriage; quo innupsisset Liv.*

**innūbus** -a -um (in and nubio), *unmarried, without a husband; Sibylla, Ov.; laurus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.*

**innūmērābilis** -e, *that cannot be counted, innumerable; multitudo, Cic.*

**innūmērābilitas** -atis, f. (Innumerabilis), *an infinite number, innumerableness; mundorum, Cic.*

**innūmērābilitēr**, adv. (Innumerabilis), *innumerably, Cic.*

**innūmērālis** -e, *countless, innumerable, Lucr.*

**innūmērūs** -a -um, *countless, innumerable; gentes, Verg.*

**innūo** -ūi, 3. *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to; alieni, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.*

**innuptus** -a -um (in and nubio), **I.** *unmarried, having no husband, Verg.; subst., innupta -ae, f. a virgin, young damsel, Verg.; 2, meton., nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγαμος), a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage; ap. Cic.*

**innūtrio**, 4. *to bring up, educate with or among; innutritus pessimis, Tac.*

**īnō** -ās and -ōnis, f. (Ἰνώ), *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas; adj., īnōus -a -uni, of or belonging to Ino.*

**inoblītus** -a -um (in and obliviscor), *mindful, not forgetful, Ov.*

**inobrūtus** -a -um (in and obruo), *not overwhelmed, Ov.*

**inobservābilis** -e, *not to be observed, imperceptible, Cat.*

**inobservantia** -ae, f. *negligence, carelessness, inattention, Suet.*

**inobservātus** -a -um, *unobserved, unperceived; sidera, Ov.*

**inocūlātio** -ōnis, f. *an engrafting, Plin.*

**inōdōror**, 1. *dep., to trace out anything, to smelt out, Cic. (?)*

**inōdōrus** -a -um, *without smell, inodorous, Pers.*

**inoffensus** -a -um, *without stumbling, unrestrained, unhindered, unobstructed; mare, Verg.; cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.*

**inofficiōsus** -a -um, **I.** *contrary to or neglectful of duty; testamentum, in which the nearest relatives are passed over, Cic.; 2, disobliging; in aliquem, Cic.*

**inōlens** -entis, *without smell, inodorous, Lucr.*

**inōlesco** -ōlēvi -ōlītum, 3. *to grow in or on; 1, lit., udo libro, Verg.; 2, transf., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris, Verg.*

**inominātus** -a -um (in and omen), *ill-omened, unlucky, Hor.*

**inōpia** -ae, f. (inops). **I.** *want, need; in Rhodiorum inopia (want of food) et fame, Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., frugum, Cic.; transf., consilii, Cic.* **II.** *helplessness, Cic.*

**inōpinans** -antis, *not expecting, unexpected, unawares; aliquem inopinantem aggredi, Caes.*

**inōpinantēr** (Inopinans), *unexpectedly, Suet.*

**inōpinātō**, adv. (Inopinatus), *unexpectedly, Liv.*

**inōpinātus** -a -um. **I. Pass., unexpected, unlooked for; res, Cic.; malum, Caes.; subst., inōpinatum -i, n. an unexpected event, Cic.; ex inopinato, Cic., inopinato, Liv., unexpectedly.** **II. Act., not expecting; inopinatos invadere, Liv.**

**inōpinus** -a -um (in and opinus, from opinor), *unexpected, unlooked for; visus, Ov.; quies, Verg.*

**inōpiōsus** -a -um (Inopia), *needy, in want of; consilii, Plaut.*

**inopportūnus** -a -um, *inopportune, unseasonable, Cic.*

**inops** -ōpis. **I.** *without means. A. poor; 1, a, lit., aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.; b, transf., poor in words or thoughts; lingua, oratio, Cic.; 2, poor in something, wanting in; with genit. or abl., or ab and the abl., pecuniae, Liv.; verborum, verbis, Cic.; amicorum, ab amicis, Cic.; transf., humanitatis, Cic.* **B.** *powerless, weak, Liv.* **II.** *helpless; inopes relictī a duce, Cic.*

**Inorātus** -a -um (in and oro), *not formally brought forward and heard*; re inoratā, Cic.

**Inordinātus** -a -um, *disorderly, in confusion*; dispersi, inordinati exhibant, Liv.; subst., **Inordinātum** -i, n. *disorder*; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

**Inōrior**, 4. dep., *to arise, appear*, Tac (?)

**Inornātus** -a -um, *unadorned*. **I.** Lit., mulieres, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** orator, Cic. **B.** *unpraised, uncelebrated*, Hor.

**inp** . . . = **imp** . . . (q. v.)

**Inquam** -is -it, perf., inquis, v. def. (connected with ἐρώω), *I say*; a, in quoting the words of a speaker, est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.; with dat., inquit mihi, Cic.; b, in repetition, for the sake of emphasis, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; c, in objections, non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. (The forms found are: inquam, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquis, Hor.; inquit, Cic.; inquebat, Cic.; inquis, Cat.; inquisti, Cic.; inquis, Cat.; inquiet, Cic.; inque, Plaut.; inquito, Plaut.)

**1. inquires** -ētis, f. *disquiet, want of rest*, Plin.

**2. inquires** -ētis, *unquiet, restless*; homo, Sall.; nox, dies, Tac.

**inquieto**, 1. (inquietus), *to disquiet, disturb*; victoriam, Tac.

**inquietus** -a -um, *unquiet, restless*. **I.** Lit., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; b, *politically restless*, Liv.

**inquilinus** -i, m. *one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger*; transf., inquilinus civis Romae (said of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.

**inquinatō**, adv. (inquinatus), *filthily, impurely*; loqui, Cic.

**inquinātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from inquo), *dirtyed, befouled, defiled, polluted, contaminated, sordid, shameful*; homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

**inquinō**, 1. (connected with coenum), *to be foul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate*; 1, lit., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas veniens, Ov.; 2, transf., *to corrupt, defile*; omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidii, Cic.

**inquire** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (in and quaero). **I.** *to seek for, search for*; corpus alicuius, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to investigate, inquire into*; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquiritur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., *to search for evidence against any one*; in competitors, Cic. (pluperf. subj., inquisissent, Liv.; perf. infin., inquisisse, Liv.)

**inquisitio** -ōnis, f. (inquirō). **I.** *a searching after, looking for*; corporum, Plin. **II.** **A.** *investigation, inquiry*; veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., *the search for evidence against any one*; candidati, against a candidate, Cic.

**inquisitor** -ōris, m. (inquirō), *an inquirer*. **I.** *a spy*, Suet. **II.** **A.** Philosoph. t. t., *an investigator*; rerum, Cic. **B.** *one who searches for evidence to support an accusation*, Cic.

**inr** . . . v. **irr** . . .

**insālūbris** -e, 1, *unhealthy*, Plin.; 2, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

**insālūtātus** -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the thesis, inque salutatam linquo, Verg.

**insānābilis** -e, *incurable*; 1, lit., morbus, Cic.; 2, transf., *contumelias*, Cic.

**insānē**, adv. (insanus), *madly, insanely*; in silvam ne ligna feras insanus, Hor.

**insānia** -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, loss of reason, insanity*; 1, a, lit., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, madly, Cic.; b, transf., *mad desire, mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*; libidinum, Cic.; 2, *poetical rapture or inspiration*; amabilis, Hor.

**insānio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (insanus), *to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy*; a, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insaniens Bosphorus, raging, Hor.; b, transf., *to act like a madman, to rare*; insanit status emendo, Hor.; with acc., similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemniam, *to be fashionably mad*, Hor.

**insānitas** -ātis, f. (insanus), *mental disease, insanity*, Cic.

**insānus** -a -um. **I.** *of unsound mind, mad, insane*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** 1, *acting like a madman, raging, senseless*; homo flagitiis insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, a, *raging*; fluctus, Verg.; b, *of great size or violence*; inoles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Verg. **II.** Act., *making mad*; aqua, Ov.

**insatiābilis** -e (in and satio). **I.** Pass., *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*; cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Act., *that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearying*; pulchritudo, Cic.; insatiabilior species, Cic.

**insatiābilitēr**, adv. (insatiabilis), *insatiably*, Lucr.

**insatiētās** -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plaut.

**insaturābilis** -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; ablomen, Cic.

**insaturābilitēr**, adv. (insaturabilis), *insatiably*, Cic.

**inscalpo**, 1. *to engrave*, Plin.

**inscendo** -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scando), *to ascend, mount, go up*; in roguum ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

**inscensio** -ōnis, f. (inscendo), *a going on board*; in navem, Plaut.

**insciens** -entis, *ignorant, unaware*; me insciente factum, done without my knowledge, Cic.

**inscientēr**, adv. (insciens), *ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly*; facere, Cic.

**inscientia** -ae, f. (insciens), 1, *ignorance, inexperience, want of acquaintance with*; inscientia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject, vulgi, Caes.; of the object, locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; 2, *philosoph. t. t., want of certain knowledge* (opp. scientia), Cic.

**inscitō**, adv. (inscitus), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskilfully*; inscite aliquid comparare cum aliqua re, Cic.

**inscītia** -ae, f. (inscitus), 1, *clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance*; with genit. of subject, barbarorum, Cic.; of object, negotii gerendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.; 2, *ignorance, stupidity*; legionum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.

**inscītus** -a -um, *ignorant, unskilful, absurd, silly*; quid autem est inscitius quam, etc., Cic.

**insciūs** -a -um, *ignorant, not knowing*; medicii inscii imperitiae, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpa, free from, Verg.; equus inscius aevi, *not confident of its strength*, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.

**inscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** *to write in or on, inscribe*; 1, lit., aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.; nomen monumentis, Cic.; librum, *to give a title to a book*, Cic.; fig., *to impress*; orationem in animo, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *to assign*; sibi

nomen philosophi, *to assume*, Cic.; **b**, *to ascribe*; deos sceleri, *to charge the gods with crime*, Ov. **II A**, *to give an inscription or title to*; inscribo epistolam patri, *to address*, Cic.; liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, Cic.; flores inscripti nomina regum, *marked with*, Verg.; versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, *is marked with*, Verg. **B**, *to brand*, Juv.

**inscriptio** -ōnis, f. (inscribo), *a writing in or upon*; **1**, nominis, Cic.; **2**, *the inscription on a statue, the title of a book*, Cic.

**1. inscriptus** -a -um (in and scribo), *unwritten*, Quint.

**2. inscriptus** -a -um, *partic. of inscribo*.

**insculpo** -sculpsi -sculptum, **3**, *to cut or carve in, engrave*; **1**, lit., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnâ aeneâ, Liv.; **2**, *transf., to impress*; natura insculpsit in mentibus, Cic.

**inscâbilis** -e, *that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible*, Quint.

**insêco** -sêcûi -sectum, **1**, *to cut into, cut to pieces*; gurguliones, Cic.; cutem, *to make an incision in*, Liv.

**insectatio** -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., *a following, pursuit*, Liv.; **2**, *transf., railing at, deriding, insulting*; alicuius, Liv.

**insectator** -ōris, m. (insector), *a pursuer, persecutor*; plebis, Liv.

**insector**, **1**, dep., *to follow, pursue*; **1**, lit., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic.; **2**, *transf., to pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at*; aliquem maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic.

**inscâbilitér**, adv. (in and sedo), *inextinguishably, unquenchably*, Lucr.

**insênesco** -sênûi, **3**, *to grow old at or among*; libris et curis, Hor.

**insensillis** -e, *insensible, imperceptible*, Lucr.

**1. insêpultus** -a -um (*partic. of insepelio*).

**2. insêpultus** -a -um (in and sepelio), *unburied*; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insepultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, *burial without the customary solemnities*, Cic.

**insêquor** -sêcûtus or -sêquûtus sum, **3**, *to follow after, follow on, succeed*. **I A**, Lit., *insequitur acies ornata armataque*, Liv.; with acc., temere insecutae Orpheae silvae, Hor. **B**, *Transf., a, mors insecuta est Gracchum, overtook*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *to follow*; hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.; **c**, *to pursue a subject*; insequar longius, Cic. **II**, *to follow or pursue with hostile intent*. **A**, Lit., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic. **B**, *Transf., a, to press hard*; homines benevolos contumeliâ, Cic.; **b**, *to censure, reproach, attack*; aliquem irridendo, Cic.; vitae eius turpitudinem, Cic.

**1. insêro** -sêvi -situm, **3**, **1**, *to sow in, plant in*, Plin.; **2**, *to implant*; inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; *partic. insitus* -a -um, *implanted, innate, inborn*; insitus menti cognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, *to unite*; corpora animis, Cic.

**2. insêro** -sêrûi -sertum, **3**, *to put, place, set in, insert*. **I**, Lit., collum in laqueum, Cic.; oculos in alicuius pectora, *to fix the gaze upon*, Ov. **II**, *Transf., A*, *Meton., to introduce, insert into, intermingle with*; jocos historiae, Ov.; deos minimis rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, *to meddle with*, Ov. **B**, *to incorporate with, place among*; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

**insertim**, adv. *by insertion*, Lucr.

**inserto**, **1**, (*intens. of 2. insero*), *to insert, put into*; clypeo sinistram, Verg.

**inservio**, **4**, *to serve*. **I**, Lit., *as a vassal or subject, reges inservientes*, Tac. **II**, *Transf., to serve*. **A**, *to be devoted to, to pay attention to*; alicui, Cic.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causâ, Cic. **B**, *to be devoted to a thing, to take care of*; inservi (valetudini), Cic.

**insessus**, *partic. of insideo and insido*.

**insibillo**, **1**, *to hiss, pipe, whistle in*, Ov.

**insidéo** -sêli -sessum, **2**, (in and sedeo). **I**, *Intransit., to sit upon*. **A**, Lit., **a**, with dat., or abl., immani et vastae beluae, Cic.; equo, Cic.; **b**, *to have one's seat or place (of the Penates)*, Cic. **B**, *Transf., a, insidens capulo manus, resting upon*, Tac.; **b**, *to be settled, to dwell, remain*; insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic. **II**, *Transit., a, to take possession of, occupy*; locum, Liv.; **b**, *to inhabit*; ea loca, Tac.

**insidiae** -arum, f. (insideo), *an ambush*. **I**, Lit., **a**, *insidias locare*, Liv.; collocare, Caes.; **b**, *of the place of ambush, milites in insidiis collocare*, Caes. **II**, *Transf., a, a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot*; insidias vitae ponere or facere, Cic.; insidias ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; insidias alicui parare, Cic.; insidias opponere, tendere, collocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; insidias componere, Tac.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, *treacherously*, Cic.; **b**, *illusion, deception*; noctis, Verg.

**insidiator** -ōris, m. (insidor), *a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor*, Cic.; viae, Cic.

**insidor**, **1**, dep. (insidiae), **I**, *to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for*, Caes.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. **II**, **a**, *to plot against the life of*; alicui, Cic.; **b**, *to watch for, wait for*; somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, *wait for the fitting opportunity*, Liv.

**insidiôsê**, adv. with superl. (insidiosus), *deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously*, Cic.

**insidiôsus** -a -um (insidiae), *deceitful, cunning, treacherous, full of snares*; **a**, of inanimate objects, insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia alicuius, Cic.; **b**, of persons, quis insidiosior? Cic.

**insido** -sêdi -sessum, **3**, *to sit, settle, perch upon*. **I**, floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitos meabrâ, *sink into*, Ov. **II A**, *to settle, dwell*; jugis, Verg.; with acc., cineres patriae, Verg. **B**, **1**, *to beset a place, take up one's post at*; with dat., silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc., tumulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, *takes root in*, Cic.; **2**, *transf., to sink deep*; in animo, Cic.

**insignê** -is, n. (insignis), *a signal, token*. **A**, Gen., Cic.; nocturnum, *a night-signal*, Liv. **B**, *Esp., 1, the official badge of a magistracy*; insigne regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, *badges, insignia*; imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic.; *transf., insignia virtutis, laudis*, Cic.; **2**, orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, *beauties*, Liv.

**insignio**, **4**, (insignis), **1**, *to put a mark, sign, or token upon, to impress*; in animis tamquam insignitae notae veritatis, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to distinguish*; aliquem notâ, Liv.; cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was remarkable for*, Tac.; **b**, *to adorn*; agros tropaeis, Verg.; clipeum Io auro insignibat, Verg.

**insignis** -e (in and signum), *distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable*; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpurâ, Liv.; Phœbus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad defermitatem, *remarkably ugly*, Cic.; **2**, *transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary*; improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad irridendum vitium, Cic.

**insignitê**, adv. with compar. (insignitus), *remarkably, extraordinarily*, Cic.



**insignit̄er**, adv. with compar. (Insignis), *remarkably, extraordinarily*, Cic.

**insignitus** -a -um (p. adj. from Insignis), **1**, marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain; *linago*, Cic.; *notae veritatis*, Cic.; **2**, striking, remarkable, unexampled; *imagines*, Cic.; *insignitior contumelia*, Liv.

**insillē** -is, n. the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving, Lucr.

**insillo** -sillī -sultum, 4. (in and salio), to leap, spring, jump in or on; in phalanges, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; *tergo*, Ov.; with accus., *Aetnam*, Hor.; *undas*, Ov. (perf. *insilivit*, Liv.)

**insimulatio** -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge; *probrorum*, Cic.

**insimulo**, 1. to charge, accuse, blame; with acc. of pers., aliquem falso, Cic.; with accus. and infin., quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere, Cic.; with acc. of pers. and genit., se peccati quod, etc., Cic.; with simple acc., quod ego insimulo, Cic.

**insincērus** -a -um, tainted, putrefying; *crucor*, Verg.

**insinuat̄io** -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t.t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.

**insinuo**, 1. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate. **A.** Lit., Romani quaecumque data intervalla essent, insinuant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the gaps of the enemy, Liv.; refl., se insinuare, or simply insinuare, and middle insinuari, to penetrate, work one's way in, to insinuate oneself, insinuare in forum, Cic.; se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv. **B.** Transf., se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; se insinuare, or insinuare alicui, to gain the good will of, Cic.; penitus in causam, to get to know thoroughly, Cic.

**insipiens** -entis (in and sapiens), foolish, stupid, Cic.

**insipient̄er**, adv. (insipiens), foolishly, stupidly, Plaut.

**insipientia** -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Cic.

**insisto** -stīll, 3. **I.** to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place oneself on. **A.** Lit., 1, cingulus lunae in quo qui insistant, etc., Cic.; *digitis*, to stand on the tip of one's toes, Ov.; *limen*, Verg.; *pedum primis vestigia plantis*, Cic.; *insistere vestigiis alicuius*, to tread in the steps of (fig.), Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to enter on a journey, pursue; *iter*, Liv.; **b**, to follow hard on; *referentibus pedem*, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, perge tenere istam viam quam institisti, Cic.; **2**, esp., to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in; totus et mente et animo in bellum insisti, Caes.; with acc., rationem belli, to follow out the plan of the war, Caes.; *munus*, Cic.; with dat., ei rei, Liv. **II.** to remain still, stand still. **A.** Lit., stellae insistant, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, **a**, to stop, pause; in speech, quae quum dixisset paulumque institisset, "Quid est," inquit, Cic.; **b**, to pause over, dwell upon; *singulis peccatorum gradibus*, Cic.; **2**, to be fixed or obstinate in; *Importune*, Cic.; *crudelitati*, Tac.; with infin., *sequi*, Cic.; **3**, to be at a stand = to doubt; in reliquis rebus, Cic.

**insiticius** -a -um (1. Insero), engrafted, foreign, Plin.

**insitio** -ōnis, f. (1. Insero), 1, a grafting, budding; plur., *insitiones*, the kinds of grafting, Cic.; **2**, *meton.*, the grafting season, Ov.

**insitivus** -a -um (1. Insero), grafted, engrafted; 1, lit., *pira*, Hor.; **2**, transf., **a**.

*foreign*; *quaedam disciplinae*, Cic.; **b**, *superstitious, not genuine*, Phaedr.

**insitor** -ōris, m. (1. Insero), a grafter, Prop.

**insitus** -a -um, partic. of 1. Insero.

**insociābilis** -e, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial; *gens*, Liv.; with dat., *homines generi humano insociabiles*, Liv.

**insolābiliter**, adv. (in and solor), insolubly, Hor.

**insolens** -entis (in and soleo). **I.** unusual, contrary to custom; *quid tu Athenas insolens?* Ter. **II.** **A.** unaccustomed to, unused to; *Infamiae*, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic. **B.** 1, unusual, extravagant; *verbum*, Cic.; **2**, of behaviour, **a**, prodigal; non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; **b**, proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent; *exercitus, flushed with victory*, Hor.; *ostentatio*, Cic.

**insolent̄er**, adv. (insolens), 1, unusually, in a way contrary to custom; *evenire vulgo soleat*, an insolent et raro, Cic.; **2**, **a**, immoderately, excessively; *his festivitatis insolentius abuti*, Cic.; **b**, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently; *se efferre*, Cic.

**insolentia** -ae, f. (insolens). **I.** the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience in, strangeness; *huius disputationis*, Cic. **II.** **A.** strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction; *verborum*, Cic. **B.** extravagance, profuseness, Cic. **C.** pride, arrogance, insolence, Cic.

**insolesco**, 3. (in and soleo), **a**, to behave extravagantly; *magis insolescente Plancina*, Tac.; **b**, to become haughty or insolent, be elated; per licentiam insolescere animum humanum, Sall.

**insolidus** -a -um, weak, soft, tender; *herba*, Ov.

**insolitus** -a -um. **I.** Act., unaccustomed to; ad laborem, Caes.; with genit., *rerum belliciarum*, Sall. **II.** Pass., **a**, unusual, strange; *haec insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratio dicendi*, Cic.; **b**, uncommon, unusual; *insolita mihi loquacitas*, Cic.; *verbum*, Cic.

**insolubilis** -e, 1, that cannot be paid, Sen.; **2**, incontrovertible, indubitable, Quint.

**insomnia** -ae, f. (insomnis), sleeplessness, loss of sleep; gen. in plur., *insomniis carere*, Cic.

**insomnis** -e (in and somnus), sleepless; *insomnes magis quam pervigiles*, Tac.; *draco*, Ov.; of things, *nox*, Verg.

**1. insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), sleeplessness, Plin.

**2. insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), a dream; sing., Tac.; plur., Verg.

**insono** -sonūi -sonitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to make a noise in, sound, resound; *insonuere cavernae*, Verg.; *flagello*, to crack a whip, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make to sound; *verbera*, Verg.

**insons** -sontis, 1, innocent, guiltless; *insontes sicut sontes circumvenire*, Sall.; **2**, poet., transf., harmless; *Cerberus*, Hor.

**insopitus** -a -um (in and sopio), not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful; *draco*, Ov.

**inspargo** = *inspergo* (q.v.).

**inspecto**, 1. (intens. of inspicio), to look at or in, observe, view; *inspectata spolia Samnitium*, Liv.; *inspectante exercitu Interficii*, Cic.

**insperans** -antis (in and spero), not hoping, not expecting; *insperanti mihi sed valde optanti cecidit ut*, etc., Cic.

**insperatō**, adv. (insperatus), unexpectedly, Plaut.

**insperatus** -a -um (in and spero), unlooked for, unexpected; *pecuniae*, Cic.; *malum*, Cic.; *ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Liv.

**inspergo** and **inspargo**, -sperxi (-sparxi), -spersum (-sparsum), 3. (in and spargo). **I.** to strew, sprinkle in or on; molam et vinum, Cic. **II.** to besprinkle, Plin.

**inspicio** -sperxi -spectum, 3. (in and specio). **I.** to look, see in or on. **A.** Lit., 1, faciem, Ov.; speculum, Phaedr.; 2, to look into, read; leges, Cic.; verba, Ov. **B.** Transf., to examine, look into, become acquainted with; aliquem a puero, Cic. **II.** to contemplate, view, observe; 1, gen., signum publicum, Cic.; 2, esp. a, as buyer, to inspect; candelabrum, Cic.; b, as a messenger, to investigate; oculorum res, Liv.; c, as an inspector, milit. t. t., to inspect; arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv.; d, as a sacrificer, fibras, Ov.; e, as a spy, domos, Verg.

**inspico**, 1. to sharpen a point, Verg.

**inspiro**, 1. 1, intransit., to breathe upon, to blow upon; conchas, Ov.; 2, transit. a, lit., to breathe, blow in or on; venenum morsibus, Verg.; b, transf., to breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame; alieni occultum ignem, Verg.

**inspōllātus** -a -um (in and spolio), not spoiled, not plundered; arma, Verg.

**inspōio** -spōi -spōitum, 3. to spit in or upon, Plin.

**inspūto**, 1. to spit upon, Plaut.

**instābilis** -e. **I.** Act., **A.** that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering; pedes instabilis ac vix vado silens, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, unsteadily, not keeping its ground; hostis instabilis ad conferendas manus, Liv.; b, unstable, inconstant, changeable; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg. **II.** Pass., on which it is impossible to stand, insecure; tellus, Ov.

**instābilitas** -tatis, f. (instabilis), instability, Plin.

**instans** -antis, p. adj. (from insto), 1, present; subst., instans -antis, n. the immediate present, Cic.; 2, pressing, urgent; instantior cura, Tac.

**instātor**, adv. (instans), urgently, earnestly, earnestly; instantius concurrere, Tac.

**instantia** -ae, f. (insto), the present time, Cic.

**instar**, n. indecl., an image, likeness, picture, sketch; a, quantum instar in ipso! what an imposing presence, Verg.; gen. with genit., like to, as great as, after the fashion of; navis cylaenae maxima triremis instar, Cic.; instar montis equus, Verg.; instar alicuius or alicuius rei esse, instar habere, instar obtinere, to be like, to be as good as, to be in the place of; Erana quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis, Cic.; Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic.; alicuius rei instar putare or reri, to think a thing as good as, consider it equal to; idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus, Cic.; b, of number, as many as, as large as; cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes.

**instauratio** -ōnis, f. (instauro), repetition, renewal; ludorum, Cic.

**instaurativus** -a -um (instauro), renewed, repeated; ludi, Cic.

**instauro**, 1. (in and \*stauro from sto, stare). **I.** to renew, repeat, begin anew; 1, a, of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; b, of any kind of action, scribus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; 2, a, to reanimate, restore; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; b, to repay, requite; talia Gravis, Verg. **II.** to set about, prepare; chorus, Verg.

**insterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. **I.** to strew over, cover over; equum, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth, Liv. **II.** to spread over; modicis tignis, Hor.

**instigātor** -ōris, m. (instigo), an instigator, stimulator; sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.

**instigātrix** -trix, f. (instigator), she that instigates, Tac.

**instigo**, 1. (in and STIG-o = στίγω whence also instinguo), to instigate, incite, stimulate; aliquem in aliquem, Liv.; absol., instigante te, at your instigation, Cic.

**instillatio** -ōnis, f. (instillo), a dropping into, Plin.

**instillo**, 1. to drop in, pour in by drops; oleum lumini, Cic.; transf., to instil; praeceptum auriculis, Hor.

**instimulātor** -ōris, m. (instimulo), an instigator; seditionis, Cic.

**instimulo**, 1. to stimulate, arouse, incite, Ov.

**instinator** -ōris, m. (instinguo), an inciter, instigator; sceleris, Tac.

**instinctus** -ūs, m. (instinguo), instigation, incitement; instinctu divino, Cic.

**instinguo** -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (in and STIG-o = στίγω, whence also instigo), to instigate, incite; gen. in partic., instinctus -a -um, incited, impelled; furore, Cic.

**instipulor**, 1. dep., to stipulate or bargain for, Plaut.

**instita** -ae, f. a seam, border, or flounce on a lady's robe; meton., a lady; nulla, Ov.

**institio** -ōnis, f. (instisto), a standing still; stellarum, Cic.

**institor** -ōris, m. (insto), a broker, factor, huckster, pedlar; mercis, Liv.

**institorium** -ii, n. (institor), the business of a hawker, Suet.

**institūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and statuo). **I.** to put or place into; vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. **II.** to arrange. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t., draw up in order; aciem duplicem, Caes.; 2, to prepare, make ready, build, construct; turrim, pontes, naves, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to make arrangements for, begin, undertake; historian, Cic.; iter, Cic.; with infin., to resolve upon, determine; oppidum oppugnare, Cic.; historias scribere, Nep.; 2, a, to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute; portorium, Cic.; dies festos, Liv.; ludos, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to arrange that, etc., Cic.; with infin., Caes.; b, to settle, to administer; civitates, Cic.; c, to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose; aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.

**institutio** -ōnis, f. (instituo), 1, arrangement; rerum, Cic.; institutionem summ conservare, method, Cic.; 2, instruction; doctoris, Cic.; Cynica, the principles of the Cynic philosophy, Tac.

**institutum** -i, n. (instituo), 1, an undertaking, purpose; non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic.; 2, an old-established custom, arrangement, institution; majorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to adopt a rule of life, Cic.; ex instituto, according to custom, order, Liv.; 3, instruction, precept; philosophiae, Cic.

**insto** -stiti -stātus, 1. **I.** to stand in or on; rectam instas viam, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to be close to, follow closely; 1, lit., vestigiis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass; absol., Cic.; with dat., adversario, Cic.; hosti, Liv.; b, currum, to be zealous in building, Verg.; to pursue or devote oneself eagerly to anything; operi, Verg.; with following infin., to persist, not to cease, to persevere; poscere recuperatores, Cic.; c, to persist, insist, ask pressingly; aliquid instare ut, with subj., Cic.; d, of time, to approach, draw nigh, threaten; dies instat quo, etc., Cic. **B.** to stand upon, be fixed; iuris, Verg.

1. **instrātus** -a -um (in and sterno), *uncovered*, Verg.

2. **instrātus**, partic. of *insterno*.

**instrēnūsus** -a -um, *inactive, lazy, idle*, Plaut.

**instrēpo** -nī -itum, 3. *to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak*; sub pondere axis instrēpat, Verg.

**instringo** -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to bind*; *instructa fides gemmis*, Ov.

**instructō**, adv. with compar. (*instructus*), *with great preparation*; ludos instructus fecit, Liv.

**instructio** -ōnis, f. (*instruo*), *a setting in array, drawing up in order*; militum, Cic.

**instructor** -ōris, m. (*instruo*), *a preparer*; convivii, Cic.

1. **instructus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *instruo*), 1, *provided with, furnished*; Graecia instructa copiis, Cic.; 2, *instructed, learned*; in iure civili, Cic.; *instructor a iure civili*, Cic.

2. **instructus** -us, m. (*instruo*), *a preparation, provision*; fig. = *matter* (in a speech), while *ornatus* = *rhetorical ornament*, quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic.

**instrūmentum** -i, n. (*instruo*). I. *a tool, implement, instrument*; a, sing., *instrumentum villae, implements of husbandry*, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic.; b, plur., *instrumenta anilis, dress*, Ov. II. *Transf.*, 1, *store, stock*; oratoris, Cic.; 2, *means to an end*; instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.

**instrūo** -struxi -structum, 3. I. *to build in or into*; contabulationes in parietes, Caes. II. *A. to set up, build*; muros, Nep. B. *to arrange, prepare*; a, lit., apud aliquem epulas instruere, Liv.; b, *transf.*, instruere fraudem, Liv. C. *to furnish, equip, provide*; 1, gen., a, lit., domum suam in provincia, Cic.; domus instructa or aedes instructae, *a furnished house*, Cic.; b, *transf.*, accusationem et petitionem adornare atque instruere, Cic.; of persons, aliquem mandatis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., (a) *to arm*; exercitum, Liv.; (β) *to draw up in order of battle, to post*; exercitum, adiem, Cic.; b, *to teach, instruct*; aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.

**insuāvis** -e, *not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable*; littera insuāvissima, *ill-sounding*, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

**Insūbres** -ium and -um, m. *the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan)*; sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. *an Insubrian*. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bro, *Insubrian*.

**Insūbēr**, v. *Insubres*.

**insūdo**, 1. *to sweat in or at*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

**insuēfactus** -a -um (in -sueo and facio), *accustomed to, insured to*, Caes.

**insuesco** -suevi -suetum, 3. I. *Intransit.*, *to accustom oneself to, to become used to*; corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin., victoriā frui, Liv. II. *Transit.*, *to accustom, habituate any one to*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

1. **insuētus** -a -um (in and suesco), 1, *unaccustomed to, unused to*; with genit., laboris, Caes.; with dat., moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; with infin., vera audire, Liv.; 2, *pass.*, *unusual, unwonted*; solitudo, Liv.; *post.*, insueta (neut. plur.) as adv., *unusually*; rudere, Verg.

2. **insuētus** -a -um, partic. of *insuesco*.

**insūla** -ae, f. 1, *an island*, Cic.; 2, *a detached house or building, let out to several poor families*, Cic.; *a hired lodging*, Tac., Suet.

**insūlānus** -i, m. (*insula*), *an islander*, Cic.

**insulō**, adv. (*insulsus*), *insipidly, tastelessly, sillily, absurdly*; loqui, Cic.

**insulitas** -ātis, f. (*insulsus*), *insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity*; Graecorum, Cic.

**insulsus** -a -um (in and salsus), 1, *unsalted, insipid*; O gulam insulsam, *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic.; 2, *insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish*; genus ridiculi, Cic.; *adolescens*, Cic.

**insulto**, 1. (*intens. of insilio*), 1, *to leap at or on*; basta, Hor.; *memora, dance through*, Verg.; 2, *to scoff at, revile, insult, deride*; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

**insultūra** -ae, f. (*insilio*), *a leaping at or on anything*, Plaut.

**insum** -fūi -esse, *to be in or on*; 1, lit., comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.; 2, *transf.*, *to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*; with in and the abl., *superstitio in qua inest inanis timor*, Cic.; vitium aliquid inesse in moribus, Cic.; with dat., cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.

**insūmo** -sumpl -sumptum, 3. *to take for anything, expend*; teruncium in aliquem, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies redicendas classi, Tac.; operam libellis accusatorum, Tac.

**insūo** -sūi -sūtum, 3. *to sew in, sew up, sew on*; aliquem in euleum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered, sewn on*, Ov.

**insūpēr**. I. Adv. A. Lit., 1, *above, over, overhead*; insuper injicere centones, Caes.; 2, *from above*; jugum insuper imminens, Liv. B. *Transf.*, *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*; insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv. II. *Prepos.* with acc., Cato.

**insūpērābilis** -e, 1, *insurmountable, impassable*; via, Liv.; 2, *transf.*, *unconquerable*; genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, *inertible*, Ov.

**insurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, raise oneself up*. I. Lit. A. Of persons, *to rise to one's full height, in order to give more force to some action of the body*; arduus insurgens, Liv.; of rowers, *insurgite remis, put all your strength into the stroke*, Verg. B. Of things, *inde colles insurgunt*, Liv.; of the wind, *aquilo*, Hor.; of water, *vastius insurgens decinas ruit impetus undae*, Ov. II. *Transf.*, a, *to increase in power*; Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; b, *to rise up against*; suis regnis, Ov.

**insūsurro**, 1. *to whisper, whisper in the ear*; a, *intransit.*, alicui, Cic.; in aurem alicuius, Cic.; b, *transit.*, alicui cantilenam, Cic.

**intābesco** -tābūi, 3. 1, *to pine, waste, wither away gradually*; diuturno morbo, Cic.; 2, *to become liquid, melt*; cera igni, Ov.

**intactilis** -e, *that cannot be touched*, Lucr.

1. **intactus** -a -um (in and tango), *untouched*. I. Gen., nix, *virgin*, Liv.; cervix juvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; *intactum Graecis carmen, not attempted by*, Hor. II. *Esp.*, a, *unhurt*; prope intacti evasere, Liv.; b, *pure, chaste*; Pallas, Hor.; c, *intactus aliquā re or ab aliqua re, free from*; infamia, cupiditate, Liv.

2. **intactus** -us, m. *intangibility*, Lucr.

**intāminātus** -a -um (in and \*taminō, whence also *contaminō*), *unstained, unspotted*; honores, Hor.

1. **intectus** -a -um, 1, *uncovered, unclothed, unarmed*; pedes, Tac.; dux, Tac.; 2, *open, frank*, Tac.

2. **intectus** -a -um, partic. of *intego*.

**Intégellus** -a -um (dim. of *integer*), *tolerably uninjured, pretty safe*, Cic.

**Intéger** -gra -grum (for *intager*, from *in* and *TAG*-o, *tango*), *whole, entire, undiminished*. **I**. Physically, **a**, *unharméd, unwounded*, Cic.; *integros pro sauciis accessere*, Sall.; **b**, of food, *fresh, untainted*; *aper*, Hor.; **c**, *unhurt, undiminished, whole*; *sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat*, Caes.; *opes integrae*, Hor.; *existimatio*, Cic.; **d**, *unmixed, pure*; *fontes*, Hor.; **e**, of strength, *fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous*; *integris viribus repugnare*, Caes.; **f**, *chaste, pure*; *virgo*, Cat.; **g**, of health or age, *sound, blooming*; *valetudo*, Cic.; *integer aevi, in the prime of life*, Verg.; **h**, of time, *entire*; *annus*, Cic.; **i**, *undiminished, fresh*; *integram famem ad ovum affero*, Cic.; *de integro, anew*, Cic.; *so ab integro*, Cic.; *as legal t. t., in integrum restituere, to restore a thing to its former condition*; *praedia*, Cic. **II**. Morally and intellectually. **A**. Intellectually, **a**, *undecided, undetermined*; *rem integrum relinquere*, Cic.; *causam integram reservare alicui*, Cic.; *in integro mihi res est, or integrum est mihi, I am fully at liberty*, Cic.; *coll. by infin. or nt and the subj.*, Cic.; *sibi integrum reservare de aliquo or de aliquo re, to reserve one's freedom of action*, Cic.; *dare, to leave or grant full liberty*, Cic.; **b**, *unexperienced*; *rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe*, Cic.; **c**, *intellectually whole, unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice*; *integri testes*, Cic.; *integrum se servare*, Cic. **B**. Morally, **a**, *uncorrupted*; *se integros castosque conservare*, Cic.; **b**, *blameless, innocent, pure*; *nemo integrior*, Cic.; *integer vitae scelerisque purus*, Hor.; **c**, *inviolate*; *slides*, Tac.; *jus*, Cic.

**Intégo** -texi -tectum, *3. to cover*; *turres coriis*, Caes.

**Intégrasco**, *3. (integro), to break out afresh*, Ter.

**Intégratio** -ōnis, *f. (integro), a renewing, renewal*, Ter.

**Intégrē**, *adv. (integer)*. **I** *purely, correctly*; *dicere*, Cic. **II** **a**, *honestly, uprightly, impartially*; *judicare*, Cic.; **b**, *disinterestedly*; *in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari*, Cic.

**Intégritas** -ātis, *f. (integer)*. **I** **a**, *unimpaired condition, soundness, health*; *corporis*, Cic.; *valetudinis*, Cic.; **b**, *purity, correctness*; *incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas*, Cic. **II** *honesty, uprightness, integrity*; *Integritas vitae*, Cic.

**Intégro**, *1. (integer)*. **I** **a**, *to renew, repeat, begin afresh*; *pugnans*, Liv.; *lacrimas*, Liv.; **b**, *to heal*; *elapsos in pravum artus*, Tac. **II** *to refresh*; *animus integratur*, Cic.

**Intégumentum** -i, *n. (integro)*. **I** *a covering*; *lax cum integumentis*, Liv. **II** *Transf., a cloak, disguise*; *haec flagitiorum integumenta*, Cic.; *evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae*, Cic.

**Intellectus** -ūs, *m. (Intelligo)*. **I** *a perceiving, perception, sensation*, Plin. **II** *an understanding, comprehension*; *boni, mali*, Tac.; *intellectum habere, to be understood*, Tac.

**Intelligens** -entis, *p. adj. (from Intelligo)*, **1**, *intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything*; **a**, of persons, *vir*, Cic.; *cuiusvis generis eius intelligens*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *iudicium*, Cic.; **2**, *a connoisseur*; *homo ingeniosus et intelligens (opp. idiota)*, Cic.; *in hisce rebus intelligens esse*, Cic.

**Intelligentē**, *adv. (Intelligens), intelligently, with understanding*; *audiri*, Cic.

**Intelligentia** -ae, *f. (Intelligens)*. **I** *a conception, idea*, Cic. **II** *insight, intelligence,*

*knowledge*. **A** *quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset intelligentia*, Cic.; *intelligentiam juris habere*, Cic. **B** **a**, *the knowledge of a connoisseur in some art, taste, etc.*; **b**, *understanding*; *fretus intelligentia vestra*, Cic.; *quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit*, Cic.; *res sub intelligentiam cadentes*, Cic.

**Intelligo (Intellēgo)** -lexi -lectum, *3. (inter and lego), to understand, comprehend*. **I** *By the senses or understanding, to mark, perceive, observe, feel*; *de gestu intelligo quid respondeas*, Cic.; *intellexi ex tuis litteris, to audisse*, Cic.; *ex quo intelligitur or intelligendum est, or intelligi potest, with acc. and infin. or rel. sent. (with quam, quantus, etc.)*, Cic. **II** *to form an idea or conception, to think, to understand*. **A** *corpus quid sit intelligo*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin., to be of the opinion, to think*; *ipsi intelligentiam naturā gigni sensum diligendī*, Cic. **B** *Esp., 1, to be a connoisseur*; *tamen non multum in istis rebus intelligo*, Cic.; **2**, *to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate*; *aliquis falsus intelligitur*, Tac. (*syncope perf., intellexi*, Cic.)

**Intémélii (Intimélii)** -ōrum, *m. a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians*. Hence, **Intémélium** -ii, *n. the chief town of the Intemeli*.

**Intémératus** -a -um (in and *tamero*), *unspotted, unfiled, inviolate*; *slides*, Verg.

**Intémérans** -antis, **1**, *extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*; *intemperantis est, with infin., Cic.*; *in augendo eo intemperantior*, Liv.; of things, *libertas, gloria*, Cic.; **2**, *esp., incontinent*; *in aliqua re*, Cic.; of things, *intemperantissimae perpotationes*, Cic.

**Intémérantē**, *adv. (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*; *intemperantius opibus suis uti*, Cic.

**Intémérantia** -ae, *f. (intemperans)*, **a**, *want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance*; *libidinum*, Cic.; *vini, immoderate indulgence in*, Liv.; **b**, *insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance*, Cic.

**Intémératē**, *adv. (intemperatus), intemperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

**Intémératus** -a -um, *intemperate, immoderate*; *intemperata quaedam benevolentia*, Cic.; *intemperatā nocte, in the dead of night*, Ov.

**Intémériae** -arum, *f. (intempero), inclement, unfavourable weather*; *transf., quae te intemperiae tenent? are you crazy? Plaut.*

**Intéméries** -ei, *f. I inclement, unseasonable weather*; *caeli*, Liv.; *aquarum, excessive full of rain*, Liv. **II** *Transf., A. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, insubordination*; *amiei*, Cic.; *cohortium*, Tac. **B**, *incontinence, intemperance*; *uniui ex illis viris*, Cic.

**Intémestivē**, *adv. (Intempestivus), unseasonably*; *accedere*, Cic.

**Intémestivus** -a -um, *unseasonable, untimely, inopportune*; *epistola*, Cic.

**Intémestus** -a -um (in and *tempus* or *tempestas*), **1**, *unseasonable*; *intempesta nox, the dead of night*, Cic.; *personified, Nox intempesta, the mother of the Furies*, Verg.; **2**, *unwholesome, unhealthy*; *Gravisciae*, Verg.

**Intendo** -tendi -tentum, *3. I to stretch out, extend*. **A** *Lit., 1, dextram ad statuam*, Cic.; **2**, of weapons, *to aim, direct*; *tela*, Cic. **B** *Transf., 1, transit, a, to move in any direction, to direct towards*; *iter in or ad locum, to direct one's course towards*, Liv.; **b**, *to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to*; *animum eo*, Cic.; *animum*

or mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; **o**, to direct with hostile intention, to excite; eo bellum, Liv.; periculum alicui or in aliquem, Cic.; alicui litem, Cic.; **2**, intransit. or reflex., **a**, to direct one's course; quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; **b**, to direct one's efforts; quocumque intenderat, res adversae erant, Sall.; **c**, to devote oneself to; ad publicas curas, Tac. **II**. to stretch. **A**. Lit., arcum, Cic.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbasels velis, to pitch, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to exert; se ad firmitatem, Cic.; **2**, to intend; quod animo intenderat, Cic.; **3**, to raise; vocem, Verg.; **4**, to maintain, try to prove; id quod intenderat confirmare, Cic.

**1. intentātus -a -um** (in and tento), untouched, untried; nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, unattempted, Hor.

**2. intentātus -a -um**, partic. of intento.

**intentē**, adv. (Intentus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquem intentius admonere, Liv.

**intentio -ōnis**, f. (Intendo). **I**. a directing, attention, absol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., lusus, Liv. **II**. stretching; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, an effort, exertion; animi cogitationum, Cic.; **c**, intention; adversariorum, Cic.

**intento**, 1. (Intens. of Intendo), **1**, to stretch towards or against, to stretch out threateningly; manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alicui, Cic.; **2**, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

**1. intentus -us**, m. (Intendo), a stretching out; palmarum, Cic.

**2. intentus -a -um**. **I**. Partic. of intendo. **II**. P. adj. (from Intendo), **a**, anxious, intent, full of expectation; omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum exspectabant, Caes.; with ad or adversus aliquid, or with dat., attentive to, waiting eagerly for; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; **b**, with dat., or ad, or in with the acc., attentive to, intent upon, buried with, zealous in; operi agresti, Liv.; esp. of soldiers, ready for battle; paratus et intentus, Liv.; **c**, active, unceasing, vigorous; intentissima cura, Liv.; **d**, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

**intēpēo**, 2. to be lukewarm, Prop.

**intēpescō -tēpū**, 3. (inchoat. of Intepseo), to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Ov.

**intēr** (in with adverbial ending ter), prep. with acc. between, among, amid. **A**. Of space, **1**, of rest, moror inter aras, templa, Cic.; quam (Hercules) inter homines esset, among the number of, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street of the sickle-makers, Cic.; **2**, of motion, inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv. **B**. Transf., of time, **1**, between; inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; **2**, during, in the course of; inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter agendum, Verg. **C**. **1**, among a class; adolescens inter suos, Cic.; **2**, between (parties, adversaries, etc.); inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.; **3**, of division, portion, inter se, between one another, Cic.; **4**, between (of friendship, hostility, etc.); amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; **5**, with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually; amare inter se, to love one another, Cic. **D**. Particular phrases, **a**, inter scarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; **b**, inter pauca and inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; **c**, inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; **d**, inter haec, meanwhile, Liv. (inter sometimes put after its case, quos inter, Cic.)

**intērāmēta -ōrum**, n. (inter), the wood-work of a ship, Liv.

**Intērāmna -ae**, f., **1**, a town in Umbria, now Terni; **2**, a town in Latium, now Teramo, Hence, adj., **1**, **Intērāmnanus -a -um**; **2**, **Intērāmnanās -ātis**, belonging to Interamnna. Subst., **Intērāmnanātes -lum**, m. the people of Interamnna.

**intērārescō**, 3. to become dry, to dry up, decay, transf., Cic.

**interbībo**, 3. to drink up, Plaut.

**interbīto**, 3. to perish, Plaut.

**intercālāris -e** (intercalo), intercalary, calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

**intercālārius -a -um** (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

**intercālō**, 1. (lit., to call out that something is inserted), **1**, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si scies Romae intercalatum sit necne, Cic.; **2**, to defer, put off; poenam, Liv.

**intercāpēdo -inis**, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

**intercēdo -cessi -cessum**, 3. to go between, come between. **I**. Lit., inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. **II**. Transf., **A**. **a**, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae perpetus intercedebat, Caes.; **b**, hence of time, to intervene; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; **c**, of events, to happen between; saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; **d**, of relations, to be between; inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. **B**. Of persons, to step between; **a**, by way of hindrance, to interpose, withstand, protest against (of the tribunes when they exercised their veto); legi, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; **b**, as a mediator, to interpose; quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, etc., Cic.; in money transactions, to stand surety; pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic.

**interceptio -ōnis**, f. (intercipio), a taking away; poculi, Cic.

**interceptor -ōris**, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an embezzler; praedae, Liv.

**intercessio -ōnis**, f. (intercedo), **1**, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; **2**, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

**intercessor -ōris**, m. (intercedo), **1**, a surety, bail, Cic.; **2**, one who protests against, opposes, withstands (of a tribune in the exercise of his veto); legis, Cic.

**1. intercīdo -cīdi -cīsum**, 3. (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

**2. intercīdo -cīdi**, 3. (inter and cado), **1**, to fall between, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, to happen, occur; si quae interciderunt, Cic.; **b**, to become lost, decay, perish; inimici, ap. Cic.; memoria, be forgotten, Liv.; intercidit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

**intercīno**, 1. (inter and cano), to sing between; medios actus, Hor.

**intercīpio -cēpi -ceptum** 3. (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. **I**. Lit. litteras, Cic.; comineatus, Liv. **II**. Transf., **1**, to deprive of, rob, steal; agrum ab aliquo, Liv.; aliquem neci, Ov.; **2**, to snatch away, carry off prematurely; aliquem veneno, Tac.; **3**, to cut off; iter, Liv.

**intercīsē**, adv. (intercisus), confusedly, interruptedly; dicere, Cic.

**interclūdo -clūsi -clūsum**, 3. (inter and cludo, claudio). **I**. to block up, hinder; alicui fugam, Cic.; fig. omnes seditionum vias, Cic.

**II. A.** to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariā, Caes.; fig., intercludor dolores quominus, etc., I am prevented by grief, Cic. **B.** to enclose, shut in; aliquem in his insidiis quas, etc., Cic; angustiis intercludi, Caes.

**interclusio** -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up; animae, Cic.

**intercolumnium** -ii, n. (inter and columna), the space between two columns, Cic.

**intercurro** -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I. 1.** to run between, Lucr.; **2.** fig., a, to step between, intercede, Cic.; b, to run along with, be among, mingle with; his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. **II.** to run or hasten to in the meanwhile; Velos ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

**intercurso**, 1. (intens. of intercurro), to run between, Liv.

**interkursus** -ūs, m. (intercurro), a running between, interposition; interkursu consulum, suorum, Liv.

**intercus** -cūtis (inter and cutis), under the skin; aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

**interdātus** -a -um, partic. of interdo.

**interdico** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to forbid, prohibit. **A.** Gen., a, alicui aliquā re or aliquo; Romanis omni Galliā, Caes.; b, alicui aliquid; alicui orbem, Ov.; c, with or without dat. of person, foll. by ne or ut, etc., and the subj., interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdicitum ne fabā vescerentur, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, as legal t. t., interdicerē alicui aquā et igni, to banish, Cic.; **2.** sacrificiis interdicerē, Caes. **II.** to order, command; 1, with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdicerē ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; **2.** of the praetor, to make a provisional or interlocutory decree; de vi, Cic.; praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic.

**interdictio** -ōnis, f. (interdico), a forbidding, prohibition; aquae et ignis, banishing, Cic.

**interdictum** -i, n. (interdico), 1, a prohibition; with subject genit., Caesaris, Cic.; **2.** a praetor's interdict or provisional order, Cic.

**interdiū** (interdiūs), adv. in the daytime, by day; nocte an interdiū, Liv.

**interdo** -didi -dātum, 1. to give between, distribute, Lucr.

**interdūtum** = interdum (q.v.).

**interductus** -ūs, m. (\*interduco), interpenetration, Cic.

**interdum**, adv. 1, sometimes, occasionally, now and then; interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; **2.** meanwhile, Tac.

**interdūo** = interdo (q.v.).

**interdūā**, adv. (inter and abl. eā), 1, in the meantime, meanwhile, Cic.; interea quum, Cic.; **2.** nevertheless, notwithstanding, Cic.; quum interea, Cic.

**interemptio** -ōnis, f. (interimo), slaughter, slaying, Cic.

**interēo** -ii -itum, 4. to perish, to be lost among. **I.** Lit., muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to perish, be destroyed, be lost; a, of things, intereunt sacra, Cic.; b, of men, to die; fame aut ferro, Caes. (synon. perf. forms, interisse, interissent, Cic.)

**interēquito**, 1. to ride between; ordines, Liv.

**interfatio** -ōnis, f. (interfor), a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Cic.

**interfectio** -ōnis, f. (interficio), a slaying, ap. Cic.

**interfactor** -ōris, m. (interficio), a murderer, slayer, Cic.

**interfectorix** -trix, f. (interfactor), a murderess, Tac.

**interficio** -feci -factum, 3. (inter and facio), to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught; a, of things, messes, Verg.; herbas, Cic.; b, of persons, to murder, to slay, kill; aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.

**interfio** -fieri (pass. of interficio = interficior), to perish, Plaut.

**interfluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow between; Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

**interflūus** -a -um (interfluo), flowing between, Plin.

**interfodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig into, pierce, Lucr.

**interfor** -fatus sum, 1. dep., to speak between, interrupt in discourse; aliquem, Liv.; or absol., Liv., Verg. (1st pers. pres. not found).

**interfugio**, 3. to flee between, Lucr.

**interfulgens** -entis, shining or gleaming among or between, Liv.

**interfundo** -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour between, middle, interfundi, to flow between; noviens Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

**interībi**, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime, Plaut.

**interiolo** = interjicio (q.v.).

**interim**, adv., 1, meanwhile, in the meantime, Cic.; **2.** however, Cic.

**interīmo** -ēmi -emptum, 3. (inter and emo), to take away out of the midst; 1, of things, to destroy, annihilate, make an end of; sacra, Cic.; **2.** of persons, to put out of the way, to kill, slay, murder; aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, to commit suicide, Cic.; transf., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

**interior**, **interius** -ōris, compar. adj., **intimus** -a -um, superl. (in-ter). **I.** Compar. interior. **A.** Lit., 1, inner, interior; pars aedium, Cic.; interiore epistolā, in the middle of the letter, Cic.; Falernum interiore notā, from the depth of the cellar, Hor.; interior ictibus, within shot, Liv.; **2.** a, remote from the sea, inland; nationes, Cic.; interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv.; b, nearer, shorter (of the racecourse); gyros, on the inside of the course, Hor.; cursus, shorter, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, interior periculo vulneris, too near to be in danger of a wound, Liv.; **2.** a, more secret, more confidential; amicitia, Cic.; b, deeper: (a) timor, Cic.; (β) more erudite, profound; interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic. **II.** Superl., intimus -a -um, inmost. **A.** Lit., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, deepest, most profound; disputatio, philosophia, Cic.; **2.** most secret, confidential, intimate; amicus, Cic.; intimus alicui, Cic.; familiaritas, Nep. Subst., **intimus** -i, m. an intimate friend, Cic.

**interitio** -ōnis, f. (intereo), destruction, ruin; aratorum, Cic.

**interitus** -ūs, m. (intereo), destruction, ruin, annihilation; a, of things, legum, Cic.; b, of persons, consulum, Cic.; with abl., exercitus nostri interitus ferro, fame, frigore, Cic.

**interius**, 1, compar. adj., v. interior; **2.** compar. of intra, v. intra.

**interiācio**, 2. to lie between or among; absol., interiacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.,

campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

**interjectus** -ūs, m. (interjicio), a putting between; a, of place, interposito interjectoque terrae, between the sun and the moon, Cic.; b, of time, an interval; interjectu noctis, after an interval of a night, Tac.

**interjicio** (interjācio) -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast, place, put among, or between. **I.** Lit., legionarias cohortes, Caes. Partic., **interjectus** -a -um, interposed, thrown between; nasus, quasi murus oculis interjectus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, idque interjecit inter individuum atque id, etc., Cic.; interjectus inter philosophos et eos, standing between, Cic.; 2, a, of time, to put in between; moram, Tac.; anno interjecto, after the interval of a year, Cic.; b, of words, to intermingle; pleraque Latino sermone, Cic.

**interjungo** -juxi -junctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect; dextras, Liv.

**interlabor** -labi, 3. dep., to glide, fall, flow between; in tmesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

**interlargo**, 3. to pluck, gather here and there, Verg.

**interlino** -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to daub between; caementa interlita luto, Liv. **II.** to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure; testamentum, Cic.

**interloquor** -lōcūtus (-loquūtus) sum, 3. dep., to interrupt a person speaking, Ter.

**interlucēo** -luxi, 2. **I.** to shine, gleam between; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac.; Impers., noctu interluxisse, there had been intervals of light, Liv. **II.** **A.** to shine forth; quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, Liv. **B.** to be transparent, capable of being seen through (on account of small numbers); interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

**interlūnium** -li, n. (inter and luna), the change of the moon, time of new moon, Hor.

**interlūo** -lūi, 3. to flow between, wash between; fretum quod] Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

**intermenstrūs** -a -um, between two months; intermenstruo tempore, at the time of the change of the moon, Cic.; subst., **intermenstrūm** -i, n. (sc. tempus), the time of the new moon, Cic.

1. **interminātus** -a -um (in and termino), unbounded, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.

2. **interminātus** -a -um, v. interminor.

**interminor**, 1. dep., to threaten, forbid with threats, Plaut.; partic. perf. pass., cibus interminatus, forbidden with threats, Hor.

**intermiscēo** -miscūi -mixtum, 2. to mix with, intermix; with dat., turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.

**intermissio** -ōnis, f. (intermitto). **I.** leaving off; epistolarum, Cic.; officii, Cic. **II.** respite, interruption, interval; verborum, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.

**intermissus** -a -um, partic. of intermitto.

**intermitto** -misi -missum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** to place between; trabes paribus intermissas spatii, Caes. **B.** to leave a space between, leave free, unoccupied, unsurrounded; 1, lit., pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodibus intermissa, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to leave off for a time, give over, break off, interrupt, neglect; studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; with infin., alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; vento intermisso, the wind having

dropped, Caes.; verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, obsolete, Cic.; b, of time, to let pass; ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc., nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quin perspiceret, without examining, Caes.; c, to discontinue, suspend an office; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to cease, leave off; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

**intermōrior** -mortūs sum, 3. dep., to die, perish, decay; 1, lit., Suet.; 2, transf., a, intermoriuntur reliquiae conjurationis, Cic.; civitas intermoriuntur, Liv.; contiones intermortuae, lifeless, Cic.; b, to faint away, Liv.

**intermundia** -ōrum, n. (inter and mundus), spaces between the worlds (according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods), Cic.

**intermūrālis** -e, between walls; amnis, Liv.

**internasoor** -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow between; internata virgulta, Liv.

**internēcivus** -a -um, v. internecivus.

**internēcio** (internēcio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage; civium, Cic.; ad interneccionem adducere gentem, to annihilate, Liv.

**internēcivus** (internēcivus) -a -um (interneco), murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine; bellum, Cic.

**internēco**, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate; hostes, Plaut.

**internecto**, 3. to bind together, to bind up; ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Verg.

**internēcio** = interneco (q.v.).

**internitēo** -nitūi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Plin.

**internōdium** -ii, n. (inter and nodus), the space between two knots or joints, Ov.

**internosco** -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between; geminos, Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

**internuntia**, v. internuntius.

**internuntio**, 1. to send messengers between two parties, Liv.

**internuntius** -a -um, adj., used as subst., a messenger, negotiator, go-between; a, masc., Jovis interpretes internuntiique (of the augurs), Cic.; b, fem., aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

**internus** -a -um, inward, internal, civil; discordiae, Tac.

**intēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in anything, Plin.

**interpellātio** -ōnis, f. (interpello), interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, Cic.

**interpellātor** -ōris, m. (interpello), an interrupter, disturber, Cic.

**interpello**, 1. (inter and \*pello -are, intens. of pello -ēre), 1, to interrupt a speaker; crebro dicentem, Cic.; 2, to disturb, hinder, impede; a, of persons, aliquem in iure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; b, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

**interpōlatio** -ōnis, f. (interpolo), an alteration, Plin.

**interpōllis** -e (inter and pollio), surbished, ramped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, Plaut., Plin.

**interpōlo**, 1. (interpolo), 1, to alter, surbish, repair, vamp up; togam praetextam, to re-dye, Cic.; 2, to spoil, corrupt, falsify; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

**interpōno** -pōsiti -pōsitum, 3. *to put, place, lay between or among, interpose.* I. Lit., 1, elephantos, Liv.; 2, a, *to insert, intercalate*; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, *to insert in discourse*; ne inquam saepius interponeretur, Cic. II. Transf., A. Of time, *to allow an interval to pass between*; spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; moram, Cic., cunctationem, Tac., *to interpose, delay.* B. *to cause to come between, to interpose*; operam, stadium, laborem, *to use, apply*, Cic. C. *to introduce, bring forward*; a, iudicium, edictum, *to bring forward*, Cic.; b, *to bring forward, allege as a reason or pretext*; gladiatores interpositi sunt, Cic.; c, *to pledge one's word*; in aliquid or in aliqua re fidem suam, Caes. D. *to admit as a helper, participator*, etc.; 1, iudices, testes, Cic.; 2, *se interponere in aliquid or alicui, to engage in, have to do with, meddle*; se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. E. *to falsify*; rationes populorum, Cic.

**interpōsitio** -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, *a bringing forward, introducing* (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, *a putting in, insertion*, Cic.

**interpōsitus**, abl. -ū, m. (interpono), *a putting between, interposition*; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

**interpres** -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, ἑρμῆς, ἑρμῆς). I. *a negotiator, mediator, messenger*; iudicii corrumpendi, Cic.; divūm, Mercury, Verg. II. A. *an expounder, explainer*; juris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divūm, prophet, prophetae, Verg., Liv.; interpretes conitorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held, Cic. B. a, *an interpreter*; appellare or alioqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; b, *a translator*; nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

**interpretatio** -ōnis, f. (interpretor). I. *explanation, exposition, interpretation.* A. Gen., juris, Cic.; verborum, Cic. B. Esp., translation, Plin.; coner. = *that which is translated*; foederis, Cic. II. *meaning, understanding*; nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.

**interpretor**, 1. dep. (interpres), *to explain, expound, interpret, translate.* A. Lit., 1, jus alicui, Cic.; fulgura, somnia, Cic.; 2, *to translate*; epistolam, scriptores, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to put an interpretation on, to understand in a certain manner*; male, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, *to understand, grasp, comprehend*; recte alicuius sententiam, Cic.; 3, *to decide, determine*; neque, recto an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

**interpunctio** -ōnis, f. (interpungo), *punctuation*; verborum, Cic.

**interpungo** -punxi -punctum, 3. *to punctuate, point*; narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subst., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

**interquoror** -questus sum, 3. dep., *to inter-rupt with complaints*, Liv. (†)

**interquiesco** -quievi -quiletum, 3. *to pause between, rest in the mean time*; quum haec dixissem et paulum interquievissem, Cic.

**interregnum** -i, n. *a period between two reigns, an interregnum.* Cic.; under the republic at Rome, the time during the absence of the consuls, or between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of successors, Cic.

**interrex** -rēgis, m. *a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority*, Cic.; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, Cic.

**interritus** -a -um (In and terreo), *unterrified, undaunted*, Verg.

**interrogatio** -ōnis, f. (interrogo), *a question, questioning, interrogation*, Cic.; esp. a, legal t.t., the examination of witnesses; testium, Tac.; absol., Cic.; b, logic. t.t., an argument, syllogism; aptā interrogatione concludere, Cic.

**interrogatiuncula** -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), *a short syllogism or argument*; minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.

**interrogo**, 1. I. *to ask, question, interrogate*; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentis veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., positionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.; partic. subst., **interrogatum** -i, n. *a question*; ad interrogata respondere, Cic. II. Esp., a, *to interrogate judicially, to examine*; testem, Cic.; b, *to accuse, bring an action against*; aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall.

**interrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break down, break in the middle, break asunder.* I. A. pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv. B. *to separate*; interrupti ignes, isolated, Verg.; interruptae vocis, broken, Cic. II. Transf., *to interrupt, disturb*; a, gen., iter amoris et officii, Cic.; b, *to interrupt a speech*; orationem, Cic.

**interruptē**, adv. (interruptus from interrumpo), *interruptedly, disconnectedly*; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

**intersaeptio** -saepti -saeptum, 4. *to hedge or fence in, inclose, hem in, block up.* I. Lit., foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv. II. Transf., *cut off, separate*; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; iter, Cic.

**interscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. *to cut or hew asunder.* I. Lit., pontem, Cic.; venas, *to open*, Tac. II. Transf., *to cut off, separate*; Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

**intersēpio** = intersaeptio (q. v.)

1. **intersēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. *to sow or plant between*, Lucr.

2. **intersēro**, 3. *to put or place between*; oscula mediis verbis, Ov.; transf., causam interserens, alleging, Nep.

**interspiratio** -ōnis, f. *a breathing between, a taking breath*, Cic.

1. **interstinguo** -stinctus, 3. *to cover with spots or speckles*; facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

2. **interstinguo**, 3. *to extinguish*; ignem, Lucr.

**interstrēpo**, 3. *to roar, make a noise in the midst of*, Verg.

**interstringo**, 3. *to squeeze tight*; alicui gulam, *to throttle*, Plaut.

**intersum** -fui -esse. I. A. *to be between*; a, of space, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; b, of time, *to intervene*; inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. B. *to be different, be distinguished from*; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, Cic.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, Cic. C. *to be present, take part in*; with in and the abl., in convivio, Cic.; with dat., convivio, Cic. II. Impers., interest, it concerns, it imports, it is of importance; constr.; (a) with genit. of person or thing, or with the fem. abl. of the possess. pron., mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, eujā, nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; vestra hoc maxime interest, Cic.; (β) with ad and the acc. of the thing, ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic.; (γ) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, plus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve-



hementer, magnopere, or with genit. of value, magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meā unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest uter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

**intertexo** -texti -textum, 3. *to weave together, interweave*; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

**intertrāho** -traxi, 3. *to take away*, Plaut.

**intertrimentum** -i, n. (inter and tero). **I.** *loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver*; argenti, Liv. **II.** *Transf., loss, damage*; sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.

**interturbatio** -ōnis, f. *disturbance, disquiet*, Liv.

**intervallum** -i, n. (inter and vallus), *a space between two palisades*; hence, **I. A.** *an intervening space, interval, distance*; pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic. **B.** *an interval of time*; literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long time, Cic. **II.** *difference, unlikeness*, Cic.; as t. t. of music, intervalla = *distinctions between high and low notes*, Cic.

**intervello** -vulsi -vulsuni, 3. *to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin*, Plin.

**intervēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene*.

**I.** *vens ne molesti vobis interveniremus*, Cic.; huc orationi, Liv. **II.** *Transf., a, of time, to intervene, to interrupt*; with dat., nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; **b,** of events, *to happen while something else is being done, and so to interrupt*; with dat., *Intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum*, Liv.; *exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opponet*, Cic.

**interventor** -ōris, m. (Intervenio), *an interrupter, a visitor*; inagis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

**interventus** -ūs, m. (Interventio), *intervention, interposition, interference*; hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.

**inverto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *(to turn aside), to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin*; 1, regale donum, Cic.; 2, *transf., to take away, deprive of, defraud of*; promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic.; 3, *to spend, lavish*, Tac.

**intervisio** -visi -vīsum, 3. **1.** *to look after, inspect secretly*; crebro intervisio, Cic.; **2,** *to visit from time to time*; aliquem, Cic.

**intervolito**, 1. *to fly about among*, Liv.

**intervōmo**, 3. *to pour forth among*, Lucr.

**intestābilis** -e, *disqualified from being a witness or from making a will*; hence *dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable*, Hor., Sall.; perjurium, Liv.

**intestātus** -a -um, 1, *having made no will, intestate*; adv., *intestato or ab intestato, intestate*; mori, Cic.; 2, *not convicted by witnesses*, Plaut.

**intestinum** -i, v. Intestinus.

**intestinus** -a -um (intus). **I.** *inward, internal*; subst., **intestinum** -i, n. *an intestine*; and plur., **intestina** -ōrum, n. *the intestines*; *intestinum medium*, Cic.; *ex intestinis laborare, to have a pain in the bowels*, Cic. **II.** *a, domestic, internal, civil*; *intestinum ac domesticum malum*, Cic.; *bellum*, Cic.; **b,** *subjective (opprobrious, objective)*, Cic.

**intexo** -texti -textum, 3. **I.** *to weave in, plait in interweave*; 1, lit., *purpureas notas*

*filis*, Ov.; *vimina, Caes.*; 2, *a, to interlace*; *venae toto corpore intextae*, Cic.; **b,** *to interweave in discourse*; *parva magna*, Cic. **II.** *to weave around, to wind around, to surround*; *hastas foliis*, Verg.; *hederae solent intexere truncos*, Ov.

**intibum** (intybum, intubum) -i, n. and **intibus** (intybus, intubus) -i, c. *endive, succory*, Verg.

**intimē**, adv. (intimus), 1, *confidentially, intimately*, Nep.; 2, *cordially, strongly*; *commendari ab aliquo*, Cic.

**intimus**, superl. from interior (q.v.).

**intingo** (intinguo) -tinxī -tinctum, 3. *to dip in*; *faces sanguine*, Ov.

**intolerābilis** -e, *unbearable, intolerable*; *frigus, dolor*, Cic.; *saevitia*, Liv.

**intolerāndus** -a -um, *unbearable, unendurable*, Cic.

**intolerans** -antis. **I.** *Act., impatient of, unable to bear*; with genit., *corpora intolerantissima laboris*, Liv. **II.** *Pass., unbearable, intolerable*; *subjectis intolerantior*, Tac.

**intolerantē**, adv. (intolerans), *immoderately, excessively, impatiently*; *dolere*, Cic.; *intolerantius se jactare*, Cic.; *intolerantissime gloriari*, Cic.

**intolerantia** -ae, f. (intolerans), *intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence*; *regis*, Cic.; *illa superbia atque intolerantia*, Cic.

**intōno** -tōnū -tōnātum, 1. **I.** *Intransit., to thunder*. **A.** *Lit., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit*, Verg. **B.** *Transf., a, to thunder, make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker*; *jam hesternā concione intonuit vox perniciose tribuni*, Cic.; **b,** *to clash*; *Aeneas horrendum intonat armis*, Verg. **II.** *Transit., a, to thunder forth*; *quam haec intonisset pleus irae*, Liv.; *minas*, Ov.; **b,** *to make to roar upon*; *Eois intonata fluctibus hieus, raying on*, Hor. (*partic. perf. pass., intonatus*, Hor.)

**intonsus** -a -um (in and tondeo), *unshorn*. **I.** *Lit., caput*, Ov.; of animals, *intonsa bidena*, Verg.; of persons, *with long hair or beard*; *deus, Apollo*, Ov.; of the old Romans, *intonsi avi*, Ov., Numa, Ov.; Cato, Hor.; of savage nations, *homines intonsi et inculti*, Liv.; *intonsi Getae*, Ov. **II.** *wooded, leafy, not cleared of trees*; *montes*, Verg.

**intorqueo** -torsī -tortum, 2. **I.** *to twist or turn round*. **A.** *Gen. 1, paludamentum circum brachium*, Liv.; 2, *to wind*; *rudentes intorti*, Ov. **B.** *to hurl*; *telum in hostem*, Verg.; *transf., ardentes oculos, to roll*, Verg.; *intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae*, Cic. **II.** *to twist aside, turn, writhe*. **A.** *intorti capillus Eumenidum angues*, Hor.; *navis vertice retro intorta*, Liv. **B.** *to distort, turn away*; *mentum in dicendo*, Cic.

**intortus** -a -um (*partic. of intorqueo*).

**Intrā** (for interā sc. parte, from \*interus -a -um). **I.** *Adv. (compar. intērius, superl. intimē), within*; *compar., rapiat sitiens interiusque recondat*, Verg. **II.** *Prepos. with acc., within*. **A.** *Lit., of space*; 1, *intra parietes*, Cic.; 2, *into*; *ingredi intra finem loci*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., 1, of time, within, in the space of*; *intra tot annos*, Cic.; *intra annos XIV*, Caes.; *foli. by quam, intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival*, Liv.; 2, *with numerals, intra centum, less than a hundred*, Liv.; 3, of other words expressing boundary, etc., *cedere intra finem juris*, Liv.; *intra legem epulari, within the bounds prescribed by law*, Cic.

**Intrābilis** -e (intro), *that can be entered, accessible*; annis os multis sinuū venientibus haud sane intrabile, Liv.

**Intractābilis** -e, *unmanageable, intractable, un-governable, rough*; genus intractabile bello, unconquered, Verg.; bruma, rough, Verg.

**Intractātus** -a -um, *not handled*. I. Lit., equus intractatus et novus, Cic. II. Transf., *unattempted*; scelus, Verg.

**Intrēmisco** -trēmū, 3. (inchoat. of intremo), *to begin to tremble*; genua timore intremuere, Cic.

**Intrēmo**, 3. *to tremble, quake*, Verg.

**Intrēpidē**, adv. (intrepidus), *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv.

**Intrēpidus** -a -um. I. *not trembling, undaunted, intrepid*; dux, Ov.; with dat., intrepidus minantibus, Tac. II. *free from care or alarm*; hiems, undisturbed by war, Tac.

**Intrīco**, 1. (in and tricae), *to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion*; Chrysippus Intricator, Cic.

**Intrīnsecū**, adv. (intra and secus), *inside, inwardly, internally*, Cato.

1. **Intrītus** -a -um (in and tero), *not worn away*; transf., *unexhausted*; cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

2. **Intrītus** -a -um, *partic. of intero*.

1. **Intrō**, adv. (for intero sc. loco from \*interus -a -um), *within*; Intro ire, Caes.; silliam intro vocare, Cic.

2. **Intro**, 1. (\*internus), *to go into, enter*. A. Lit., regnum, pomerium, Cic.; in hortos, Ov.; ad munimenta, Liv.; intra praesidia, Caes. B. Transf., a, *to enter, penetrate*; in rerum naturam, Cic.; in alicuius familiaritatem, Cic.; b, of things, quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.

**Intrōdūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to lead or conduct into*. I. Lit., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv. II. Transf., A. *to bring in, introduce*; philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic. B. 1, *to introduce in speech*; introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; 2, *to maintain*; with acc. and infin., Cic.

**Intrōductio** -ōnis, f. (introduco), *bringing in, introduction*; adolescentulorum, Cic.

**Intrōdo** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. *to go into, enter*; in urbem, Cic.; domum, Cic.; portā, by the gate, Cic.; transf., in vitam, Cic.

**Intrōfero** -tūli -ferre, *to bear, carry in*; liberis cibum, Cic.

**Intrōgrēdior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (intro and gradior), *to enter*, Verg.

**Intrōitus** -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. I. 1, lit., Smyrnarum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; 2, transf., *beginning, introduction, preamble*; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis, Cic. II. Meton., *a place of entrance, passage*, Cic.

**Intrōmitto** -misi -missum, 3. *to send in, cause to enter*; legiones, Caes.

**Introrsus** (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), 1, *towards the inside, inwards*, Caes.; 2, *towardly, internally*, Hor., Liv.

**Introrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break in, enter by force*; cā, Caes.

**Intrōspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (Intro and specio), *to look into, look within*; 1, lit., domum tuam, Cic.; 2, transf., *to look attentively, observe, examine*; in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.; intrōspice in mentem tuam ipse, cast a look within, Cic.; allorum felicitatem, Tac.

**Intrōversus** = introrsus (q.v.)

**Intrōvoco**, 1. *to call in, call within*, Cic.

**Intrūdo** -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to thrust in*; se, *to intrude*, Cic.

**Intūbum** -i, n., **Intūbus** -i, m., v. intibum.

**Intūeor** -tūtus sum, 2. dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at*. I. Lit., solem, Cic.; in aliquem contra, *right in the face*, Liv. II. A. *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to*; aliquid, Cic. B. *to look with astonishment or admiration at*; Pompeium, Cic.

**Intūitus** -a -um, *partic. of intueor*.

**Intūmesco** -tūmū, 3. *to swell, swell up*. I. A. Lit., intumuit venter, Ov. B. Transf., vox, Tac.; intumescere motu, Tac. II. Fig., a, *to swell with pride*; superbiā, Tac.; b, *to swell with anger, be angry*; intumuit Juppiter, Ov.

**Intūmūlātus** -a -um (in and tumulo), *unburied*, Ov.

**Intūor**, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.)

**Inturbidus** -a -um, 1, pass., *undisturbed, quiet*; annus, Tac.; 2, act., *not turbulent*; vir, Tac.

**Intūs**, adv. (in and -tus, cp. ἐντός), *within, inside*. I. 1, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; poet., with abl., tali intus tempore, Verg.; 2, transf., *within the heart*; intus in animis inclusae (cupiditates), Cic. II. With verbs of motion, *into, to the inside*; ducti intus, Ov.

**Intūtus** -a -um, *unprotected, unsafe*. I. Pass., castra, Liv.; intuta inoenium, *the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. II. Act., *unsafe, insecure*; latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

**Inūla** -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*, Hor.

**Inultus** -a -um (in and ulciscor), I. *unavenged*; injuriae, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic. II. *unpunished*; aliquem inultum sinere, or inultum esse pati, Cic.

**Inumbro**, 1. *to shade, overshadow, cover with shade*; vestibulum, Verg.; inumbrante vesperā, *as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.; ora coronis, Lucr.

**Inunctio** -ōnis, f. (inungo), *an anointing with salve or ointment*, Plin.

**Inundatio** -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*; inundatio ex lacu Albano, Liv.

**Inundo**, 1. I. Transit., *to overflow, inundate*. A. Lit., hanc terram inundat aqua, Cic.; vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. B. Transf., *to stream over like a torrent*; hinc densi cursus inundant Troes, Verg. II. Intransit., *to overflow with*; inundant sanguine fossae, Verg.

**Inungo** -unxi -unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear with ointment*; oculos, Hor.

**Inurbānē**, adv. (inurbanna), *unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour*, Cic.

**Inurbānus** -a -um, *rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish*; 1, in demeanour, Cic.; 2, in speech, *unrefined*, Cic.

**Inurgēo** -ursi, 2. *to push, thrust against*, Lucr.

**Inūro** -ussi -ustum, 3. I. *to burn in*. A. Lit., notam, Verg. B. Transf., *to imprint indelibly, brand*; notam turpitudinis vitae alicuius, Cic.; alicui dolorem, Cic.; inuri notā censoriae severitatis, Cic. II. a, *to burn, burn up*; vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov.; b, *to burn or singe with the curling-irons, to curl*; fig., illa calamistris, *to adorn elaborately*, Cic.

**Inūsitatē**, adv. (inuisitatus), *unusually, strangely*; inuisitate loqui, Cic.; inuisitatus contrahere, Cic.

**Inūsitātus** -a -um, *unusual, strange, uncommon*; res inuisitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inuisitator, Cic.; with dat., inuisitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inuisitatum est with infin., or with ut and the subj., Cic.

**inustus** -a -um, partic. of inuro.

**inutilis** -e. **I.** *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*; homo, Cic.; with dat., valetudine aut acetate inutilis bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc., ad usum civium non inutilis, Cic.; inutile est with infin., Cic. **II.** *hurtful, injurious, harmful*; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

**inutilitas** -ātis, f. (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*, Cic.

**inutiliter**, adv. (inutilis), **1.** *uselessly, unprofitably*, Liv.; **2.** *hurtfully, injuriously*, Cic.

**invado** -vāsi -vāsium, **3.** **I.** *to go in, enter, come in*; a, in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc., portum, Verg.; tria milia stadorum, *to advance*, Tac.; b, transf., *to undertake boldly*; aliquid inagnum, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade*; **1.** lit., a, of persons, in hostem, Cic.; urbem, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, *to penetrate, attack*; quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, with words, *to attack, assault*; aliquem minaciter, Tac.; b, of diseases, pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.; c, of passions and other evils, *to attack, befall*; pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; furor invaserat improbis, Cic.; aliquem libido invadit, Sall. **B.** *to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize*; in alicuius praedia, Cic.

**invalesco** -vālūi, **3.** (inchoat. of invaleo), *to gather strength, become strong*; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.

**invāletūdo** -inis, f. *indisposition*, Cic.

**invalidus** -a -um, **1.** *weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill*; milites, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; **2.** transf., *weak to resist*; exercitus, Liv.; moenia invalida adversus irruptentes, Tac.

**invectio** -ōnis, f. (inveho), **1.** *importation*, Cic.; **2.** *an inveighing against, invective*, Cic.

**invēho** -vexi -vectum, **3.** **I.** Act., *to carry, bear, bring in*; **1.** lit., a, pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; b, *to import*; vinum in Galliam, Liv.; **2.** transf., *to introduce, bring along with*; quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. **II.** Middle, *invēhi*. **A.** *to ride or travel on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship*; curru in capitollum, Cic.; equo, Liv.; fumine, *to sail on*, Cic. **B.** Refl., *se invehere and middle invēhi, to penetrate, burst into, attack*; **1.** lit., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; quum utrinque invēhi hostem nunciaretur, Liv.; **2.** transf., in aliquem or aliquid, *to attack with words, assail, inveigh against*; petulanter in aliquem, Cic.

**invendibilis** -e, *unsaleable*, Plaut.

**invēnio** -vēni -ventum, **4.** **I.** *to come or light upon, find, meet with*. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem, Cic.; naves, Caes.; **2.** *to find written, come upon in reading*; de aliqua re nulla littera in veteribus libris invenitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to find out*; ipsi durior inventus est, Caes.; **2.** *to procure, acquire, get, earn*; hoc cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. **II.** *to find out, discover*. **A.** Lit., argenti venas, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to effect, bring about*; per me inventa salus, Cic.; **2.** *to find out from others, learn*; conjurationem, Cic.; inventum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., non inveniebat quomodo, etc., Cic.; dolor se invenit, *shows itself*, Ov.

**inventio** -ōnis, f. (invenio), **1.** *invention*, Cic.; **2.** *the inventive faculty*, Cic.

**inventor** -ōris, m. (invenio), *an inventor, finder out*; novorum verborum, Cic.

**inventrix** -triciis, f. (inventor), *she that finds out*; oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

**inventum** -i, n. (invenio), *an invention, discovery*, Cic.

**invēnustē**, adv. (invenustus), *ungracefully, inelegantly*, Plin.

**invēnustus** -a -um, **1.** *inelegant, ungraceful*, Cic.; **2.** *unhappy in love*, Ter.

**invērēcundus** -a -um, *shameless, impudent*; deus, Bacchus, Hor.

**invergo**, **3.** *to pour upon*; fronti vina, Verg.

**inverio** -ōnis, f. (inverto), *irony*, Cic.

**inversus** -a -um, partic. of inverto.

**inverto** -verti -versum, **3.** *to turn over, turn about*. **I.** Lit., **A.** in locum anulum, Cic.; poet., inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *completed*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to turn over*; a, of the plough, vomere terras graves, Verg.; b, of the winds, *to upturn*, Hor.; **2.** *to turn upside down, empty*; vinaria tota, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert*; ordinem, Cic.; inversi mores, Hor. **B.** *to pervert, give a different meaning to*; verba, Cic.

**invespērascit**, **3.** impera. *it grows dark, becomes twilight*, Liv.

**investigatio** -ōnis, f. (investigo), *an inquiring into, investigation*; veri, Cic.

**investigātor** -ōris, m. (investigo), *an inquirer, investigator*; antiquitatis, Cic.; conjurationis, Cic.

**investigo**, **1.** *to search out, track out*. **I.** Of dogs, canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Of men; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, conjurationem, Cic.; verum, Cic.

**invētērasco** -āvī, **3.** (invetero), *to become old, grow old*. **I.** a, *to grow old in*; inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.; b, *to become obsolete*; si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic. **II.** *to become old, become established, become fixed, to be rooted*; inveteravit jam opinio, Cic.; with dat., quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum fama et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, *to be firmly established*; exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia, Caes.

**invētērātio** -ōnis, f. (invetero), *a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake*, Cic.

**invētēro**, **1.** *to allow to become old*; and pass., **invētērari**, *to grow old, become old*. **I.** conglutinatio inveterata, *of long standing*, Cic. **II.** Middle, *inveterari, to become established, firmly rooted*; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invētērātus**, *old established*; amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

**invicem**, adv. (in and vicis), *by turns, alternately*. **I.** hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, *mutually, reciprocally*; invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.; b, *on both sides*; multae invicem clades, Tac.

**invictus** -a -um (in and vinco), *unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible*; a labore, Cic.; ad laborein, Liv.; adversum aliquid, Tac.; Hannibal armis invictus, Liv.; absol., imperator, Cic.; defensio, *unanswerable*, Cic.

**invidentia** -ae, f. (invideo), *envying, envy*, Cic.

**invidēo** -vidi -visum, **2.** **I.** *to look upon with the evil eye*, Cat. **II.** *to envy, grudge, be envious of*; a, with dat., paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; honori, Cic.; in impers. pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; b, *aliquid aliquid or simply aliquid*; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad id ipsi invidere dei, Liv.; c, *aliquid in aliqua re*; in qua tibi invideo, Cic.; d, *aliquid aliqua re*; non invideo laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; e, poet., alicui alicuius rei; illi cecris, Hor.; f, with infin.,

or acc. and infin., Liburnis deduci triumpho, Hor.; **g**, with ut or ne and the subj., Verg.; **h**, absol., Cic.

**invidia** -ae, f. (invidus). **I** *envy, grudging, nep.* **II** **1, a**, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity; invidiam aliqui facere, conflare, to excite ill-will against, Cic.; habere, to be unpopular, Cic.; in invidiam venire, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem commovere, concitare, excitare, Cic.; invidiam lenire, Cic.; absit invidia verbo, Liv.; **b**, meton. (a) *jealous or envious persons*, Verg.; (b) *something envied*; invidiae aut pestilentiae possessores, Cic.; **2**, reproach; invidiae erat animam Cremerae praesidium, Liv.

**invidiosus**, adv. (invidiosus), *enviously, jealously, bitterly*, Cic.

**invidiosus** -a -um (invidia). **I** *full of envy*; **1**, envious; omnes malevoli, iniqui, invidiosi, Cic.; **2**, causing envy, envied; invidiosae ope, Tac.; non invidiosa voluptas, Ov. **II** *full of hate*; **1**, feeling hate, hating, Ov.; **2, a**, causing hate, producing odium or ill-feeling; crimen, Cic.; with in and the acc., ut invidiosum sit in eos, Cic.; with dat., hoc ipsis iudiciis invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; **b**, hateful, detested; senatus potentia, Cic.

**invidus** -a -um (invideo), *envious*; **I** Lit., Cic.; subst., an envier; laulis, Cic.; obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic. **II** Transf. of things, cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.

**invigilo**, **1**, to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention and care to; venatu, Verg.; reipublicae, Cic.

**inviolabilis** -e, *invulnerable, that cannot be injured*; pignus, Verg.

**inviolatē**, adv. (inviolatus), *inviolately*; memoriam nostri ple in violateque servabitis, Cic.

**inviolatus** -a -um, **1**, uninjured, unhurt; invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, Cic.; inviolatā vestrā amicitia, Cic.; **2**, inviolable; tribunus plebis, Liv.

**invisitatus** -a -um, *not seen*; hence, unusual, strange; magnitudo, Cic.; forma, Cic.; nova acies, Liv.

**inviso**, **1**, **I** to go to see, to visit. **A** domum nostram quoad poteris invisas, Cic. **B** to visit a person or place; aliquem, Cic.; suos, Liv.; Delum, Verg. **II** to perceive, get a sight of, Cat.

**1. invisus** -a -um (in and video), *unseen, secret*; sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisā sed etiam inaudita, Cic.

**2. invisus** -a -um (invideo). **I** Pass., hated; **a**, of persons, Cic.; with dat., invisus deo, Cic.; **b**, of things, cupressi, negotia, Hor.; iudicium invisum etiam iudicibus, Liv. **II** Act., hating, hostile; invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg.

**invitamentum** -i, n. (invito), *an invitation, attraction, allurement*; with subject genit., naturae, Cic.; with object genit., temeritatis invitamenta, Liv.; with ad and the acc., multa ad luxuriam invitamenta perniciosa, Cic.

**invitatio** -ōnis, f. (invito), *invitation*; with subject genit., hospitium, Cic.; in Epirum, Cic.; ut biberetur, Cic.; ad dolendum, Cic.

**invitatus** -ū, m. (invito), *an invitation*; invitatu tuo, Cic.

**invitē**, adv. (invitus), *unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will*; invite cepi Capuam, Cic.; vel pudentius vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

**invito**, **1**, to invite, request civilly. **I** Lit., **A** aliquem in legationem, to invite one to undertake an embassy, Cic. **B** Esp., to invite as a guest; **2**, aliquem ad cenam, Cic.; aliquem domum

suam, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; **b**, invitare se, to take one's fill; se cibo vinoque, Sall. **II** to invite, allure, entice; aliquem praemiis ad rem, Cic.; somnos, to invite, allure to sleep, Hor.

**invitus** -a -um. **I** *unwilling, against one's will*; invitus facio ut, etc., Cic.; eum invitissimum dimisi, Cic.; me, te, se invito, against my, thy will, etc.; invitissimis Stoicis, spite of the opposition of the Stoics, Cic.; of things, invitā lego agere, Cic. **II** Poet., given unwillingly; invitā ope, Ov.

**invius** -a -um (in and via), *impassable*; saltus, Liv.; maria invia Teucris, Verg.; invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst., **invia** -ōrum, n., *impassable places*, Liv.; poet., lorica invia sagittis, impenetrable, Mart.

**invocatio** -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*; deorum, Quint.

**1. invocatus** -a -um (in and voco), *uncalled*, Cic.

**2. invocatus** -a -um, partic. of invoco.

**invoco**, **1**, to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke; Junonem, Cic.; aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, Cic.

**involutus** -us, m. (involo), *a flying, flight*, Cic. (only found in abl. sing.)

**involutio**, **1**, to fly in; transf., of the hair, to float or wave over; coinae involitant humeris, Hor.

**involo**, **1**, **1**, to fly at, attack furiously; castra, Tac.; **2**, to seize or pounce upon, take possession of; in possessionem quasi caducam ac vacuum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.

**involvere** -is, n. (involve), *a napkin*, Plant.

**involverum** -i, n. (involve), *a wrapper, cover, case*; **1**, lit., candleabri, Cic.; **2**, transf., involucris simulationum tegi, Cic.

**involutus** -a -um, p. adj. (from involve), *obscure, confused, involved*; res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.

**involve** -volvi -volutum, **2**. **I** to roll in; igni suo involvunt, Tac. **II** to roll along; silvas armenta virosque, Verg. **III** to roll over; cupae involutae labuntur, Caes.; with dat., to roll upon; Olympum Ossae, Verg. **IV** **a**, to roll up, wrap up, cover; sinistras sagis, Caes.; nox involvit umbrā diem, Verg.; **b**, transf., se literis, to bury oneself in, devote oneself to; se suā virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine involutum, concealed under, Cic.

**involutus** -i, m. (involve), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves*, Plant.

**invulgo**, **1**, to depose, give evidence, Cic. (?)

**invulneratus** -a -um (in and vulnero), *unwounded*, Cic.

**1. Iō**, interj., an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! Verg., Hor.; or of pain, oā! Ov.

**2. Iō (Ion)** -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Ἰώ), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis*.

**Iōlianus** -i, m. (Ἰόλαος), *son of Iphichus, the constant companion of Hercules*.

**Iōlus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ἰωλός), *town in Thessaly, the home of Jason*. Hence, adj., **Iōlicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Iolus.

**Iōlō** -ēs, f. (Ἰόλη), *daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus*.

**1. Ion**, -ii, n. (ἴον), **1**, the blue violet, Plin.; **2**, a precious stone of similar colour, Plin.

**2. Ion** -ōnis, f., v. Io.

**Iōnes** -um, m. (Ἴωνες), *the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races*; hence, **1**,

adj., **Īōniācus** -a -um, *Ionian*; 2, **Īōnicus** -a -um, *Ionian*; 3, **Īōnius** -a -um, *Ionian, Ionic*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so sequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor., or simply Ionium -II, n., Verg. Subst. **Īōnia** -ae, f. a *district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

**Īōta** n. indecl. (*ἴωτα*), *the name of the Greek vowel*, I, i, Cic.

**Īphĭānassa** -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

**Īphĭās** -adis, f. (*Ἰφιάς*), *daughter of Iphĭa, i.e., Euaēna*.

**Īphĭgēnia** -ae, f. (*Ἰφίγεια*), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris*.

**Īpse** -a -um, genit. *ipsius* (poet., *ipsus*), dat. *ipsi* (is and -pse), *self*. I. Gen., *ille ipse*, etc., Cic.; *ego ipse, I myself*, Cic.; *ipse interviseo*, Cic.; in me ipse probavi, *in myself*, Cic.; et ipse, *also, too*; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transit et ipso bellum molientes, *who on their side were preparing war*, Liv. II. Esp. A. *very, identical, exactly*; a, *eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war*, Liv.; natali suo ipse die, *just on her birthday*, Cic.; b, with numerals = *just, exactly*; ipse vicesimo anno, Cic.; eā ipse hora, Cic. B. *ipse, ipsa*, used emphatically of a *master, mistress, teacher*, etc.; ipse dixit, *the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it*, Cic. C. = *spontaneously, of one's own accord*; valvas se ipse aperuerunt, Cic. D. *alone, with oneself*; genitor secum ipse volutat, Verg.; ipse per se, and simply *ipse, of himself, by himself, alone*; moventur ipsa per se, Cic. E. Used for the reflexive pronoun, *quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat*, Cic.; ipse with suffix met, *ipsimet* (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, *ipsissimus, one's very self*, Plaut.).

**Īra** -ae, f. I. *wrath, anger, ire*, Cic.; iram evomere in aliquem, Tac.; irae indulgere, Liv.; irae caelestis, *divine wrath*, Liv.; with genit. of the cause of anger, *dictatoris creati*, Liv.; ira adversus Romanos, Liv.; veteres in populum Romanum irae, Liv.; transf., of inanimate objects, *violence, rage*; belli, Sall. II. Meton., *the cause of anger*, Ov.

**Īracundē**, adv. with compar. (*iracundus*), *wrathfully, angrily, passionately*, Cic.

**Īracundiā** -ae, f. (*iracundus*). I. *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. II. *anger, fury, wrath*; iracundiam cohibere, Cic.; excitare, Cic.; plur., *iracundiae implacabiles*, Cic.

**Īracundiā** -a -um (*irascor*), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful*, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.

**Īrascor**, 3. dep. (*ira*), *to be angry, wrathful*; alleui, Cic.; of a bull, in cornua, *to charge wrathfully with the horns*, Verg.

**Īratō**, adv. (*iratus*), *angrily*, Phaedr.

**Īrātus** -a -um (*irascor*), *angry, full of wrath*; alieni, *with any one*; iratior, *irattissimus alieni*, Cic.; *quam iratus de iudicio*, Cic.; of inanimate objects, *raging*; mare, venter, Hor.

**Īris** -ridis, f. (*Ἴρις*), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. *Irim*, Verg.; voc. *Iri*, Verg., Ov.).

**Īrnēa** = *hirnea* (q.v.).

**Īrōnia** -ae, f. (*ἱρωνία*), *irony*, Cic.

**Īrpini** = *Hirpini* (q.v.).

**Īrrāsus** -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

**Īrraucesco**, or **Īrraucio** -rauci, 3. (in and raucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

**Īrrelligātus** -a -um (in and religo), *unbound; croceas irreligata comas*, Ov.

**Īrrelligiōsē**, adv. with compar. (*ir. alligiosus*), *irreligiously, impiously*, Tac.

**Īrrelligiōsus** -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; *irreligiosum ratua*, with infin., Liv.

**Īrrēmēābilis** -e (in and remeabilis), *from which there is no return*; unda, Verg.

**Īrrēpārābilis** -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; tempus, Verg.

**Īrrēpertus** -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; aurum, Hor.

**Īrrēpo** -repsi -reptum, 3. *to creep, crawl in*; interim (Gabinius) ipse declimo die irrepit, *comes creeping in*, Cic.; transf., *to creep in, insinuate oneself into*; in mentes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.

**Īrrēprēhensus** -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

**Īrrēquiētus** -a -um (in and requietus), *restless, troubled*; Charybdia, Ov.

**Īrrēsectus** -a -um (in and reseco), *wcut*; pollex, Hor.

**Īrrēsōlūtus** -a -um (in and resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*; vincula, Ov.

**Īrrētio**, 4. (in and \*retio, from rete), *to catch, entangle in a net*; a, lit., *aliquem*, Cic.; b, fig., *aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, to ensnare*, Cic.

**Īrrētortus** -a -um (in and retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*; oculo irretorto, Hor.

**Īrrēvērentiā** -ae, f. (*irreverens* from in and reverens), *want of respect, irreverence*; juvenutia, Tac.; adversus fas nefasque, Tac.

**Īrrēvocābilis** -e (in-revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. I. Lit., *actas*, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. II. Transf., A. *unalterable*; casus, Liv. B. *implacable*, Tac.

**Īrrēvocātus** -a -um (in and revoco), 1. *not called back, i.e., not asked to repeat anything*, Hor.; 2, *not to be called or held back*, Ov. (?)

**Īrridēo** -risi -risum, 2. (in and rideo). I. Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. II. Translit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*; deos, Cic.

**Īrridicōlĕ**, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; non irridicule dixit, Caes.

**Īrridicōlium** -i, n. (*irrideo*), *a laughing-stock*; *irridiculo haberi* (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

**Īrrigātio** -ōnis, f. (*irrigo*), *a watering, irrigation*; agri, Cic.

**Īrrigo** (in-rigo), 1. I. *to conduct water or any other liquid to any place*; imbres, Verg.; transf., *to diffuse*, per membra quietem, Verg. II. *to water, irrigate*; Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic.; transf., *fessos sopor irrigat artus, overspreads, refreshes*, Verg.

**Īrrigius** -a -um (*irrigo*). I. Act., *watering, irrigating*; fons, Verg.; transf., *somnus, strengthening, refreshing*, Pers. II. Pass., *watered*; hortus, Hor.; corpus irriguum mero, soaked, Hor.

**Īrrisio** -ōnis, f. (*irrideo*), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject genit., *omnium*, Cic.

**Īrrisor** -ōris, m. (*irrideo*), *a laugher, mocker, derider*; with object genit., *huius orationis*, Cic.

**Īrrisus** -ūs, m. (*irrideo*), *laughter, mockery, derision*; *irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; ab irrisu (*in derision*) *linguam exserere* Liv.

**Īrritābilis** -e (*irrito*), *irritable, easily roused*;

irritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic.; genus vatum, Hor.

**irritāmen** -inis, n. (irrito), an incitement, inducement; amoris, Ov.

**irritāmentum** -i, n. (irrito), incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive; with object. genit., certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; with dat., luxuri, Tac.

**irritatio** -ōnis, f. (irrito), a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation; with subject. genit., nullis conviviōrum irritatiōibus, Tac.; irritatiō quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.

**irritātus** -a -um, partic. of irrito.

**irrito**, 1. (in and \*rito). **I.** to stir up, stimulate, excite, excite; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; iram et odium, Liv. **II.** to excite to anger, irritate; aliquem, Cic.; animos barbarorum, Liv.

**irritus** -a -um (in and ratus). **I.** void, invalid; testamentum facere irritum, Cic. **II.** vain; a, of things, vain, ineffectual, without effect; inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; subst., **irritum** -i, n. that which is vain; spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf., of persons, without doing anything; iriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object., legationis, Tac.

**irrogatio** -ōnis, f. (irrogo), the imposing of a fine or penalty; multae, Tac.

**irrogō** (in-rōgo), *J.* **I.** to propose to the people a measure against anyone; alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; alicui multam, poenam, Cic. **II.** to inflict, impose; poenas peccatis, Hor. (irrogassit = irrogaverit, Cic.)

**irrorō** (in-rōrō), 1. to moisten with dew. **I.** to wet, moisten; crinem aquis, Ov.; lacrimae irrorant foliis, trickle down upon, Ov. **II.** to sprinkle upon; liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.

**irrumpe** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (in and rumpo), to break in, burst into, rush in. **I.** Lit., 1, in castra, Cic.; with dat., thalamo, Verg.; with acc., portam, Sall.; 2, to rush into, seize upon; in nostrum patrimonium, Cic. **II.** Transf., luxuries quam in domum irrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus irrumpe, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent; in nostrum sietum irrumpe, Cic. (?)

**irruō** (in-rūo) -rūi, 3. to rush into, rush upon. **A.** Lit., 1, in aciem, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, to rush and seize upon, take possession of; in alienas possessiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., ne quo irruas, make some blunder, Cic.; in odium offensionemque populi Romani, rush blindly into, Cic.

**irruptio** -ōnis, f. (irrumpe), a breaking, bursting into, irruption; etiamsi irruptio nulla facta est, Cic.

**irruptus** -a -um (in and rumpo), unbroken, unscathed; copula, Hor.

**irus** -i, m. (\*Ipos), the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus), Ov.

**is, ea, id.** **I.** he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned). **A.** a, subst., mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. **B.** a, referring to a following subst., ea libera conjectura est, Liv.; b, used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis (a) with the relat., quod ne id facere posses, Cic.; esp. in apposition to a clause, si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.; (b) with a noun, urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv.; c, id subst.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudeo, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo ut, or res in eo est, it is on the point of, etc.,

Liv.; d, id est, that is, in explanation, hodie, id est, Cal. Oct., Cic.; e, et is, isque, atque is, and that too, and indeed; Antonius cum una legione, eaque vacillante, and that vacillating, Cic. **II.** that, as the correlative of qui, quae, quod, is qui physicus appellatur, Cic. **III.** such, of such a kind; a, subst., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, culus ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

**Issara** -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Isère.

**Isauri** -ōrum, m. (\*Isavpoi), the Isaurians.

Hence, **A.** **Isauria** -ae, f. (\*Isavpia), a mountainous country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

**B.** **Isauricus** -a -um, surname of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of the Isauri. **C.** **Isaurus** -a -um, Isaurian.

**Isis** -idis, f. (\*Iseis), the Egyptian goddess Isis. Adj., **Isiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Isis.

**Ismarus** -i, m. (\*Ismaros), and **Ismara** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj., **Ismarius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.

**Ismenus** (-ōs) -i, m. (\*Ismenos), a river in Boeotia. Hence, **A.** **Ismenis** -idis, f. poet. = a Theban woman. **B.** **Ismenius** -a -um, poet. = Theban.

**Isocrates** -is, m. (\*Isokrates), a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., **Isocratēus** and **Isocratius** -a -um, Isocralean.

**Issa** -ae, f. (\*Issa), an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Lissa. Adj., **A.** **Issensis** -e. **B.** **Issaeus** -a -um. **C.** **Issalicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Issa.

**istac**, adv. by that way, Ter.

**istactenus**, adv. thus far, Plaut.

**istē**, ista, istud, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). **I.** Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia (those seats where you sit), vacuata sunt, Cic. **II.** a, in letters, relating to places or conditions in which the person addressed is, perfer istam militiam, your military service, Cic.; b, emphatic, referring to something said by the person addressed, Att. "Platonem videlicet dicis." M. "istum ipsum," Cic.; ista quae dicitis, Cic.; c, in speeches, referring to the accused, Cic.; d, ironical or contemptuous, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparantur, Cic.

**Ister** = Hister.

**Isthmus** -i, m. (\*Isthmos), an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cysticus was situated, Prop.; b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj., **Isthmius** -a -um, Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst., **Isthmia** -ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

**isti**, adv. (iste), there, Verg.

1. **istic** (Isthic), istaec, istōc or istūc (ists and hic), this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plaut.; subst., istuc considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istic, etc., Plaut.

2. **istic** (Isthic), (iste and adv. hic), 1, there, denotes the place of the person spoken to, here, there; quoniam istic sedes, Cic.; scribite quid istic (= in Rome) agatur, Cic.; 2, in this matter, in this affair, Cic.; istic sum, I am all ears, Cic.

**istim**, adv. (iste), from there, Cic.

**istino** (Isthino), adv. (iste and hinc), thence, from thence. **A.** Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istinc veniunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., of that thing, thence, Hor.

**Istinumodi**, of that kind or sort, such; ratio istinusmodi, Cic.

**istō**, adv. (iste). **I.** *thither, to that place, to the place where you are*; venire, Cic. **II.** Transf., *thereunto, into that thing*; admiscere aliquem, Cic.

**istōo**, adv. (I. istio). **I.** *thither*, Plant. **II.** *from that place*, Ter.

**istorum**, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction*, Ter.

**Istri**, v. Histri.

1. **istio**, n. of I. istic (q.v.).

2. **istūo (isthūo)**, adv. (iste and huc), *thither*; venire, Cic.

**itā**, adv. (-s and -ta), *so, thus, in such wise*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *to ita velle certe scio*, Cic.; **b**, introducing a following thought, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **c**, *est ita, or factum est ita*, in answers, *so it is*, Cic.; **d**, *ita proxima, ita plane, certainly*, Cic.; **e**, interrogative, *itane? really?* Cic.; *quid ita? why so?* Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** With comparisons; **a**, gen. with ut, *more rarely with quemadmodum, quomodo, quasi, etc.* *so . . . as, in such a manner . . . as*; *me consulens ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt*, Cic.; **b**, in assertions and adjurations, *ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; *saepe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi*, Cic. **B.** *of such a kind, such, in such a condition*; *ita sunt res nostrae*, Cic. **C.** *and so, consequently, and then*; *aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum*, Cic. **D.** To express condition or limitation, *ita . . . ut, to the extent that, only that*; *ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse*, Cic. **E.** *with the object that, duobus consulibus ita missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur*, Cic. **F.** To express degree, *so, to such an extent*; *ita mendose scribuntur*, Cic.

**Itālī** -ōrum and -ōm, m. *the inhabitants of Italy, the Italians*. Hence, **A.** **Itālīa** -ae, f. *Italy*. **B.** **Itālīcus** -a -um, *Italian*; subst., **Itālīca** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica*. **C.** **Itālūs** -a -um, *Italian*. **D.** **Itālīs** -īdis, f., *Italian*. Plur., **Itālīs** = *Italian women*, Verg.

**Itaque**, adv., **1**, *and thus, and so*, Cic.; **2**, *therefore, for that reason, on that account*, Cic.; **3**, *after a digression, to resume the thread of discourse*, so, Cic.

**Item**, adv. (-s and -tem). **I.** *also, likewise, in like manner*; *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, Cic. **II.** **A.** In comparisons, *in like manner, as*; *fecisti item ut praedones*, Cic. **B.** *et item, itemque, and also, and even*; *solis defectiones itemque lunae*, Cic.

**Itēr**, Itinēris, n. (connected with ire, itum). **I.** *a going, walk, way*. **A.** **1**, in *diversum iter equi concitati*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *a going, a journey, a march*; *iter facere in Apuliam*, Cic.; *iter ingredi*, Cic.; *in itinere, on the march*, Caes.; **b**, *a march*, considered as a measure of distance; *cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey*, Cic.; *quam maximis itineribus potest, with the longest possible stages*, Caes.; **3**, **a**, *a legal right of way*, Cic.; **b**, *permission to march*; *negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, Caes. **B.** Fig., *defensus labore atque itinere disputationis*, Cic. **II.** Concrete. **A.** Lit., *a way, road*; *iter angustum et difficile*, Caes. **B.** Fig., **1**, *way, course*; *iter amoris nostri et officii mei*, Cic.; **2**, *method*; *naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire*, Cic.

**Itērātio** -ōnis, f. (itero), *a repetition, iteration*; *verborum*, Cic.

**Itēro**, **1**, *to do a second time, repeat*. **I.** *pugnam, to renew*, Liv.; *aequor, to take ship again*, Hor. **II.** **A.** *to plough again*; *agrum non semel arare sed iterare*, Cic. **B.** *to repeat (words)*; *verba*, Cic.

**Itērum**, adv. **I.** **a**, *again, a second time*; *C. Flaminius consul iterum*, Cic.; **b**, *of repeated actions, semel atque iterum*, Cic.; *iterum atque iterum, again and again*, Hor.; **c**, *in order of events, secondly, semel . . . iterum*, Cic. **II.** *on the other hand*; *pares iterum accusandi causas esse*, Tac.

**Itāca** -ae, and **Itācō** -ēs, f. (Itāca), *an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses*.

Hence, adj., **A.** **Itācensis** -e, *Ithacan*. **B.** **Itācus** -a -um, *Ithacan*. Subst., **Itācus** -i, m. *Ulysses*, Verg.

**Itidem**, adv. (item-dem), *in like manner, likewise*, Cic.

**Itio** -ōnis, f. (eo), *a going, travelling*; *domum itio*, Cic.

**Itius** portus, *a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps Wit-Sand, Sandgate, or Bouloigne*.

**Itō**, **1**, (intens. of eo), *to go*; *ad coenas*, Cic.

**Itōnō** -ēs, f. (Itōnō) and **Itōnus** -i, m. (Itōnos), *a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene*. Hence, adj., **Itōnius** -a -um, *Itonian*.

**Itūrael** -ōrum, m. (Itūraēlos), *a people in the north-east of Palestine*. Hence, adj., **Itūraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean*.

**Itus** -ūs, m. (eo), *a going, departure*; *noster itus, reditus*, Cic.

**Itylus** -i, m. (Itylōs), *son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother*.

**Itys** -tyos, dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tym, abl. -ty, m. (Itrys), *son of Tereus and Procne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father*.

**Iulēus** = **Julius**. **I.** *named after Iulus, son of Aeneas*, avi, Ov. **II.** *belonging to Julius Caesar*; *Calendae, 1st of July*, Ov.

**Iulus** -i, m. *son of Aeneas, also called Aeneas*.

**Ixiōn** -ōnis, m. (Ixiōn), *king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel*. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Ixiōnius** -a -um, *of Ixion*. **B.** **Ixiōnides** -ae, m. (Ixiōnides), *a son of Ixion, Pirithous*, Ov.

**J.**

**J**, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, i, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

**Jacōo** -cūi -cītūrus, **2** (akin to jacio), *to lie* (opp. stare, pendere). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *humil*, Cic.; *in limine*, Cic.; *lecto*, Ov.; *super corpus alicuius*, Ov.; *ad alicuius pedes*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to lie resting*; **a**, *of persons, to sleep*; *in lecto*, Cic.; **b**, *to recline at table*, Ov.; **c**, *to lie sick, be ill*; *to jacente, while you are ill in bed*, Cic.; **2**, *to lie thrown to the ground*; **a**, *Arge, jaces*, Ov.; **b**, *to lie dead, be slain*; *pro patria*, Ov.; **3**, *to lie or remain for a long time*; *Brun-dusii*, Cic.; **4**, **a**, *to lie geographically, be situate*; *jacet inter eos campus*, Liv.; **b**, *to lie low, be flat*; *domus depressa, caeca, jacens*, Cic.; **c**, *to lie in ruins*; *jacet Ilion ingens*, Ov.; **d**, *of clothes, to hang loosely, be loose*; *praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias*, Ov.; **e**, *to be cast down*; *vultus attoille jacentes*, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** *priora tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisque jacuerunt, were united with Cic.* **B.** **1**, *to be sunk*

in; in maerore, Cic.; **2**, a, to be overcome, powerless; (a) jacere Caesarem offensione populari, Cic.; (β) to be hopeless, dispirited; Jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.; (γ) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; **b**, to be overthrown, put out of court; jacent hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; **c**, to cease; judicia jacebant, Cic.; **d**, to be low in price; jacent pretia praediorum, Cic.; **3**, of words, to be in common use; (verba) jacentia, Cic.

**Jacētāni** -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Hispania ulterior.

**Jacio**, jēci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl. **I**. A. Lit., 1, gen., in aliquem scyphum, Cic.; nativam de muro in aggerem, Caes.; se in profundum, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, to throw dice; talum, Cic.; **b**, to throw out an anchor; ancoram, Caes.; **c**, to fling away; vestem procul, Ov.; **d**, to scatter, diffuse; flores, Verg. **B**. Fig., 1, to throw, cast; contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.; **2**, to let fall in speaking, to utter; assiduus ore querelas, Cic.; suspicionem, Cic.; de habitu cultuque et institutis eius, Tac. **II**. to lay, build, erect; aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta urbi, Liv.; fig., fundamenta pacis, Cic.

**jactans** -antis, p. adj. (from jacto), boastful, vainglorious, Cic.

**jactantēr**, adv. with compar. (jactans), boastfully, vaingloriously, Tac.

**jactantia** -ae, f. (jacto), boasting, bragging, vainglory; sui, about oneself, Tac.

**jactatio** -ōnis, f. (jacto). **I**. Act., a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down; a, corporis, Cic.; **b**, extolling, belauding; cultus, Tac. **II**. Pass., 1, being tossed about, tossing; a, navis, Cic.; **b**, transf., violent emotions, Cic.; **2**, applause; jactionem habere in populo, Cic.; **3**, vainglory; alicuius, Cic.

**jactator** -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

**jactatus** -ūs, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down; pennarum, Ov.

**jactito**, 1. (intens. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

**jacto**, 1. (intens. of jacio), to throw, cast. **I**. A. Lit., 1, gen., faces in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; vestem de muro, Caes.; **2**, a, to cast dice; numeros eburnos, Ov.; **b**, to throw away; arma multa passim, Liv.; **c**, to diffuse, spread, scatter; odorem late, Verg. **B**. Transf., to throw, utter, hurl; minas, Cic.; jocosa dicta in adversarios, Liv. **II**. to move up and down, throw about, drive about, toss. **A**. Lit., 1, brachia, Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrique jactari, Cic.; **2**, esp., to throw about gesticulating; se, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, gen., to drive hither and thither; curas pectore, Verg.; middle, jactabatur nummus, fluctuated, Cic.; refl., se jactare or middle jactari; se in causis centumviralibus, to busy oneself with, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, to torment, dispute; jactatur domi suae, Cic.; **b**, to talk about repeatedly, discuss, speak of; rem in contione, Cic.; **c**, to boast of, vaunt; gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor.; **d**, reflex., jactare se; (a) to boast, brag, Cic.; (β) to behave oneself in a certain way; se magnificentissime, Cic.

**jactura** -ae, f. (jacto). **I**. a throwing, throwing away; in mari jacturam facere, to throw overboard, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. loss, sacrifice; jactura rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; jacturam criminum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B**. cost, expense, Cic.

**jactus** -ūs, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I**. fulminum, Cic.; intra tell jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II**. the throw of the dice; tesserarum prosper jactus, Liv.

**jaculābilis** -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

**jaculatio** -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

**jaculātor** -ōris, m. (jaculor), 1, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; **2**, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

**jaculātrix** -icis, f. (jaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana), Ov.

**jaculor**, 1. (jaculum). **I**. Intransit., 1, lit., to throw a javelin; totum diem jaculari, Cic.; **2**, transf., to make an attack with words; probris procacibus in aliquem, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. to cast, hurl; 1, lit., ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.; **2**, transf., verbuni, Lucr. **B**. to shoot at; 1, lit., cervos, Hor.; **2**, transf., to aim at, strive after; multa, Hor.

**jaculum** -i, n. (jacio, the thing thrown), 1, a dart, javelin; servefacta jacula in castra jacere, Caes.; **2**, a casting-net, Ov.

**jam**, adv. (is), now, already. **I**. Temporal. **A**. a, of the immediate present, just now; non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; jam jamque, directly, Cic.; jam nunc, just now, Cic.; jam tum, just then, Cic.; **b**, of time just passed, just lately; illa his quae jam posui consequentia, Cic.; **c**, of future time, immediately, directly, presently; quam pulchra sint ipse jam dicet, Cic.; thus (a) soon; jam te premet nox, Hor.; (β) of commands, now, at once; sed jam age, carpe viam, Verg. **B**. a, till now, up to the present time; septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; jam diu, jam dudum, jam pridem, now for a long time, Cic.; **b**, from now; jam concedo non esse miseros qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam non, not from this time, Cic. **C**. To express something that happens unexpectedly early or late; a, already; omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; **b**, at last; te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. **II**. Of other relations. **A**. then certainly, now certainly; da mihi hoc, jam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.; thus used to express the consequence of something, now indeed, so indeed; id tu jam intelliges quum in Galliam veneris, Cic. **B**. To introduce something new, further, moreover; et aures . . . itemque nares . . . jam gustatus, Cic. **C**. To emphasise or limit statements, just, indeed; a, with pronoun, jam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; **b**, with adj., non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur, Cic.; **c**, of numerals, just; sunt duo menses jam, Cic.; **d**, with particles, non jam, not indeed, Cic.; nunc jam, even now, Cic.; tum jam, just then, Cic.

**jamdudum, jampridem**, v. jam.

**Jānālis**, v. Janus.

**Jāniculum** -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

**Jānigōna** -ae, c. (Janus and gigno), child of Janus, Ov.

**janitor** -ōris, m. (Janua), a door-keeper, porter. **I**. Gen., janitor carceris, Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. Of Janus, coelestis aulae, Ov. **B**. Of Cerberus, janitor immanis aulae, Hor.

**janitrix** -icis, f. (janitor), a portress, Plant.

**janua** -ae, f. (see Janus), 1, the outer door of a house; januam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; **2**, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem sibi Asiae januam fore, Cic.; fig., quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

**Jānūarius** -a -um (Janus), belonging to



*Janus*; *Januarius mensis, the month January, Cic.*, or simply *Januarius, Caes.*; *calendae Januariae, the 1st of January, Cic.*

**Jānus** -i, m. (root *i, to go*, whence also *Janus*). **I.** *An old Italian deity, the god of the year, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions.* **II.** 1, *a covered passage, esp. a, one at the foot of the Argiletum, adorned with statues of Janus; b, one of the portals of the porta Carmentalis, Liv.; c, one of the arcades in the forum at Rome, of which there were three, Janus summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; 2, poet., the month of January, Ov.* Hence, adj., **Jānālis** -e, *belonging to Janus.*

**jōcur**, genit. **jēcōris** and **jēcīnōris**, n., and **jōcūr**, genit. **jōcīnēris**, n., *the liver, Cic.*; as *the seat of the passions* (according to the belief of the ancients); *servens difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor.* (Varro and Cic. use the form *jecoris, Livy jecinoris*.)

**jōuscūlum** (**jōuscūlum**) -i, n. (dim. of *jecur*), *a little liver, Cic.*

**jējūnē**, adv. (*jejunus*), of style, *dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; de aliqua re jejunus et exilliter disputare, Cic.*; *haec dicuntur fortasse jejunius, Cic.*

**jējūnōsus** -a -um (*jejunium*), *hungry, fasting, Plaut.*

**jējūnitas** -tatis, f. (*jejunus*). **I.** *hunger, emptiness, Plaut.* **II.** *Transf., of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness; inopia et jejunitas, Cic.*

**jējūnium** -ii, n. (*jejunus*). **I.** *a fast, abstinence from food; 1, lit., jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv.; 2, Auger; jejunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger, Ov.* **II.** *Transf., leanness, Verg.*

**jējūnus** -a -um, *fasting.* **I.** 1, *lit., ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.*; 2, *meton., a, hungry, Cic.; b, thiraty, Prop.; 3, a, empty; corpora suco jejuna, Lucr.; d, unfruitful; ager, Cic.; e, scanty; sanies, Verg.* **II.** *Fig., A. jejuna huius orationis aures, unacquainted with, Cic. B. a, poor, mean; calumnia, Cic.; b, dry, meagre, weak, oratio, Cic.; c, pitiful, insipid; illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni et inania, Cic.*

**jentōcūlum** -i, n. (*jento*), *a breakfast, Plaut.*

**jento**, 1. *to breakfast, Suet.*

**jōcātio** -ōnis, f. (*jocor*), *a joke, jest, Cic.*

**jōcor**, 1. dep. (*jocus*). **I.** *Intransit., to joke, jest; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat jocans, Cic.* **II.** *Transit., to say in jest; haec jocatus sum, Cic.*

**jōcōsē**, adv. (*jocosus*), *in jest; jocosius scribere, Cic.*

**jōcōsus** -a -um (*jocus*), *joose, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, facetious; Maecenas, Hor.; res, Cic.; transf., imago (vocis), the sportive echo, Hor.*

**jōcūlāris** -e (*joculus*), *jocular, laughable, ludicrous; licentia, Cic.; subst., n. pl., jōcūlārīa* -ium, n. *jest, Hor.*

**jōcūlārīter**, adv. (*jocularis*), *jocularly, jestingly, Plin.*

**jōcūlātor** -ōris, m. (*joculor*), *a joker, jocular person, Cic.*

**jōcūlor**, 1. dep. (*joculus*), *to joke, jest, speak jocosely; quaedam militariter joculariter, making rude soldier-jests, Liv.*

**jōcūlus** -i, 1. (dim. of *jocus*), *a little joke, or jest, Plaut.*

**jōcur**, v. *jocor*.

**jōcus** -i, m. (plur. *joci* and *joca*). **I.** *a joke, jest; joci causā, for the jest's sake, Cic.; per jocum, in jest, Cic.; extra jocum, remoto joco, joking apart, Cic.* **II.** *Transf., a, a game, Ov.; b, toying, Ov.; c, a subject for jesting, Hor.*

1. **jūba** -ae, f., 1, *the mane of any animal, Cic.; 2, the crest of a helmet, Verg.*

2. **Jūba** -ae, m. (*Ióbas*), *son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, one of the supporters of Pompeius.*

**jūbar** -āris, n. (= *jubare* (sc. *lumen*) from *jubar*), *a beaming light, radiance, esp. of the heavenly bodies, a, lit., the light of the sun, Ov.; of the moon, Ov.; of fire, Ov.; b, meton., a star, esp., the morning star, Varr.*

**jūbātus** -a -um (*juba*), *having a mane, crested; anguis, Liv.*

**jūbēo**, *jussit, jussum*, 2. *to order, command.* **I.** *Gen. constr., a, with accus. and infin., Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, told you not to be troubled, Cic.; Dionysium jubere salvere, greet, Cic.; pontem jubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone, consules jubentur scribere, Liv.; b, with infin. alone, receptui canere jubet, Caes.; c, with ut and the subj., jubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; d, with subj. alone, Tac.; e, with accus. alone, fratris necem, Tac.; f, absol., defossa jubendo est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov.* **II. A.** *Of physicians, to prescribe; aegrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic.* **B.** *As political t.t., a, of the Roman senate and people, to order; senatus decrevit populisque jussit, Cic.; senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus jussit de bello, Liv.; b, transf., of a law, lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.*

**jūcundē** (**jōcundē**), adv. (*jucundus*), *pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully; vivere, Cic.; jucundius bibere, Cic.*

**jūcunditas** (**jōcunditas**) -tatis, f. (*jucundus*), *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; vitae, Cic.; dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to pleasure, Cic.*

**jūcundus** (**jōcundus**) -a -um (for *juvicundus*, from *juvo*), *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; est mihi jucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui jucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum jucunda, Cic.*

**Jūdaea** -ae, f. (*Ioudaia*), *Judaea or (sometimes) Palestine; hence, 1, adj., Jūdaeus -a -um, *Jewish, and subst., Jūdaei* -ōrum, m. *the Jews; 2, Jūdaicus -a -um, *Jewish.***

**jūdex** -icis, m. (*Jus dicere* = *judicare*), *a judge.* **I.** *selecti judices, chosen by the praetor, Cic.; judex quaestionis, a judge chosen to preside at a trial, Cic.; dare judicem, to appoint a judge (said of the praetor), Cic.; judicem alicui ferre, of the plaintiff, to propose a judge, Cic.; judicem dicere, of the defendant, Liv.; aliquem judicem sumere, or habere, Cic.; judices rejicere, to object to, Cic.; apud judicem causam agere, Cic.; judicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.; used with feminine nouns, dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.; hac judice, Ov.* **II.** *Transf., of a person who judges or decides on anything, aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic.*

**jūdicātio** -ōnis, f. (*judico*), 1, *a judicial investigation, Cic.; in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; 2, a judgment, opinion, Cic.*

**jūdicātum** -i, n. (*judico*), *a decided case, judgment, decision; judicatum non facere, Cic.; judicatum negare, Cic.*

**jūdicātus** -us, m. (*judico*), *the office or business of a judge, Cic.*

**jūdicīālis** -e (*judicium*), *relating to a court of justice, judicial; causa, Cic.*

**jūdicārius** -a -um (judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

**jūdicium** -ii, n. (judex). **I.** 1, a trial, legal investigation; iudicium dare or reddere, Cic.; qui iudicium exercet, i.e., the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a law-suit, Cic.; b, the judicial office, Sall.; c, the place of trial, Nep.; d, the judges; iudicium sortiri, Cic. **II.** judgment, decision. **A.** Lit., of an authority or superior, Cic.; senatus, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, opinion, view; iudicium facere, to decide, Cic.; meo iudicio, in my opinion, Cic.; 2, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; intelligens, Cic.; subtilis, Hor.; b, reflection, consideration; iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.

**jūdicō**, 1. (jus dico). **I.** to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II.** to judge, decide. **A.** Lit., rem, Cic.; lites, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., deberi dotem, Cic.; iudicata res, a decided case, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to determine, decide; iudicatum est, Cic.; 2, to judge; a, si quos ego posse iudicare arbitrarer, Cic.; b, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habitu sed ex aliqua re externa, Cic.; c, to be of an opinion; quod ante iudicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin., iudico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; or in pass., with nom. and infin.; nos bene emisisse iudicati sumus, Cic.; d, to declare openly; Dolabella hoste iudicato, Cic.

**jūgālis** -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., iugales -ium, m. a team or yoke, Verg.; b, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

**Jūgārius vicus**, a part of Rome, at the foot of the Capitol, named after Juno Juga, who had an altar there.

**jūgātio** -ōnis, f. (Jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

**jūgerum** -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (jugis), 1, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,000 square feet, Cic.; 2, as a translation of the Greek μέτρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 164 Roman feet, Plin.

**jūgis** -e (Jungo), joined together; a, iuge suspicium, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; b, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

**jūglians** -glandis, f. (= Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

**jūgo**, 1. (Jugum), to bind together, connect; a, virtutes inter se jugatae sunt, Cic.; b, to marry, give in marriage, Verg.; aliquem or aliquam alicui, Verg.

**jūgōsus** -a -um (Jugum), mountainous, Ov.

**jūgūlae** -arum, f. (\*jugulus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

**jūgūlo**, 1. (Jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I.** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II.** to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; iugulari sua confessione, Cic.

**jūgūlum** -i, n. and **jūgūlus** -i, m. (Jungo). **I.** the collar-bone, Plin. **II.** the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; jugula concava, Cic.; jugulum dare (alicui), Cic., or porrigere, Hor.; of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke.

**jūgum** -i, n. (root JUG, whence also Jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγόν, ζυγνυμι). **I.** a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A.** 1, lit., iuga imponere bestis, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; b, a team of horses, Verg.; c, transf., a pair, a couple; impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, ferre jugum pariter, to love in

adversity as well as in prosperity, Hor.; 2, a, the marriage-tie, Ov.; b, the yoke of slavery; jugum accipere, Liv. **II.** 1, the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission; mittere sub jugum, Cic., Liv. 2, a, the constellation Libra, Cic.; b, the beam of a pair of scales, Liv.; 3, the beam of a weaver's loom, Ov.; 4, iuga, the rowers' benches, Verg.; 5, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caes.

**Jūgurtha** -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, **Jūgurthinus** -a -um, Jugurthine.

**Jūlius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were a, C. Julius Caesar; b, his adopted son Octavius; and c, Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Adj., Julian; lex, of Julius Caesar, Cic.; mensis Julius or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quinctilis.

**jūmentum** -i, n. (= Jugmentum from Jungo, as examen = exagmen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

**juncēus** -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

**juncōsus** -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy; litora, Ov.

**junctim**, adv. (Junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

**junctio** -ōnis, f. (Jungo), a joining, connexion; eorum verborum, Cic.

**junctūra** -ae, f. (Jungo), a joining. **A.** Lit., a joint; tignorum, Caes.; laterum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, generis, relationship, Ov.; 2, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

**junctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from Jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I.** junctor cum exitu, Cic. **II.** 1, joined by affection, relationship, etc.; junctissimus, most nearly connected, very intimate, Ov.; 2, rhet. t. t., well put together; oratio, Cic.

**juncus** -i, m. (ζυγίος), a rush, bulrush; limosus, Verg.; junci palustres, Ov.

**Jungo**, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγνυμι, ζυγόν), to join, unite, connect. **I.** Lit., **A.** res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic.; oscula, to kiss, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv., pontem, Tac., to throw a bridge over a river. **B.** Esp., 1, to yoke; equos curru (dat.), Verg.; 2, of places, in passive, to border on; Jano loca juncta, Ov.; 3, milit. t. t., to unite troops; sociis arma Rutulis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** cum hominibus consuetudines jungerebat, Cic.; with abl., improbitas scelere juncta, Cic.; with dat., indignatio juncta conquestioni, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to unite in marriage; aliquem secum matrimonio, Liv.; alicui, Ov.; se alicui, Ov.; 2, to connect by affection, relationship, friendship; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, Cic.; 3, to unite politically; foedere or societate alicui Jungi, Liv.; 4, to connect grammatically; juncta verba, Cic.

**junior**, v. juvenis.

**jūniperus** -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

**Jūnius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were L. Junius Brutus and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, the murderers of Caesar; adj., Junian; mensis Junius or simply Junius, the month of June.

**Jūno** -ōnis, f. (= Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; Juno inferna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Juno Avernus,

**Ov.**; urbs Junonis, Argos, Ov. Hence, **A. Jūnōnālis** -e, relating or belonging to Juno; tempus, the month of June, Ov. **B. Jūnōnius** -a -um, Junonian; hospitius, Carthage, Verg.; ales, the peacock, Ov.; custos, Argus, Ov.; mensis, June, Ov. **C. Jūnōniōla** -ae, c. a worshippor of Juno. **D. Jūnōnigēna** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, Ov.

**Juppiter**, Jōvis, m. (prop., Diuspater, Diuspiter, Diespiter, the father of the heavens), **Jupiter**, **I**, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks; Jovis satelles, Cic., ales, the eagle, Ov.; Juppiter Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; **2**, transf., a, the planet Jupiter, Cic.; b, air, sky, heavens; sub Jove, in the open air, Ov.

**Jūra** -ae, m. a mountain-chain extending northwards from the banks of the Rhone.

**jūrandum** -i, n. (juro), an oath, Ter.

**jūrātor** -ōris, m. (juro), a sworn assessor, assistant of the censor, Liv.

1. **jūrātus** -a -um, partic. of juro.

2. **jūrātus** -a -um (jus), sworn, bound by an oath; jurati judices, Cic.

**jūrēconsultus** = jurisconsultus (q.v.).

**jūrējūro**, **I**. (jus and juro), to swear by an oath, Liv.

**jūrēpēritus** = jurisperitus (q.v.).

**jurgium** -ii, n. (jurgo), altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, brawl; jurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

**jurgo**, **I**. (= jure ago). **I**. Intransit., to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, Cic. **II**. Transit., to scold, Hor.

**jūridicālis** -e (juridicus), relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.

**jūrisconsultus** -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

**jūrisdictio** -ōnis, f. **I**. the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdiction urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdiction in libera civitate contra leges libentiusque consulta, Cic. **II**. Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

**jūrisperitus** -i, m. one skilled or experienced in the law, Cic.

**jūro**, **I**. (2. jus). **I**. Intransit., to swear, take an oath. **A**. ex animi mei sententia, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; pro aliquo, in the place of some one, Liv. **B**. in verba alicuius, to swear after a certain formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, each soldier took the oath separately, Liv. **II**. Transit., **A**. to swear; juravi verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. **B**. to affirm on oath, to swear to; morbum, to the fact that one is ill, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; id in litem, in support of a suit, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic. **C**. to call the gods to witness; deos, Ov. **D**. to deny on oath; calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

**jūror** -ātus sum, dep. **I**. (= juro), to swear; quid juratus sit, Cic.; partic. juratus, sworn on oath; si diceret juratus, Cic. (only used in perf. and partic. perf.).

1. **jūs**, jūris, n. (connected with ζῦος, from ζῆω, ζῦω), broth, soup, Cic.

2. **jūs**, jūris, n. (from the same root as jubeo, lit. = jussum), right, law. **I**. **A**. As contained in statutes, etc., principia juris, Cic.; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; jura dare, to give laws, Liv. **B**. **1**, law, as comprising rights; jus hominum, natural law, Cic.; jus gentium, Cic.; jus civile, the common law, Cic.; **2**, a, law, as

opposed to equity; summum jus, summa injuria, Cic.; jus dicere, to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the praetor), Cic.; b, meton., a court of justice; in jus vocare, Cic.; adire, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. right, law, as common to mankind; divina ac humana jura, Cic.; uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; jure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; jus est, with infin., it is right, Cic. **B**. **1**, right, privilege; jus civitatis, Cic.; jus auxilii sui, Liv.; **2**, legal right, authority; jus agendi cum plebe, Cic.; sui juris esse, to be independent, Cic.

**jusjurandum**, jūrisjurandi, n. an oath; alicui jusjurandum dare, foll. by acc. and infin., to promise on oath, Cic.; jusjurandum accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; consecrare, Cic.; fidem astringere jurejurando, Cic.; aliquem jurejurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes. (Sometimes separated, e.g., jus igitur jurandum, Cic.)

**jussum** -i, n. (jubeo), gen. in plur. **I**. a command, order, Cic.; jussa efficere, Sall. **II**. **A**. the prescription of a physician, Ov. **B**. the command of the Roman people; pernicious et injusta jussa, Cic.

**jussus** -i, m. (jubeo), a command, commanding; vestro jussu, by your order, Cic.

**justē**, adv. (justus), justly, rightly; imperare, Cic.; facilius fieri potuerit et justius, Cic.; Immo justissime, Cic.

**justiflorus** -a -um (justus and facio), acting justly, Cat.

**justitia** -ae, f. (justus), justice, love of justice, equity; justitiam colere, Cic.; justitia erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.

**justitium** -ii, n. (juris -stitium, from jus and sisto), a suspension of business in the courts of law. **I**. a, justitium indicere, edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business; justitium remittere, to close, Liv.; b, transf., a pause, cessation, suspension; omnium rerum, Liv. **II**. a public mourning, Tac.

**justus** -a -um (jus). **I**. Of persons, just, upright, impartial; judex, Cic. **II**. Of objects, **A**. just, equitable, fair; supplicium, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; hostis, having the right on his side, Cic.; subst., justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, Ov.; **2**, regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic.; **3**, fitting, right, sufficient; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.; neut. subst., plus justo, more than is right, Hor.; so longior justo, Ov.; plur., **justa** -orum, a, what is fitting; justa praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites; justa facere alicui, Cic.

**Jūturna** -ae, f. (juvo), the nymph of a spring in Latium, sister of Turnus, worshipped at Rome and sacrificed to in times of scarcity of water; a spring near the river Numicius, also worshipped.

1. **jūvénālis** -e (juvenis), youthful; corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

2. **Jūvénālis** -is, m., D. Junius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

**jūvénālītēr**, adv. (1. juvenalis), like a young man, with the strength of a young man, Ov.

**jūvenicus** -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I**. Adj., equus, Lucr. **II**. Subst., **A**. **jūvenicus** -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B**. **jūvenica** -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., **juvenicas**, Verg.).

**jūvenesco** -vērūi, 3. (juvenis), 1, to grow up to youth; vitulus, Hor.; 2, to become young again; juvenescit homo, Ov.

**jūvenilis** -e (juvenis), youthful, juvenile; licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.

**jūvenilitēr**, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth; Annibal juvenilitēr exsultans, Cic.

**jūvenis** -is (juvo). I. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. II. Subst., jūvenis -is, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

**jūvenor**, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impetuosity, Hor.

**jūventa** -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. I. 1, lit., the time of youth; flos juventas, Liv.; 2, meton., (a) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (β) prima juvenia, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (γ) abstract, the force of youth; virtus et juvenia, Liv. II. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

**jūventas** -ātis, f. (juvenis). I. youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juventas, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

**jūventus** -ātis, f. (juvenis), youth, the period of life between the twentieth and the fortieth year. A. Lit., ea quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. B. Meton., young men; juvenis Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

**jūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvātūrus, 1. I. to help, assist, aid, be of service; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic.; hostes frumento, Caes.; juvante deo, diis juvantibus, with God's help, Cic. II. to delight, please, gratify; ut te juvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent jūvari, Cic.; often impers., juvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; Juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg.

**juxtā** (connected with jungo). I. Adv., A. Of space, close to, by the side of, near, hard by; legio quae juxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam juxta ponere, Sall. B. Transf., in like manner, equally; vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.; aliqua castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilia, Liv.; with cum and the abl., juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. II. Prep. with acc. A. Of space, 1, lit., near to, hard by; juxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; 2, transf., immediately after or upon, next to; juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. B. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

**juxtim**, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

## K.

**K**, The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by C. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Caesar, Kal. = Kalendae.

**Kalendae** = Calendae (q.v.).

**Karthago** = Carthago (q.v.).

## L.

**L**, I, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations.

**lābasco**, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

**lābea** -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

**lābōcula** -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

**lābōfacio** -feci -factum, 3, pass., lābēfio, -factus sum -fieri (labo and facio). I. to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinellis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. II. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestus impatientia labefecit, Tac.; b, politically, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; 2, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullas minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

**lābōfacto**, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. I. Lit., signum vectibus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a, animam sedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

1. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

**Lābōrius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

**lābes** -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., cap. of the earth, multis locis labes factae sint, Cic. II. Transf., A. prima labes mali, the first mischance, Verg. B. 1, ruin, destruction; innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person, labes atque perniciosa provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; 2, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

**lābia** (lābea) -ae, f. and **lābium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

**Lābiol** (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and **Lābicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lābicānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, **Lābicānum** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Lābicāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

**Lābiēnus** -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

**lābiōsus** -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

**lābium** -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

**lābo**, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat arieto crebro janua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to waver, totter; omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; memoria labat, is uncertain, Liv.; 2, to waver in fidelity or opinion; scito labare meum consilium, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.

1. **lābor**, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites coelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus annes, Ov.;

quia continenter laborerentur et fluere omnia. Cic. ; 2, transf., a, to glide, to run, to flow; sed labor longius, ad propositum revertar, I wander from the point, Cic.; oratio sedate placideque labitur, flows along, Cic.; of time, to pass away; labuntur tempora, Hor.; b, to incline to, fall into; labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn into, etc., Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad molliorem, Cic. **II. A.** to glide down, glide off, deviate from; ne adjectas voces laborerentur atque errarent, Cic.; hac spe lapsus, deceived, Cic. **B.** to slip, to stumble; 1, lit., agaso pede lapsus, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem, Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; b, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem republicam, Cic. **C.** to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, Ov.; of persons, to slip away; custodia, Tac. **D.** to fall to the ground; calor oesa reliquit, labitur, Verg.; labentes deorum aedes, Hor.; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsum genus, Verg.

2. **lābor** -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. **L.** Lit., a, gen., res est magni laboris, is difficult, Cic.; capere tantum laborem, Cic.; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, Cic.; laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertire, Cic.; laborem interponere pro aliquo, Cic.; labor est, with infin., it is a work of difficulty, Liv.; b, activity, industry, capacity for work; homo magni laboris, Cic.; 2, meton., a, work, result of labour; multorum mensium labor interit, Caes.; b, deed, undertaking; belli, Verg. **II. a,** hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore meo vel in honore perspexi, Cic.; poet., labores solis, eclipse of the sun, Verg.; Lucinae, pains of labour, Verg.; b, sickness, Plaut.

**lāborifer** -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; Hercules, Ov.

**lāboriosē**, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius et laboriosius, Cic.; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.

**lāboriosus** -a -um (2. labor). **L.** full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; a, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; b, of persons, industrious, Cic. **II.** troubled, harassed, undergoing troubles and hardship; laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius, Cic.

**lāboro**, 1. (2. labor). **I.** Intransit., **A.** a, to work, toil, labour, strive; sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; in aliquo, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; non laboro, with infin., Cic.; b, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorsum reculat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic. **B.** to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with; morbo, to be ill, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, to suffer pain in, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; in re familiari, Cic.; absol., to be in danger; illi laboranti subvenire, Caes.; of things, quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, Andis no difficulty in, Cic.; quam luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic. **II.** Transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.

**lābos** -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

**lābrōs** -i, m. (λάβρος), name of a dog, Ov.

1. **lābrum** -i, n. (lambro), a lip; superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov., primis labris gustasse physiologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, Cic.; meton., the edge, rim, lip, fossae, Caec.

2. **lābrum** -i, n. (lavo), a, a basin, vessel, tub, Verg.; b, especially, a bathing-vessel, Cic.; meton. poet., labra Dianae, bath, Ov.

**lābrusca** -ae, f. the wild vine, Verg.

**lābruscum** -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, Verg.

**lāburnum** -i, n. the laburnum tree (Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.), Plin.

**lābyrīnthēus** -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, Cat.

**lābyrīnthus** -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, Verg.

**lāc**, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk. **L.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the milky sap of plants, Ov.

**Lācaena** -ae, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, Verg.; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, Verg.; Leda, Mart.

**Lācōdaemon** -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαιμόνιον), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lācōdaemōnius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.

**lācer** -cēra -cērum. **I.** Pass., torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac. **II.** Act., tearing to pieces; morsus, Ov.

**lāceratio** -ōnis, f. (lacro), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, Cic.

**lācerna** -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, Cic.

**lācernātus** -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna, Juv.

**lācero**, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **L.** Lit., alicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontes, to destroy, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; esp., a, to squander; pecuniam, Cic.; b, to distress, torture; mens ine moeror quotidianus lacerat, Cic.; 2, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic.; aliquem probris, Liv.

**lācerta** -ae, f. **L.** a lizard, Hor. **II.** a sea-fish, Cic.

**lācertōsus** -a -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centuriones, Cic.

1. **lācertus** -i, m. gen. plur. = the muscles. **L.** Gen., 1, lit., lacertos exercitatio expressit, Quint.; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic. **II.** 1, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quum amicitias hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquet, Cic.

2. **lācertus** -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

**lācesso** -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (intens. of lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; a, virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, bello, Caes.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; me scripto, provoke me to write again, Cic.; so ad scribendum, Cic.; aliquem injuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, to sail over, Hor.; b, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, Liv.; sermones, Cic.

**Lacōtāni** -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Lacōtānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucetani.

**Lāches** -ētis, m. (Λάχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Marathon (418 B.C.).

**Lachēsis** -is, f. (Λάχεσις), the one of the three Parcae that spun the thread of life.

**lachrima (lachryma)**, v. lacrima.

**lachrimo (lachrymo)** and **-or**, v. lacrimo.

**Lacīādēs** -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lacinian deme (in Attica), Cic.

**lacinia** -ae, f. (λακίς), a lappet or flap of a garment; prov., aliquid obtinere lacinia, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, ap. Cic.

**Lacīnium** -ii, n. (Λακίνιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Erythrium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lacīnius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

**Laco (Lacōn)** -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; sylvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lacōnes** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lacōnicus** -a -um, Lacedaemonian. Subst., a, **Lacōnica** -ae, f. or **Lacōnicē** -es, f. (Λακωνική), the country of Lacedaemon, Nep.; b, **Lacōnicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lacōnis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

**Lacrima (lacryma, lachryma, or lachryma)** -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). **I.** a tear; multis eum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; prae lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; debilitor lacrimis, unmanned by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. **II.** the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.

**lacrimabilis (lacrymabilis)** -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

**lacrimābundus** -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

**lacrimo (lachrymo, lacrymo)**, 1. to weep, shed tears. **I.** Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. **II.** Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortices myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

**lacrimōsus (lacrymōsus)** -a -um (lacrima). **I.** tearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. **II.** a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

**lacrimūla** -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

**lacryma**, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

**lactō**, 2. (lac). **I.** to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lactentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiac), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. **II.** to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap; frumenta, Verg.

**lactēolus** -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

**lactes** -ium, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plant.

**lactesco**, 3. (lacteo), to become milk, be changed into milk; omnia fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

**lacteus** -a -um (lac). **I.** Lit., 1, milky; humor, Ov.; 2, full of milk; ubera, Verg. **II.** Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. **lacto**, 1. (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. **lacto**, 1. (intens. of \*lacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plaut.

**lactuca** -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

**lacūna** -ae, f. (for lacuna, from lacus). **I.** a cavity, hollow, cavern; 1, a, lacunae salsae, the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; b, in the body of animals, sint modici victus parvaeque utrimque lacunae, dimples, Ov.; 2, a pool, pond, ditch; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cavas lacunae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

**lacunar** -aris, n. (lacuna), a panelled ceiling, Cic.; prov., spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, i. e., to pretend not to see what is going on, Juv.

**lacūno**, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

**lacunōsus** -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

**lacus** -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). **I.** a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. **II.** a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. **III.** any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

**Lacūdēs** -is, m. (Λακύδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

**Lādās** -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

**Lādōn** -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

**laedo**, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. **I.** Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. **II.** Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam alicuius gravi oprobrio, Cic.

**Laelius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most prominent members of which were: C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio, and D. Laelius, a supporter of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Laelianus** -a -um, Laelian.

**laena** -ae, f. (χλαίνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

**Laērtēs** -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Laertius** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Laertiādes** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i. e., Ulysses, Hor.

**laesio** -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t. t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

**Laestrygōnes** -um, m. (Λαιστρυγόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lanii Laestrygonis (i. e., Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrygōnius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; domus, Formiae, Ov.

**laetābilis** -e (laetor), joyful, glad, joyous, Cic.

**laetātio** -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

**laetē**, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laete atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

**laetifico**, 1. (laeticus). **I.** to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram laeticat, Cic. **II.** to fertilise; agros aquā, Cic.

**laetificus** -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

**laetitia** -ae, f. (laetus). **I.** joy, expressor and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiam alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitiam frui maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnā, Cic. **II.** a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

**laetor**, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bouis rebus,

Cic.; b, with in and the abl., in omnium gemitu, Cic.; c, with de and the abl., de communi salute, Cic.; d, with ex and the abl., Sal.; e, with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, Cic.; f, with acc. and infin., filiolâ tuâ delectari laetor, Cic.; g, with quod, ut laetari, quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, Cic.; absol., laetanti animo, Cic.

**Laetorius** -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens.

**laetus** -a -um, joyful, glad. I. a, lit., of persons, hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl., minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; with genit., laetus laborum, Verg.; b, transf., of things, oratio, Liv.; vultus, Cic. II. A. making joyful, pleasing, agreeable; omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. B. Transf., 1, favouring, fortunate, propitious; angurium, Tac.; 2, a, fruitful; pascua, Liv.; laetae segetes, rich, Cic.; b, of animals, ful, Verg.; c, of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic.

**laevâ**, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, Hor.

**laevus** -a -um (λαῖός), left. I. Lit., a, adj., manus, Cic.; aunis, the left bank, Tac.; b, subst., (a) laeva -ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, the left; ad laevam, to the left, Cic.; (B) laevum -i, n. the left side; in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur., laeva -arum, places lying to the left, Ov. II. Transf., 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, Verg.; et ego laevus! what a fool I am! Hor.; 2, unsuitable; tempus, Hor.; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; picus, Hor.; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, Verg.

**lâganum** -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, Hor.

**lâgâna** = lagoena (q. v.)

**lâgâos** -ei, f. (λάγαιος), a Greek kind of vine, Verg.

**lâgoena** -ae, f. (λάγηνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, Cic.

**lâgâis** -kdis, f. (λαγῆς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, Hor.

**lâgunoila** -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, Plin.

**Lâgus** -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., lâgâus -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, Mart.

**Lâis** -idis and -idos, f. (Λαίς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

**Lâius**, or **Lâjus** -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lâiâdês** -ae, m. son of Laius, i. e. Oedipus, Ov.

**lâma** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, Hor.

**lambo**, **lambi**, **lambitum**, 3. to lick; a, of animals, tribunal meum, Cic.; b, poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, bathes, washes, Hor.; of fire, flamma summum properabat lambere testum, Hor.

**lâmentâbilis** -e (lamentor). I. lamentable, deplorable; regnum, Verg. II. doleful, mournful; vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

**lâmentâtiô** -ônis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

**lâmentor**, 1, dep. I. Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; sebiliter in vulnere, Cic. II. Transiit., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hor.

**lâmentum** -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., ut lamentis et dicitur lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

1. **lâmia** -ae, f. (λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, Hor.

2. **Lâmia** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aetian gens.

3. **Lâmia** -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

**lâmina** and **lamina** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with latus, broad), a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. I. Lit., 1, aenea, Liv.; 2, a, uncoined gold and silver; inimicus laminae, Hor.; b, a plate of iron, heated and used for torture; laminae ardentes, Cic.; c, the blade of a sword, Ov.; d, the blade of a saw, Verg. II. a nutshell, Ov.

**lampas** -pâdis, acc. -pâda acc. plur. -pâdes and -pâdas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. I. Lit., Verg.; a wedding-torch, Ter.; also used at the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, Lucr. II. Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebaea, the light of the sun, Verg.

**Lampâcum** -i, n. and **Lampâcus** (-ae) -i, f. (Λαμπάκος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampâcenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampacus.

**Lâmus** -i, m. (Λάμος), king of the Laestrygonians, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lani Formiae, Ov.

**lâmyrus** -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, Ov.

**lâna** -ae, f. (λῆνος, Doric λῆνες), wool. I. Of animals, 1, a, lit., lanam ducere, Ov., trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; b, meton., wool-spinning; lanæ dedita, Liv.; 2, woolly hair; prov., rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor. II. the down on leaves, fruit, etc., Verg.

**lânârius** -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, Plin.

**lânâtus** -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; 1, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (case), Liv.; subst., lânatâe -arum, f. sheep, Juv.; 2, downy, covered with down, Plin.

**lanôa** -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leathern thong attached to it, Lucr.

**lancino**, 1. to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

**lânôus** -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, Cic.; 2, soft as wool, Cat.

**Langôbardi** -ôrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

**languêtiô**, 3. (languo and facio), to make languid or faint, Cic.

**languêo** -gûi, 2. to be faint, weak, languid. I. Physically, quum de via languerem, weary with the journey, Cic.; partic., languens, weak, faint, languid; vox, Cic. II. Transf., to be languid, inert, inactive; otio, in otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; partic., languens, inactive, inert; languens labensque populus, Cic.

**languesco**, langûi, 3. (languo), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. I. Lit., 1, corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor.; 2, to become weak through illness; nec mea consueto languescit corpora lecto, Ov. II. to become languid, inactive, listless, Cic.

**languidâ**, adv. (languidus), faintly, languidly, feebly; negant ab ullo philosopho quidquam dictum esse languidius, Cic.

**languidulus** -a -um, (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp, Cic.

**languidus** -a -um (languo), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, vno vigilisque languidus, Cic.; **b**, of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **2**, esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; **a**, pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; **b**, act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

**languor** -ōris, m. (languo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1**, corporis, Cic.; **2**, languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aegrosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** Listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui asferre, Cic.

**laniatus** -tis, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspici laniatus et lectus, Tac.

**lanicium**, v. lanitium.

**laniena** -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

**lanificus** -a -um (lana and facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.

**laniger** -gēra -gērum (lana and gero), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; post., apices, woolen, Verg. **II.** Subst., laniger -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

**lanio**, **1**, to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestias, Liv.; crimen manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilgae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov.

**lanista** -ae, m., **1**, a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2**, an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

**lanitium** -li, n. (lana), wool, Verg.

**lanius** -li, m. (lanio), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

**lanterna** (lāterna) -ae, f. (conn. with λάμπω, λαμπάς), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

**lanternarius** -li, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer; Catilinae, Cic.

**lanugo** -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.

**Lanuvium** -li, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lanuvinus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lanuvium** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

**lanx**, lancis, f., **1**, a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2**, the scale of a balance, Cic.

**Laoōon** -ontis, m. (Λαοκῶν), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

**Laoōamia** -ae, f. (Λαοάμεια), daughter of Aeneas and wife of Proterilaus, on whose death she slew herself.

**Laoōioea** -ae, f. (Λαοίokeia), name of several towns: **1**, a town in Phrygia Major, now Eski-Hissar; **2**, a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Ladi-kiyah. Hence, adj., **Laoōioensis** -e, Laolicean.

**Laoōedon** -ontis, m. (Λαοεδών), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1**, adj., **Laoōedonteus** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2**, **Laoōedontius** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3**, subst., **Laoōedontiades** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiadae, the Trojans, Verg.

**Lapāthum** -i, n. and **lapāthus** -i, f. (Λαπαθόν), sorrel, Hor.

**lapicidinae** -arum, f. (lapis and caedo), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

**lapidarius** -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

**lapidatio** -ōnis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

**lapidator** -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones, Cic.

**lapideus** -a -um (lapis), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

**lapido**, **1**, (lapis), **1**, to throw stones at, Suet.; **2**, imperson., lapidat, it rains stones; Veii de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

**lapidōsus** -a -um (lapis), **1**, full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2**, as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

**Lapillus** -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. **I.** lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence, dies signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** **1**, a precious stone, gem; nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; **2**, a pebble used at trials (a white one for acquittal, a black one for condemnation); lapilli nivei atriq̄ue, Ov.

**Lapis** -idis, m. (lāas), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquem lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquem cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus I.), Cat. **II.** Esp. **1**, a boundary-stone, Liv.; **2**, a grave-stone, Prop.; **3**, a precious stone, jewel, esp., a pearl, Hor.; **4**, marble; Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor.; **5**, a piece of mosaic, Hor.; **6**, a mile-stone; intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; **7**, the stone, or platform of stone on which the praeco stood at the slave-auctions; duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic.; **8**, Jupiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

**Lapithēs** -ae, m., plur., Lapithae (Λαπιθαί), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race, living near Olympus and Pelion in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous. Hence, adj., **1**, **Lapithaeus** -a -um; **2**, **Lapithicus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

**lappa** -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

**lapsio** -ōnis, f. (l. labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

**lappo**, **1**, (intens. of l. labor), to totter; Prius lapsans, Verg.

**lapsus** -ūs, m. (l. labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall; **1**, lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2**, a moral fall, fault, error; quum sint populares multi variiq̄ue lapsus, Cic.

**laquear** -āris and **laqueare** -is, n. (laqueus), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

**laqueo**, **1**, (laqueus), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

**laqueus** -i, m. a noose, snare, trap; **1**, lit., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall., or premere, Hor.; **2**, transf., a snare, noose; alicui laqueus ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueis cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

**1. Lar** or **Lars**, Lartis, m. an Etruscan title



signifying *lord*, found as a praenomen; **LARS** Tolunnius, Cic.; **Lars** Porcena, Liv.

2. **Lār**, **Lāris**, m., usually plur., **Lāres** -um and (more rarely) -ium, *tutelary deities among the Romans*; **Lares** praenitites, Ov.; **Lares** domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, *domestic deities, the gods of the hearth*, Ov.; **permarini**, *deities of the sea*, Liv.; **rurales**, *agri custodes, guardians of agriculture*, Cic.; **metou.**, *hearth, dwelling, home*; **ad larem suum reverti**, *home*, Cic.

**Lāra** and **Lārunda** -ae, f. *a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity*.

**Larcius** -a -um, *name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcus Flavius*, Cic.

**lardum** (**lāridum**) -i, n. (connected with λαρίδος), *the fat of bacon, lard*, Ov.

**Lārentālia** -ium, n. *a feast in honour of Acca Larentia*.

**Lārentia**, v. **Acca**.

1. **Lāres**, v. 2. **Lar**.

2. **Lāres**, acc. **Lares**, abl. **Laribus**, f. *a town in Numidia, now Larbus or Lorbuss*.

**largē**, adv. (**largus**), *largely, plentifully, abundantly*; **clare**, Cic.; **large** atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; **senatus consultum large factum**, *with sweeping provisions*, Tac.

**largificus** -a -um (**largus** and **facio**), *bountiful, liberal*, Lucr.

**largifluus** -a -um (**large** and **fluo**), *flowing with full stream*, Lucr.

**largiloquus** -a -um (**large** and **loquor**), *talkative, loquacious*, Plant.

**largior**, 4. dep. (**largus**). **I.** *to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart*; **qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur**, Cic.; **absol.**, *to give liberal presents*, esp. for the purpose of bribing; **ex alieno largiendo aliquid parare, by means of bribery**, Cic. **II.** **Transf.**, *to give, bestow, grant*; **populo libertatem**, Cic.; **aliqui civitatem**, Cic.; **patriae suum sanguinem**, Cic.

**largitas** -ātis, f. (**largus**), *liberality, bountifulness*; **terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit**, Cic.

**largiter**, adv. (**largus**), *abundantly, plentifully, largely*; **posse, to be powerful**, Caes.; **de iudicio largiter esse remissum**, Cic.

**largitio** -ōnis, f. (**largior**), *a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing*; **I.**, **lit.**, **a**, *in cives*, Cic.; **largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari**, Cic.; **prov.**, **largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits**, Cic.; **b**, *giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery*; **largitionis suspicionem recipere**, Cic.; **2**, *granting, bestowing*; **civitatia**, Cic.; **aequitatis**, Cic.

**largitor** -ōris, m. (**largior**), *a liberal giver, spender*; **praedae erat largitor**, Liv.; **absol.**, **as attrib.** = *generous*, Liv.; **in a bad sense, a briber**, Cic.

**largus** -a -um. **I.** *abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious*; **quoniam sol terras largā luce compleverit**, Cic.; **imbres**, Verg.; **with genit.**, *rich in, abounding in*; **opium**, Verg. **II.** *liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse*; **qui si largissimus esse vellet**, Cic.; **plur. subst.**, **largi**, *generous persons*, Cic.; **with abl.**, **largus animo**, *of a generous disposition*, Tac.; **promissis, liberal in promises**, Tac.; **with infin.**, **spes donare novas**, Hor.

**laridum** -i, n. = **lardum** (q.v.).

**Lārinum** -i, n. *town in Lower Italy, now Larino*. Hence, **adj.**, **Lārinās** -ātis, *of or belonging to Larinum*.

**Lārisa** (**Lārisa**) -ae, f. (Λάρισα, Λάρισσα). **I.** *town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larissae*. Hence, **a**, **Lārisseus** (**Lārisseus**) -a -um, *Larissean = Thessalian*, Cic., Verg.; **b**, **Lārisenses** -ium, *in the inhabitants of Larisa*. **II.** *Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly*. **III.** *a fortress of Argos*.

**Lārius** -li m. *name of a lake in north Italy, now Lago di Como*. Hence, **adj.**, **Lārius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Larius*.

**Lārix** -icis, f. (Λάριξ), *the larch*, Plin.

**Lars**, v. 1. **Lar**.

**Lārunda**, v. **Lara**.

**larva** -ae, f. (2. **Lar**), **1**, *a ghost, spectre*, Plant.; **2**, *a mask*, Hor.

**Lās**, acc. **Lān**, f. (Λās), *a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytheum*.

**lāsānum** -i, n. (Λάσανον), *a cooking-utensil*, Hor.

**lascivō**, adv. (**lascivus**), *lasciviously, wantonly*, Mart.

**lascivīa** -ae, f. (**lascivus**), **1**, *in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness*; **hilaritas et lascivīa**, Cic.; **2**, *in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence*; **quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivīa corruerunt**, Sall.; **lascivīam a vobis prohibetote**, Liv.

**lascivibundus** -a -um (**lascivio**), *wanton, sportive*, Plant.

**lascivio** -li -itum, 4. (**lascivus**), *to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent*; **agnus lascivit fugā**, Ov.; **plebs lascivit**, Liv.

**lascivus** -a -um, **1**, *in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome*; **puella, Verg.**; **etas**, Hor.; **2**, *in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing*; **Epiciates**, Cic.; **puella**, Ov.

**lāserpīcifer** -fēra -fērum, *producing the plant laserpitium*, Cat.

**lāserpīcium** (**lāserpitium**) -li, n. *a plant called silphium, used in medicine and in cooking*, Plin.

**lassitudo** -inis, f. (**lassus**), *weariness, lassitude*, Cic.; **lassitudine exanimari, confici**, Caes.

**lasso**, 1. (**lassus**), *to make weary, tire, exhaust*; **corpus**, Ov.

**lassulus** -a -um (dim. of **lassus**), *somewhat weary, rather tired*, Cat.

**lassus** -a -um, *weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid*; **a**, *of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; **ab equo domito**, Hor.; **with genit.**, **maris et viarum**, Hor.; **b**, *applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduis lassa humus, Ov.; **lasso papavera collo, drooping**, Verg.**

**lātē**, adv. (**latus**). **I.** *broadly, widely*; **longe lateque, far and wide**, Cic.; **vagari, to wander far and wide**, Caes.; **populus late rex**, Verg. **II.** **Transf.**, **1**, *ars late patet*, Cic.; **hīdei bonum nomen latissime manet**, Cic.; **2**, *at length, amply, copiously*; **fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re**, Cic.

**lātēbra** -ae, f. (**lateo**). **I.** *a concealment, hiding*; **in quibus non invenio quae latebra togatis hominibus esse possit**, Cic.; **lunae, an eclipse of the moon**, Lucr. **II.** **Concr. A.** **Lit.**, *hiding-place, lurking-place, covert*; **latebrae ferarum**, Cic.; **latebra teli, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body**, Verg. **B.** **Transf.**, **1**, *hidden place, secret retreat*; **quoniam in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint**, Cic.; **2**, *a subterfuge, pretence, shift*; **latebra mendacii**, Cic.

**lātēbrīōla** -ae, c. (**latebra** and **colo**), *one who dwells in concealment*, Plant.

**lātēbrōsē**, adv. (latebrosus), *secretly, in a corner*, Plaut.

**lātēbrōsus** -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding-places, secret, retired*; via, Cic.; pumex, porous, Verg.

**lātens** -entis, p. adj. (from lateo), *concealed, hidden*; res, Cic.; causa, Verg.

**lātentēr**, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

**lātēo** -tūi, 2. (connected with λαθάρω). **I.** *to be hid, be concealed*; 1, gen., in occulto, Cic.; abscite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classicibus aequior, is concealed, covered, Verg.; portus latet, is screened from the winds, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice*, Cic.; b, *to live in obscurity*; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, *to be concealed*; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; 2, *to be concealed or safe from misfortune*; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; 3, *to be unknown*; a, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; b, res latet aliquem, it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to, Verg.; so res latet alicui, Cic.

**lāter** -tēris, m. a brick, tile, Cic., Caes.

**lātērāmen** -inis, n. (later), an earthen vessel, Lucr.

**lātērānus** -a -um, family name in the gentes Claudia, Sertius, and Plautia.

**lātercūlus** -i, m. (dim. of later), a brick, tile, Caes.

**lātēriciōsus** -a -um (later), brick, built of brick; turris, Caes.

**lātēriūm** -ii, n. an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum, Cic.

**lātērna**, v. lanterna.

**lātērnārius**, v. lanternarius.

**lātēscō**, 3. (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*, Cic.

**lātēx** -ticis, m. a fluid, liquid; used of water, occulti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, hunger and thirst, Lucr.; also of wine, meri, Ov.; Lycaeus or Lenaeus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, wormwood juice, Lucr.

**lātiālis** -e, v. Latium.

**lātiāris** -e, v. Latium.

**lātībūlum** -i, n. (latro), a hiding-place, a lurking-place. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; b, of men, latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., latibulum aut perfrugium doloris mei, Cic.

**lātiolāvius** -a -um, having a broad purple stripe (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families); tribunus, Suet.

**lātifundium** -ii, n. (latus and fundus), a large landed estate, Plin.

**lātīnē**, v. Latium.

**lātīniēnsis**, v. Latium.

**lātīnitas** -atis, f. (Latinus), 1, a pure Latin style, Latinity, Cic.; 2, = jus Latii, Latin right, a condition intermediate between Roman citizenship and the condition of aliens, Cic.

1. **Lātīnus** -a -um, v. Latium.

2. **Lātīnus** -i, m., a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter in marriage.

**lātio** -ōnis, f. (fero), a bringing. **I.** auxilii, rendering assistance, Liv. **II.** a, legis, a proposing, bringing forward, Cic.; b, suffragii, voting, Liv.

**lātīto**, 1. (intens. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*; a, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; b, esp., *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*, Cic.

**lātītūdo** -inis, f. (latus). **I.** breadth; a, fossae, Caes.; b, extent, great size; possessionum, Cic. **II.** a broad pronunciation; verborum, Cic.

**Lātium** -ii, n. **I.** a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated. **II.** Meton., 1, the Latins; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; 2, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, a, **Lātīus** -a -um, belonging to Latium, Latin, poet = Roman; forum, Ov.; b, **Lātīnus** -a -um, Latin; convertere in Latium, to translate into Latin, Cic.; seriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, the Latin games, Liv.; c, adv., **Lātīnē**, in Latin; Latine loqui, Cic.; d, **Lātīniōsis** -e, Latin; e, **Lātīālis** -e, Latin; f, **Lātīāris** -e, Latin; Jupiter, as patron of the Latin league. Hence, **Lātīār** -āris, n. a feast of Jupiter Latiaris.

**Latmus** -i, m. (Λάρμος), a mountain in Caria, where Selene laid Endymion to sleep. Hence, adj., **Latmīus** -a -um, Latmian.

**Lātō** -ōis, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λητώ), the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos; hence, a, **Lātōniū** -a -um, Latonian, Latonia virgo or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; b, **Lātōnīgēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), offspring of Latona, Ov.; c, **Lātōius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, Latonian; proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov. Subst., **Lātōius** -ii, m. Apollo, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. Diana, Ov.; d, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, f., Latonium, Calauria, sacred to Latona, Ov.; subst., Diana, Ov.; e, **Lātōus** -a -um, Latonian.

**Latobrigi** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii.

**Lātōna**, etc., v. Lato.

**lātor** -ōris, m. (fero), the proposer of a law; legis Semproniae, Cic.

**Lātōus**, v. Lato.

**lātrātor** -ōris, m. (l. latro), a barker; poet. = dol, Verg.

**lātrātus** -ūs, m. (l. latro), a barking, Verg.

1. **lātō**, 1. to bark, bay. **I.** Intransit., 1, lit. quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; partic. subst., latrans, a barker, i. e., a dog, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of men, to bark, bray, rant; latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, to rattle; undae latrantes, Verg.; stomachus, rumbling, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to bark at; senem, Hor.; 2, transf., of men, to shout out; canina verba in foro, Ov.

2. **lātō** -ōnis, m. (λάρτης). **I.** a hired servant, a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand; insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; b, a hunter, Verg.; c, a piece on a draught-board, Ov.

**lātōcīnium** -ii, n. (latrocinor). **I.** military service, Plaut. **II.** 1, robbery, highway robbery, piracy; a, lit., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., villainy, roguery; quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.; b, meton., a band of robbers; unns ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.; 2, a game of draughts, Ov.

**lātōcīnor**, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** to scurr as a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, Cic.

**lātōncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro), a highwayman, freebooter, bandit, Cic.

1. **lātus** -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. **lātus** -a -um (orig. a latus = broadened out, extended), broad, wide (opp. angustus). **I.** Lit.,

**a**, fossa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; vic, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatere, Hor. **II** Transf., **a**, of pronunciation, broad; cuius tu illa lata non nunquam imitaris, Cic.; **b**, diffuse, copious, full, rich; oratio, disputatio, Cic.

**3. lātus** -ēris, n. the side, flank. **I** Of a body; **1**, **a**, of men, lateris dolor, Cic.; in the action of an orator, virili laterum inflexione, Cic.; latus dare, to expose the side to (in boxing), Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, Hor.; ab allicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi acnei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitate ea sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus sessur: longā militiā, Hor. **II** Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus castrorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank; Caes.

**lātuscōlum** -i, n. (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.

**laudābilis** -o (laudo), **1**, praiseworthy, laudable; vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **2**, good in its kind, excellent; vinum, Plin.

**laudābiliter**, adv. (laudabilis), laudably, in a praiseworthy manner; vivere, Cic.

**laudandus** -a -um, p. adj. (from laudo), deserving praise, laudable, Ov.

**laudatio** -ōnis, f. (laudo), praise. **I** commendation; laudatio tua, Cic. **II** **1**, in a court of justice, a testimony to character; gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic.; **2**, a funeral oration or panegyric; nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; **3**, a vote of thanks to a provincial governor sent to the Roman senate, Cic.

**laudativus** -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

**laudator** -ōris, m. (laudo). **I** a praiser; temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic. **II** **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

**laudatrix** -icis, f. (laudator), a praiser; vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

**laudatus** -a -un, p. adj. (from laudo), praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent; vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

**laudo**, **1**, (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend. **I** Lit., **A**, aliquem, Cic.; laudare laudibus, Cic.; foll. by infin., exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B**. Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat iuris peritus, Hor. **II** Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

**laurea** -ae, f., v. laureus.

**laurēātus** -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), inago, Cic.; fasces, hictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

**Laurentum** -i, n. town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., **a**, **Laurens** -entis, Laurentine; **b**, **Laurentius** -a -um, Laurentine.

**laurēōla** -ae, f. (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

**Laurētum** -i, n. (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.

**laurēus** -a -um (laurus), of or relating to the laurel. **I** Adj., corona, Cic. **II** Subst., **laurea** -ae, f. **1**, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quarum lauream cum tua laudatione conferrent, Cic.

**lauricōmus** -a -um (laurus and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

**lauriger** -gēra -gērum (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

**laurus** -i, f. the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flames and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauri, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., laurus, Verg.).

**laus**, laudis, f. praise, fame, glory, commendation. **A** Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; alicuius laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de me, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, a praiseworthy action; hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.

**lautē**, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

**lautia** -ōrum, n. (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.

**lautitia** -ae, f. (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living; mea nova lautitia, Cic.

**Lautūlae** (Lautōlae) -arum, f. a place of the Volscians between Anzur and Fundi.

**lautūmīae** (lātōmīae) -arum, f. (Λαυτομια), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.

**lautus** -a -um, p. adj. (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, **1**, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; **2**, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lautī et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.

**lāvābrum** -i, n. (lavo), a bath, Lucr.

**lāvatio** -ōnis, f. (lavo). **I** a washing, bathing. Cic. **II** Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

**Lāverna** -ae, f. the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., **Lāvernalis** -e, belonging to Laverna.

**Lavernium** -ii, n. a place in Latium, near Formiae.

**Lāvici**, etc., v. Labici.

**Lāvinia** -ae, f. daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

**Lāvinium** -ii, n. a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., **Lāvinius** -a -um, and **Lāvinus** -a -um, Lavinian.

**lāvo**, lāvī, lautum, partic. lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (Λαύω), to wash, bathe. **I** Gen., **1**, **a**, transit, manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; cur te lautum

volut, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; 2, to *moistea, wet, baths*; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II.** to wash away; inala vino, to drive away, Hor.

**laxamentum** -i, n. (laxo), a widening, extending; 1, lit., gen.; 2, transf., a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, respite; si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, to release, Cic.

**laxē**, adv. (laxus). **I.** widely, spaciously, at wide intervals; 1, lit., habitare, Cic.; 2, transf., of time, laxius profere diem, to put farther off, Cic. **II.** loosely; 1, lit., aliquem vincire, Liv.; 2, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

**laxitas** -itatis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

**laxo**, 1. (laxus). **I.** to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II.** to unloose, unfasten, slacken, relax; 1, vincula epistolae, Nep.; claustra, Verg.; 2, to set free from; elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; 3, a, to unbend, relax, refresh, amuse; animos curamque, Cic.; quoni laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; b, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; annonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit., annonam haud multum laxaverat, fallen in price, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.

**laxus** -a -um. **I.** wide, spacious; 1, lit., annulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.; 2, transf., of time, diem statuo satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. **II.** loose, lax, relaxed; 1, lit., arcus, Verg.; habenae, Verg.; funis, Hor.; male laxus in pede calcicus haeret, Hor.; janna, open, Ov.; fig. laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; 2, transf., annonam laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

**lēa** -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

**lēaena** -ae, f. (λέαινα), a lioness, Cic.

**lēander** and **lēandrus** -i, m. (Λεανδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

**lēarohus** -i, m. (Λεαρχος), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **lēarohēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Leirchus.

**lēbādia** -ae, f. (Λεβάρεια), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophontus (now Livadia), Cic.

**lēhēdōs** (-ūs) -i, f. (Λήβηδος), a town in Ionia.

**lēbēs** -ētis, m. (λέβης), 1, a bronze kettle or caldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; 2, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

**lēchaonum** -i, n. (Λέχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

**lectica** -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lectica octoploro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; curare in lectica, Cic.

**lecticiarius** -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

**lecticula** -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; 1, gen., lecticulā iu curiam deferri, Cic.; 2, a litter, Nep.

**lectio** -ōnis, f. (2. lego). **I.** a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II. A.** a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. **B.** lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

**lectisternium** -ii, n. (lectus and sterno), a

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

**lectito**, 1. (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studiose, Cic.

**lectinnōtia** -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

**Lecton** and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

**lector** -ōris, m. (2. lego), 1, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; 2, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

**lectūlus** -i, m. (dim. of lectus), a small bed, a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, in lectulis suis mori, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; a, for reading, Cic.; b, for dining, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic.; c, a funeral bed, bed of state, Tac.

1. **lectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. lego), 1, chosen, selected; verba, Cic.; 2, transf., choice, excellent; adulescens, Cic.; femina lector, Cic.; femina lectissima, Cic.

2. **lectus** -i, m. (2. lego), a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, a bed; 1, gen., cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, to keep one's bed, Cic.; 2, the marriage-bed; genialis, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; 1, a dining-couch, Cic.; 2, a funeral couch, Tib.

**Lēda** -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λήδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj., **Lēdaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Leda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet. = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

**lēgātārius** -ii, m. (legatum), a legates, Suet.

**lēgātio** -ōnis, f. (1. lego). **I.** the sending of an embassy; 1, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation; legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes.; obire, Cic.; libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic.; or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Romanū venit, Cic. **II.** the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

**lēgātor** -ōris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

**lēgātōrius** -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

**lēgātum** -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest, solutio legati, Cic.

**lēgātus** -i, m. (1. lego). **I.** an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II.** a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

**lēgifer** -fēra -fērum (lex and fero), law-giving; Mimos, Ov.

**lēgio** -ōnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes.; transf., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

**lēgiōnārius** -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., **lēgiōnārii** -ōrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

**lēgītima**, adv. (legitimus), 1, lawfully, legally, Cic.; 2, rightly, properly, Tac.

**legitimus** -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitibus habendis, Cic.; controversiae, legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **lĕgĭtĭma** -orum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

**lĕgĭfŭncŭla** -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. **lĕgo**, 1. (lex). **I. A.** to send an ambassador; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command; aliquem Caesari, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. **lĕgo**, lĕgi, lectum, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit. 1, nubes, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; 2, a, tĭla, of the Parcae, to wind up, spin, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; b, to steal; sacra divum, Hor.; 3, a, to pass or wander through a place; saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow or trace the footsteps of any one, Verg.; tortos orbes, to wander through, Verg.; of ships, to coast along; oram Italiae, Liv.; b, to choose, select, pick out; iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; aliquem in senatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to catch sight of, look at, regard; omnes adversos, Verg.; 2, a, to read, peruse; eos libros, Cic.; apud Clitomachum, in the works of Clitomachus, Cic.; partic. subst., **lĕgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; b, to read aloud, recite; volumen suum, Cic.; hence, senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

**lĕgŭlĕjus** -i, m. (lex), a pettifogging lawyer, Cic.

**lĕgŭmen** -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

**Lĕlĕges** -um, m. (Λελεγες), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **Lĕlĕgĕis** -idis, f. Lelegean; b, **Lĕlĕgĕius** -a -um, Lelegean; litora, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

**Lĕmannus** (Lĕmānus) -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

**lĕmbus** -i, m. (λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, outlier, selucca, Liv.

**Lemnicōla** -ae, c. (Lemnos and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i. e., Erichthonius, Ov.

**lemnicātus** -a -um (lemnicus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

**lemniscus** -i, m. (Λημισκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

**Lemnōs** (-us) -i, f. (Λῆμος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **Lemnius** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnius pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnius, Vulcan, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; b, **Lemniās** -adis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek dat. plur., Lemniasī, Ov.

**Lemonia** tribus, a Roman country tribe on the via Latina.

**Lĕmōvices** -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

**lĕmŭres** -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lĕmŭria** -drum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the ninth of May, Ov.

**lĕna** -ae, f. (leno), 1, a procuress, bawd, Ov.; 2, she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

**Lĕnaeus** -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.

**lĕnĕ**, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenisonantis aquae, Ov.

**lĕnimen** -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulces lenimen, Hor.

**lĕnimontum** -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

**lĕnio** -ivi and -ivi, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., stomachum latrantem, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (imperf., lenibat, lenibant, Verg.).

**lĕnis** -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., sensus iudicat leno asperum, Cic.; venenum, slight, Cic.; vinum, mellow, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic.; clivus, rising gradually, Liv.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes. **B.** Of discourse, mild, calm; oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

**lĕnitās** -atis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

**lĕnitĕr**, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., arridere, Cic.; iter facere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gently, mildly; alloqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

**lĕnitŭdo** -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

**lĕno** -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, al-turer, seducer, Cic.

**lĕnōcĭnĭum** -ii, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or bawd, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an enticement, allurement, Cic.; 2, finery in dress; Cic.; 3, of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tac.

**lĕnōcĭnĕr**, 1. dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., 1, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; 2, to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

**lĕnōnĭus** -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

**lena**, lentis, f. a lentil, Verg.

**lentĕ**, adv. (lentus), 1, slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; 2, transf., a, without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; responderere, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; b, deliberately; lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic.

**lentesco**, 3. (lenteo), 1, to become pissant, soft, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; 2, to slacken, relax, flag; lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

**lentiscifer** -fĕra -fĕrum (lentiscus and fero), producing the mastich-tree, Ov.

**lentiscus** -i, f., and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.), Cic.

**lentitudo** -inis, f. (lentus), 1, slowness, sluggishness, Tac; 2, insensibility, apathy, Cic.

**lento**, 1. (lentus), to make flexible to bend; lentandus remus in arda, must be plied, Verg.

**Lentŭlĭtas** -atis, f., v. Lentulus.

1. **lentulus** -a -um (dim. of lentus), somewhat slow (in paying), Cic.

2. **Lentulus** -i, m. the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia, the most famous of the members of which were: 1, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline; 2, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spintner, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Hence, **Lentulitas** -ātis, f. the family pride of the Lentuli (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

**lentus** -a -um, tough. **I** 1, gen., radix, Verg.; 2, a, pliant, flexible; brachia, Hor.; lentior salicis ramis, Ov.; b, sticky, clammy, tenacious; gluten pice lentius, Cic.; 3, fig., lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. **II** Transf., 1, slow, motionless, inactive; marmor (of the sea), unruffled, Verg.; lento igne, Ov.; pugna lenta, Liv.; lentiorem facere spem, Ov.; 2, a, dawdling; in dicendo, Cic.; b, lingering; initiator, a bad payer, Cic.; c, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; iudex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.

**lenunculus** -i, m. (for lembunculus, dim. of lembus), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

1. **leo** -onis, m. (Λέων), a lion; 1, lit., vis leonis, Cic.; 2, transf., the constellation Leo, Hor.

2. \*leo -ēre, to blot out; the root of deleo, letum, etc.

**Lēocōrion** -ii, n. (Λεωκόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of Leos, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

**Lēon** -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

**Lēonidas** -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

**Lēoninus** -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, leonine, Plaut.

**Lēonnātus** -i, m. (Λεωννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

**Lēontini** -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Lēontinus** -a -um, Leontine.

**Lēontium** -ii, f. (Λεόντιον), an Athenian helaira, friend of Epicurus.

**lēpidē**, adv. (lepidus). **I** pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitally, prettily; lepidissime, excellently, Plaut. **II** Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. **lēpidus** -a -um, 1, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter., Plaut.; in a bad sense, nice, effeminate; hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, witty, humorous; dictum, Hor.

2. **Lēpidus** -i, m. the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul B.C. 79, the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war; 2, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Triumvir with Antonius and Octavianus, A.C. 43.

**Lēpontii** -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Cisalpine Gaul (in modern Val Leventina).

**lēpor** and **lēpos** -ōris, m. 1, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, Cic.; 2, of discourse, pleasantry, wit, humour; scurrilis, Cic.

**lēpos** -ōris = lepor (q.v.).

**Leptis** -ptis, f. (Λέπτις), Leptis, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: 1, Magna, now Irbida; 2, Minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Leptis.

**lēpus** -ōris, m. and c. (akin to λαγός), 1, a hare, Verg.; prov, alius leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lepus, Cic.

**lepuseolus** -i, m. (dim. of lepus), a little hare, Cic.

**Lerna** -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules; belua Lernaee, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaeus** -a -um, Lernaean.

**Lesbos** -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., a, **Lesbiacus** -a -um, Lesbian; libri (dialogues of Dicaearchus), Cic.; b, **Lesbias** -adis, f. Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, Ov.; c, **Lesbis** -idis, f. Lesbian; lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply Lesbis, Sappho, Ov.; d, **Lesbicus** -a -um, Lesbian; civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; subst., **Lesbium** -ii, n. Lesbian wine, Hor.; e, **Lesbous** -a -um, Lesbian.

**lessus**, acc. -um (found only in acc. sing), m. a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, ap. Cic.

**lētalis** -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; arundo, Verg.

**lēthargicus** -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lēthargicus** -i, m. a drowsy, lethargic person, Hor.

**lēthargus** -i, m. (λήθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, Hor.

**Lēthē** -ēs, f. (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the waters of which produced complete forgetfulness of the past. Hence, adj., **Lēthaeus** -a -um, 1, relating to Lethe or the infernal regions generally; Lethaea vincula abrumpere alicui, to restore to life, Hor.; 2, causing forgetfulness; somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

**lethum**, v. letum.

**letifer** -fēra -fērum (letum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal; arcus, Verg.; locus, a place on the body where a wound is fatal, Ov.

**lēto**, I. (letum), to kill, slay, Ov.

**Lētois**, **Lētōius** = Latois, Latoius (v. under Lato).

**letum** -i, n. (\*leo, whence deleo), 1, death; turpi leto perire, Cic.; letum sibi parere manu, to commit suicide, Verg.; leto adinere aliqueni, to save from death, Hor.; 2, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; Teucrūm res eripe leto, Verg.

**Leucadia** -ae, f. (Λευκαδία), and **Leucās** -ādis, f. (Λευκάς), an island of the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now S. Maura). Hence, adj., **Leucadius** -a -um, Leucadian; dens, Apollo, Ov.; more Leucadio (in allusion to the Leucadian custom of throwing a man every year from a rock into the sea), Ov.; subst., **Leucadia** -ae, f. name of a play of Turpilius, Cic.; **Leucadii** -ōrum, m. the Leucadians, Liv.

**Leucās** -ādis, f. (Λευκάς), 1, the island of Leucadia or its capital; 2, = Leucatas.

**leucaspis** -idis, f. (Λευκασπίς), having white shields; phalanx, Liv.

**Leucātās** -ae, m. and **Leucātēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Leucās** -cādis, f. a promontory of the island Leucadia, now Capo Ducato.

**Leucō** -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

**Leuci** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Leucippus** -i, m. (Λευκίππος). **I** Myth., father of Phoebe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Hence, **Leucippis**

-idis, f. a daughter of Leucippus. **II.** Hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.

**Leuopetra** -ae, f. a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi.

**Leucophrýna** -ae, f. (λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesians.

**Leucoösa** -ae, f. (λευκοσία), an island near Paestum, now Licosia.

**Leucothéa** -ae, f. and **Leucothéō** -ēs, f. (λευκοθεία, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity, afterwards identified with the old Italian goddess, Matuta.

**Leucothéō** -ēs, f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo.

**Leuctra** -ōrum, n. (λευκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, **Leuctricus** -a -um, **Leuctrinus**.

**lévāmen** -inis, n. (1. levo), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquid levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

**lévāmentum** -i, n. (1. levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, Cic.

**lévātio** -ōnis, f. (1. levo), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, Cic.; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, Cic.

1. **lévātus** -a -um, v. 1. levo.

2. **lévātus** (laevatus) -a -um, v. 2. levo.

**lévicūlus** -a -um (dim. of 1. levis), somewhat vain, light-minded; leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

**lévidensis** -e (1. levis), lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; minusculum, Cic.

**lévipēs** -pēdis (1. levis and pes), light-footed; lepus, Cic.

1. **lévis** -e, light, not heavy (opp. gravis). **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes., and concr. = light-armed soldier, Cic.; 2, light or quick in movement, rapid, swift; cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.; 3, gentle, soft, mild; somnus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value; a, dolor, Cic.; periculum levius, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; subst., in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; b, of poetry, light, unambitious (of love songs, etc.); Musa, Ov.; c, trivial, slight, insufficient; levis causa belli, Liv.; pecunia levissima, Cic.; of persons, levis pauper, whose credit is gone, Hor.; 2, light, mild, gentle; reprehensio levior, Cic.; 3, light, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

2. **lévis** (laevis) -e (laevis), smooth (opp. asper). **I.** Lit., 1, corpuscula, Cic.; 2, a, polished; pocula, Verg.; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenas, Hor.; aenex, bold, Ov.; hence = youthful; pectus, Verg.; vir, decked out, spruce, Ov.; c, slippery; sanguis, Verg. **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, Cic.

**lévisomnus** -a -um (1. levis and somnus), lightly sleeping, Lucr.

1. **lévitas** -ātis, f. (1. levis), lightness. **I.** Lit., 1, lightness of weight; armorum, Caes.; 2, lightness in movement, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy; levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; levitatem insectari, Cic.; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, Cic.

2. **lévitas** -ātis, f. (2. levis), 1, smoothness; speculorum, Cic.; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, Cic.

**léviter**, adv. (1. levis). **I.** lightly, not

heavily, softly; levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, Cic.; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, Cic.

1. **lévo**, 1. (1. levis), to raise, lift up, elevate. **I.** Lit., se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight; ego te saepe levabo, Verg.; aliquem metui, Cic.; se acere alieno, to free, Cic.; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, Cic.; 3, to refresh, strengthen; fessos corporis artus, Hor.; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; idem, Hor.; auctoritatem, Cic.

2. **lévo**, 1. (2. levis), to make smooth, polish; corpus, Cic.; transf., of discourse, aspera, Hor.

**lévor** -ōris, m. (2. levis), smoothness, Lucr.

**lex**, légis, f. (2. lego), a set form of words. **I.** a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, bill. **A.** Lit., legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, jubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic. **B.** a law, legal enactment; 1, a, legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, Liv.; abrogare, to repeal, Cic.; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the Decemvirs, Cic.; lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, Nep.; lege agere, (a) of the lictor, to execute a sentence, Liv.; (b) to bring an action, Cic.; lex est Lacedaemoniis or apud Rhodios (soll. by ut, and the subj.), Cic.; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), Cic.; (b) law generally, including positive and natural law, Cic.; 2, a law set by a man to himself; legem sibi statuere, Cic.; 3, a, a rule, principle, precept; leges philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est certa lex, Cic.; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, Ov.; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov. **II.** **A.** a formula; Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; leges pacis, conditions of peace, Liv.; homines ea lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, Cic.

**Lexovii** -ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux.

**libāmen** -inis, n. (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, Verg. 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina famae, Ov.

**libāmentum** -i, n. (libo), a libation, Cic.

**libātio** -ōnis, f. (libo), a libation, Cic.

**libella** -ae, f. (dim. of libra). **I.** 1, a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, Cic.; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), Cic. **II.** a carpenter's level, Plin.

**libellus** -i, m. (dim. of liber), a little book. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, Cat. **II.** Esp., a, a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, Cic.; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, Cic.; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, deiecere libellos, to put off the sale, Cic.; e, a letter, Cic.; f, a satire, a libel, Suet.

**libens** and **libens** -entis, p. adj. (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti

animo, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; 2, joyful, pleased, glad, Plant., Ter.

**libentĕr** (**libentĕr**), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

**libentia** (**libentia**) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

**Libentina** (**Libentina**) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. **liber** -ĕra -ĕrum, free. **I. A.** of free birth (opp. servus), aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; of states, free, independent; civitas, Caes.; subst., **liber** -eri, m. a freedman, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, free from tax or tribute; agri, Cic.; 2, of houses and places, free from inhabitants; sales, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., 1, free from anything, without; a delictis, Cic.; curā, Cic.; 2, free from restraint, unbridled; a, adolescentia, Cic.; toga, vestis, the toga virilis, Ov.; custodia, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town, Cic.; senna, unbridled by law, Liv.; liberum habere aliquid, to have in complete possession, Liv.; liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., I am free to do, Cic.; b, free in thought or expression; animus, Cic.; liberaiores litterae, Cic.; 3, morally free; a, in the philosophical sense, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained; turba temulentorum, Cic.

2. **liber** -bri, m. **I.** the inner bark of a tree, Verg. **II.** And, as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, a book, writing, treatise; a, librum inchoare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic.; nos autem in libris (account books) habemus, Cic.; b, a book, a division into which a work is divided; tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; c, a register, catalogue, Cic.; d, a letter, Nep.

3. **liber** -ĕri, m. 1, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Hor.

4. **liber** -ĕri, v. liberi -ĕrum.

**Libĕra** -ae, f. (3. Liber), 1, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; 2, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

**Libĕralia** -ium, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

**libĕralis** -e (1. liber). **I.** relating to freedom; causa, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; 1, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarii), Cic.; 2, a, kind; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

**libĕralitas** -ĕtis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

**libĕralitĕr**, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

**libĕratĭo** -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

**libĕrator** -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patrias, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

**libĕrĕ**, adv. (1. liber). **I.** like a freeman, liberally, Ter. **II.** 1, freely, without restraint, without hindrance; vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; 2, a, spontaneously; tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg.; b, frankly, openly, boldly; loqui, Cic.

**libĕri** -ĕrōrum and -ĕrum, m. (1. liber), 1, children; liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; 2, the young of animals, Plaut.

**libĕro**, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B.** 1, to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; 2, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

**libĕrta** -ae, f., v. libertus.

**libĕrtas** -ĕtis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery). **A.** Lit., 1, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; 2, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights; ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence; libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; 2, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

**libĕrtinus** -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libĕrtinus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libĕrtina** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

**libĕrtus** -a -um (for libertus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libĕrtus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **libĕrta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

**libĕt** (**libĕt**) -bĕit or -bĭtum est, 3. Impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

**Libĕthra** (Λιβῆθρα) -ĕrum, n. and **Libĕthrus** -i, m. (Λειβῆθρος), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libĕthris** -ldis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

**libĕdinōsĕ**, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, wilfully, wantonly, Cic.

**libĕdinōsus** -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

**libĭdo** (**libĭdo**) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinein, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidinein habere in arnis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; allicuius libidini adversari, oblatere, Cic.; libidines refruere, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

**Libĭtina** -ae, f. **I.** the goddess of corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved. **II.** Meton., 1, the requisites for a funeral; pesti-



lentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, death; multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

**libo**, 1. (λείβω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **B.** 1, to taste; jecur, Liv.; hence a, to touch; cibos digitis, Ov.; b, oscula natae, to kiss, Verg.; 2, to pour a libation in honour of a god; in mensam, Verg.; 3, to sacrifice, offer, consecrate; diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

**libra** -ae, f. (λίτρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, a, lit., librae lanx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; b, meton., the Roman pound of 12oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse turres, Caes.

**libramen** -inis, n. (libro), balance, poise, Liv.

**librāmentum** -i, n. (libro). **I.** that which gives a thing a downward motion; a, weight, Liv.; b, that which gives a missile its impetus; tormentorum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

**librāria** -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

**librāriōlus** -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a bookseller, Cic.

**librārium** -ii, n., v. librarius.

**librārius** -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librārius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librārium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

**librātor** -ōris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

**librātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-poised, swung, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; lectus, Liv.

**librillā** -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae libriles, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

**libro**, 1. (libra), a, to poise, keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; b, to swing, hurl, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; se, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; c, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

**libra**, libis, m. (λίψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

**libum** -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

**Liburni** -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing., Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., a, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; b, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

**Libya** -ae, f. and Libyē -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; fera, lioness, Ov.; 2, Libys -yos, Libyan; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libyatis -idis, f. Libyan; ursae, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libystinus -a -um, Libyan.

**Libyphoenices** -um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byzantium.

**liceo** -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.). **II.** P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Lupercus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrantibus, Cic.

**licentē**, adv. (licens), freely, according to one's own pleasure; and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, Cic.; of discourse, errare, to wander on without rule or order, Cic.

**licentia** -ae, f. (licet), freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty. **I.** pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; b, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licence, Cic.

**licēo** -ūi -itum, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price; quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, at what sum they were valued, Cic.

**licēor** -elctus sum, 2. (liceo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

**licet** -cūit or -cūtum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., a, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos frui liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate, Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; b, with a neuter pronoun or adj. as subject, quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, Cic.; c, with subj., fremant omnes licet, Cic.; sequatur licebit, he may follow, Cic.; with per and the acc., per me licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic. **II.** Transf., granted that, allowed that; foll. by the subj., omnia licet concurrent, Cic.

**lichās** -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

**lichēn** -ēnis, m. (Λειχήν), moss or lichen, Plin.

**Licinus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Licinius Crassus, tribune of the people; 2, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator; 3, M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

**licitatio** -ōnis, f. (licitor), a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, Cic.

**licitor**, 1. dep. (intens. of liceor), to bid for, Plaut.

**licitus** -a -um (licet), allowed, permitted; sermo, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., things permitted, Tac.

**licium** -ii, n. the thrum, or remnant of old web to which the weaver attaches the new fabric; telae licia addere, Verg.; in general, a thread, Ov.

**licitor** -ōris, m. a licitor, plur. licitores, the licitors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these licitors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six; licitor proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

**lien** -ēnis, m. or Hēnis -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

**liēnōsus** -a -um (lien), splenic, Plaut.

**ligāmen** -inis, n. (1. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

**ligāmentum** -i, n. (1. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

**Ligarius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar.

afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero. Hence, adj., **Ligariānus** -a -um, relating to Ligarius; oratio, Cic.; and subst., **Ligariāna** -ae, f. Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius, Cic.

**Ligēa** -ae, f. (Λίγεια, the clear-voiced), name of a wood-nymph.

**Ligēr** -gēris, m. a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Loire (acc. Ligereim and Ligerim; abl. Ligera and Ligeri, Caes.).

**Lignārius** -ii, m. (lignum), a carpenter; Inter lignarios, in the wood-market, Liv.

**Lignatio** -ōnis, f. (lignor), a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Caes.

**Lignator** -ōris, m. (lignor), a wood-cutter, Caes.

**Lignōolus** -a -um (dim. of ligneus), woollen, Cic.

**Ligneus** -a -um (lignum), 1, made of wood, woollen; poniculus, Cic.; 2, transf., like wood, dry; conjux, Cat.

**Lignor**, l. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

**Lignum** -i, n. 1. wood, esp., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building); ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri jubere, Cic; prov., in silvan ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. 2. Meton., 1, a writing-table of wood, Juv.; 2, = a tree, Verg.

1. **ligo**, 1. 1, to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov.; to bind up, bandage; vulnera veste, Ov. 2. 1, a, to harness; mulam, Hor.; b, laqueo guttura, to tie up, to bind around, Ov.; 2, transf., to bind together, connect, unite; dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

2. **ligo** -ōnis, m. 1, a hoe, Hor.; 2, meton., tillage, Juv.

**Lingula** (lingūla) -ae, f. (dim. of lingua). 1, a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. 2, a shoe-strap, Juv.

**Ligures** -um, m. the Ligurians, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Ligūs** (**Ligūr**) -gūris, c. a Ligurian; adj. = Ligurian. Hence, 1, **Ligūria** -ae, f. the country of the Ligures; 2, **Ligusticus** -a -um, Ligurian; 3, **Ligustinus** -a -um, Ligurian.

**Ligurio** (**ligurrio**), 4. (lingo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; suta, to feed upon, gloat over stathily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; lucra, Cic.

**Ligurrilio** -ōnis, f. (ligurrio), daintiness, Cic.

**Ligus** -gūris, m., v. Ligures.

**Ligusticus** -stinus, v. Ligures.

**Ligustrum** -i, n. privet, Verg.

**Lilium** -ii, n. (Λείλιον), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. t., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

**Lilybaeōn** (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλύβαιον), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capo di Boce, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Lilybaeus** -a -um, b, **Lilybēus** -a -um, and c, **Lilybaetānus** -a -um, Lilybaean.

**lima** -ae, f. (limo), a file, Plaut.; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; defuit et scriptis litina lima meis, Ov.

**limatē**, adv. (limatus), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

**limatulus** -a -um (dim. of limatus), polished, refined; opus est hac limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic.

**limatus** -a -um, p. adj. (limo), polished, refined, elegant; genus librorum limatius, Cic.

**limbus** -i, m. a border, hem, selvaige, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

**limen** -inis, n. (connected with 1. limus and obliquus), the threshold. 1. A. Lit., intrare limen, Cic. B. Meton., 1 = house, dwelling; limine contineri, Liv.; limine pelli, Verg.; 2, entrance; in limine portus, Verg.; 3, a, the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus; limen relinquunt, Verg.; b, border, boundary; extra limen Apuliae, Hor. 2. Fig., a beginning; belli, Tac.

**limes** -itis, m. (1. limus), a cross path or by-way. 1. A. Lit., the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, Verg. B. Meton., 1, a boundary-line; partiri limite campum, Verg.; fig., a distinction, difference; iudicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov.; 2, a fortified boundary-line, Tac. 2. A. Lit., a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, river-bed, Ov.; sectus, the zodiac, Ov.; quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Ov.

**Limnaeum** -i, n. (Λιμναία), a town in Acarnania.

**Limnatis** -tidis, f. (Λιμνᾶτις), a surname of Diana, as the patroness of fishermen.

**limo**, 1. (lima). 1, to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut.; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaelam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. 2. to file off; fig., to take away from, to diminish; alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.

**limosus** -a -um (2. limus), slimy, miry, muddy; lacus, Verg.; planities, Ball.

**limpidus** -a -um (connected with liquidus), clear, limpid, pellucid; lacus, Cat.

1. **limus** -a -um (connected with limen and obliquus), of the eyes, sidelong, looking sideways; ocelli, Ov.

2. **limus** -i, m. (lino), 1, slime, mud, mire, Cic.; fig., malorum, Ov.; 2, dirt, filth, Hor.

3. **limus** -i, n. (1. ligo), an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, Verg.

**Limyra** -ōrum, n. (Λίμυρα, ῥά), and **Limyra** -ae, f. or **Limyre** -ēs, f. (Λιμύρα, ἡ), a town in the south of Lycia on the river Limyros or Limyru.

1. **linctus**, partic. of lingo.

2. **linctus** -ū, m. (lingo), a licking, taste, Lucr.

**Lindos** and **-dus** -i, f. (Λίνδος), a town in Rhodes.

**linea** -ae, f. (linum), a linen thread. 1. Lit., A. Plin.; linea dives, a string of pearls, Mart. B. a carpenter's plumb-line, Cic.; lineā discere uti, Cic.; ad lineam, exactly straight or perpendicular, Cic. 2. Transf., a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line. A. Gen., lineam scribere, Cic. B. 1, a boundary-line in the circus, a starting-point or goal; fig., si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, Cic.; mors ultima linea rerum est, the final goal, Hor.; 2, the line in the theatre by which the seats were separated; cogit nos linea jungi, Ov.

**lineamentum** -i, n. (linea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. 1. Lit., in geometria lineamenta, Cic. 2. Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; tu operum lineamenta solertissime perspicis, Cic.; 2, a feature, lineament; corporis, Cic.

**linēus** -a -um (linum), made of linen, linen; vincula, Verg.; lanterna, Cic.

**lingo**, linxi, linctum, 3. (λείγω), to lick, Cat.

**Lingones** -um, m. a people in Gaul, whence the modern Langres.

**lingua** -ae, f. a tongue. **I. A.** Lit., linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv.; linguam ejicere, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, speech, language; linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain, Cic.; Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv.; transf., of the sounds of animals, linguae vulnerum, Verg.; **2, a, a language, tongue;** Latina, Cic.; Gallica, Caes.; utraque lingua, Greek and Latin; **b, a dialect;** disciplina linguâque divisa, Cic.; **3, readiness of speech, eloquence;** est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.; in a bad sense, loquacity; poenam lingua commeruisse, Ov.; or boasting, Ov.; or bold talk, Ov. **II.** Transf., of tongue-shaped objects, a tongue of land, promontory, Liv.; tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov.

**linia**, v. linea.

**linimentum**, n. lineamentum.

**lingër** -gëra gërum (linum and gero), clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, Ov.

**lino**, livi and lëvi, litum, 3. **I.** to smear upon, spread over; medicamenta per corpora, Ov. **II.** to besmear, anoint; 1, spiramenta cerâ, Verg.; **2, a, to cover;** labralicui, to cheat, cozen, Mart.; tecta auro, Ov.; **b, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen tablets;** digna lini, worthy of being erased, Ov.; **c, to besmear, dirty;** ora luto, Ov.; fig., splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

**linquo**, liqui, 3. (λείω), to leave. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., socios ignotae terrae, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to leave, give up, abandon; haec, Cic.; severa, Hor.; **2, with double acc., nil intentatum,** Hor. **II.** to leave, depart from; urbem, Cic.; linqui, to faint, Ov.; linquere dulces animas, to die, Verg.

**lintëatus** -a -um (linteum), clothed in linen; legio, a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath, Liv.

**lintëolum** -i, n. (dim. of linteum), a small linen cloth, Plaut.

**linter** -tris, f. **I.** a boat, skiff, wherry; prov., loqui e linter (of an orator who sways his body up and down in speaking), ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., a trough, tray, tub, vat, used in the vintage, Verg.

**lintëus** -a -um (linum), linen, made of linen; vestis, Cic.; libri, written on linen, Liv. Subst., **lintëum** -i, n. linen cloth, linen; merces linteis delatae, Cic.; esp., a sail; dare linteas ventis, Ov.

**linteriöulus** -i, m. (dim. of linter), a small boat, Cic.

**linum** -i, n. (λίον), flax, linen. **I.** Lit., linum tenuissimum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a thread, line; **a, the thread with which letters were tied up;** nos linum incidimus, legimus, Cic.; **b, a fishing-line,** Ov.; **2, a linen-cloth or garment,** Hor.; **3, a rope, cable,** Ov.; **4, a net for hunting or fishing,** Ov., Verg.

**Linus** (-ös) -i, m. (Λίνος), Linus. **I.** son of Apollo and Psamathe, daughter of the Argive king, Crotopus, torn in pieces by dogs. **II.** son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him with a blow of the lyre.

**Lipära** -ae, f. and **Lipärë** -ës, f. (Λιπάρα), the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, now Lipari; plur., Liparae, the Aeolian islands. Adj., **a, Lipäraeus** -a -um; **b, Lipärensis** -e, Liparaean.

**lippio**, 4. to have sore eyes, be blur-eyed; quum leviter lippiret, Cic.

**lippitüdo** -inis, f. (lippus), inflammation in the eyes, Cic.

**lippus** -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, blur-eyed, Hor.; sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.

**liquëficio** -feci -factum, 3., pass., liquefio -factus sum -fieri (liqueo and facio), to melt, dissolve, make liquid. **I.** Lit., 1, glacies liquefacta, Cic.; **2, to putrefy;** viscera liquefacta, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make weak, enervate; aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.

**liquëo**, liqui or licui, 2. (λείω). **I.** to be fluid, liquid; concrendenti, liquendi, Cic.; hence partic., liquens, fluid, liquid; vina, Verg.; campi, the sea, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be clear, to be evident, apparent; a, dixit sibi liquere, Cic.; with accus. and infin., cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, Cic.; **b, legal t. t., non liquet,** a phrase used by the jury when they declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, Cic.

**liquesco**, licui, 3. (inchoat. of liqueo), to become fluid, to melt. **I.** Lit., 1, cera liquecit, Verg.; **2, to putrefy;** liquescunt corpora, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to become effeminate; voluptate, Cic.; **2, to melt or waste away;** liquescit fortuna, Ov.

**liquidë**, adv., with compar. and superl. (liquidus), clearly, plainly, positively; liquidius negare, Cic.

**liquido**, v. liquidus.

**liquidus** -a -um (liqueo), fluid, flowing, liquid. **I. A.** Lit., odores, Hor.; Nymphae, nymphs of springs, Ov. **B.** Transf., genus sermonis, Cic. **II.** clear, bright, A. Lit., fontes, Verg.; aer, Verg.; vox, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, pure, clear; liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.; **2, calm;** mens, Cat.; **3, clear, certain,** Plaut. Subst., **liquidum** -i, n. certainty, Liv.; adv., liquido, clearly, plainly; dicere, Cic.

**liquo**, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy. **I.** Lit., Cic. poet. **II.** to strain, percolate, clarify; viuum, Hor.

1. **liquor**, 3. dep. to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt; toto corpore sudor liquitur, Verg.; transf., to melt away, pass away; in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.

2. **liquor** -öris, m. (liqueo), liquidity, fluidity. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Meton., a liquid, fluid, liquor; perlucidi annium liquores, Cic.; absol., the sea, Hor.

**Liriöpö** -ës, f. (Λειριόπη), a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus.

**Liris** -is, acc. -em and -im, abl. -i, m. (Λείρις), a river of Latium, flowing into the Sinus Cajetanus, now the Garigliano.

**lis** (old form, stllis), litis, f. a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel. **I.** Gen., aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic.; lites eorum sedare, Cic., componere, to settle, Verg.; discernere, to decide, Verg. **II.** a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit; 1, lit., litem alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, to bring an action against, Cic.; litem habere cum aliquo, Cic.; litem suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.; **2, meton., the subject or cause of a suit;** litem in rem suam vertere, Liv.; litem lite resolvare, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.

**Lissus** -i, f. town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alessio, or Leach.

**Litëna** silva -ae, f. a forest in Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 216 a. c.

**litëtio** -önis, f. (lito), an auspicious offering, successful sacrifices; hostiae majores sine litatione caecae, Liv.

**littera** (**littera**) -ae, f. (l. lino), a letter of the alphabet. I. Lit., litterarum notae, Cic.; homo trium litterarum = fur, a thief, Plant.; litterae grandae, uncial characters, Cic.; tristis (C), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno, salutaris (A), for Absolvo, Cic.; litteras discere, to learn to read, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, not a line, Cic.; litteris parcere, to be sparing with paper, Cic. II. Meton., A. Sing., littera; 1, handwriting; ad similitudinem litterae tuae, Cic.; 2, poet. for plur. litterae, a, a letter, Ov.; b, an epitaph, Ov.; c, a bond, Ov. B. Plur. litterae, that which is written; 1, written records; quod parvae et raras per eadem tempora litteras fuere, Liv.; 2, a, writing, document, deed, contract; litteras conquirere, Cic.; b, a letter, private or official despatch, edict, decree, epistle; dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person, Cic.; liber litterarum missarum et acceptarum, a book of letters despatched and received, Cic.; c, literature, letters, sciences, culture; litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.

**litterarius** -a -um (littera), relating to reading and writing; ludus, an elementary school, Tac.

**litteratō**, adv. (litteratus). I. distinctly, clearly, legibly; litterate et scite perscriptas rationes, Cic. II. 1, literally, word for word; respondero, Cic.; 2, learnedly, scientifically; dicta, Cic.

**litterator** -ōris, m. (littera), a philologist, grammarian, critic.

**litteratura** -ae, f. (litterae). I. a writing composed of letters; a, that which is written, Cic.; b, the alphabet, Tac. II. culture, learning, scholarship, Sen.

**litteratus** -a -um (litterae). I. lettered, inscribed with letters; servus, branded, Plant. II. learned, liberally educated; Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic.; transf., otium, learned leisure, Cic.

**Liternum** -i, n. a town in Campania, north of the mouth of the river Lirarnus, now Patria. Adj. a, Liternus -a -um; b, Literninus -a -um, Liternian. Subst., Literninum -i, n. an estate near Liternum.

**litterula** -ae, f. (dim. of littera). I. a little letter (of the alphabet), litterulae minutae, Cic. II. Plur., litterulae, 1, a little letter, note, Cic.; 2, letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, Cic.

**liticen** -cenis, m. (lituus and cano), a trumpeter, clarion-blower, Cic.

**litigātor** -ōris, m. (litigo), a party in a lawsuit, litigant, Cic.

**litigiosus** -a -um (litigium), full of strife, contentious. I. With comp. and superl., fond of dispute, litigious; homo minime litigiosus, Cic. II. Of things, a, full of dispute, quarrelsome; disputatio, Cic.; b, contested at law; praedictum, Cic.

**litigium** -ii, n. (litigo), a quarrel, contention, Plant.

**litigo**, l. (for litem ago), to quarrel, dispute, brawl. I. Gen., acerrime cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. II. Esp., to go to law; non pati fratres litigare, Cic.

**lito**, l. I. Intransit., A. to bring an acceptable offering, to make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, to obtain favourable omens; alicui deo, Cic.; litemus Lentulo, to appease, make an atonement to, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice, proxima hostiis litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; litato (abl. absol.), non auspicio nec litato sciem instruant, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice. Liv. B. Of the victim, to give

a favourable omen, promise success; victima nulla litat, Ov. II. Transl., to sacrifice successfully; sacris litatis, Verg.

**litorālis** -e (litus), of or relating to the shore; dii, gods of the shore, Cat.

**litorēus** -a -um (litus), of or belonging to the shore; arana, Ov.; aves, Verg.

**littēra**, etc., v. littera, etc.

**litura** -ae, f. (lino). 1, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction; flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; 2, meton., the passage erased; nomen esse in litura, Cic.; poet. transf., a blot, Ov.

**lituus**, etc., v. litus, etc.

**litus** (litus) -ōris, n. (lino). I. 1, the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast; litus insulae, Cic.; nave agere in litus, Liv.; prov., litus arare, to plough the shore, to labour in vain, Ov.; in litus arenas fundere, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; 2, the sea-coast, territory near the coast; cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. II. Transf., the shore of a lake, Ov.; of a river, Cic.

**lituus** -i, m. (lito). I. the curved staff or wand of an augur, Cic. II. Transf., a curved trumpet, clarion, Cic.

**livens** -entis, p. adj. (from liveo), 1, lead-coloured, bluish-grey; plumbum, Verg.; crura compehibus, livid, black and blue, Ov.; 2, envious, Mart.

**livō**, 2. 1, to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; 2, transf., to be envious, to envy; alicui, Tac.

**livesco**, 2. (liveo), to become bluish, grow livid, Lucr.

**lividulus** -a -um (dim. of lividus) somewhat envious, Juv.

**lividus** -a -um (liveo), bluish, blue. I. Lit., raceni, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, livid, black and blue; brachia, Hor. II. Transf., envious, malicious, spiteful; differ opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; oblitio, Hor.

**Livius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. or M. Livius, surnamed Salinator, because of the salt-tus which he introduced when censor; 2, Livius Andronicus, of Tarentum, slave of Livius Salinator, Roman tragic and comic poet; 3, T. Livius Patavinus, of Padua, the great Roman historian, born 59 A.C., died 16 A.D.; 4, Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the Emperor Augustus; 5, Livia Orestilla, wife of the Emperor Caligula. Adj., Livian; lex, Cic.; hence, Livianus -a -um, Livian; fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

**livor** -ōris, m. (liveo), 1, a bluish colour, livid spot on the body; niger livor in pectore, Ov.; 2, envy, spite, malice; ap. Cic.

**lixa** -ae, m. a sifter, Liv.; plur., lixae -arum, m. camp-followers of every kind, Sall.

**locatio** -ōnis, f. (loco), a letting out to hire, leasing; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., a contract of letting and hiring, a lease, Cic.

**locellus** -i, m. (dim. of loculus), a compartment in a chest, Caes.

**locito**, l. (intens. of loco), to let out to hire, Ter.

**loco**, l. (locus), to place, lay, put, set. I. Gen., 1, lit., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg.; 2, transf., to place; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic. II. Esp., A. to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; virgineum in matrimonium, Plant. B. a, to let out to hire, to farm out taxes; vectigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum campanum frumentum, Liv.; with abl. of the price, agrum frumento, for a tenth part of the produce, Liv.; subst.,

**locatum** -i, n. *that which is let out to hire*, Cic.; **b**, hence, *to give out on contract*; *statuam faciendum*, Cic.; **c**, *to hire out, let one's services on hire*; *se*, Plaut. **C.** *to lend money at interest*, Plaut.; *se locare*, *to yield an interest, profit*; *disciplina quae erat ab hoc tradita locabat se non minus, etc.*, *produced no less than, etc.*, Cic.; *fig.*, *beneficia apud gratos*, Liv. (*locassint for locaverint*, Cic.).

**Locori** -drum, m. (*Λοκροί*), **1**, *the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōcrenses** -ium, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōcris** -idis and -idos, f. *a Locrian woman*, Cat.; *the country Locris*, Liv.; **2**, *the name of a town in Lower Italy, in Bruttium, with the name Epizephyrii, and also of its inhabitants, the Locrians*.

**loculus** -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*. Esp., **1**, *a coffer*, Plin.; **2**, plur., *loculi*, *a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; *nummum in loculos demittere*, Hor.

**locuples** -plētis (locus and \*pleo). **I.** *possessing large landed property*, Cic. **II.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*; **1**, lit., **a**, of persons, *mulier copiosa plane et locuples*, Cic.; with abl., *copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *villa tota locuples est*, Cic.; *annus locuples frugibus*, Hor.; *aquila, the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.; **2**, transf., **a**, *rich, abounding in*; *Lysias oratione locuples, of copious eloquence*, Cic.; **b**, *credible, trusty, sufficient, satisfactory*; *auctor*, Cic.; *testis*, Cic.; *tabellarius*, Cic. (abl. sing. locuplete and gen. (In Cic. always) locupleti, genit. plur. locupletium, Cic.; *locupletum*, Caes.).

**locuplētō**, **1**, (locuples), *to enrich*; *homines fortunis*, Cic.; *templum picturis*, Cic.; transf., *sapientem locupletat ipsa natura*, Cic.

**locus** -i, m. (plur. loci, *single places*; *loca*, *places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*). **I.** *a place*. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *omnes copias in unum locum convenire*, Cic.; *ex loco superiore agere*, of a speaker from the rostra or of a judge who gives judgment from the bench; *ex aequo loco*, of a speaker in the senate, Cic.; *ex inferiore loco*, of a pleader in a court of justice, Cic.; **2**, fig., *locum dare*, *to give occasion*; *consilio, suspicioni*, Cic.; often with partic. genit., *quo loci*, Cic.; *eo loci*, Cic.; *so*, **a**, *the right or proper place or occasion*; *nec vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur*, Cic.; *dulce est desipere in loco, in the right place*, Hor.; **b**, *places in the order of succession*; *secundo loco, secondly*, Cic.; *loco dicere, in his turn*, Cic.; **c**, *position, degree, rank*; *esse ex equestri loco*, Cic.; *infimo loco natus*, Cic.; *loco*, with the genit., *in the place of*; *alicui parentis loco esse*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, t. t., of military or pugilistic language, *place, ground, post*; *locum tenere, relinquere*, Cic.; *fig.*, *loco movere, drive from one's position*, Cic.; **2**, *place, part of a book*; *aliquot locis significavit*, Cic.; **3**, *loci, means of proof*; *locos nosse*, Cic.; **4**, *a piece of ground, an estate*, Cic.; **5**, **a**, *a dwelling, house*; *loca et laetia*, Liv.; **b**, *place = town*; *opportunitas loci*, Cic.; **c**, *neighbourhood*; *ea loca incolere*, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1**, *time*; **a**, *ad id locorum, up to that time*, Sall.; **b**, *opportunity, occasion*; *si est illud gaudendi locus*, Cic.; **2**, *condition, situation*; *meliore loco erant res nostrae*, Cic.

**1. locusta** (lūcusta) -ae, f. **1**, *a locust*; *locustarum examina*, Liv.; **2**, *a kind of lobster or crab*, Plin.

**2. Locusta** -ae, f. *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning the contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

**locutio** (lōquūtio) -ōnis, f. (loquor), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

**lōdix** -dicis, f. *a rough blanket, rug, counterpane*, Juv.

**lōgēum** -ēi, n. and **lōgīum** -īi, n. (*Λογείον* and *Λόγιον*), *archives*, Cic.

**lōgica** -ae, f. and **lōgicō** -ēs, f. (*Λογική*, sc. *τέχνη*), *logic*, Cic.

**lōgicus** -a -um (*Λογικός*), *logical*; subst., **lōgica** -drum, n. *logic*, Cic.

**lōgos** (-us) -i, m. (*Λόγος*), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, bon mot*, Cic.

**lōligo**, v. lolligo.

**lōllum** -īi, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

**lolligo** -gīnis, f. *a cuttle-fish*, Cic.

**Lollius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, **Lollianus** -a -um, *Lollian*.

**lōmentum** -i, n. (*lavo*), *an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice*, Mart.; *a means of cleansing*, ap. Cic.

**Londinium** (Lundinium) -īi, n. *London*.

**longaevus** -a -um (*longus* and *aevum*), *aged, old*; *parens*, Verg.; *manus*, Ov.

**longē**, adv. (*longus*), *long*. **I.** In space. **A.** *a long way off, far off, at a distance*; **1**, lit., *longe absum*, Cic.; *longe videre*, Cic.; *discedere*, Cic.; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; **2**, fig., **a**, *far off*; *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.; *ab aliquo longe abesse, not to help*, Caes.; **b**, *far*; *longe dissimilis contentio*, Cic.; *longe dissetire, with compar. and superl., by far*; *longe melior*, Verg.; *longe maximus*, Cic. **B.** *from afar*; *agnoscere regem*, Verg.; *fig.*, *tam longe repetita principia, far-fetched*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, *long, for a long time, far*; *aetate longius proventus*, Cic.

**longinquitās** -ātis, f. (*longinquus*). **I.** Lit., *length*; **1**, *itineris*, Tac.; **2**, *distance, remoteness*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, *length, duration*; *temporum*, Cic.; *morbi*, Cic.; *bellorum*, Liv.

**longinquus** -a -um (*longus*), *long*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *annes*, Tac.; **2**, **a**, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacelacmon*, Cic.; *e (ex) longinquo, from a distance*, Tac.; **b**, *living at a distance, foreign*; *homo alienigena et longinquus*, Cic.; **c**, *standing at a distance*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time; **1**, *long in duration, long*; *observatio*, Cic.; *morbus*, Cic.; **2**, *distant*; *in longinquum tempus aliquid differre*, Cic.

**Longinus** -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Cassia, v. Cassius*.

**longitēr**, adv. (*longus*), *far*; *ab leto errare*, Lucr.

**longitūdo** -īnis, f. (*longus*), *length*. **I.** Lit., *itineris*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *length of time*; *noctis*, Cic.; *orationis*, Cic.

**longiuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*; *versus*, Cic.

**Longūla** -ae, f. *a Volscian town not far from Corioli*.

**longūlē**, adv. (*longulus*), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

**longūlus** -a -um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*; *iter*, Cic.

**longūrius** -īi, m. (*longus*), *a long pole, rod, rail*, Caes.

**longus** -a -um, *long*. **I.** Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, of things, *epistola*, Cic.; *spatium*, Caes.; *navis, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *versus, the hexameter*, ap. Cic.; with acc. of length, *ratis longa pedes centum*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, Cic.; *longus homo est*, Cat.; **2**, esp. poet., *vast, spacious*; *freta*, Ov.; *pontus*, Hor. **II.** Transf., of time; **1**, gen., *long, of long duration, tedious*; *horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur*, Cic.; *longa mora*, Cic.;

with acc., mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; longum est dicere, *it is tedious to relate*, Cic.; ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *to make a long story short, in brief*, Cic.; nihil est mihi longius, *I am hardly wait*, Cic.; in longum, *for a long time*, Verg.; ex longo, *for a long time back*, Verg.; as applied to persons, *prolix, tedious*; nolo esse longus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of syllables, *long*; syllaba, Cic.; b, *far-seeing, looking far into the future*; spes, Hor.; poet. transf., of persons, longus spe, *hoping to live long*, Hor.

**loquacitas** -tatis, f. (loquax), *talkativeness, loquacity*; mea, Cic.

**loquaciter**, adv. (loquax), *loquaciously, talkatively*; respondero, Cic.

**loquaculus** -a -um (dim. of loquax), *somewhat talkative*, Lucr.

**loquax** -quax (loquor), *talkative, garrulous, loquacious*; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranae, *croaking*, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, *full of nestlings*, Verg.; stagna, *full of frogs*, Verg.; lymphae, *babbling*, Hor.; epistola, *gossiping*, Cic.; vultus, *expressive*, Ov.

**loquela** (loquella) -ae, f. (loquor). I. *a speaking, speech, discourse*, Plant. II. Transf., 1, *a word*; fundit has ore loquelas, Verg.; 2, *a speech, language*; Graja, Ov.

**loquitor**, 1. dep. (intens. of loquor), *to speak*, Plant.

**loquor**, locutus (loquatus) sum, 3. dep. (connected with λέγω), *to speak*. I. Intransit., *to speak* (of conversation); dicere, of an orator); 1, lit., bene loqui de aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = *in defense of or in the name of some one*), Cic.; apud (before) aliquam, Cic.; 2, transf., ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic. II. Transi., 1, *to say*; quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; loquuntur, *they say*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; 2, *to talk of, speak of constantly*; classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; 3, *to tell, mention*; pugnantia, Cic. (archaic locuntur = loquuntur, Cic.).

**loratus** -a -um (lorum), *bound with thongs*, Verg.

**loratus** -a -um (lorum), *made of thongs*, Plant.

**lorica** -ae, f. (lorum). I. *a leather cuirass, corselet*, Cic.; transf., libros mutare loricas, *to exchange study for war*, Hor. II. Milit. t.t., *a breastwork, parapet*, Caes.

**lorico**, 1. (lorica), *to arm with a corselet or cuirass*; gen. partia, **loricatus** -a -um, *armed with a cuirass*, Liv.

**lorum** -i, n. *a strap or thong of leather*. I. Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumium laxo vineiret, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducis lorum,' Liv. II. Meton., 1, *the girdle of Venus*, Mart.; 2, *a rein*; loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, *to relax the reins*, Verg.; 3, *a scourge, whip*; loris uri, Hor.; loris caedere aliquam, Cic.; 4, *a leathern bulla* (v. bulla), Juv.

**Lōtōphāgi**, genit. -phāgōn, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., *the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa*.

**lōtōs** (-us) -i, f. (λωτός). I. *the Egyptian lotus*, Plin. II. *a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters*; transf., *the fruit of the lotus*, Ov.; meton., *a flute made of the lotus-tree wood*, Ov. III. m. and f. *an Italian plant* (Diospyros Lotos, Linn.), Cic. IV. *a plant used for fodder*, Verg.

1. **lōtus** -a -um, v. lavo.

2. **lōtus** -i, f., v. lotos.

**Lūa** -ae, f. *a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated*.

**Lūbet**, lūbido, etc. = libet, libido, etc. (q.v.).

**lūbrico**, 1. (lubricus), *to make smooth or slippery*, Juv.

**lūbricos** -a -um, *slippery*. I. Gen., A. Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subat., lūbricum -i, n. *a slippery place*, Tac. B. Transf., *slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous*; aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin., vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *dangerous to look upon*, Hor.; in lubrico versari, Cic. II. Transf., A. *smooth, slimy*; angulis, Verg. B. *quickly moving, fleeting*; 1, lit., annis, Hor.; 2, transf., *annus, quickly passing*, Ov.

1. **Lūca** -ae, f. *town in Etruria (now Lucena)*. Hence, adj., **Lūcensis** -a, *of Luca*.

2. **Lūca**, v. Lucani.

**Lūcāni** -ōrum, m. (Λουκανοί), *an Italian people in Lower Italy, and meton. = the country of the Lucani, Caes.*; sing., Lucanus, *collective*, Liv. Hence, 1, adj., **Lūcānus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; 2, **Lūcānia** -ae, f. *the country of the Lucani*; 3, **Lūcānicus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; subst., **Lūcānica** -ae, f. *a kind of sausage*, Cic.; 4, **Lūca** -ae, m. *Lucanian*; Luca bos, *a Lucanian ox, i.e., an elephant*, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus.

1. **Lūcānus** -a -um, v. Lucani.

2. **Lūcānus** -i, m., M. Annaeus, *a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, contemporary of the Emperor Nero, author of the still extant Pharsalia*.

**lūcar** -aris, n. (lucra), *the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary*, Tac.

**lūcellum** -i, n. (dim. of lucrum), *a little profit, a small gain*; Apronio aliquid lūcellū jussū sunt dare, Cic.

**Lūcēnsis**, v. Luca.

**lūcō**, luxi, 2. (lux), *to be bright, shine, glitter*. I. *stolla lucet*, Cic.; *lucent oculi*, Ov.; *impers., lucet, it is light, it is daylight, it is day*; nondum lucebat, *it was not yet light*, Cic. II. *to shine forth, be plain, evident*; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic.; quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luocat, Cic.

**Lūcōres** -um, m. *one of the three tribes into which the Romans of the age of Romulus are said to have been divided*.

**Lūcōria** -ae, f. *a town in Apulia (now Lucera)*. Hence, **Lūcōrinus** -a -um, *of Luceria*.

**lūcerna** -ae, f. (luceo), *a lamp, oil-lamp*; lumen lucernae, Cic.

**lūcesco** (lūcisco), luxi, 3. (luceat), *to begin to shine*; a, pers., novus sol lucescit, Verg.; cras lucescere Nonas, *appear*, Ov.; b, *impers., lucescit, it grows light, day is breaking*, Cic.

**lūcī** = luce, v. lux.

**lūcidē**, adv. (lucidus), *clearly, plainly, lucidly*; definire verbum, Cic.

**lūcidus** -a -um (lux), *full of light, clear, bright, lucid*. I. Lit., 1, annis, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., *lucidum fulgentes oculi*, Hor.; 2, *bright, shining white*; ovis, Tib. II. Transf., *clear, plain, lucid*; ordo, Hor.

**lūcifer** -fēra -fērum (lux and fero), *light-bearing, light-bringing*. I. Adj., 1, gen., *equi, the horses of the moon*, Ov.; 2, *bringing to light*; manus (of Lucina), Ov. II. Subst., **Lūcifer** -fēri, m. *Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus*, Cic.; myth., *the son of Aurora, and father of Coeys*; hence, *Lucifero genitus* (= Coeys), Ov.; meton., *the day*; tot Luciferi, Ov.

**lūciferus** -a -um (lux and fugio), *stealing the light*; blatta, Verg.; transf., *homines*, Cic.

**Lūcillus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Qu. Lucullus Balbus, a Stoic philosopher; 2, C. Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca, B.C. 148, died B.C. 103, a Roman knight, founder of Roman satiric poetry.

**Lūcina** -ae, f. (lux), "she that brings to light," the goddess of births, a surname of Juno or of Diana; meton., a bearing of children, birth; Lucinam pati (of the cow), to calve, Verg.

**lūcisco** = luceo (q.v.).

**Lūcius** -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen (gen. abbreviated to L.).

**lūcrātivus** -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable; sol, Cic.

**Lūcrētilla** -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern Monte Genaro.

**Lūcrētius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, successor of L. Junius Brutus in the consulate; 2, his daughter Lucretia, who, being ravished by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, stabbed herself, and thereby led to the expulsion of the kings from Rome; 3, T. Lucretius Carus, a Roman poet, contemporary of Cicero, author of the still extant poem De rerum natura.

**lūcrificō** -feci -factum, s. (sometimes written separately lucrifacio), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; tritici modios centum, Cic.

**lūcrificābilis** -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

**lūcrificus** -a -um (lucrum and facio), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

**lūcrifuga** -ae, c. (lucrum and fugio), one who gains gain, Plaut.

**Lūcīnus** -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake on the coast of Campania, near Baiae. Hence, adj., a, **Lūcīnus** -a -um, Lucrine; conchyliis, Hor., and subet., **Lūcīna** -drum, n. Mart., Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; b, **Lūcīnensis** -e, Lucrine; res, oysters, Cic.

**lūcor**, l. dep. (lucrum), to get gain, to gain, profit (opp. perdere). I. Lit., auri pondo decem, Cic.; stipendium, Cic. II. Transf., nomen ab Africa, to win, Hor.; lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of, i.e., I will say nothing about, Cic.

**lūcrosus** -a -um (lucrum), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

**lūcrum** -i, n. (cf. ludo), gain, profit, advantage (opp. damnum). I. Lit., lucrī causā, Cic.; ad praedam lucrumque revocare, to turn to one's profit, Cic.; ponere in lucro or in lucris, to reckon a gain, Cic.; lucra facere ex vectigalibus, Cic.; lucrī with dare, facere, addere, conferre, numerare, auferre, as gain, Cic.; de lucro vivere, to have to thank some one else for being alive, Cic. II. Meton., 1, the love of gain, avarice, Hor.; 2, lucre, riches, Ov.

**lūctāmen** -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

**lūctātio** -ōnis, f. (luctor). I. a wrestling, Cic. II. Transf., A. a struggle, contest, Liv. B. a contention in words, dispute, contest; magna cum aliquo, Cic.

**lūctātor** -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler, Ov.

**lūctiflōsus** -a -um (luctus and facio), causing grief, mournful, doleful; Alecto, Verg.

**lūctiōsus** -a -um (luctus and sono), sorrowfully sounding; mugitus, Ov.

**lūctor**, l. dep. to wrestle. I. Lit., fulvā arenā, Verg.; luctabitur Olympis Milo, Cic. II. A. physically, to struggle, strive, contend

with; in arido solo, Liv.; in turba, Hor.; with abl., Africus luctatur fluctibus, Hor.; tolli by influ., telum eripere, Verg. B. Intellectually, to strive, struggle; cum aliquo, Cic.

**lūctiōse**, adv. (luctuosus), mournfully, sorrowfully, Liv.

**lūctiōsus** -a -um (luctus), mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, doleful; o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.; luctuosissimum bellum, Cic.; misera tempora et luctuosa, Cic.

**lūctus** -ūs, m. (lugeo). I. mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement; 1, lit., a, luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuere or levare, Cic.; luctum ex aliqua re percipere or haurire, Cic.; plur., expressions of sorrow; in maximis luctus incidere, Cic.; b, mourning apparel, mourning; erat in luctu senatus, Cic.; 2, meton., the cause of sorrow; tu . . . luctus eras levior, Ov. II. personif., Luctus, the god of mourning, Verg.

**lūcubrātio** -ōnis, f. (lucubro), 1, working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study; vix digna lucubratione anicularum, to be told by old wives while spinning at night, Cic.; plur., lucubrations detraxi et meritationes addidi, Cic.; 2, meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration; lucubrationem meam perire, Cic.

**lūcūbro**, l. (lux). I. Intransit., to work by night; inter lucubrantes ancillas sedere, Liv. II. Transit., to produce by night, to compose at night; parvum opusculum, Cic.

**lūcūlentē**, adv. (luculentus), excellently, admirably, splendidly; a, opus texere, Cic.; ironic., calefacere, Cic.; b, of style, excellently; scribere, dicere, Cic.

**lūcūlentēr**, adv. (luculentus), excellently, well; Graeco luculenter scire, Cic.

**lūcūlentus** -a -um (lux). I. Full of light, bright; caminus, Cic. II. Transf., distinguished, splendid, excellent; a, of outward appearance, forma, Ter.; b, of importance, extent, plaga, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; c, of reputation, auctor, Cic.; d, of style, oratio, Sall.; verbis luculentioribus, Cic.

**Lūcullus** -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, general against Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure. Adj., 1, **Lūcullānus** -a -um; 2, **Lūcullēus** -a -um; 3, **Lūcullānus** -a -um, Lucullan.

**lūctilus** -i, m. (dim. of lucus), a little grove, Suet.

**Lūctūmo** and syncop., **Lūctmō** or **Lūctmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan Lauchme); plur., **Lūctmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; galeritus Lucion = an Etrurian, Prop.

1. **lūcus** -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, Cic.; post., a wood, Verg.

2. **lūcus** -ū, m. (= lux), light, Ter.

**lūdia** -ae, f. (ludius), 1, an actress or female dancer, Mart.; 2, a gladiator's wife, Juv.

**lūdibrium** -ii, n. (ludo), derision, mockery, sport, jest. I. Lit., aliquid esse ludibrio, Cic.; per ludibrium auditū dimissique, heard and dismissed with scorn, Hor. II. a laughing-stock, plaything; is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; fortunae, Cic.; ludibria ventis, Verg.

**lūdibundus** -a -um (ludo), 1, playful, sportive, Liv.; 2, transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

**lūdiōer** and **lūdiōrus** -era -crum (ludus), done for sport or recreation, serving as sport of

recreation, playful, sportive. I. Adj., 1, gen., sermo, Cic.; ara ludica armorum, Cic.; 2, esp., relating to the stage; ara, acting, Cic. II. Subst., ludiorum -i, n. 1, gen., a plaything, Cat.; 2, esp., a theatrical performance, public spectacle, Liv.

**ludificatio** -ōnis, f. (ludifico), a making game of, deriding, deceiving; quum omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impeditur, Cic.

**ludificator** -ōris, m. (ludifico), one who makes game of another, a derider, Plaut.

**ludifio**, 1. (ludus and facio), to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen; aliquem, Sall.; absol., Cic.

**ludiflor**, 1. dep. (ludus and facio). I. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat; aliquem, Liv.; absol., Cic. II. Transl., to make vain, frustrate by cunning; ea quas hostes agerent, Liv.

**ludimagister** -tri, m. a schoolmaster, Cic.

**ludio** -ōnis, m. a pantomimic actor, Liv.

**ludius** -ii, m. 1, a pantomimic actor or dancer, Cic.; 2, a gladiator, Juv.

**ludo**, lūsi, lūsum, 3. to play. I. Intransit., A. Lit., alē, Cic.; trocho, Hor. B. Transl., 1, to play, sport, toy; exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Verg.; 2, to sport, amuse oneself; insisti satia, Hor. II. Transl., to play. A. Gen., proelia latorum, chess, Ov.; ludum insolentem ludere, Hor. B. 1, to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with; opus, Hor.; causam illam disputationemque, Cic.; 2, a, to rally, banter; aliquem, Cic.; b, to deceive, delude, Cic.

**ludus** -i, m. a game, sport, pastime. I. Lit., 1, ludus campestris, Cic.; novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic.; dare ludum alieni, Cic.; 2, esp., a, ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods; ludos facere, to give, celebrate, Cic.; ludis, at the time of the games, Cic.; ludos committere, to begin the games, Cic.; b, a satire; in Naevii ludo, Cic. II. Transl., A. a game, a child's game, a trifle; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. B. a sport, jest, joke; per ludum et iocum, Cic. C. a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school; gladiatorius, for training gladiators; esp., a school for learning the elements of knowledge, Cic.; ludus litterarum, Liv.; ludum habere, to keep a school, Cic. (archaic form loedus, Cic.).

**lūla** (lūlla) -ae, f. (lūo), punishment, expiation, Lucr.

**lūla** -is, f. (lūo), a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, Verg.; transl., a, a word of reproach for criminals, pest, plague, Cic.; b, any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction, war, Tac.; earthquake, tempest, Tac.

**Lugdunum** -i, n. town on the north border of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Lugdunensis (now Lyons). Adj., **Lugdunensis** -a.

**lūgō**, lūxi, lūctum, 2. I. Intransit., to mourn, be in mourning (as shown by cries and outward signs, while maereo = to be dejected); lugēt senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world), Verg. II. Transl., to bewail, lament, deplore, to wear mourning for; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; aliquem, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.

**lūgūbrē**, adv. (lugubris), mournfully, plaintively, Verg.

**lūgūbris** -e (lugens), relating to mourning, mournful. I. Lit., lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, a house of mourning, Liv. Subst., lūgūbrīa -ium, a mourning attire, Ov. II. 1,

causing mourning; bellum, Hor.; 2, doleful, plaintive; verba, Ov.

**lumbus** -i, m. the loin, Cic.

**lūmen** -inis, n. (for lucmen, from luceo), light. I. Lit., A. Gen., tabulas collocare in bono lumine, in a good light, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; B. Esp. 1, a light, lamp, taper; lumini oleum in stillare, Cic.; sub lumina prima, at twilight, Cic.; 2, the light of day, day; lumine quarto, Verg.; 3, the light of life, life; relinquere, Verg.; 4, the light of the eye, the eye; luminibus amissis, being blind, Cic.; caecitas luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; 5, light in a house; luminibus obstruere, to block up light by building, Cic. C. Meton., an opening through which light can enter; 1, duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic.; 2, a window, Cic. II. Fig., 1, light, clearness, insight; ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen avertit, Cic.; 2, a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament; Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.

**lūmināre** -āris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window; plur. Cic.

**lūminōsus** -a -um (lumen), full of light; of discourse, bright, luminous, Cic.

1. **lūna** -ae, f. (for lucna, from luceo). I. the moon. A. Lit., plena, full moon, Caec.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Cic.; laborans, the moon in eclipse, Juv.; quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, Cic.; luna crescit, Cic. B. Meton., 1, the night; roscida, Verg.; 2, a half-moon, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon, worn by Roman senators on their shoes, Juv. II. Personif., Luna, the goddess of the Moon, afterwards identified with Diana.

2. **Lūna** -ae, f. town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria. Hence, adj., **Lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

**lūnaris** -e (luna), 1, relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.; 2, like the moon; cornua, Ov.

**lūne**, 1. (luna), to bend into a crescent or half-moon; arcum, Ov. Partic., **lūnatus** -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped; peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

1. **lūo**, lūi, 3. (lūo), to wash.

2. **lūo**, lūi, lūitūrus, 3. (lūo), to loose; transl., 1, to expiate, atone for; stuprum voluntariū morte, Cic.; 2, to pay; luere poenam or poenas, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for; itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.; poenam pro caede, Ov.

**lūpa** -ae, f. (lupus), 1, a she-wolf, Liv.; 2, a prostitute, Cic.

**lūpānar** -āris, n. (lupa), a brothel, Juv.

**lūpātus** -a -um (lupa), provided with wolf's teeth—i.e., iron spikes; frena, Hor. Hence, **lūpāti** -ōrum, m. and **lūpāta** -ōrum, n. a curb with jagged spikes, Verg.

**Lūpercal** -cālis, n. (Luperus). I. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Luperus, Verg. II. Plur., **Lūpercālia** -ium, the festival of Pan or Luperus, celebrated in February.

**Lūpercus** -i, m. (lupus and arceo), "the keeper of of wolves," 1, an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; 2, a priest of Luperus, Cic.

**Lupia** -ae, m. a river in North-west Germany, now the Lippe.

**lūpinus** -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, wolfish. I. Adj., ubera, Cic. II. Subst., **lūpinum** -i, n. and **lūpinus** -i, m. the lupine (Lupinus albus, Linn.), used on the stage instead of coin; nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.



**lūpus** -i, m. (λύκος), a wolf. **I** Lit., genus acre luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov., lupus in fabula, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. **II** Transf., 1, a voracious fish, the pike, Hor.; 2, a, a horse's bit with jagged points, Ov.; b, a hook; ferrei, Liv.

**lureo** -ōnis, m. a glutton, gourmandiser, Plaut.

**lūridus** -a -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale. **I** Lit., pallor, Ov.; dentes, Hor.; sulfur, Ov. **II** Transf., producing paleness; horror, Ov.; aconita, Ov.

**lūror** -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness. Luer.

**lusciniā** -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

**lusciniōla** -ae, f. (dim. of lusciniā), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. **luscinius** -a -um (luseus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. **Luscinius**, C. Fabricius. v. Fabricius.

**lusciosus** and **lusciosus** -a -um (luscus), purblind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

**luscus** -s -um, 1, hollow-eyed, blind; status, Juv.; 2, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

**lūsiō** -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

**Lusitānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Duris and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lusitānus** -a -um, Lusitanian.

**lūsiō**, 1. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

**Lusius** -ii, m. a river of Arcadia.

**lūsor** -ōris, m. (ludo). **I** one that plays, a player, Ov. **II** a, a playful or wanton writer; tenerorum lūsor amorum, Ov.; b, a mocker, Plaut.

**lūsiōrius** -a -um (lūsor), relating to play, Plin.

**lustrālis** -e (2. lustrum). **I** relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning; sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg. **II** relating to a period of five years (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome), Tac.

**lustrātiō** -ōnis, f. (lūstro), 1, a purification by sacrifice, expiation; lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv.; 2, a going round, going over, traversing, wandering; municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

**lūstro**, 1. (connected with luceo). **I** to make bright, illumine. **A** sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B** 1, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lūstro, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; 2, to wander over, traverse, pass through; Aegyptum, Cic.; aequor navibus, Verg. **II** to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. **A** Lit., populum, exercitum, Cic. **B** Meton. 1, to review, muster an army (when a sacrifice was offered); exercitum, Cic.; 2, to go round, dance round, encircle; alicuius choreis, Verg.

1. **lūstrum** -i, n. (lūo or lavo). **I** a bog, morass, Varr. **II** Transf., 1, the den or lair of a wild beast; ferarum, Verg.; 2, a wood, forest, Verg.; 3, a brothel, Cic.

2. **lūstrum** -i, n. (connected with 2. lūo). **I** an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors at the close of the census on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed; lūstrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; sub lūstrum censeri, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lūstrum, Hor.

**lūsus** -ū, m. (ludo). **I** a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; 1, per lūsum atque lasciviam, Liv.; 2, dalliance, Ov.

**Lūtātius** -i -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

**lūtēolus** -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish; caltha, Verg.

**Lūtētia** (Pāriōrūm) -ae, f. town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

1. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum); a, of the colour of the plant lutum, yellow, saffron-yellow; Aurora, Verg.; b, rose-coloured; soccus, Cat.

2. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum), 1, of mud or clay, Ov.; transf., worthless; negotium, a trifle, Cic.; 2, dirty, covered with dirt; Vulcanus, Juv.

**lūto**, 1. (lūtum), to besmear with mud or dirt, Mart.

**lūtulentus** -a -um (lūtum), 1, muddy, dirty; sus, Hor.; humus erat lūtulenta vino, Cic.; annis, Ov.; 2, fig., filthy, dirty; homo, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; esp., of style, turbid, impure, Hor.

1. **lūtum** -i, n. **I** a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, Verg. **II** Meton., yellow colour, Verg.

2. **lūtum** -i, n. (λύω). **I** mud, mire, dirt; volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contexere, Caes.; prov., in luto esse, haerere, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity, Plaut., Ter.; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, scum of the earth, Cic. **II** loam, clay; caementa interlita luto, Liv.

**lux**, lūcis, f. light (root LUC, Gk. λύκη). **I** **A** Lit., 1, gen., solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychnorum, Cic.; 2, esp., daylight, day; cum prima luce, primā luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; luce or luci, by day, by daylight, Cic.; meton., a day; centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. **B** Transf., 1, a heavenly body, Cic.; 2, the light (of life); a, in lucem edi, Cic.; b, meton., life; corpora luce carentia, Verg.; 3, the eye, eyesight, Ov. **II** Transf., the light; 1, publicity, the public view, the sight of men; res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic.; 2, light, illustration, elucidation; historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic.; 3, light, help, succour; lucem afferre reipublicae, Cic.; 4, light, ornament; haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

**luxor**, 1. dep. (luxus), to riot, revel, Plaut.

**luxūria** -ae, f. and **luxūriōs** -ei, f. (luxus). **I** Lit., of plants, rankness, exuberant or luxuriant growth; segetum, Verg.; fig., Cic. **II** Transf., excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, luxury; a, odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; b, unbridled insolence, Liv.

**luxūriō**, 1. and **luxūrior**, 1. dep. **I** to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth; humus, seges, Ov.; transf., a, of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton; ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; b, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

**luxūriōsē**, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

**luxūriōsus** -a -um (luxuria). **I** luxuriant in growth; frumenta, Cic. **II** Fig., a, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; b, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriosus (homine illo), Cic.

1. **luxus** -a -um (λοφός), dislocated; pes Sall.

2. **luxus** -ūs, m. 1, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, Cic.; 2, splendour, Verg.

**Lyaenus** -i, m. (Λυαίος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaeus, Verg.; met m.,

*vis*; *uda Lyaei tempora*, Hor.; attrib., *latex Lycaeus*, Verg.

**Lýcaeus** -i, m. (Λύκαϊος), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

**Lýcambes** -ae, m. (Λυκάμβης), a Theban who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence, adj., **Lýcambes** -a -um, Lycambean.

**Lýcaon** -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um; Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lýcaōnis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

**Lýcaōnes** -um, m. (Λυκαῖονες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um, Lycaonian. Subst., **Lýcaōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

**Lýceum** -i, n. and **Lýceium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

**lychnūcus** -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, *andelabrum*, Cic.

**lychnus** -i, m. (λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

**Lýcia** -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj., **Lýcius** -a -um, Lycian; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hista, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýcii** -ōrum, m. the Lycians.

**Lýcium** = Lyceum (q.v.).

**Lýcōmēdes** -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

**Lýcōphrōn** -phrōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

**Lýcōriās** -ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

**Lýcōris** -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volturnus Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

**Lýcormās** -ae, m. (Λυκόρμας), a river in Aetolia.

**Lyctus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lyctius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

**Lýcurgus** -i, m. (Λυκούργος). I. Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. II. Myth., son of Aleus and Neera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýcurgidēs** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. III. Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýcurgēi** -ōrum, m. (Λυκούργεοί) = strict, in-ferable citizens. IV. Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

**Lýcus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paphlagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Turak); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

**Lýdia** -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., A. **Lýdius** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, Pactolus, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. B. **Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, Omphale, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., Lydi, the Etruscans, Cic.

**lympa** (*limpha*) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphae** = Nymphs of the springs, Hor.

**lymphaticus** -a -um (*lymp̄ha*), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; iavor, a panic terror, Liv.

**lymp̄ho**, l. (*lymp̄ha*), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymp̄hatus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; *lymp̄hata inens*, Hor.; *lymp̄hati*, struck with panic, Liv.

**Lyncestae** -arum, m. (Λυκεστᾶι), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj., **Lyncestius** -a -um, Lyncestian.

**Lynceus** -ei, m. (Λυκεύς). I. a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lyncēus** -a -um, a, belonging to Lynceus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lyncidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. II. a companion of Aeneas.

**Lyncus** -i (Λύκος) I. m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. II. f. the capital of the Lyncestae.

**lynx** -cis, c. (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

**lyra** ae, f. (λύρα). I. the lyre, a stringed instrument; quuu (Thymistocles) in epulis recusaret lyram, Cic. II. Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aeolian lyrae musica, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lyra, Ov.

**Lyrceius** (**Lyrceus**) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrceum between Arcadia and Argolis.

**lyricus** -a -um (λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

**Lyrnesos** -i, f. (Λυρνησός), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lyrnēsīs** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lyrnēsīus** -a -um, Lyrnesian.

**Lýsander** -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

**Lýsias** -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

**Lýsimāchia** -ae, f. (Λυσιμάχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimāchienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

**Lýsimāchus** -i, m. (Λυσιμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

**Lýsippus** -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicyon.

**Lýsis** -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

**Lýsithōe** -ēs, f. (Λυσίθῆ), daughter of Oceanus.

## M.

**M**, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. For M. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Mācāreus** -ei and -ōs, m. (Μακάρης), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mācārēis** -idis, f. (Μακαρήϊς), the daughter of Macareus (Isse).

**Mācēdō** (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mācēdōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

**2. Mācēdōnicus** -a -um, *Macedonian*; **3. Mācēdōnius** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

**mācellārius** -a -um (macellum), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **mācellārius** -li, m. a victualler, provision-dealer. Suet.

**mācellum** -i, n. a provision-market, meat-market; annonam in macello carierem fore, Cic.

**mācēo**, 2. to be lean, Plaut.

1. **mācēr** -ra -crum, lean; taurus, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., me macrum reducit, Hor.\*

2. **Mācēr** -cri, m. a Roman family name; 1. C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian; 2. Aemilius Macer, a poet, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

**mācōria** -ae, f. (μάκρος, or μάκλλον, an enclosure), a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

**mācōro**, 1. I. to soak, steep in water, Ter. II. Transf., 1, to make weak, bring down, reduce; aliquem fame, Liv.; 2, to torment, tease, vex; quae vos, quum reliqueritis, macerent desiderio, Liv.

**mācōro**, 2. (mācōo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

**māchaera** -ae, f. (μάχαιρα), a sword, knife, Plaut.

**māchaerōphōrus** -i, m. (μαχαιροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

**Māchāon** -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj., **Māchāonius** -a -um, of or belonging to Machaon.

**māchina** -ae, f. (μηχανή), 1, a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, Cic., pulling down columns, Cic., drawing ships down to the sea, Hor.; fig., ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adolescentulum, Cic.; 2, a military engine, a catapult, ballista, etc., Sall.; 3, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; 4, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

**māchināmentum** -i, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument, Liv.

**māchinātio** -ōnis, f. (machinor), 1, contrivance, machinery, mechanism; cum machinatione quādam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic.; transf. a cunning device, machination, Cic.; 2, meton., a mechanical contrivance, a machine; navalis, Caes.

**māchinātor** -ōris, m. (machinor), 1, a maker of machines, architect; tormentorum, Liv.; 2, transf., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator; horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; hulus belli, Liv.

**māchinor**, 1. dep. (machina), 1, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; 2, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

**mācies** -ēi, f. (māceo), 1, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; 2, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

**mācilentus** -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

**Mācra** -as, 1, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; 2, Mācra cōnē (Μακρά κόμη), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

**mācresco**, mācērū, 3. (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

**Mācri Campi** and **Campi Mācri** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

**Mācrobīus** -li, m., Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the 5th century. A. D.

**mācrocōllum** -i, n. (μακρόκολλον), paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic.

**mācōbilis** -e (macto), deadly, Lucr.

**mācōtātus** -ū, m. (macto), a slaying, killing, Lucr.

**mācto**, macti, v. mactus.

**mācto**, 1. (intens. of \*mago, akin to mactus), to honour, glorify. I. to honour a god with a sacrifice; puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.; transf., a, to reward, honour with anything; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic. II. to sacrifice, offer; hostiam, Hor.; transf., to devote; aliquem Orco, Liv.

**mactus** -a -um (from \*mago, maxi, mactum = augeo), 1, found only in the forms macte, macti, joined with an abl. and generally with the imper. of the verb esse, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! macte virtute! Cic.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte virtute diligentēque esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; 2, = mactatus, sacrificed, Lucr.

**mācūla** -ae, f. (connected with maceo, macies, macer), 1, a spot, mark; equus albis maculis, Verg.; 2, the mesh of a net, Cic.; 3, transf., a blot, stain, blemish, fault; hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; familiae, Cic.

**mācūlo**, 1. (macula), to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute; 1, lit., terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv.; 2, transf., to stain, defile, pollute; rex ille optimi regis caedo maculatus, Cic.; partus suos parricidio, Liv.

**mācūlōsus** -a -um (macula), full of spots, spotted, speckled; 1, lynx, Verg.; 2, stained, polluted, defiled; vestis Pompeii, Cic.; fig., defiled, polluted; senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

**mādefācio** -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mādefācio** -factus sum -fieri (madeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.

**mādeo** -di, 2. (μαδάω), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. I. Lit., A. Gen., natalant pavimenta vino, madebant vestes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; partic., madens, moist, Cic. B. Esp., 1, to melt (of snow); nix sole madens, Ov.; 2, to be drunk, Plaut.; 3, to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling, Verg. II. Transf., to be full of, abound in, overflow with; pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, steeped in, Hor.

**mādesco**, mādidi, 3. (madeo), to become moist or wet; semusta madescent robora, Verg.

**mādidus** -a -um (madeo), moist, wet. I. Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aquā madidus, Cic.; gense, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. II. Esp., drunk, Plaut.

**mādor** -ōris, m. (madeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

**Maeandēr** -dri, m. and **Maeandros** (-na) -dri, m. (Μαιάνδρος). I. a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course, now Meander; in the legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Caunus and Byblis. II. Appellat., a winding, turning; a, of a road, Cic.; b, a winding border of a dress, Verg. Hence, adj., **Maeandrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Maeander; juvenis, Caunus, Ov.

**Maeonās** -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

**Maeclius** -a -um, Maecian. I. name of a place in Latium, not far from Lanurium. II. name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maecius Tarsa, a celebrated Roman critic.

**Maedi** -ōrum, m. (Μαῖδοι), a Thracian people. Adj., **Maedius** -a -um, belonging to the Maedi; subst., **Maedica** -ae, f. the country of the Maedi.

**Maelius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maelius, slain, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power, by C. Serrilius Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus.

**maena** (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνη), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

**Maenālius** (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ōrum, n. (Μαίναλον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, 1, **Maenālius** -a -um, Maenalian, Arcadian; deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; 2, **Maenālis** -idis, f. belonging or relating to Maenalius; urbs, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

**Maenās** -ādis, f. (μαῖνάς), 1, a dacthante, Ov.; transf., a, a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; b, a priestess of Cybele, Cat.; 2, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

**Maenādes**, v. Maena.

**Maenius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; columnā Maenia, v. columna. Hence, **Maenianus** -a -um, Maenian. Subst., **Maenianum** -i, n. a projecting balcony, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

**Maēones** -um, m. (Μαῖονες), the inhabitants of Maeconia, the Maeconians; hence, a, **Maecōnia** -ae, f. (Μακωνία), Maeconia, a part of Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = Etruria, Verg.; b, **Maecōnides** -ae, m., (a) Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna, Ov.; (β) an Etruscan, Verg.; c, **Maecōnis** -idis, f. a Lydian woman, Arachne, Ov.; Onphale, Ov.; d, **Maecōnius** -a -um, (a) Maeconian, Lydian; ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., senex or vates, Homer, Ov.; so Homeric or heroic; carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; (β) Etruscan; nautae, Ov.

**Maecōtae** -ārum, m. (Μακῶται), a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis. Hence, a, **Maecōticus** -a -um, Maecotic; palus, the Lake Maeotis, Plin.; b, **Maecōtidae** -ārum, m. the persons living on Lake Maeotis; c, **Maecōtis** -idis, f. relating to the Maeotae or to Lake Maeotis; esp., Maeotis palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov; d, **Maecōtius** -a -um, Maecotian.

**maerēo**, 2. I. Intransit., to be sad, mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament; maeret Menelaus, Cic.; with abl. of cause, suo incommodo, Cic.; with abl. of instr., sono tenui, in a gentle tone, Ov.; maeret, foll. by quod, he is pained that, etc., Ov.; partic., maerens, mournful, sorrowful; quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic. II. Trans., to lament, mourn over, bewail; casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; talia maerens, uttering lamentations, Ov.

**maeror** -ōris, m. (maereo), mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness; in maerore jacere, Cic.; maerorem minuere, Cic.

**maestitia** -ae, f. (maestus). I. sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief; esse in maestitia, Cic. II. Transf., gloominess; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

**maestitudo** -inis, f. (maestus), sadness, Plaut.

**maestus** -a -um (maereo), sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy. I. Ulixes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manna, Ov. II. Transf., 1, gloomy; sed maestum dimittit, Verg.; 2, causing or indicating sorrow; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

**Maevius** -ii, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil.

**māga** -ae, f. (magus), the enchantress. Ov. (?)

**māgālia** -ium, n. (a Punic word), hats, cottages, hovels, Verg.

**māgō** = magis (q. v.).

**māgiōus** -a -um (μαγικός), relating to magic or enchantment, magical; artes, Verg.; dii, gods invoked in enchantments (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina), Tib.

**māgia**, adv. with compar. (from root MAC, with adverbial ending -is), more. I. Of degree, more = in a higher degree. A. Gen., 1, with adj. and adv., to form the comp. of adj. and adv. not inflected in the comp., magis necessarius, Cic.; 2, with verbs; a, foll. by quam, more, rather . . . than; sed praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.; b, sometimes without comparison, magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic. B. Particular combinations, a, non (neque) magis . . . quam, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, Cic.; b, quo magis . . . eo magis, the more . . . the more, Cic.; quo magis . . . eo minus, Cic.; c, eo magis, so much the more, all the more, Cic.; d, with abl., impendio magis, considerably more, Cic.; multo magis, much more, more by far, Cic.; nihilo magis, just as little, Cic.; solito magis, more than usual, Liv.; e, magis etiam, even more, Cic.; f, magis magisque, unguis et magis, more and more, Cic. II. = potius, rather, more willingly. A. Gen., magis id diceret, si, etc., Cic. B. Particular phrases, magis malle = potius malle, Cic.; magis est quod . . . quam quod, or magis est ut . . . quam ut, it is more the cause that . . . than, etc., Cic. Superl., maxime (maximē), adv. (for magissime, from old magus = magnus), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very. I. Of degree, A. Gen., 1, with adj., a, maximus fidus, Cic.; b, to form the superl. of adjectives which are not inflected in the superl., maxime necessarius, Cic.; c, to add force to a superl., aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.; 2, with verbs, a, cupere, velle, Cic.; b, where the meaning must in part be supplied, alicui confidere maxime, implicitly, Caes. B. Particular combinations, a, with unus, omnium, multo, most of all, far before all the rest; unus omnium maxime, Nep.; multo maxime, Cic.; b, quam maxime, as much as possible, Cic.; ut quisque . . . ita maxime, the more . . . the more, Cic.; hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum optulari, Cic.; quum maxime, just, precisely, Liv.; quum maxime, just now, Cic.; c, quam or ut qui maxime, in the highest possible degree, Cic.; d, non maxime, not altogether; ingenium non maxime defuit, Cic. II. = potissimum, principally, particularly, especially; 1, quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all Homer, Cic.; quum . . . tunc maxime, both . . . and especially, Cic.; 2, just, exactly; nunc quum maxime, Cic.; 3, in colloquial language maximo is used to express emphatic assent, and with immo, emphatic dissent; vos non timetis eam? Immo vero maxime, Sall.

**māgister** -tri, m. (root MAC, whence magnus), master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, teacher, superintendent. I. Lit., 1, populi, dictator, Cic.; equitum, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant, Liv.; morum, the censor, Cic.; societatis, the director of a company formed for farming the revenue, Cic.; scripturae or in scriptura and portus (of a company that farmed the rents, tolls, etc.), Cic.; P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, exercised the functions of vice-director, Cic.; elephantī, driver, Liv.; auctionis, director or conductor of a sale by auction, Cic.; cenandi, the president of a feast; navis, a, master, captain,

**Liv.**; **b**, *helmsman*, Verg.; **ludi**, *schoolmaster*, Cic.; **2, a**, *the trustee of a bankrupt's estate*, Cic.; **b**, *a teacher*; **artium**, religionis, virtutis, Cic.; **usus** est magister optimus, Cic.; **gladiatorum**, *a fencing-master*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **a**, *instigator*, *inciter*; **magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum**, Cic.

**māgisterium** -li, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director; inorum, the censorship*, Cic.; **sacerdotii**, *priesthood*, Liv.; **me** *magisteria* (*conviviorum*) *delectant*, Cic.

**māgistra** -ae, f. (*magister*), *a mistress, directress, leader*; transf., *lex aeterna quae quasi dux et magistra studiorum*, Cic.; *arte magistrā, by the help of art*, Verg.

**māgistrātus** -ūs, m. (*magister*). **I** *the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office*; *magistratum gerere*, Cic.; *inire, ingredi*, Sall.; *deponere*, Caes.; *magistratu abire*, Cic. **II**. Meton., *a magistracy, high official*. Magistrates in Rome were either ordinarii—e.g., the praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse; *curules* or *non curules*, according to the seat on which they sat; *patricii* or *plebeii*, according as they were taken from the patricians or plebeians; *majores* or *minores*, the elections to the former taking place in the comitia centuriata, to the latter in the comitia tributa; *est proprium munus magistratus intelligere se gerere personam civitatis*, Cic.; *creare magistratus*, Liv.

**magnānimitas** -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Cic.

**magnānīmus** -a -um (*magnus* and *animus*), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (*genit. plur., magnanimūm*, Verg.).

**Magnēs** -nētis, v. *Magnesia*.

**Magnēsia** -ae, f. (*Μαγνησία*). **I** *a district of Thessaly*. **II** *a town in Caria on the Maeander (now Inek-bazar)*. **III** *a town in Lydia on Mount Sipylus (now Manissa)*. Hence, **1**, **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (*Μάγνης*), *Magnesian*; esp., *lapis Magnes* or simply *Magnes*, *a loadstone, magnet*; plur. subst., **Magnetes** -um, m. *the Magnesians*; **2**, **Magnēsius** -a -um, *Magnesian*; *saxum, the magnet*, Lucr.; **3**, **Magnēssa** -ae, f. *a Magnesian woman*, Hor.; **4**, **Magnetarohes** -ae, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnesians*, Liv.; **5**, **Magnētis** -idis, f. *Magnesian*; *Argo, built at Pagasae in Magnesia*, Ov.

**Magni Campi** -ōrum, m. *a place in Africa not far from Utica*.

**magnīdīcus** -a -um (*magnus* and *dico*), *boastful*, Plaut.

**magnīfīcōs**, compar., **magnīfīcētīus**; superl., **magnīfīcētīssīme**, adv. (*magnificus*), **a**, *splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently*; *habitare, vivere*, Cic.; **b**, *gloriously*; *vincere*, Cic.; **c**, *eloquently, in a lofty strain*; *collaudare aliquem*, Liv.; *in a bad sense, haughtily, proudly*; *loqui de bello*, Sall.

**magnīfīcētīa** -ae, f. (*magnificus*). **I** *Of persons, 1, loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity*, Cic.; *and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language*, Cic.; **2**, *magnificence, splendour*; *odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; *epularum, villarum*, Cic.

**magnīfīcō**, **1**, (*magnificus*), *to prize highly, esteem greatly*, Plaut.

**magnīfīcūs** -a -um, compar., **magnīfīcētīor**; superl., **magnīfīcētīssīmus**

(*magnus* and *facio*). **I** *Of persons, a, magnificent, soul of display*; *in supplicis deorum magnifici, domi parvi*, Sall.; **b**, *glorious, distinguished*; *vir factis magnificus*, Liv.; **c**, *imposing, dignified*; *alhortator*, Liv.; **d**, *high-souled, lofty*; *animo excelso magnificoque*, Cic.

**II**. Transf., *of things, a, splendid, magnificent*; *villa*, Cic.; **b**, *glorious*; *acclitas*, Cic.; **c**, *dignified, lofty* (of language); *dicendi genus*, Cic.; *and in a bad sense, boastful, pompous*; *alia magnifica pro se et illis dolentia*, Sall.; **d**, *famous, eminent, distinguished*; *magnificentissimum decretum*, Cic.

**magnīfīcētīa** -ae, f. (*magniloquus*), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; *Homeri*, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; *alucius*, Liv.

**magnīfīcūs** -a -um (*magnus* and *loquor*), *pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent*; *os*, Ov.

**magnītūdo** -inis, f. (*magnus*), *greatness, size, magnitude*. **I** Lit., **A**, **1**, *of space, mundi*, Cic.; *fluminis*, Caes.; **2**, *of number, great quantity*; *fructuum*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, *size, importance*; **a**, *beneficii*, Cic.; **b**, *power*; *reipublicae*, Sall.; **2**, *greatness, high degree*; *amoris*, Cic.; *animi, magnanimity*, Cic.

**magnōpērē**, and separately **magnō ōpērē**, adv. (*magnus* and *opus*), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; *nilhil mirari*, Cic.; *magnopere delectare*, Cic.; *non magno opere labore quorsum*, etc., Cic.; *in the superl., maximo opere*, Cic.; *maximo opere, very greatly*, Cic.

**magnus** -a -um, compar., **mājor** -us; superl., **maxīmus** (**maxīmus**) -a -um (from root MAC, whence *magis, mactus, mactus = μέγας*), *great, large*. **I** Lit., **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*; *domus*, Cic.; *montes*, Cat.; *litterae maximae*, Cic.; *magnae aquae, an inundation*, Liv.; **2**, **a**, *applied to number, bulk, mass, maximum pondus auri, maximum numerum fragmenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, Cic.; *multitudo pediatas*, Caes.; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; *ornatus muliebri pretii majoris*, Cic.; *thus abl. magno and genit. magni, at a high value, dear*; *magni aestimare, to esteem highly*, Cic.; *magni, maximi facere*, Cic.; *magno emere*, Cic.; **3**, *of sound, loud*; *vox*, Cic.; *exclamare majus, in a louder tone*, Cic. **II** **A**. *Of time, 1, long*; *annus*, Verg.; **2**, *magno natu, of great age*, Liv.; *and esp. in compar. and superl., with or without natu or annus, older*; *natu major frater*, Cic.; *annos natus major quadraginta*, Cic.; *Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae*, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stoloni erat, *the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius*, Liv.; *majores natu, the older people*, Cic.; *esp. = the senate*, Cic.; *majores, ancestors, forefathers*, Cic.; *maxima virgo, the oldest of the Vestals*, Ov. **B**. *Of importance, 1, great, important, significant*; *magna et ampla negotia*, Cic.; *reipublicae magnum aliquod tempus*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *great, powerful, mighty*; *propter suam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnum erat*, Cic.; **b**, *of talents, ability, distinguished, eminent, able*; *nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit*, Cic.; **3**, *serious, heavy, severe*; *periculum*, Caes.; *infamia*, Cic.; **4**, **a**, *strong, high, noble*; *magno animo*, Cic.; **b**, *proud*; *magna verba*, Verg.

**Māgo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. *brother of Hannibal*.

**1**, **māgus** -i, m. (*μάγος*), *a learned man or magician among the Persians*, Cic.

**2**, **māgus** -a -um, *magical*; *artes*, Ov.

**Māja** -ae, f. (*Μαία*), *the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, one of the Pleiades*; *Majā genitus*, Verg.; *Majā natus*, Hor.; *Majā creatus*, Ov. *Mercury* (acc., *Majan*, Ov.).

**mājālis** -is, m. a gilded boar, Varr.; used as a term of reproach, Cic.

**mājestas** -ātis, f. (majus = magnus). **I.** grandeur, dignity, majesty; applied to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, dii non censent esse suae mājestatis, to be consistent with their majes. Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patris, the paternal authority, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; mājestatem minuere, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; crimen mājestatis, treason, Cic.; lex mājestatis, Cic. **II.** honour, excellence, splendour; matronarum, Liv.

**mājor**, majores, v. magnus.

**Mājus** -i, m. mensis Majus or simply Majus, the month of May, Cic.; used adj., Calendae Majae, Cic.

**mājusculus** -a -um (dim. of major), somewhat larger, somewhat greater; in aliqua majuscula cura, Cic.

**māla** -ae, f. (contracted from mandela from mando, as scala for scandela from scando), **1**, the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; **2**, the cheek; mala decentes, Hor. ·

**mālācia** -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea; tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut, etc., Caes.

**mālācisso**, l. (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

**mālācus** -a -um (μαλακός), soft, pliable, Plaut; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

**mālē**, adv., compar., **pējus**; superl., **peissime** (malus), badly, ill. **I.** Lit., **1**, male odere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; L. Antonio male sit, erit be to L. Antonius, Cic.; male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; **2**, a, wrongly, improperly, badly; male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Cic.; b, unsuccessfully, unfortunately; suos labores et apparatus male crecidisse, Cic.; c, inopportunisty, in the wrong place; male salsus, Hor.; d, dishonestly, wickedly; male agere, Cic.; Carthago jam diu male cogitans, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, bitterly; male odisse, Caes.; **2**, a, too much, excessively; male superbus, Caes., b, with adj. and partic., to give a directly opposite meaning, male sanus, Cic.; male gratus, unthankful, Ov.

**Mālēa** -ae, acc. -an, f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεια), promontory in Laconia (now Malio di S. Angelo.)

**mālēdicē**, adv. (maledicus), calumniously, abusively, scurrilously; dicere, Cic.

**mālēdicens** -entis, p. adj. (from maledico), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous; maledicentissima civitas, Cic.

**mālēdīco** -dixi -dictum, 3. to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile; alicui, Cic.

**mālēdictio** -ōnis, f. (maledico), a reviling, abusing, Cic.

**mālēdictum** -i, n. (maledico), a railing accusation, foul, abusive language; maledicta in vitium alicuius conjicere, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem dicere or conferre or congerere, Cic.

**mālēdicus** -a -um (maledico), abusive, scurrilous; conviviator, Cic.

**mālēfācio** -fēri -factum, 3. to do an injury, to injure; alicui, Plaut.

**mālēfactor** -ōris, m. (malefacio), an evil-doer, malefactor, Plaut.

**mālēfactum** -i, n. (malefacio), an ill deed, injury, Cic.

**mālēficō**, adv. (maleficus), maliciously, mischievously, Plaut.

**mālēficiūm** -ii, n. (maleficus), **1**, an evil deed, crime, mischief; maleficiūm committere, admittere, Cic.; se non malefici causa (with

hostile intent) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, without doing any harm, Caes.; **2**, sorcery, Tac.

**mālēficus** -a -um (malefacio), wicked, malicious, mischievous; homo, Cic.

**mālēsūādus** -a -um (male and suadeo), ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, Verg.

**Mālēventum** -i, n. an old town of the Hirpini in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

**mālēvōlens** -entis (male and volo), envious, malevolent, Plaut.; superl., malevolentissimae obtrecciones, Cic.

**mālēvōlentia** -ae, f. (malevolens), ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence; malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.

**mālēvōlus** -a -um (male and volo), ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent; alicui, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. Superl., v. malevolens. Subst., **mālēvōll** -ōrum, m. envious, ill-disposed persons, Cic.

**Mālīacus** sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālīensis** -e, Malian.

**mālīfēr** -fēra -fērum (malum and fero), apple-bearing, Verg.

**mālīgnē**, adv. (malignus), **1**, maliciously, malignantly, enviously; loqui, Cic.; **2**, stingily, sparingly; dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

**mālīgnitas** -ātis, f. (malignus), **1**, maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, Liv.; **2**, stinginess, niggardliness; malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.

**mālīgnus** -a -um (opp. benignus, malus and gignō). **I.** of bad disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked; vulgus, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. **II.** **A. 1**, stingy, niggardly; caupo, Hor.; **2**, transf., a, barren, unfruitful; collis, Verg.; b, small, little, scanty; lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg. **B.** coy, shy, Ov.

**mālītia** -ae, f. (malus), badness of quality. **I.** wickedness, vice, Sall. **II.** craft, cunning, malice; malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic.; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery," tamen a malitia non discedis, Cic.

**mālītiosē**, adv. with compar. (malitiosus), wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously; facere aliquid, Cic.

**mālītiosus** -a -um (malitia), crafty, roguish, knavish, wicked; homo, Cic.; juris interpretatio, Cic.

**mālīōlus** -i, m. (dim. of malleus), a little hammer; **1**, a hammer-shaped stip (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; **2**, a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

**mālīūs** -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

**Malloea** -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern Molohusta).

**mālo**, māli, malle (for mavolo, from magis volo), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hunc animum, Cic.; b, with infin., servire quam pugnare, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., malo me vinci quam vincere, Cic.; with potius, Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.; with magis, Liv.; d, with nom. and infin., esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; e, with subj., in alio cognoscere, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic.

**mālōbāthron** (-um) -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον);

1, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, Plin.; 2, meton., the oil of the plant, Hor.

1. **mālum** -i, n., v. malus.

2. **mālum** -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple, and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc., Verg.; prov., ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor.

1. **mālus** -a -um; comp., **pōjor** -us; superi., **peſsimus** -a -um; bad. **I.** Subjective, **A.** bad, physically and intellectually, 1, mali versus, Cic.; loquendi consuetudo, Cic.; 2, a, incapable; poeta, Cic.; b, cowardly, weak; iuxta boni maliue, strenui et imbelles inulti obruncari, Sall. **B.** Morally bad, wicked; 1, mala consuetudo, Cic.; subst., malus, a villain, Cic.; 2, in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; cives, Sall. **II.** Objective, 1, adj., a, bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (exoris) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; carmen, a libel, Hor.; malam opinionem habere de aliquo, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; b, unfavourable, unsuccessful, disadvantageous; pugna, Cic.; in pejus ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspicium, ill-omened, Cic.; 2, subst., **mālum** -i, n. an evil; a, bona aut mala, good qualities or faults, Sall.; b, harm, disaster, evil; ne malum habeat, Cic.; mala civilia, Cic.; malo esse alicui, Cic.; as an interjection to express aversion or dislike, quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia, what in the world, Cic.

2. **mālus** -i, f. (2. malum), an apple-tree, Verg.

3. **mālus** -i, m. (prob. from root MAC, whence magnus), 1, the mast of a ship; malum erigere, Cic.; 2, in the circus, the pole to which the awnings were fastened, Liv.

**malva** -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλακός), the mallow, Cic.

**Māmors** -mertis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmertini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messina. Adj., **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messina, Cic.

**Māmilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**māmilla** -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat, pap, Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**mamma** -ae, f. (μᾶμμα). **I.** a breast, teat; a, of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; b, of women, mammas matris appetere, Cic.; c, of the females of animals, subibus inanimarum data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

**mammōsus** -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

**Māmurra** -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fīorum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Mamurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

**mānābilis** -e (mano), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

**manceps** -cipis, m. (manus and capio). **I.** a person who bought anything at a public legal auction, and esp., one who publicly contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor; praedae, Cic.; manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tenant, lessee, Plin.; 2, a surety, Plaut.

**Mancinus** -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul at Rome, delivered up to the Numantines in consequence of a dishonourable peace made by him with them, which the senate refused to ratify.

**mancipatio** -ōnis, f. (mancipo), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

**mancipatus** -ūs, m. (mancipo), a sale, Plin.

**mancipium** (mancōpium) -ii (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **L. Lit.**, in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipii), the contract of sale, Cic.; mancipio dare, to sell formally, Cic.; mancipio accipere, to buy, Cic.; res mancipi, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of mancipium, Cic. **II.** Meton., a slave acquired by the process of mancipium, Cic.

**mancipo** (mancōpo), 1. (manus and capio), 1. to transfer by mancipium or formal sale, to sell formally; alienos, Plaut.; quaedam mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor.; transf., to give up to; saginac mancipatus, Tac.

**mancus** -a -um, 1, named, crippled, lame; mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; 2, transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

**mandator** -ōris, m. (mando), one who suborns accusers or informers, Suet.

**mandatum** -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order; and esp., a verbal commission, message; a, dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efficere, Cic., perficere, Liv., to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandato meo, by my command, Cic.; b, mandati iudicium, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

**mandatus**, abl. -ū, m. found only in abl. sing. (mando), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

**Mandōla** -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

1. **mando**, 1. (perhaps for manui or in manum do). **I.** to commit to the charge of, entrust, deliver; alicui magistratum, Cic.; aliquem aeternis tenebris, Cic.; corpus humo, to bury, Verg.; se fugae, to take to flight, Caes.; aliquid memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic.; litteras, scriptis, to commit to writing. **II.** to enjoin, order, command, commission; a, with noc., typos tibi mando (sc. comparandos, emendos), Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, ordered, Cic.; b, with ut or ne and the subj., or simply the subj., tibi mandavit ut, etc., Cic.; Trebonio mandaverat ne, etc., Cic.; huic mandat, Remos adeat, Cic.

2. **mando**, mandi, mansum, 3. (μάω, μάσσω), to chew, masticate. **I.** animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Verg. **II.** to eat, devour, consume; lora, Liv.

**mandra** -ae, f. (μάνδρα), 1, a stall, cattle-pen, Mart.; 2, a herd of cattle, Juv.; 3, a row of pawns, on a draught-board, Mart.

**Mandūbii** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alesia (now Alise).

**mandūcus** -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

**Manduria** -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

**mānē**, subst. indecl. n. the early morning, dawn of morning; ad ipsum mane, Hor.; multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Adv., in the morning, at early morning; hodie mane, early this morning, Cic.; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.

**mānēo**, mansi, mansum, 2. (μένω). **I.** Intransit., to remain, stay in any place. **A.**

seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes.; in patria, Cic.; ad exercitum, Caes. **B. 1**, to stay the night; apud me, Cic.; sub Jovo frigido, Hor.; **2, a**, to remain, endure, last; nihil suo statu manet, Cic.; **b**, to remain fast, continue steadfast in; in amicitia, Cic.; in voluntate, Cic.; in conditione, to abide by, Cic.; **3**, to wait, Plaut.; transf., to wait for, await; cuius fatum tibi manet, Cic. **II** Transit., **a**, to wait for; hostium adventum, Liv.; **b**, to await as fate or destiny; quis me manet exitus? Ov.

**mānes** -īum, m. (lit. = boni, the good). **I** the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead; dii manes, Cic.; of the shade of a single person, patris Anchisae, Verg. **II** Transf., **1**, poet., the lower world, infernal regions, Verg.; **2**, the punishment of the lower world; quisque suos patitur manes, Verg.; **3**, corpse, ashes, remains; accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

**mango** -ōnis, m. (μάγανον), **1**, a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furbishing, etc.; a rogulist dealer, Plin., Quint.; **2**, esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.

**mānica** -ae, f. (manus). **I** the long sleeve of the tunic reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II** Transf., handkerchief, manicle, Hor., Verg.

**mānicātus** -a -ūm (manica), having long sleeves; tunicae, Cic.

**mānicūla** -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut.

**mānifestārius** -a -ūm (manifestus), plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

**mānifestē**, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

**1. mānifestē**, adv., v. manifestus.

**2 mānifesto**, **1**. (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover; aliquem, Ov.

**mānifestus** -a -ūm (manus and \*fendo, lit. struck with the hand), clear, visible, evident, manifest. **I** manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic.; adv., manifesto, clearly, plainly; manifesto deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic. **II** caught in, manifestly betraying; uti eos maxime manifestos habeant, caught in the act, Sall.; with genit. of crime, rerum capitalium, Sall.; vitae, giving evident signs of life, Tac.

**Mānilius** -a -ūm, name of a Roman gens. C. Manilius, tribune of the people, b.c. 67, the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompeius the sole command in the Mithridatic War.

**mānīprētium** = manupretium (q.v.).

**mānīpūlāris** (mānīplāris) -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipule; iudex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **mānīpūlāris** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic.

**mānīpūlārius** -a -ūm (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

**mānīpūlātīm**, adv. (manipulus), **1**, in bundles or handfuls, Plin.; **2**, milit. t. t., in maniples; manipulatim stricta acies, Liv.

**mānīpūlus** (poet. mānīplūs) -ī, m. (manus and \*pleo), a handful. **I** Lit., a small bundle or handful; filicium manipli, Verg. **II** Transf., a company of foot soldiers, a division of the Roman army, three maniples forming a cohort (so called because in early times the standard was a pole with a bundle of hay at the top), Caes.

**Manlius** -a -ūm, name of a Roman gens. **I** M. Manlius Capitolinus, who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol, afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power. **II** L. Manlius and

his son T. Manlius, who received the surname of Imperiosus from their severity. Hence, adj., **Manlianus** -a -ūm, Manlian, relating to Manlius; turba, sedditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, severe commands, Liv. Subst., **Manliānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero's.

**1. mānnus** -ī, m. (a Celtic word), a small horse of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for its swiftness, Liv.

**2. Mānnus** -ī, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuisko, Tac.

**māno**, **1**. **L** Intransit., to flow, run. **A** Of fluids, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov.; aliqua re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic.; Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. **B** Of the air and other things, to flow, spread; **1**, aër, qui per maria manat, diffuses itself, Cic.; **2**, transf., to proceed, come from; peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.; **3**, to spread abroad, spread, be diffused; malum manavit per Italian, Cic. **II** Transit., to exude, gice out; lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

**mānsio** -ōnis, f. (maneo). **I** a remaining, stay, sojourn; in vita, Cic. **II** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

**mānsito**, **1**. (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain; sub eodem tecto, Tac.

**mānsuēfācio** -fēci -factum, **3**, pass. **mānsuēfīo** -factus sum -fīri (mansues and facio). **L** Lit., of animals, to tame; uri mansueseri non possunt, Caes. **II** Of men, **a**, to soften, pacify; plebem, Liv.; **b**, to civilise; a quibus mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

**mānsuēs** -is or -ētis (manus and sueo), tame, Plaut.

**mānsuesco** -suevi -suetum, **3**. (manus and sueo). **I** Transit., to tame, Verg. **II** Intransit., to become tame, grow tame, to become mild, softened; nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

**mānsuētō**, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

**mānsuētūdo** -īnis, f. (mansuetus). **I** tameness, Plin. **II** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness; imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.

**mānsuētus** -a -ūm, p. adj. (from mansuesco), tame. **I** Lit., of animals, sus, Liv. **II** Transf., mild, soft, gentle, quiet; mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and political eloquence), Cic.

**māntēlē** (mantilē) -is, n. and **māntellum** -ī, n. (manus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

**māntellum** -ī, n. = mantele (q.v.).

**māntelum** (mantellum) -ī, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

**māntica** -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

**Mantīnēa** -ae, f. (Mantinea), a town in Arcadia, scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas.

**1. manto**, **1**. (freq. of maneo), to remain, wait, wait for, Plaut.

**2. Māntō** -nis, f. (Mantō). **I** daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus. **II** an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.

**Mantūa** -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

**mānūālis** -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand; saxa thrown by hand, Tac.



**manūbiae** -ārum, f. (manus), 1, the money obtained from the sale of booty, esp. the general's share, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic.; transf., the profits of an office; manubias alicui concedere, Cic.; plunder, booty, Suet.; 2, in augury, a flash of lightning, Sen.

**manūbiālis** -e (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Suet.

**manūbiārius** -a -um (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Plant.

**manūbrīum** -li, n. (manus), a haft, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

**manūf** . . . v. manif . . .

**manūlēus** -i, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plant.

**manūmissio** -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

**manūmitto** -misi -missum (manus and mitto), 3, to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquem, Cic.

**manūprētium** (**manīprētium**) -li, n. (often found in two words, manus pretium), wages, hire, pay, Cic.; transf., a reward; perditae civitatis, Cic.

**manūs** -ūs, f. (connected with μάω, to touch), the hand. **I.** Lit. and fig. **A.** Gen., manus dextera, laeva, Cic.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; manus adhibere vectigalibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; conferre ferrum et manus, Cic.; manus dare, to surrender, Cic.; deponere aliquid de manibus, Cic.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; esse in manibus, 1, to be in our hands; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; 2, to be in preparation; liber mihi est in manibus, Cic.; 3, to be near, to be present, Caes.; sed ecce in manibus vir et praestantissimo ingenio, etc., Cic.; fugere e manibus, Cic.; lavare manus, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic., aliquem manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere alicuius rei causā, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic. Particular phrases: victoriam in manibus videre, at hand, Cic.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu, with one's own hand; facere, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to give from one's hand into the hand of another, Cic.; plenā manu, liberally; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic.; per manus, with the hands; trahere, Caes.; from hand to hand; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle) dirimere pugnam, Liv. **B.** Esp. 1, the fist, used for courage, force, violence; manu capere urbes, Sall.; 2, hand to hand fight; res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.; 3, abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artificially; manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; urbs manu munitissima, Cic.; 4, power, jurisdiction; haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the hand, i.e., the work of the artist or craftsman; extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; extrema manus non accessit eius operibus, Cic.; 2, handwriting; releo ad meam manum, I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. **III.** Transf., 1, the trunk of an elephant, Cic.; 2, manus ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes.; 3, a, a band or body of men; eonjuratorum, Cic.; b, an armed band; manum facere, Cic., conducere, Caes., cogere, Caes.

**mapālia** -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African Nomads, Sall.

**mappa** -ae, f. 1, a table-napkin, Hor.; 2, a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Juv.

**Mārāthōn** -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαράθιον), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathōnius** -a -um, Marathonian.

**Mārāthos** -i, f. (Μάραθος), a Phoenician town opposite to the island of Aradus. Adj., **Mārāthēnus** -a -um, belonging to Marathos.

**mārāthrum** -i, n. (μαράθρον), fennel, Ov.

**Marcellus** -i, m. the cognomen of an illustrious family of the gens Claudia. **I.** M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, defeated Hannibal at Nola, slew Viridomarus king of the Insubres with his own hand. **II.** M. Claudius Marcellus, an enemy of Caesar's, but afterwards pardoned by him. **III.** M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. Hence, **Marcellia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Marcellus, a festival of the family of Marcellus in Sicily, Liv.

**marcēo**, 2. **I.** to wither, to droop, Mart. **II.** Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuriā, Liv.

**marcesco**, 3. (marceo). **I.** to begin to droop, Plin. **II.** Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidīā, Liv.

**marcidus** -a -um (marceo), 1, faded, withering, drooping; lilia, Ov.; 2, transf., enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping; somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac.

**Marcus** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome; 2, L. Marcius, a Roman knight, who commanded in Spain on the death of Scipio. Adj., Marcian; aqua, an aqueduct commenced by Ancus Marcius, restored by Q. Marcius Rex; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcius, 188 B.C.), Liv. Hence, **Marcianus** -a -um, Marcian; foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Cudiz.

**Marcōmāni** and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

**marcor** -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

**Marcus** -i, m. a common Roman praenomen, gen. abbreviated M.

**mare** -is, n. the sea. **I.** Lit., mare Aegaeum, Cic.; mare oceanus, Caes.; nostrum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.; superum, the Adriatic, Cic.; inferum, the Tuscan Sea, Cic.; conclusum, inland sea, Caes.; clausum, not navigable, Cic.; mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.; mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.; terrā marique, by sea and land, Cic.; polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall. **II.** Meton., sea-water; Chium maris experta, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.

**Mārēa** -ae, f. or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρεία), a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine; hence, adj., 1, **Mārēōticus** -a -um, Mureotic, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēōticum** -i, n. Mureotic wine; 2, **Mārēōtis** -idis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

**margārita** -ae, f. (μαργυρίτης) and **margāritum** -i, n. a pearl, Cic.

**margino**, 1. (margo), to make a border to, to border, Liv.

**margo** -inis, m. and f. **I.** a border, edge; scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov. **II.** Transf., boundary; imperii, Ov.

**Mārīca** -ae, f. a nymph to whom a grove near Minturnae was sacred; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her, Hor.

**mārīnus** -e -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, marine; marini terrenique humores, Cic.; ros, rosemary, Hor.

**mārisca** -ae, f. 1, a large fig, Mart.; 2, the piles, Juv.

**mārīta**, v. maritus.

**mārītālis** -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital; vestis, Ov.

**mārītīmus** (mārītūmus) -a -um (mare), 1, of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic.; 2, on the sea or on the sea-coast; civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. Subst., **mārītīma** -ōrum, n. maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, Cic.

**mārīto**, 1. (maritus). **I.** to wed, marry, give in marriage; principem, Tac. **II.** Transf., of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, Hor.

**mārītus** -a -um (mas). **I.** Adj., 1, lit., of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.; 2, transf., of plants, tied or trained together; ulmus, Cat. **II.** Subst., 1, **mārītus** -i, m. a, a husband, Cic.; b, a lover, suitor, Prop.; c, transf., of animals, maritus oleas, the he-goat, Hor.; 2, **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

**Mārīus** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., Marian. Hence, **Mārīānus** -a -um, Marian.

**Marmārica** -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barka. Hence, **Marmārīdēs** -ae, m. a man of Marmarica.

**marmor** -ōris, n. (μάρμαρος). **I.** marble. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a marble statue, Ov.; duo marmora, Ov.; in plur., public monuments, Hor.; 2, the white foamy surface of the sea; marmor infidum, Verg. **II.** Transf., stone generally, Ov.

**marmōrēus** -a -um (marmor). **I.** marble, made of marble, signum, Cic.; aliquem marmorēum facere or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg. **II.** Transf., like marble in smoothness or colour; cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

**Māro** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius, v. Vergilius.

**Marobodūus** -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was kindly received by the Romans.

**Mārōnea** (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). **I.** a town of Italy in the Samnite country, now Marano. **II.** a town in Thrace, now Marogna. Hence, **Mārōnītēs** -ae, m. a Maronite.

**Marpessus** (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in the island of Paros. Adj., **Marpessius** (Marpēsius) -a -um, Marpessian.

**marra** -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds, Juv.

**Marrūbium** -ii, n., v. Marruvium.

**Marrūcīni** -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the Frentani and the river Aternus. Hence, adj., **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Marrucini.

**Marrūvium** (Marrūbium) -ii, n. capital of the Marsi, on the banks of the Lacus Fucinus, now S. Benedetto. Adj., **Marrūvius** -a -um, of or belonging to Marruvium.

**Mara**, Martis, m. (poet. form, Māvors). **I.** Mars, the god of war. **A.** Lit., Mars Gradivus, Liv. **B.** Meton., 1, war, battle, fight; a, lit.,

Hectoreus, with Hector, Ov.; Invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo Marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo Marte cadere, in fight with a woman, Ov.; prov., suo Marte, by one's own resources; rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare - i. e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; b, transf., of legal disputes, forensis, Ov.; 2, the fortune or issue of war; aequo Marte, Liv.; Mars belli communis, Cic.; 3, bravery, warlike spirit; si patrii quid Martis habes, Verg. **II.** Transf., the planet Mars, Cic. Adj., **Martius**, **Martiālis** (q. v.).

**Marsi** -ōrum, m. **I.** the Marsians, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., a, **Marsicus** -a -um, Marsic; bellum, the Social War, Cic.; b, **Marsus** -a -um, Marsian; nenia, enchantments, Hor. **II.** a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems.

**marsūplum** -ii, n. (μαρσῦπιον), a money-bag, purse, pouch, Plaut.

**Marsyas** -ar, m. and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσύας). **I.** a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who flayed him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. **II.** a river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

1. **Martiālis** -e (Mars), 1, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars; flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; plur. subst., **Martiāles**, m. the priests of Mars, Cic.; 2, relating to the Legio Martia; milites, Cic.

2. **Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epigrammatist of Bilbilis in Spain, who flourished under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

**Martīcōla** -ae, c. (Mars and colo), a worshipper of Mars, Ov.

**Martīgēna** -ae, c. (Mars and geno = gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, Ov.

**Martius** -a -um (Mars). **I.** of or relating to the god Mars, sacred to Mars; a, lit., mensis, the month of March, Plin.; Calendae Martine, the 1st of March, Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman (as Mars was considered to be the ancestor of the Roman people), Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; granine Martio, on the Campus Martius, Hor.; Martia legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.; b, meton., warlike; Penthesilea, Verg.; These, acue of many wars, Ov. **II.** Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

**Marus** -i, m. a river in Dacia, now the Marosch.

**mas**, māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I.** Lit., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellius, a male yolk, i. e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; applied to plants, ure mares oleas, Ov. **II.** manly, vigorous; animi mares, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

**Masnesūli** and **Masaesyli** -ōrum and -um, m. a people in Numidia.

**masculīnus** -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, masculine, Plaut.

**masculus** -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. **I.** Lit., tura, Verg.; imbeco, Cic.; mas Subst., **masculus** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II.** Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; proles, Hor.

**Māsīnissa** -ae, m. King of Numidia, father of Micipsa, grandfather of Jugurtha, ally of the Romans.

**massa** -ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass; picis, Verg.; esp., a, lactis coacti, of cheese, Ov.; b, of metals, Plin.; absol., a mass of gold, Ov.; copper, Verg.; c, chaos, Ov.

**Massagētēs** -ae, m. (Μασσαγῆτες), plur., Massagetae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

**Massicus** -i, m. a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, now Monte Masso or Masico; hence, Massicum vinum, or subst., **Massicum** -i, n. Massic wine, Hor.; so, humor Massicus, Verg.

**Massilia** -ae, f. a celebrated town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonised from Phocaea in Asia Minor, now Marseilles. Adj., **Massiliensis** -e, of or belonging to Massilia.

**MassyM** -drum, m. and (poet.) -um, a people in Numidia. Adj., **Massylus** -a -um, poet. = African; equites, Verg.

**mastigia** -ae, m. (μαστιγίας), a worthless fellow, scoundrel, lit., one who deserves a whipping, Plaut.

**mastruca** (**mastruga**) -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), a rough garment of sheep-skin, used as a term of reproach, Plaut.

**mastrucatus** -a -um (mastruca), clothed in the mastruca, Cic.

**matra** -ae, f. and **matris** (**matris**) -is, f. (a Celtic word), a Gallic pipe, Caes.

**matello** -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula) a small pot, vessel, Cic.

**mater**, **matris**, f. (μήτηρ), a mother. I. Lit., 1, of men, a, de pietate in matrem, Cic.; matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant by, Ov.; b, esp., (a) = woman, wife, Liv.; (B) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (γ) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorum, Venus, Ov.; 2, of animals, dam, parent, Verg.; 3, a, of plants, the parent stem, Verg.; b, of towns, mother-city; Populonia mater, Verg.; c, of countries, haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. II. Meton., motherly love; simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. III. Fig., source, origin; mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.

**matrocula** -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother, Cic.

**matéria** -ae, f. and **matēries** -ēi, f. (mater), matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed. I. Lit., A. Gen., materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., building materials; delata materia omnis infra Velianam, Liv. B. Esp., 1, wood; a, green wood; materies vitis, the stem, Cic.; b, wood for building, timber, Cic.; materiam caedere, Liv.; 2, provisions, Ov. II. Transf., 1, matter, stuff, materials; ad jocandum, Cic.; artis, Cic.; 2, incitement, occasion, cause; seditionis, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; materiam dare invidiae, Cic.; 3, natural disposition, abilities; Catonis, Cic.

**matēriarius** -a -um (matēria), of or relating to timber, Plin. Subst., **matēriarius** -ii, m. a timber merchant, Plaut.

**matēries** -ēi, f. = materia (q.v.).

**matērio**, 1. (materies), to build, construct of wood; aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

**matērior**, 1, dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood, Caes.

**matēris** = matra (q.v.).

**maternus** -a -um (mater), of or relating to a mother, maternal; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; uobilitas, on the

mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto (i.e., of Venus, mother of Aeneas and myth. ancestress of the Julian gens), Verg.

**matertōra** -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt, Cic.

**mathēmaticus** -a -um (μαθηματικός). I. Adj., mathematical, Plin. II. 1, subst., **mathēmaticus** -i, m., a, a mathematician, Cic.; b, an astrologer, Tac.; 2, **mathēmatica** -ae, f., a, mathematics, Sen.; b, astrology, Suet.

**Matinus** -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Hence, adj., **Matinus** -a -um, Matine.

**Matisco** -ōnis, f. town of the Aedui in Gaul, now Maçon.

**Matius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**Matrālia** -ium, n. (mater), the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, Ov.

**matricōida** -ae, c. (mater and caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide, Cic.

**matricidium** -ii, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide, Cic.

**matrimōnium** -ii, n. (mater). I. marriage, matrimony; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Cic.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; aliquam ex matrimonio expellere, Cic. II. Meton., matrimonia, married women, Tac.

**matrimus** -a -um (mater), having a mother still living, Cic.

1. **matrōna** -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron; esp., an honourable, noble, respectable lady, Cic.; an epithet of Juno, Hor.; more rarely = wife, Cic.

2. **Matrōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Marne.

**matrōnalis** -e (matrona), of or relating to a married woman, fit for a matron, matronly; decus, Liv.; feriae Matronales, a festival of the Roman matrons held in honour of Juno Lucina on the 1st of March (hence called femineae calendae), Juv.

**matta** -ae, f. a mat of rushes, Ov.

**mattea** -ae, f. (ματτια), a dainty dish, a dainty, Mart.

**Matthicum** -i, n. a town near the modern Wiesbaden; hence, **Matthicus** -a -um, relating to Matthiacum.

**matūla** -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton! Plaut.

**matūrātō**, adv. (maturatus from maturo), quickly, Plaut.

**matūrō**, adv. (maturus). I. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, sentire, Cic.; satis mature occurrere, Caes. II. 1, in good time, betimes, soon, early; senem fieri, Cic.; maturus proficisci, Caes.; maturissime rem vindicare, Cic.; 2, too soon, prematurely; mature decessit, Nep.

**matūresco**, **matūrūi**, 3. (maturus). I. to ripen, become ripe; quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. II. to come to maturity; partus maturescunt, Ov.; nubilius maturuit annis, Ov.

**matūritas** -itatis, f. (maturus), ripeness. I. Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. II. Transf., a, full development, ripeness, maturity; scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit, Cic., of the development of the mind; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic.; b, the right moment of time, fulness of time; eius rei maturitas n-quadum venit, Cic.

**matūro**, 1. (maturus). I. Transit., A. Lit. to make fruits ripe, to ripen; uvas, Tib.; maturata

uva, ripe, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to do early, betimes; multa . . . quae maturare datur, Verg.; 2, to quicken, hasten, accelerate; huic mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli, Sall.; iter, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to do anything; flumen exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes.; oro ut matures venire, Cic.; ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to hasten, make haste; successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.

**mātūrus** -a -um. **I.** ripe, **A.** Of fruits, poma, Cic.; uva, Verg. **B.** ripe, mature, perfect, seasonable; 1, lit., physically, a, maturi soles, powerful, Verg.; b, ripe in point of age, grown up, marriageable; virgo, Hor.; with dat., virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv.; also aged, of ripe years; senex, Hor.; maturus aevi, Verg.; actas, Hor.; 2, transf., a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character; annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely; gloria, Liv.; maturum videlatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv. **II.** 1, early; hiems, Caes.; decessio, Cic.; 2, transf., quick, speedy; iudicium, Cic.

**Mātūta** -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Matuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identical with Ino or Leucothea.

**mātūtinus** -a -um, early in the morning, pertaining to the morning; tempora, Cic.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus invoked in the morning, Hor.

**Mauri** -ōrum, m. (Μαῦροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, 1, **Maurus** -a -um, Moorish; poet., African, Carthaginian; 2, **Mauritania** -ae, f. Mauritania, a district in Africa, between Numidia and the Atlantic Ocean.

**Maurūsia** -ae, f. (Μαυρούσια), Mauritania. Adj., **Maurūsius** -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.

**Mausōlus** -i, m. (Μαύσωλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. Adj., **Mausōlēus** -a -um, belonging to Mausolus; sepulchrum, or gen. subst., **Mausōlēum** -i, n. the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, Suet.

**māvōlo** = malo (q.v.).

**Māvors** -vortis, m., archaic and poet. for Mars. Adj., **Māvortius** -a -um, belonging to Mars, Martial; moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subst., Mavortius, Meleager, the son of Mars, Ov.

**maxilla** -ae, f. (dim. of mala), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.

**maximē**, superl. of magis (q.v.).

**maximītas** -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.

**maximōpōrē**, v. magnopere.

1. **maximus**, superl. of magnus (q.v.).

2. **Maximus**, v. Fabius.

**μαζόνόμος** -i, m. (μαζόνόμος), a charger, large dish, Hor.

**mēamet**, meapte, v. meus.

**mēatus** -ūs, m. (meo), 1, a going, passing motion; aquilae, flight, Tac.; 2, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.

**Mēcastor**, v. Castor.

**meddix** -icis, m. (Oscan metideicos, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.

**Mēdea** -ae, f. (Μήδεια), an enchantress,

daughter of king Aetes in Colchis; helped Jason, the Argonaut, to obtain the golden fleece, fled away with him, afterwards deserted by him.

**Mēdēis** -idis, f. (Medea), magical, Ov.

**mēdens** -entis, m. (partic. of medeor), subst., a physician, Ov.

**mēdēor**, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; 1, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, redoviam curo, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one, Cic.; of things, to do good to, be good for, Liv.; 2, transf., to heal, assist, alleviate; incommotis omnium, Cic.; afflictas et perditas reipublicae, Cic.

**Mēdi** -ōrum, m. (Μήδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians; sing., Medus, the Mede, poet. = Persian. Hence, a, **Mēdia** -ae, f. (Μήδια), Media, a district of Asia; flumen, Euphrates, Hor.; b, **Mēdicus** -a -um, Median; transf., Assyrian, Persian; c, **Mēdus** -a -um, Median, poet. = Persian, Assyrian.

**mēdiastinus** -i, m. (medius), a slave who performed menial offices, a drudge, Cic.

**mēdīca** -ae, f. (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.

**mēdicābilis** -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

**mēdicāmen** -inis, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a good sense, Cic.; fig., iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, poison, poisonous draught, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint, Cic.; 2, an artificial means of improving a natural product, Plin.

**mēdicāmentum** -i, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, remedy. **I.** Lit., **A.** salutare, Cic.; fig., remedy, cure; doloris, Cic. **B.** a poisonous drug, poison, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a colouring substance, dye, Cic.; fig., fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

1. **mēdicātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from medico), healing, medicinal, Plin.

2. **mēdicātus** -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.

**mēdicīna** -ae, f., v. medicinus.

**mēdicīnus** -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst. **mēdicīna** -ae, f. **A.** (sc. ars), the art of healing; medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere alicui, to heal, Cic. **B.** (sc. res), means of healing, medicine; medicinam adhibere, Cic.; fig., cure; laboris, Cic.

**mēdīco**, 1. (medicus), to heal, cure; 1, to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; semina, Verg.; partic., medicatus, e.g., medicatae sedes, medicated, sprinkled with a preparation, Verg.; somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; 2, to dye; capillos, Ov.

**mēdicor**, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.

1. **mēdicus** -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. **I.** Adj., ars, Ov. **II.** Subst., **mēdicus** -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.

2. **Mēdicus**, v. Medi.

**mēdīcē**, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.

**mēdīctas** -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μεσότης, Cic.

**mēdīnum** -i, n. and **mēdīnnus** -i, m. (μείδιμος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. medinnūm).

**mēdīōris** -e (medius), moderate, middling.

**I. Lit.**, spatium, Caes. **II. Transf.**, 1, *midling*, mediocris, tolerable, indifferent; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; 2, moderate, calm; animus, Caes.

**mediocritas** -atis, f. (mediocris), 1, moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect; mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, the golden mean, Hor.; plur., mediocritates probabant, moderation in mission, Cic.; 2, mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance; ingenii, Cic.

**mediocritēr**, adv. (mediocris), 1, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinary; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; 2, with moderation; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.

**Mēdiōlānum** -i, n. and **-lānium** -ii, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mēdiōlānensis** -e, belonging to Mediolanum.

**Mēdiōmātrici** -ōrum, m. a people in Gaul, on the Moselle.

**Mēdiōn** -ōnis, m. (Μέδιων or Μεδίων), town in Acarnania. Hence **Mēdiōnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Medion.

**medioximus** (**medioximus**) -a -um (medius), that which is in the middle, the mildest; dii superi atque inferi et medioximi, between the celestial and infernal deities, Plaut.

**meditamentum** -i, n. (meditor), a thinking upon anything, preparation; in plur., belli meditamenta, Tac.

**meditatē**, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), with meditation, designedly, thoroughly, Plaut.

**meditatio** -ōnis, f. (meditor). **I.** a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation; 1, gen., futuri mali, Cic.; 2, esp., a preparation for anything; obeundi muneris, Cic. **II.** practice, exercise; locos multā commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic.

**meditatus** -a -um, partic. of meditor.

**mediterrāneus** -a -um (medius and terra), inland, far from the sea (opp. maritimus); regiones, Caes.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mediterrāneum** -i, n., gen. plur., mediterranea, inland country; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

**meditor**, 1. dep. (connected with μελετάω, as lacrima with δάκρυον). **I.** to think over, consider, meditate; 1, gen., a, with acc., haec multa, Cic.; b, with de and the abl., de sua ratione, Cic.; c, with rel. sent., mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; 2, esp., to think upon anything in preparation, study, prepare oneself for, meditate, intend; a, with acc., alicui pestem, Cic.; accusationem, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., ad praedam, Cic.; c, with in and the acc., in proelia, Verg.; d, with infin., multos annos regnare, Cic. **II.** Transf., to practise, exercise oneself; Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut, etc., Cic.; partic., **meditatus** -a -um, pass., meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

**mediūm** -ii, n. the middle, v. medius.

**medius** -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ον), the middle, midmost, midst. **I.** Lit., 1, of space; a, gen., medius mundi locus, Cic.; b, partitive, = the middle of; in foro medio, the midst of the forum, Cic.; c, subst., **mediūm** -ii, n. the midst, the middle point; medium ferire, Cic.; aliquem in medium accipere, into their midst, Liv.; obscenas voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, available to all, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, in every one's view, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, to bring before a court of law, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, to remove out of the way, to murder,

Cic.; 2, of time, a, gen., ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, in the intervening days, Liv.; of age, media aetas, middle age, Cic.; b, partitive = the middle of; medius dies, the middle of the day, Ov.; c, subst., **mediūm** -ii, n. the middle; jam diei medium erat, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, that which stands between two extremities; a, gen., quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, no middle thing, no mean, Cic.; b, standing between two views or parties, neutral, intermediate; medium quendam cursum tenent, Cic.; medium se gerere, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.; medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; c, ordinary, common, usual, midling; gratia non media, Liv.; 2, a, containing a mixture of two opposites; medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv.; b, acting as mediator; medium se offert, Verg.; mediis diis, Ov.; 3, coming between two persons to disturb or separate; quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.

**medius fidius**, v. fidius.

**medix**, medixtuticus, v. medix.

**medulla** -ae, f. (medius), marrow of bones; 1, lit., cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; 2, transf., the inmost part; nihil haeres in medullis, I love you from the bottom of my heart, Cic.

**Mēdullia** -ae, f. a town in Latium, colony of Alba (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Mēdullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medullia.

**medullitūs**, adv. (medulla), in the very marrow; fig., inwardly, cordially, Plaut.

**medullūla** -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), marrow, Cat.

1. **Mēdus** -i, m., v. Medi.

2. **Mēdus** -i, m. (Μήδος). **I.** a river in Persia, now Polwar; poet. adj., Medum flumen, Hor. **II.** son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius.

**Mēdūsa** -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus. Hence, adj.,

**Mēdūsaeus** -a -um, Medusean; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

**Mēgābocchus** (**Mēgāboccus**) -i, m. Caius, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

**Mēgaera** -ae, f. (Μέγααιρα), one of the Furies.

**Mēgālē** -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), the Great One, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Mēgālensis** -e, belonging to the Magna Mater (Cybele); gen. subst., **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. and **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater; b, **Mēgālensianus** -a -um, relating to this festival.

**Mēgālōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālōpōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius. Hence, a, **Mēgālōpōlitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Megalopolis; b, adj., **Mēgālōpōlitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Megalopolis.

**Mēgāra** -as, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μέγαρα, τὰ). **I.** a town in Megaris (now Magara). **II.** a town in Sicily (now Cattaro). Hence, a, adj., **Mēgārensia** -e, Megarian; b, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, Megarian; c, **Mēgāreus** -ei and -ēos, m. of Megara; d, **Mēgāricus** -a -um, Megarian. Subst., **Mēgārici** -ōrum, philosophers of the Megaric school, disciples of Euclides; e, **Mēgārus** -a -um, Megarian.

1. **Mēgāreus** v. Megara.

2. **Mēgāreus** -ēos, m. (Μεγαρεύς), son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes. Hence, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, relating to Megareus; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

**Megāris** -Idis, f. (Μεγαρίς). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called Megara.

**mēgistānes** -um, m. (μειγιστάνες), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tac.

**mēherole**, mēhercule, mēhercules, v. Hercules.

**mejo**, 3. to make water, Hor.

**mēl**, mellis, n. (μέλι), honey. **I.** Lit., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., roseola mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. **II.** Transf., sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, is pleisunt, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempronius, mel ac deliciae tuae, ap. Cic.

**Mēla** -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius.

**Mēlampūs** -pōllis, m. (Μελάμπους), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon.

**mēlanchōlicus** -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, Cic.

**Mēlanthius** -li, m. (Μελάνθιος), the goatherd of Ulysses.

**Mēlanthō** -ūs, f. (Μελανθώ), a sea-nymph, daughter of Deucalion.

**Mēlanthus** -i, m. (Μελανθος). **I.** a river of Sardinia. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlanthēus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

**mēlanūrus** -i, m. (μελανούρος), a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**Mēlas**, acc. -āna and -an, m. (Μέλας). **I.** a river of Sicily, now Mela. **II.** a river of Thessaly, now Ματτα-neria. **III.** a river in Thrace, now Καμάτch.

**meleolum** -i, n. and **meleulus** -i, m. (mel), little honey (a term of endearment), Plaut.

**Meldi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

**Mēlēgēr** and **Mēlēgrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέαγρος), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althea; his life depended on the preservation of an extinguished fire-brand, which was burnt by his mother in anger at the death of her brother by the hand of Meleager. Hence, **Mēlēāgris** -Idis, f., plur., **Mēlēāgrides**, a, sc. aves or gallinae, guinea-fowls, Plin.; b, the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death.

1. **Mēlēs** -ētis, m. (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born. Hence, adj., a, **Mēlētēus** -a -um, belonging to Mela, poet., Homeric; b, **Mēlētinus** -a -um, belonging to Meles.

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

**Mēliboea** -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ossa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēliboeus** -a -um, Meliboean; dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

**Mēlicerta** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and Ἰππεύριον Melicerta was changed into a sea-god, called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans.

**mēlicus** -a -um (μελικός), musical, Lucr.; esp., lyrical, lyric; poema, Cic.

**Mēliē** -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

**mēlilotos** -i, f. (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, Ov.

**mēlilmelum** -i, n. (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Hor.

**mēllor** -us, comp. of bonus (q.v.)

**mēlissphyllum** and **mēlissōphyllōn** -i, n. (μελισσόφυλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, Verg.

**Mēlissus** -i, m. (Μέλισσος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Samos. **II.** C. Maecenas Meliasus, the freedman of Maecenas, and librarian to Augustus.

**Mēlita** -ae, f. and **Mēlītō** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now Melita. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph. Adj., **Mēlītensis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlītensia** -ium, n. Maltese garments, Cic.

**mēliscūlō**, adv. (mēlisculus), somewhat better, pretty well (in health); alicui est, Cic.

**mēliscūlus** -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), somewhat better in health, Plaut.

**Mella** -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now Mela.

**mellioctulum** -i, n. = melculum (q.v.).

**mellifēr** -fēra -fērum (mel and fero), producing honey; apes, Ov.

**mellītus** -a -um (mel), sweetened with honey; placenta, Hor.; transf., as sweet as honey, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Cat.

1. **mēlos**, n. (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, Hor.

2. **Mēlos** -i, f. (Μήλος), an island of the Aegaeon Sea. Hence, adj., **Mēlius** -a -um, Melian.

**Mēlpōmēnē** -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

**membrāna** -ae, f. (membrum). **I.** a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body; natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the skin or slough of a snake, Ov.; 2, esp., skin prepared to write on, parchment, Hor.; 3, surface of anything, Lucr.

**membrānūla** -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., parchment, Cic.

**membrātim**, adv. (membrum), 1, limb by limb; deperdere sensum, Lucr.; 2, transf., piecemeal, singly; quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of discourse, in short, detached sentences; dicere, Cic.

**membrum** -i, n. **I.** a limb or member of the body, Cic.; captus (crippled) omnibus membris, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, a limb, member, part, portion of anything; omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; b, an apartment of a house; cubicula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

**mēmīni** -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μῆνω, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind; (a) with genit., vivorum memini, Cic.; (β) with acc., dicta, Cic.; (γ) with de, de Herode et Mettione meminero, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (ε) with acc. and infin., memini te narrare, Cic.; (ς) with infin., Hor.; (η) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exsulis, Cic.

**Memmius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Cicero and Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **Memmiādēs** -ae, m. one of the Memmian gens, a Memmius; b, **Memmiānus** -a -um, belonging to Memmius.

**Memnōn** -ōnis, m. (Μέμνων), king in Aethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles; mater lutea Memnonis, Aurora, Ov.; Memnonis saxa effigies, a statue of Memnon near Thebes, which gave forth a note on being struck by the first rays of the sun, Tac. Hence,

**a**, adj., **Memnōnis** -idis, f. of or relating to Memnon; subst., **Memnōnides** -um, f. the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnōnius** -a -um, Memnonian; transf., eastern, Moorish, black.

**mēmōr** -ōris (memini). **I** mindful, not forgetful. **A** Gen., 1, of persons, (α) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (β) with rel. sent., memor quae essent dicta, Cic.; (γ) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B** Esp., 1, a, remembering, thankful, grateful; ninium memor niniumque gratus, Cic.; b, unappeasable, relentless; memorem Junonis ob iiam, Verg.; **2**, thoughtful, Verg.; **3**, with a good memory, retentive; memor an obliuiosus sit, Cic. **II** Act., reminding of, calling to mind; indicii memor poema, Ov. (abl. sing., memori always).

**mēmōrābilis** -e, adj. with compar. (memoro), remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable; vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.

**mēmōrandus** -a -um (memoro), worthy of being remembered, memorable; of persons, juvenis memoranda, Verg.; of things, proelium, Liv.

**mēmōrātor** -ōris, m. (memoro), a narrator, relater, Prop.

1. **mēmōrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from memoro), celebrated, well known; inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv.

2. **mēmōrātus** -us, m. (memoro), a mention, mentioning, Plaut.

**mēmōriā** -ae, f. (memor). **I** Gen. **A** Lit., 1, of the past, remembrance, memory; primam sacramenti memoriam, Caes.; Pompeii memoriam amisisse, Cic.; deponere, to forget, Caes.; memoria alienius (rei) excedit, or abiit, or aboleuit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoriae proclere, Cic. and Nep., or tradere, Liv., to commit to writing, to leave on record (of historians); viri digni memoria, worthy of remembrance, Cic.; **2**, of the future, thinking, thought; periculi, Liv.; **3**, meton., recollection; nostrā memoria, in our recollection, Cic. **B** Transf., handing down by word of mouth or by writing, tradition, history, information; de hominum memoria (oral evidence) tacere; litterarum memoriam (written evidence) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prode memoria, by word of mouth, Caes.; memoria ac litteris, by word of mouth and by writing, Cic. **II** capacity for remembering, memory; memoria bona, melior, Cic.; aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic.; memoria comprehendere or complecti aliquid, to remember, Cic.

**mēmōriālis** -e (memoria), of or relating to memory or remembrance, Suet.

**mēmōriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), memory, Cic.

**mēmōritēr**, adv. (memor), by heart, from memory; orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

**mēmōro**, 1. (memor), to mention, call to mind, recount, relate; (α) with acc., artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; (β) with de and the abl., de magna virtute, Sall.; (γ) with acc. and infin., id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; in pass. with nom. and infin., ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, Cic.

**Memphis** -idis, f. (Μέμφις), a celebrated city of Egypt. Hence, **a**, **Memphites** -ae, m. belonging to Memphis; bos, Apis, Tib.; **b**, **Memphiticus** -a -um, belonging to Memphis; **c**, **Memphitis** -idis, f. belonging to Memphis, and poet. = Egyptian; vacca (of Io), Ov.

**Mēnae** -arum, f. (Μέναι), town in Sicily, now Meneo. Adj., **Mēnaenus** -a -um, of Meneo.

**Mēnander** -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandros** -a -um, Menandrian.

**Mēnāpī** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

**mēnda** -ae, f., v. mendum.

**mēndācium** -ī, n. (mendax). **I** a lie, falsehood, untruth; Impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic. **II** deceit, deception; oculorum reliquorumque sensuum mendacia, Cic.

**mēndāciuncūlum** -ī, n. (dim. of mendacium), a little lie, Cic.

**mēndax** -ācis (mentior). **I** lying, mendacious; homo, Cic. Subst., **mēndax** -ācis, m. a liar, Cic. **II** Of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue; visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, bearing less than the expected crop; Hor.

**Mēndēs** -ētis, f. (Μένδης), a town in Egypt on the Nile. Hence, adj., **Mēndēsius** -a -um, Mendesian.

**mēndicābūlum** -ī, n. (mendico), a beggar, Plaut.

**mēndicōitas** -ātis, f. (mendicus), the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, Cic.

**mēndico**, 1. and **mēndicor**, 1. dep. (mendicus). **I** Intransit., to beg, go begging, Plaut. **II** Transl., to beg for; mendicatus cibus, Ov.

**mēndicūlus** -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

**mēndicus** -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent. **I** Lit., of persons, solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Subst., **mēndicus** -ī, m. a beggar, Cic.; plur., mendici, the begging priests of Cybele, Hor. **II** Transf., of things, pultry, pitiful, beggarly; instrumentum, Cic.

**mēndōsē**, adv. (mendosus), faultily, erroneously, incorrectly; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

**mēndōsus** -a -um (mendum). **I** Pass., full of faults; **a**, full of physical blemishes; nec equi mendosa sub illo deteriorique viro facies, Ov.; **b**, full of inaccuracies; historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.; **c**, poet., full of moral blemishes; mendosi mores, Ov. **II** Act., making a mistake; cur servus semper in Verrucii nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

**mēndum** -ī, n. and **mēnda** -ae, f. **I** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II** **a**, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic.; **b**, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

**Mēnēclēs** -is, m. (Μενεκλής), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnēclīus** -a -um, of or relating to Menecles.

**Mēnēlāus** (-ōs) -ī, m. (Μενέλαος), son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen. Hence, adj., **Mēnēlāeus** -a -um, of or relating to Menelaus.

**Mēnēnius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Menenius Agrippa, consul, said to have composed the differences between the patricians and the plebeians on the secession of the latter.

**Mēninx** (Mēnix) -ingis, f. (Μήνιγξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

**Mēnippus** -ī, m. (Μένιππος). **I** a Cynic philosopher. **II** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

**Mēnoceus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενοικεύς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

**Mēnoetiādēs** -ae, m. (Μηνωτιάδης), the son of Menoetius, i. e., Patroclus, Ov.

**mens**, mentis, f. (root MEN, whence meinini), the mind. **I. A.** the mind, opinion, way of thinking, character; vestrae mentes atque sententiae, Cic. **B.** the mind as the seat of feeling; **1**, gen., mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; **2**, esp., the conscience, Cic. **II.** the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment. **A.** Gen., mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; mente complecti aliquid, to comprehend, Cic.; mentis suae esse, mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties, Cic.; captus mente, insane, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, reflection, insight; sine ulla mente, Cic.; **2**, courage; addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; **3**, passion, Hor.; **4**, the thoughts; **a**, venit (mihi) in mentem, it occurs to me, I remember, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; non venit in mentem pugna? Liv.; classem eā mente comparavit, ut, with that intention, Cic.; **b**, esp., opinion, plan, resolve; nata iam istam mentem, Cic. **C.** Person., Mens, as goddess of understanding, Cic.

**mensa** -ae f. (perhaps from root MEN, whence eminare, anything raised up), a table, **1**, esp., a table for eating upon; **a**, lit., mensas cibis exstruere, Cic.; mensam ponere, to bring in dinner, Ov.; tollere, Cic., remove, Verg., to take dinner away; **b**, meton., a course; mensa secunda, dessert, Cic.; **2**, **a**, the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; publica, a public bank, Cic.; **b**, a sacrificial table, altar, Verg.

**mensarius** -ii, m. (mensa), a money-changer, banker, esp., a public banker who regulated the payments out of the treasury, Cic.; mensarii tresviri, quinqueviri, Liv.

**mensio** -ōnis, f. (metior), a measuring; vocum, Cic.

**mensis** -is, m. (root MEN, whence μήν, μήνην, English month), a month; intercalarius, Cic.

**ensor** -ōris, m. (metior). **I.** a measurer; maris et terrae, Hor. **II.** a measurer of land, Ov.

**menstrūālis** -e (menstruus), monthly, Plaut.

**menstrūus** -a -um (mensis). **I.** monthly; usura, Cic. **II.** lasting for a month; spatium, Cic.; subst., **menstrūum** -i, n. (sc. frumentum), victuals, rations for a month, Liv.

**mensūla** -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table, Plaut.

**mensūra** -ae, f. (metior), a measuring. **I.** Lit., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure, Ov. **II.** Meton., a measure; **1**, length, thickness, size, circumference, etc.; **a**, of space, nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes.; **b**, of time, alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov.; **2**, a measure, that by which anything is measured; majore mensurā reddere, Cic.; qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, which species of measure, Nep.; **3**, measure = size, nature, character; mensuram nominis implere, to be worthy of one's name, character, capacity, Ov.; legati, Tac.

**menta** (mentha) -ae, f. (μίνθη), the herb mint, Ov.

**mentiens** -entis, m., partic. of mentior, as subst., a fallacy, sophism, Cic.

**mentio** -ōnis, f. (meinini), a speaking of, mention; mentionem facere alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to make mention of, to mention; esp., to bring before the senate, Cic.; casu in eorum mentionem incidi, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic.; alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

**mentior**, 4. dep. (mens), to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not. **I.**

Intransit., **A.** Gen., **1**, of persons, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliqua re, Cic.; **2**, transf., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead; frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. **B.** **1**, of poets, to feign, invent; ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor.; **2**, to fail in a promise, break one's word; quod promisiati mihi, quod mentita, inimica es, Cat.; mentiri honestius, Cic. **II.** Transi., **A.** to say something falsely, to invent; **1**, gen., **a**, lit., Cic.; tantam rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; **b**, transf., of things, in quibus nihil unquam immensum et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; **2**, to deceive, disappoint; seges mentita spem, Hor. **B.** **1**, to allege falsely, speak falsely about; auspiciū, Liv.; **2**, to counterfeit, put on, assume; centum figuras, Ov.; partic., **mentitus** -a -um, as pass., invented, feigned, Verg.

**Mentōr** -ōris, m. (Μέντωρ), a celebrated artist in metal work. Hence, adj., **Mentōrēus** -a -um, of or relating to Mentor.

**mentum** -i, n. the chin, Cic.

**mēo**, 1. (connected with eo), to go, pass; **1**, of persons, domus Plutonia, quo simul nearis, Hor.; **2**, of inanimate objects, quum tirrenis huc illuc mearent, Tac.; meantia sidera, Ov.

**mēopte**, v. meus.

**mēphitis** -is, f. **1**, a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, Verg.; **2**, personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.

**mērācūlus** -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure, unmixed, Plaut.

**mērācus** -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed. **I.** Lit., vinum meracius, Cic.; helleborum, Hor. **II.** Transf., undiminished; libertas, Cic.

**mercābilis** -e (mercor), that can be bought, Ov.

**mercātor** -ōris, m. (mercor). **I.** a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer), Cic. **II.** Transf., a buyer; signorum, Cic.; transf., provinciarum, Cic.

**mercātorius** -a -um (mercator), relating to a trader; navis, a merchant-ship, Plaut.

**mercātūra** -ae, f. (mercor), trade, traffic; mercaturas facere, to carry on trade, Cic.; transf., non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic.

**mercātus** -ūs, m. (mercor). **I.** trade, traffic, business, Cic. **II.** a market, fair, public place of business; mercatum indicare, habere, Cic.; ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.; frequens, a full market, Liv.

**mercēdūla** -ae, f. (dim. of merces), **1**, a small reward, low wages; mercēdulā adducti, Cic.; **2**, low rent; praediorum, Cic.

**mercennārius** (mercēnārius) -a -um (orig. mercedinarius, then mercednarius, then assimilated mercennarius, from merces), hired, paid, mercenary; miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things, arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. Subst., **mercennārius** -ii, m. a hired servant, hireling, Cic.

**mercēs** -ēdis, f. (mereo). **I.** hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary; **1**, gen., **a**, in a good sense, operae, Cic.; conducere aliquem mercēde, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, hire, bribe; lingua astricta mercēde, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the fee of a teacher; mercēde docere, Cic.; **b**, the pay of soldiers; mercēde milites conducere, Liv.; **3**, transf., euphem., **a**, pay = punishment; temeritatis, Cic.; **b**, = harm, loss; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercēde contingit, Cic. **II.** interest, rent, income; praediorum, Cic.; insul-



arum, *rest.*, Cic.; *quinas hie capiti mercedes execat, 5 per cent.*, Hor.

**mercimōnium** -ii, n. (*merx*), *goods, merchandise*, Plaut.

**meroor**, 1. *dep.* (*merx*). **I.** *Intransit.*, to carry on trade, to traffic, Plaut. **II.** *Transit.*, to buy; s. *lit.*, fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic.; b, *transf.*, officia vitæ, with life, Cic.; hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give a high price for, Verg.

**Mercurius** -ii, m. 1. *Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of oratory, conductor of the souls of the dead to the lower world, patron of merchants and thieves; 2, the planet Mercury. Hence, adj., Mercurialis* -e, of or relating to Mercury; *virt.*, lyric poets, Hor. *Subst.*, **Mercuriales** -ium, m. a corporation of traders at Rome, Cic.

**merda** -ae, f. *excrement*, Hor.

**merē**, adv. (*merus*), *purely, without mixture*, Plaut.

**merēnda** -ae, f. *an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 6 P.M.*

**merens** -entis, partic. of *meren*.

**merēo** -di -itum, 2. and **merēor** -itus sum, 2. *dep.* **I. A.** to earn, obtain; 1, *lit.*, mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; 2, *transf.*, to earn, win; nullam gratiam hoc bello, Liv. **B.** to earn pay as a soldier = to serve as a soldier; *gen.*, merere or mereri stipendia, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, equis, in the cavalry, Cic.; pennis, in the infantry, Liv. **II. A.** to deserve, merit, be worthy of; 1, in a good sense, praemia, laudem, Caes.; ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to merit (punishment, etc.); odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov.; fustuarium, Liv.; meruisse mori, Ov.; partic., a, merens, *deserving*; in a good sense worthy, in a bad sense guilty, Sall.; b, meritus; (a) act., *deserving*; meriti juveni, Verg.; (β) pass., *deserved, merited*; dona, Liv.; iracundia, Cic. **B.** mereri de, to deserve of; in a good and bad sense, bene, optime de republica, Cic.; male de civibus suis, Cic.; ita se de populo Romano meritos esse ut, etc., Caes.

**merētriciō**, adv. (*meretricius*), *after the manner of a harlot*, Plaut.

**merētriciolus** -a -um (*meretrix*), *of or relating to a harlot or prostitute*; amores, Cic.

**merētriciūla** -ae, f. (*dim.* of meretrix), *a public prostitute*, Cic.

**merētrix** -icis, f. (*mereo*), *a public prostitute, harlot*, Cic.

**mergae** -arum, f. (*mergo*), *a two-pronged fork*, Plaut.

**mergēs** -gitis, f. *a sheaf of corn*, Verg.

**mergo**, *merai, mersum*, 3. **I.** to dip, plunge into water, immerse. **A.** aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus acquire mersit, Verg. **B.** to sink; naves in alto, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, **A. 1.** to sink down, plunge in, fix in; canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle, mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov.; 2, *transf.*, to sink, overwhelm, immerse; me his malis, Verg.; funere acerbo, to destroy by a bitter death, Verg.; se in voluptates, Liv.; vino somnoque mersi jacent, sunk in wine and sleep, Liv. **B.** to hide, conceal; suos in ortice vultus, Ov.

**mergus** -i, m. (*mergo*), *a diver, gull*, Verg.

**meridiānus** -a -um (*meridies*). **I.** of or relating to midday, meridian; tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. **II.** *southern*; regio, Liv.; vallis, Liv.

**meridiātio** -ōnis, f. (*meridio*), *a noonday repose, midday sleep, siesta*, Cic.

**meridies** -ei, m. (*for meridies, from medius and dies*), 1, *midday, noon*, Cic.; 2, *the south*; inflectens sol cursum tuum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.

**meridio**, 1. and **meridior**, 1. *dep.* (*meridies*), to take a siesta or midday sleep, Cat.

**Merionēs** -ae, m. (*Μηριόνης*), *a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus*.

1. **merito**, 1. (*intens.* of merere), to earn; fundus qui sestertia dona meritasset, brought in, Cic.

2. **meritō**, adv. (*meritus*), *deservingly, with reason, rightly*; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac jure laudari, Cic. *Superl.*, meritisimo, Cic.

**meritorius** -a -um (*merere*). **I.** that for which hire is paid or by which money is made; rheis, a hackney-coach, Suet. *Subst.*, **meritoria** -drum, n. *loisings*, Juv. **II.** *gaining money by prostitution*, Cic.

**meritum** -i, n. (*merere*). **I.** *desert, and hence, reward, punishment*; merita invenire, Sall. **II.** *desert, merit, any action which deserves thanks or reward. A.* magnitudo tuorum in me meritum, Cic. **B. 1.** a good action, benefit; dare et recipere merita, Cic.; 2, *demerit, blame, fault*; non meo merito, Cic.; nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him, Liv.; 3, *worth, value, importance of a thing*; quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

**meritus** -a -um, partic. of merere (q.v.).

**merōbibus** -a -um (*merum and bibo*), *drinking wine unmixed*, Plaut.

**Merōs** -ēs, f. (*Μερόν*), *a large island in the Nile*.

**Merōpē** -ēs, f. (*Μερόπη*), *daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal*.

1. **Merops** -ōpis, m. (*Μέροψ*), *king of Aethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo*.

2. **merops** -ōpis, f. (*μέροψ*), *a bird, the bee-eater*, Verg.

**merso**, 1. (*intens.* of mergo), to dip in, immerse; gregem fluvio, Verg.; *transf.*, mersari civilibus undis, Hor.

**merūla** -ae, f. 1, a blackbird, Cic.; 2, a fish, the sea-carp, Ov.

**merum** -i, n., v. *merus*.

**merus** -a -um. **I.** pure, unmixed, esp. applied to wine; vinum, Ov.; and *subst.*, **merum** -i, n. wine unmixed with water (only drunk by the intemperate), Hor.; undae, water not mixed with wine, Ov.; fig., meram hauriens libertatem, unrestrained, Liv. **II. A.** naked, uncovered; pes, Juv. **B. 1.** mere, only, nothing but, Cic.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; 2, *real, genuine*; meri principes, Cic.; libertas, Hor.

**merx**, *mercis*, f. *merchandise, goods, wares*; fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov.

**Mēsēmbria** -ae, f. (*Μεσημβρία*), *a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus. Hence, adj., Mēsēmbriacus* -a -um, of or relating to Mesēmbria.

**Mēsōpōtāmia** -ae, f. (*Μεσοποταμία*), *a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris*.

**Messalla** (*Messāla*) -ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Valeria, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus.

the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator; and 2, Messalina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius.

**Messāna** -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina. Hence, **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

**Messāpia** -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian.

**Messēnē** -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνή), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

**messis** -is, f. (meto -ēre), harvest. **I. A. Lit.**, messiem amittere, Cic.; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B. Meton.**, 1, a, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg.; b, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; 2, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg.; and poet., the year; sexagesima messis, Mart. **II. Fig.**, illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

**messor** -ōris, m. (meto -ēre), a reaper, mower, Cic.

**messōrius** -a -um (messor), of or relating to a messor; corbis, Cic.

**metā** -ae, f. a conical or pyramid-shaped figure. **I. Gen.**, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv. **II. Exp.**, 1, the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus (the race consisted in making the circuit seven times); metueque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.; fig., in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, he was unfortunate, Cic.; hence, 2, a, a place round which one has to go; metas lustrare Paeonyi, Verg.; b, the goal, end, term, boundary; mortis, aevi, Verg.; vitae metam tangere, Ov.

**metallum** -i, n. (μέταλλον). **I. a metal**, gold, silver, iron, etc.; potior metallis libertas, gold and silver, Hor. **II. Meton.**, a mine, quarry; reditus metallorum, income, Liv.; metalla instituit, Liv.

**metāmorphōsis** -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; plur., **Metāmorphōses** -ōnis, the title of a poem by Ovid.

**Metāpontum** -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Metāpontinus** -a -um, Metapontine.

**metātor** -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks; castrorum, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

**Mētaurus** -i, m. (Μέταυρος), a river in Umbria, where Hannibali was defeated and slain 207 A.C. Adj., poet., Metaurum flumen, Hor.

**Mētellus** -i, m. a cognomen in the Caecilian gens, the most remarkable members of which were: 1, Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, proverbial for the success of his private and public life; 2, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, general in the war against Jugurtha; 3, C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia; 4, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, adoptive son of Qu. Metellus Pius, father-in-law of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Mētellinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

**Mētērēus** -a -um, Meterran; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

**Mēthymna** -ae, f. (Μήθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., a, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um; b, **Mēthymniās** -ādis, f. of or relating to Mēthymna.

**mēticolōsus** -a -nm (metus), 1, full of fear, fearful, Plaut.; 2, exciting fear, fearful, Plaut.

**mētior**, mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure. **I. Lit.**, A. agrum, Cic.; pedes syllabis, Cic. **B. 1**, to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exer-

citus, Cic.; 2, to measure, traverse, pass over; aequor curru, Verg.; iter annuum, Cat. **II. Transf.**, to measure according to a certain standard, to measure, estimate, judge of; sonantia auribus, Cic.; oculo latus alicuius, Hor.; omnia quaeatu, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

**Mētiosēdum** -i, n. town in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the country of the Senones.

1. **mēto**, messūi, messum, 3. **I. Intransit.**, to reap, mow, gather harvest; in metendo occupati, Caes.; applied to the vintage, Verg.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. **II. Transit.**, A. to mow, reap; arva, Prop.; farrā, Ov.; transf., of bees, apes metunt flores, Verg. **B. 1**, to crop off, pluck off, cut off; virgā lilia summa metit, Ov.; barbam forcice, Mart.; 2, in battle, to hew down, mow down; proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg.

2. **Mēto** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μέτων), a celebrated Athenian astronomer.

3. **mēto** -āre = metor.

**mētor**, 1. dep. (meta). **I. to measure**; caelum, Ov. **II. to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot**; regiones, Liv.; castra, Sall.; frontem castrorum, Liv.

**mētrēta** -ae, f. (μετρητής), 1, a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons; 2, a large tub, cask, Juv.

**Mētrōdōrus** -i, m. (Μητρόδορος). **I. a disciple of Epicurus. II. a rhetorician and philosopher of Skepsis in Mysia, disciple of Carneades.**

**Mētrōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi. Hence, a, **Mētrōpōlitās** -arum, m. (Μητροπολίται), inhabitants of Metropolis; b, **Mētrōpōlitānus** -a -um, belonging to Metropolis.

**mētrum** -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and esp., the measure of verses, metre, Mart.

**Metūs** (Mētūs) -ii, m. a magistrate of the Athani.

**mētūendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from metuo), fearful; multas metuendaeque res, Cic.

**mētūens** -entis, p. adj. (from metuo), fearing, standing in awe of; legum, Cic.

**mētūo** -ni -ntum, 3. (metus). **I. Intransit.**, to fear, be afraid (esp. of some threatening evil, while timere is rather of fear of an object actually present); de sua vita, for his life, Cic.; ab Hannibale, Liv.; senectae, Verg. **II. Transit.**, to fear. **A.** aliquem, Cic.; insidias ab aliquo, Cic.; metuit tangi, he is afraid of being touched, Hor.; metuo ne . . . I fear that something will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something will not happen, Cic. **B.** to shun, seek to avoid; nocentem corporibus Austrum, Hor.

**mētus** -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread. **I. Lit.**, 1, in metu esse, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eum metum ut, etc., Cic.; metum facere, to cause fear, Ov.; deponere metum, Cic.; with genit., existimationis, Cic.; with ab or ex, a Romanis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., Cic.; metus hostilis, fear of an enemy, Sall.; propter te, Cic.; de me, Cic.; 2, reverence, awe; laurus multos metu servata per annos, Verg. **II. Meton.**, 1, the object of fear, Tac.; 2, danger, crisis; metus maximi belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.).

**mēus** -a -um (root ME, MI), poss. pron. my, mine, my own. **I. Adj.**, 1, meum dictum conulis, Liv.; meum est with infin., it is my duty, falls to my lot, Cic.; meus hic est, he is in my power, Plaut.; nisi plane esse vellem meus, except I wished to be quite original, Cic.; Nero meus, my friend Nero, Cic.; 2, against me; cripius mea,

**charges against me**, Liv. **II**. Subst., 1, **mēa** -ae, f. *my love*, Ov.; 2, **mēum** -i, n. *mine own*; plur., **mēa** -ōrum, n. *my possessions*, Cic.; 3, **mēl** -ōrum, m. *my attendants, slaves, my people*, Cic. (voc., sing. masc., ml, but also poet., meus, Verg.; genit. plur., mēum, Plaut. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, met, pte; meopto, meāpte, neāmet, Plaut.).

**Mēvānia** -ae, f. *a town in Umbria, now Bevagna*.

**Mexentius** -ii, m. (lit., *a prince, ruler*), name of a tyrant of Caere or Argylla.

**mīca** -ae, f. *a crumb, morsel, grain*; mica saliens (sc. salis), Hor.

**Micipsa** -ae, m. *son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*.

**mīcans** -antis (partic. of mīco), *shining, glittering, sparkling*, Ov.

**mīco** -ōi, 1. *to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse*. **I**. 1, venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.; micat (equus) auribus, Verg.; corda timore micant, Ov.; auribus, Verg.; 2, micare digitis, *to play at a game which consisted in holding out the fingers suddenly that another might guess their number* (the Italian game of *alla mora*); quid enim sors est? Item propemodum quod micare, Cic.; prov., of a thoroughly honourable man; dignus quicum in tenebris mīces, Cic. **II**. *to shine, glitter, sparkle*; ignibus aether, Verg.; micant gladii, Liv.

**Mīdās (Mīda)** -ae, m. (Mīdas), *a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning to gold everything that he touched; as judge in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan he decided in favour of Pan, and Apollo punished him by changing his ears into those of an ass*.

**Mīgdilybs** -lybis, m. (μύδα and λίβ), *one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians*, Plaut.

**mīgratio** -ōnis, f. (mīgro), *a removal from one place of abode to another, migration*, Cic.; transf., verbū migrationes (sunt) in alienum multat, *metaphorical uses*, Cic.

**mīgro**, 1. **I**. Intransit., *to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart*. **A**. Lit., etiam murus migrarunt, Cic.; ab Tarquinibus, Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, gen., de vita, ex vita, to die, Cic.; 2, esp., *to change*; omnia migrant, all things change, Lucret.; in colorem marmoreum, to be changed into, Lucret. **II**. Transf., 1, *to remove from one place to another, transport*; migratu difficilia, *difficult of transportation*, Liv.; 2, *to transgress*; jus civile, Cic. (archaist., migravit = migraverit, Cic.).

**mil** . . . v. **mill** . . .

**Mīlānōn** -ōnis, m. (Μελανίων), *husband of Atalanta*.

**mīles** -itis, c. (mille), *a soldier*. **I**. Gen., a, lit., *a soldier*; scribere milites, to enrol, Liv.; ordinare, to draw up in order, Liv.; mercede conducere, to take into pay, Liv.; dimittere milites, Cic.; a common soldier, Liv.; b, poet. transf., (a) *a piece on a draught-board*, Ov. **II**. milites = *infantry*, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; miles, used collectively, Liv.

**Mīlētus** -i (Μίλητος). **I**. m., myth., *father of Canus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus*. **II**. f. *a town in Caria*. Hence, adj., 1, **Mīlēs** -i -a -um, *Milestan*; 2, **Mīlētis** -idis, f., a, *daughter of Miletus = Byblis*, Ov.; b, *belonging to the town Miletus*; urbs, Tomi, *a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

**mīlītāris** -e (milles), *of or relating to a soldier*

*or to war, military*; tribunī, Cic.; signa, Cic.; aetas, *the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year*, Tac. Subst., **mīlītāris** -is, m. *a soldier, warrior*, Tac.

**mīlītārītōr**, adv. (militaris), *in a military or warlike manner*; tecta sibi militariter aedificare, Liv.

**mīlītā** -ae, f. (miles), *military service, warfare*. **I**. Lit., munus militiae sustinere, Caes.; discere, Sall.; militino vacatio, *exemption from military service*, Caes.; domi militinaeque, domi et militiae, *at home and abroad, at peace and in war*, Cic. **II**. Meton., *the military, soldiery*; cogere militiam, Liv.

**mīlītō**, 1. (miles), *to serve as a soldier, be a soldier*; in exercitu alicuius, Cic.; sub signis alicuius, *under any one's command*, Liv.; transf., *to serve under the banners of love*; militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

**mīllum** -i, n. (μείλιον), *millet*, Verg.

**mīllē**, numeral, *a thousand*. **I**. Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II**. Subst., *a thousand*. **A**. Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., millia or milla, viginti millibus pedum, quatuor equitum, Liv.; esp., mille passuum, *a thousand paces, a mile* (among the Romans, less by 142 yards than the English mile), Cic. **B**. Transf., *innumerable, countless*; mille pro uno Caesones existisse, Liv.; temptat mille molis, Hor.

**mīllēsīmus** -a -um (mille), *the thousandth*; pars, Cic.; adv., millesimum, *for the thousandth time*, Cic.

**mīllīārīus (mīllīārīus)** -a -um (mille), *containing a thousand*. **I**. Gen., Plin. **II**. Esp., *containing a thousand paces*. Subst., **mīllīārīum** -i, n. *a mile-stone*, Cic.; aureum, *the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured*, Tac.

**mīllīēs (mīllīēs, mīllīens)**, adv. (mille), 1, *a thousand times*; plus millies audiui, Ter.; 2, *innumerable times, countless times*; millies melius, *a thousand times better*, Cic.

1. **Mīlo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), *of Crotona, a celebrated athlete*.

2. **Mīlo** -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, *tribune of the people with Clodius (57 B.C.), whose adversary he was, and whom he slew in a street brawl on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by Cicero*. Hence, **Mīlōnīānus** -a -um, *relating to Milo*; subst., **Mīlōnīāna** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), *the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo*.

**Mīlītādēs** -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), *a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon*.

**mīlūīnus (mīlūīnus)** -a -um (miltvus), *of or relating to a kite*; pullus, *a young kite* (fig. of the son of an avaricious man), Cic.

**mīlūs (mīlvus)** -i, m. **I**. *a kite, hawk*, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1, *a fish, the gurnard*, Ov.; 2, *a star*, Ov.

**Mīlūās** -ādis, f. (Μιλιάς), *a district of Phrygia Major*.

**mīma** -ae, f. (mimus), *a female mime*, Cic.

**Mīmāllōnīs** -īdis, f. *a Bacchant*. Adj., **Mīmāllōnēs** -a -um, *Bacchanalian*.

**Mīmās** -antis, m. (Μίμας). **I**. *a mountain in Ionia, opposite Chios*. **II**. *a giant*.

**mīmīcō**, adv. (mimicus), *like a mime or buffoon*, Cat.

**mīmīcus** -a -um (μυμικός), 1, *mimic, farcical*; Jocus, Cic.; 2, *counterfeit, unreal*, Plin.

**Mimnermus** -i, m. (Μίμνερος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

**mimula** -ae, f. (dim. of mima), a female wine, Cic.

**mimus** -i, m. (μῖμος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce; persona de mimo, Cic.; fig., a farce; famam mimium facere, Cic.

**min'** = mihine, Pers.

**mina** -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmas, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmas or Roman denarii, Cic.

**minaciæ** -arum, f. (minax), threats, menaces, Plaut.

**minacitër**, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

**minæ** -arum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces; minas jacere, to threaten, Cic.; of animals, Ov., Verg.; or of the wind, etc., Ov.

**minantër**, adv. (l. minor), threateningly, Ov.

**minatio** -onis, f. (l. minor), a threatening, threat, menace (plur.), Cic.

**minax** -acis, f. (l. minor). **I.** overhanging; scopulus, Verg. **II.** threatening, full of threats; homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litteræ, Cic.; fluvius, Verg.

**Minicius** -ii, m. a river near Mantua, now Mincio.

**minéo**, 2. to project, overhang, Lucr. (P)

**Minerva** -ae, f. (Etruscan Menerva or Menrfa), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athena; prov., crassa (pingui) Minervâ, with homely mother-wit, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, Cic.; invitâ Minervâ, without ability, Cic.; metou. = working in wood, Verg.

**Minervium** -ii, n. (avx Minervae, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria.

**Minervae** promontorium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surrentum, the seat of the Sirens.

**mingo**, mīxi, mīctum and mīctum, 3. to make water, Hor.

**miniatus** -a -um (dim. of miniatum), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

**miniatus** -a -um, v. minio.

**minimè**, v. parum.

**minimus**, v. parvus.

**1. minio**, 1. (minium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniatus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic.

**2. Minio (Münio)** -onis, m. a river in Etruria, now Mignone.

**minister** -tri, m. and **ministra** -ae, f. (root MIN, whence also minus), a servant, attendant, assistant; a, in a house, minister cubiculi, Liv.; transf., virtutes voluptatum ministrae, Cic.; b, a servant in a temple, the servant of a god; Martis, Cic.; c, in a public office, ministri imperii tui, Cic.; d, an assistant, supporter, aider, helper; libidinis, Cic.; ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, Cic.; ales minister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.

**ministerium** -ii, n. (minister). **I.** service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, Liv.; ministerio fungi, Liv. **II.** Metou., a, servants, Tac.; b, retinue, personnel; scribarum, Liv.

**ministra** -ae, f., v. minister.

**ministrator** -oris, m. (ministro), 1, a ser-

vant, attendant, assistant, Suet.; 2, esp., one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, Cic.

**ministro**, 1. (minister). **I.** to serve, wait upon; 1, alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., to wait at table, to hand; servi ministrant, Cic.; cibos, Tac.; pocula, Cic.; coenam, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to attend to, take care of, govern, direct; velis, to attend to the sails, Verg.; jussa medicorum, Ov.; 2, to afford, procure, provide; faces furis Clodiani, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

**minitabundus** -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing, Liv.

**minitor**, 1. dep. (l. minor), to threaten; alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro igulique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibitorum, Cic.

**minium** -ii, n. (a Spanish word), native cinnabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

**1. minor**, 1. dep. (connected with minae and mineo). **I.** to jut out, project, hang over; gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. **II.** 1, to threaten, menace; alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; 2, to promise boastfully; multa, Hor.

**2. minor** -oris, compar., parvus (q.v.).

**Minos** -ois, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). **I.** a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus. **II.** Minos II., king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion. Hence, a, **Minōis** -idis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov.; b, adj., **Minōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan; virgo, Ariadne, Ov.; c, **Minōus** -a -um, relating to Minos; poet. = Cretan; Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; arenae, shore of Crete, Ov.

**Minotaurus** -i, m. (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus.

**mintha** -ae, f. (μίνθα), mint, Plin.

**Minturnae** -arum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Minturnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae.

**Minucius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted member of which was M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

**minūme** = minime (q.v.).

**minūmus** = minimus (q.v.).

**minūo** -ñi -ñtum, 3. (root MIN, whence 2. minor, μνῖω, μνῖθω), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish; 1, lit., sumptus civitatum, Cic.; minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.; 2, transf., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit; gloriam alienam, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; ut controversiam minuum, limit, confine to the point, Cic.; majestatem P. R. per vim, to offend against, Cic.

**minus**, compar. **I.** Adj., v. parvus. **II.** Adv., v. parum.

**minuscūlus** -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat less, somewhat small, Cic.

**minūtal** -ālis, n. (minutus), a dish of mince-meat, Juv.

**minūtātim**, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

**minūtō**, adv. (minutus), in small portions, meanly, pettily, paltrily; res minutius tractare, Cic.

**minūtia** -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sen.

**minutus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *minuo*), *small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling*; *res minutae, trifles*, Cic.; *philosophi, petty, insignificant*, Cic.

**Minyas** -ae, m. (*Μινυας*), *a rich king of Orchomenus, the fabulous ancestor of the Minyae*. Hence, **a, Minyae** -arum, m. (*Μινυαί*), *the Argonauts, companions of Jason*; **b, Minyolae** -adis, f. *daughter of Minyas*; **c, Minyetus** -a -um, *belonging to Minyas*.

**mirabilis** -e (miror). **I.** *wonderful, astonishing*; *mirabile est, followed by quoniam and the subj.*, Cic.; by *quomodo*, Cic.; with *2. supine, auditu*, Cic.; *dictu*, Cic. **II.** *extraordinary, unusual*; *mirabilem in modum*, Cic.

**mirabiliter**, adv. (*mirabilis*), *wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily*; *cupere, laetari*, Cic.; *mirabiliter moratus est, is of an extraordinary disposition*, Cic.

**mirabundus** -a -um (miror), *full of wonder, wondering*; *mirabundi quidnam esset*, Liv.

**miraculum** -i, n. (miror), *a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness*; *miracula philosophorum somniantium, the wonderful opinions*, Cic.; *adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, wonders*, Liv.; *magnitudinis, a wonder for size*, Liv.

**mirandus** -a -um, p. adj. (from miror), *wonderful, singular*; *mirandum in modum*, Cic.

**miratio** -ōnis f. (miror), *a wondering, wonder, astonishment*, Cic.

**mirator** -ōris, m. (miror), *an admirer*, Ov.

**mirē**, adv. (mirus), *wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly*; *favere, Cic.*; *mirē quam, in a wonderful manner*, Cic.

**mirificō**, adv. (mirificus), *wonderfully, extraordinarily*; *dolere, Cic.*

**mirificus** -a -um (mirus and facio), *causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing*; *homo, Cic.*; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.*; *convictum, voluptas, Cic.*

**mirmillo** (murmillo) -ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thracians or retiarii*, Cic.

**miror**, 1 dep. **I.** *to wonder, be astonished at*; *negligentiam hominis, Cic.*; *fohl. by acc. and infin., me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.*; *fohl. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.*; with *rel. sent. eius rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.*; *fohl. by si, miror illā superbiam si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic.*; *miror, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know*; *mirantes quid rei esset, Liv.* **II.** *to admire, look on with admiration*; *puerorum formas et corpora magno opere, Cic.*; with *genit. of cause, Verg.*

**mirus** -a -um, *wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great*; *desiderium urbis, Cic.*; *mirum quam inimicus erat, it is wonderful how hostile, i. e., exceedingly hostile, Cic.*; *so mirum quantum profuit, Liv.*; *mirum est ut, with subj.*, Cic.; *quid mirum? what wonder? Ov.*

**Misargyridēs** -ae, m. (*μισαργυρία, hatred of money*), *a hater of money (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer)*, Plaut.

**miscellanēa** -ōrum, n. (miscuo), *a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators*, Juv.

**miscō**, *miscui*, mixtum, and (later) *mistum*, 2 (*μισγω = μίγνυμι*). **I.** *Gen., to mix, mingle*; **1**, *lit., mella Falerno, Hor.*; **2**, *transf., a, to blend, mingle*; *gravitatem modestiae, Cic.*; *mixta metu spes, Liv.*; **b, to unite**; *sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry, Liv.*; *se miscere viris, Verg.*; *corpus cum aliqua, Cic.*; *of battle,*

*miscere certamina, Liv.* **II.** **1**, *to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing*; **a**, *lit., mulsum, Cic.*; *pocula alicui, Ov.*; **b, to stir up, excite**; *incendia, Verg.*; *motus animorum, Cic.*; **2**, *to confus, confound*; **a**, *caelum terraque, to raise a storm, Verg.*; **b, of moral and political events, malis contentibus rempublicam, to disturb, Cic.; **3, to fill**; *domum gemitu, Verg.***

**misellus** -a -um (dim. of miser), *miserable, wretched, unhappy*; *homo, Cic.*; *spes, Lucr.*

**Misēnus** -i, m. *the trumpeter of Aeneas*. Hence, **Misēnum** -i, n. *a promontory and town in Campania, now Capdi Miseno*; *mons Misenus, Verg.* **Adj., Misēnensis** -e, *relating to Misenum*.

**miser** -ōra -ōrum. **I.** *miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable*; **1**, *of persons, hic miser atque infelix, Cic.*; *miserimum habere aliquem, to torment greatly, Cic.*; *O me miserum! Cic.*; **2**, *transf., of things, misera fortuna, Cic.*; *as parenthetical exclamation, miserum! how wretched! Verg.* **II.** *suffering, ill*; *miserum latus caputve, Hor.*

**misērābilis** -e, (miseror). **I.** *miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable*; *aspectus, Cic.*; *aqualor, Cic.* **II.** *mournful, sad, plaintive*; *vox, Cic.*; *elegi, Hor.*

**misērābilitēr**, adv. (*miserabilis*). **I.** *miserably, lamentably, pitifully*; *mori, Cic.* **II.** *in a mournful or plaintive manner*; *epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.*

**misērāndus** -a -um (miseror), *pitiable, deplorable*; *miserandum in modum, Cic.*

**misērātiō** -ōnis f. (miseror). **I.** *pitiful, compassion*; *cum quamquam miseratione, Cic.* **II.** *pathetic or moving speech or tone*; *uti miserationibus, Cic.*

**misērō**, adv. (miser). **I.** *wretchedly, pitifully, miserably*; *vivere, Cic.* **II.** *violently, exceedingly*; *amare, Ter.*; *deperire amore, Plaut.*

**misērō** -sērti -sērtum and -sertum, 2 and **misērōr** -sērtus and -sertus sum, 2 dep. (miser). **I.** *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; *sociorum, Cic.*; *laborum tantorum, Verg.* **II.** *Impers., miseret or miseretur me, I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on*; *ine miseret tui, Cic.*; *cave, te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium miseretur, Cic.*

**misērōscō**, 3. (misereor), **1**, *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; *regis, Verg.*; **2**, *impers., me miserecit alicuius, I am sorry for, have compassion on, Plaut.*

**misēria** -ae, f. (miser). **I.** *wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress*; *ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.*; *in miseris versari, Cic.* **II.** *Personif., Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox.*

**misēricordiā** -ae, f. (misericos), *pitiful, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy*; *populi, on the part of the people, Cic.*; *puerorum, for boys, Cic.*; *adhibere misericordiam, to show, Cic.*; *ad misericordiam inducere, Cic.*; *alicui suam misericordiam tribuere, Cic.*

**misēricors** -cordis (misereor and cor), *pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted*; *in aliquem, Cic.*; *quis misericordior inventus est? Cic.*

**misērītus**, v. misereor.

**misērītēr**, adv. (miser), *wretchedly, lamentably*, Cat.

**misēror**, 1 dep. (miser), *to pity, have compassion on, bewail, lament, deplore*; *fortunam, Cic.*; *casum, Sall.*

**misertus**, v. misereor.

**missicius** (-tius) -a -um (mitto) *discharged from military service, Suet.*

**missile** -ia, v. *missilis*.

**missilis** -e (*mitto*), that can be thrown, missile; lapides, Liv.; ferrum, a javelin, Verg. Subst., gen. plur., **missilia** -orum, n. *missiles*, Liv.; res missiles, or subst., *missilia*, gifts thrown among the people, donatives, Suet.

**missio** -ōnis, f. (*mitto*). I. a sending off, sending away; legatorum, litterarum, Cic. II. a letting go, releasing; 1, a, of a prisoner, Cic.; b, a discharge or dismissal from military service; nondum iusta, injusta, Liv.; honesta, honourable discharge, gratiosa, out of favour, Liv.; c, a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; sine missione munus gladiatorum dare, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death, Liv.; 2, cessation, termination; ludorum, Cic.

**missio**, 1. (freq. of *mitto*), to send repeatedly; auxilia, Liv.

**missor** -ōris, m. (*mitto*), one who shoots, an archer, Cic.

1. **missus** -ūs, m. (*mitto*). I. a sending; 1, missu Caesaris ventitare, having been sent by Caesar, Caes.; 2, a throwing, shooting; pili, Liv. II. 1, a shot, the distance shot; missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr.; 2, in the public races, a course, heat, Suet.

2. **missus** -a -um, v. *mitto*.

**mixtum** (*mixtum*), adv. (*mixtus* or *mixtus*), confusedly, Lucr.

**mistura** (*mixtura*) -ae, f. (*misceo*), a mixing, mixture; rerum, Lucr.

**mitē**, adv. (*mitis*), mildly, softly, gently; mitius ferre, perire, Ov.

**mitella** -ae, f. (dim. of *mitra*), a bandage for the head, head-dress, turban, Cic.

**mitesco**, 3. (*mitis*), to become mild. I. Of fruits, to ripen, become ripe, Plin. II. 1, of the weather, to become mild; hiems, Liv.; frigora, Hor.; of abstract things, to be allayed, to subside; seditio, Tac.; discordiae, Liv.; ira, Ov.; 2, to become tame; feræ quaedam nunquam mitescent, Liv.

**Mithridātēs** -ia, m. (*Μιθριδάτης*), king in Pontus (135-83 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj., **Mithridāticus** -a -um, *Mithridatic*.

**mitifico**, 1. (*mitificus*), to make mild, soft; cibum mitificatus, well digested, Cic.

**mitigatio** -ōnis, f. (*mitigo*), an assuaging, alleviating, appeasing, Cic.

**mitigo**, 1. (= *mitem ago*), to make mild, soft. I. Lit., fruges, to make ripe, Cic.; cibum, to make soft by cooking, Cic.; agros, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. II. a, of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; animum alicuius, to soothe, Cic.; Lampacenos in istum, Cic.; b, of things, to soothe, assuage, alleviate, charm, enchain; tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

**mitis** -e, mild, gentle, ripe. I. Of fruits, poma, uva, Verg.; fig., of style, Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior, Cic.; of climate, caelo mitissimo, Liv.; of water, wind, etc., fluvius, Verg. II. Transf., of character; a, of persons, mild, gentle, free from harshness; homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic.; of animals, taurus, Ov.; b, of things, mild, gentle; dolor, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, put a lenient interpretation upon, Cic.; c, of speech, mild; mitis et compta oratio, Cic.

**mitra** -ae, f. (*μίτρα*), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men, Cic.

**mitratus** -a -um (*mitra*), wearing the mitra, Prop.

**mitto**, misi, missum, 3. to send, let go. I. to send, despatch. A. Gen., 1, lit., to send away; filium ad propinquum summi, Cic.; legatos de deditione ad eum, Caes.; misi, qui hoc diceret, Cic.; Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se esse venturum, with the intelligence that he was about to come, Cic.; Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, I sent word to Curius, etc., Cic.; ad mortem, to put to death, Cic.; litteras ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.; 2, transf., aliquem in possessionem, to put in possession, Cic.; funera Teucris, to prepare, Verg. B. 1, to dedicate a book to a person; librum ad aliquem, Cic.; 2, to conduct; alias (animas) sub Tartara mittit (of Mercury), Verg.; 3, to send forth from oneself, give forth; luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.; vocem pro aliquo, to speak for, Cic.; 4, to push, throw; pueros in profluentem aquam, Liv.; tulum ex aliquo loco, Caes.; 5, medic. t. t., to let blood, Sen.; fig., missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, Cic. II. A. to let go, release, give up; 1, lit., Cat.; 2, transf., mittere ac finire odium, Liv.; maestum timorem, Verg.; of orators, to cease speaking, not to speak, to avoid, pass over; mitto illud dicere, I pass over that, Cic.; mitto de amissa parte exercitus, Cic. B. 1, in the race-course, to start the competitors; quadrigas, Liv.; 2, to dismiss an assembly; senatum, Caes.; 3, a, to dismiss, discharge, send away; esp. of soldiers, legiones missas fieri jubere, Cic.; b, to release from imprisonment; mitti eum jubere, Liv.

**mitulus** (*mūtulus*) -i, m. (*μῦτλος*), a species of edible mussel, Hor.

**mixtura**, etc. = *mistura* (q. v.).

**mina** = *mina* (q. v.).

**Mnēmōnides** -um, f. the Muses, daughters of *Mnemosyne*, Ov.

**Mnēmōsýnē** -ēs, f. (*Μνημοσύνη*), *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses.

**mnēmōsýnum** -i, n. (*μνημόσυνον*), a memorial, Cat.

**mobilis** -e (for *movibilis*, from *moveo*). I. moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; 1, lit., oculi, Cic.; 2, transf., a, excitable, pliable, flexible; mobilis aetas, Verg.; gens ad omnem aetatem spei mobilis, Liv.; b, changeable, inconstant; animus, Cic.; Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes. II. rapid; rivi, Hor.

**mōbilitas** -ātis, f. (*mobilis*). I. moveableness, mobility; animal mobilitate celerrimā, Cic.; linguae, Cic.; transf., inconstancy, changeableness; alicuius, Cic. II. rapidity; equitum, Caes.

**mōbilitér**, adv. (*mobilis*), rapidly, with quick motion; palpitare, Cic.; ad bellum mobilitér excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

**mōbilité**, 1. (*mobilis*), to make moveable, put into motion, Lucr.

**mōdérābilis** -e (*moderor*), moderate; nihil moderabile auadere, Ov.

**mōdérāmen** -inis, n. (*moderor*), a means of governing or guiding (e.g., a helm, rudder); navis, Ov.; transf., rerum, the management, government of the State, Ov.

**mōdérāntér**, adv. (*moderans* from *moderor*), moderately, with moderation, Lucr.

**mōdérāté**, adv. (*moderatus*), moderately, with moderation; moderatus id volunt fieri, Cic.

**mōdérātīm**, adv. (*moderatus*), moderately, gradually, Lucr.

**mōdérātiō** -ōnis, f. (*moderor*), moderating. I. A. moderating, restraining; effrenati populi, Cic. B. government; mundi, Cic. II. moderation, temperance; temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae, Cic.; vocis, articulation, Cic.

**moderātor** -ōris, m. (moderor), a governor, guide, manager, ruler; equorum, a driver, Ov.; arundinis, a fisher, Ov.; reipublicae, Cic.

**moderātrix** -icis, f. (moderator), she that rules or governs; respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

**moderātus** -a -um (modero), moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure; of persons, frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things, convivium, Cic.; ventus, Ov.; otium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

**modēro**, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; voci meae, Plaut.

**modēror**, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain; (a) with dat., alicui, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (β) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** to direct, guide. **A.** Lit., (a) with dat., navi funiculo, Cic.; (β) with acc., habenas, Ov. **B.** Transf., to govern, rule, regulate; (a) with dat., quibus totis moderatur oratio, Cic.; (β) with acc., Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic.; cantus numerosque, Cic.

**modestē**, adv. (modestus), moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly; Romam venire, Cic.

**modestia** -ae, f. (modestus). **I. A.** moderation, temperance; neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. **B.** 1, applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct; in dicendo, Cic.; 2, respect, obedience to authority; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.; 3, as translation of the Stoic phrase *εὐραμία*, good, practical judgment, Cic. **II.** mildness; hiemis, Tac.

**modestus** -a -um (modus), moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate. **A.** modestum ordinem, Cic. **B.** 1, modest, unassuming, unpretending; adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; 2, modest, chaste, virtuous; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

**modiālis** -e (modius), containing a modius, Plaut.

**modicē**, adv. (modicus), moderately; 1, tolerably; modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, no great wine-bibber, Liv.; 2, moderately, with moderation, temperately; facere, Cic.

**modicus** -a -um (modus). **I.** moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; convivia, portiones, not excessive, Cic.; fossa, not very deep, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; laus, Tac.; equites, senatores, possessing moderate wealth, Tac. **II.** moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending; severitas, Cic.; modicus voluptatum, temperate in enjoyment, Tac.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.

**modificio**, 1. (modus and facio), to measure off, measure, moderate; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

**modiūs** -ii, m. (modus), a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons, a peck, Cic.; pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (genit. plur., modiūm, Cic.)

**modō**, adv. (modus), only, alone, but. **I. A.** Gen., quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere, Cic.; nemo eorum progredi inodo extra agmen audeat, only to go, so much as to go, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, that it alone was more than enough for the army, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, with wishes, commands, etc., only, just; veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, only see, Cic.; 2, a, in conditional sentences, modo ut, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good, Cic.; modo ne,

if only not, provided that not; tertius aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; b, with relative, servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, if he only be, provided only that he is, Cic.; c, si modo, if only; tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; 3, in negative sentences, a, non modo . . . sed (verum), not only . . . but; non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, not only . . . but also; non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem, not only . . . but not even, Cic.; b, non modo non . . . sed, sed potius, sed etiam, not only not . . . but rather; non modo non . . . sed ne quidem, not only not . . . but not even, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** a, now, but now, just now, just; advenis modo? are you just come? Ter.; b, used also of a remoter past, lately, some time ago; modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit (i.e., seventy years previously), Cic. **B.** modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another; modo ait, modo negat, Cic.; in place of the second modo is found nunc, Liv.; interdum, Sall.; aliquando, Tac.; saepe, Sall.; modo . . . tum (deinde, paulo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, Cic.

**modulātē**, adv. with compar. (modulatus), in good time, in time (of music); modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

**modulātor** -ōris, m. (modulor), one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician, Hor.

**modulātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from modulor), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious; verba, Ov.

**modūlor**, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Plin. **II.** 1, t. t. of music, to measure rhythmically, to modulate, to mark time; vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv.; 2, a, to sing; carmina, Verg.; b, to play; lyram, Tib.

**modūlus** -i, m. (dim. of modus). **I.** a measure, standard of measurement; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** rhythm, musical time, measure, melody, Plin.

**modūs** -i, m. a measure, standard of measurement. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., **A.** size, quantity, length, etc.; 1, gen., agri certus modus, Caes.; 2, esp. as musical t. t., rhythm, melody, time; vertere modum, Hor.; esp. in plur., flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. **B.** a measure, bound, limit, boundary; 1, gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum legendi aliquando facere, to make an end of bemoaning, Cic.; 2, esp. in action, moderation, control; imitari caelestium ordinem vitae modo et constantia, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. **C.** order, rule; aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, Liv. **D.** manner, mode, fashion, way, method; concludendi, Cic.; servorum modo, after the manner of slaves, Liv.; hostilem in modum, in a hostile manner, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quonam modo? Cic.; eius modi, in that manner, of that kind, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

**moecha** -ae, f. (moechus), an adulteress, Hor.

**moechor**, 1. dep. (moechus), to commit adultery, Cat.

**moechus** -i, m. (μοιχός), a fornicator, adulterer, Plaut., Ter.

**moeñera** = munera (q. v.).

1. **moenia** -ium, n. (connected with munio). **I.** the walls or fortifications of a city; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., a, poet., the walls, external compass, enclosure; navis, Ov. theatri, Lucr.; caeli, Ov.; b, defence, protection, bulwarks; alpes moenia Italiae, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, the city enclosed within the walls; Syracus-

arum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg.; **2**, mansion, dwelling; Ditia, Verg.

**2. moenia** -ium, n. = munia (q.v.).

**moenio** = munio (q.v.).

**1. Moenus** -i, m. the river Main.

**2. moenus** = munus (q.v.).

**moerus** = murus (q.v.).

**Moësi** -orum, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence **a**, **Moësia** (**Maësia**) -ae, f. the country of the Moësi; **b**, **Moësiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moësi.

**moëro**, moëror, moëstus = maëreo, maëror, maëstus (q.v.).

**mōla** -ae, f. (molo), lit., a mill-stone. **A**. Hence, sing. and gen. plur., the mill-stone = the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.; molis operam dare, Cic. **B**. Meton., grits, coarse meal, or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice; mola et vinum, Cic.

**mōlāris** -e (mola). **I**. of or relating to a mill; **1**, lit., subst., **mōlāris** -is m. a mill-stone, Verg.; **2**, transf., as big as a mill-stone; saxa, Sen.; subst., **mōlāris** -is, m. a huge block of stone, Verg. **II**. belonging to grinding; subst., **mōlāris** -is, m. a molar tooth, grinder, Juv.

**mōles** -is, f. a mass, a heap. **I**. Abstr. = something heavy, weighty. **A**. Lit., opposui molem clipei, weighty shield, Ov.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. **B**. Transf., **1**, mass, heap = greatness, might, power; tanti imperii, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.; **2**, trouble, difficulty; majore mole pugnare, Liv. **II**. Concr., **A**, a heavy, shapeless mass; chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. **B**. Esp., **1**, a massive construction; **a**, a dam, mole; oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; **b**, a large building; insanæ substructionum moles, Cic.; **c**, moles belli, large military machines, preparations for war, military works; resectis vineis aliæque mole belli, Liv.; **2**, **a**, a mass of men, large number; hostes majorem inolem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; **b**, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

**mōlestā**, adv. (molestus), **1**, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance; moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry; with acc. and infin., te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic.; foll. by si, Cic.; by quod, Cic.; by acc., Cic.; **2**, in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, gait, etc., affectedly, Cat.

**mōlestia** -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike; **1**, gen., facces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.; ex pernicie reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic.; **2**, affectation, stiffness (of style); Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

**mōlestus** -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome; **1**, gen., labor, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, if it be not inconvenient, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv.; **2**, of discourse, affected, laboured; veritas, Cic.

**mōlimen** -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, undertaking; res suo ipsa inclimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building; molimine vasto, Ov.

**mōlimentum** -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno commeatu stque molimento, Caes.; motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

**mōlior**, 4. dep. (moles). **I**. Transit., **A**. Gen., to set in motion, remove, displace; ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; naves ab terra, to unmoor, Liv.; montes sede sua, Liv.; fulmina dextra, to hurl, Verg.; habenas, to guide, direct, Verg. **B**. **1**, to cause to totter, undermine; portam, Liv.; transf., fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.; **2**, to work, cultivate the earth; terram, Liv.; arva ferro, Lucr.; **3**, **a**, to build, erect, rear, raise; muros, arcem, Verg.; classem, Verg.; **b**, of abstract objects, to undertake; nulla opera, Cic.; **4**, to cause, produce; morbos, Verg.; sibi opem, Verg.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to plot, devise, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, endeavour to obtain, Liv. **II**. Reflex., to toil, struggle, exert oneself. **A**. Lit., in demoliendo signo per multi homines moliebantur, Cic. **B**. Transf., agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.

**mōlitio** -ōnis, f. (molior), **1**, a demolition, demolishing; valli, Liv.; **2**, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

**mōlitor** -ōris, m. (molior), a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

**mollesco**, 3. (mollio), **1**, to become soft, Ov.; **2**, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tun genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

**mollicellus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

**molliculus** -a -um (dim. of mollis), **1**, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; **2**, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

**mollio**, 4. (mollis), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. **I**. **A**. Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; artus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; frigoribus durescit humor, et idem mollitur tepefactus, Cic.; glebas, to loosen, soften, Ov. **B**. Transf., **1**, cibum infractibus modicis, to diminish the deepness of the accent, Caes.; **2**, fructus feros colendo, to render less harsh, Verg. **II**. Fig., **A**, lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **B**. **1**, to soften, to make milder, make gentle; poetae molliunt animos nostros, Cic.; feroces militum animos, Sall.; vocem, make womanish, Cic.; ferro mollita juvenus, emasculated, castrated, Lucr.; **2**, **a**, to make milder, less disagreeable, render bearable; verba usu, Cic.; poenam, Ov.; **b**, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exsultantem patientiam suam mollebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum mollire, Cic. (syncop. imperl., molliat, Ov.).

**mollipes** -pēdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ειλίπους), Cic.

**mollis** -e (= movilia from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. **I**. **A**. **1**, lit., juncus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, instrum., Ov.; zephyri, gentle, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, of works of art, soft, not stiff, graceful; signa, Cic.; of orators and poetry, oratio mollis et tenera, Cic.; **b**, of places, with a gentle ascent; fastigium, Caes. **B**. soft to the touch; **1**, lit., cervix, inanus, Ov.; of the ground, mollis humus, Ov.; **2**, transf., mild; aestas, Verg.; vina, Verg. **II**. Fig. **A**, gentle, sensitive, tender; **1**, mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; homo mollissimo animo, Cic.; **2**, effeminate, unmanly, weak; philosophus, Cic.; disciplina, Cic.; vita, Ov. **B**, gentle, mild, pleasant; **1**, mollem ac jucundam efficeret senectutem, Cic.; **2**, **a**, compassionate, gentle, mild, complaisant, easy; oratio, Cic.; jussa, Verg.; **b**, tender, moving; verbis mollibus lenire aliquem, Hor.; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.

**mollit̄er**, adv. (mollis), **1**, softly, easily, gently; quia membra movere mollis possit,



Hor.; excedent spirantia mollis aera, with more grace or skill, Verg.; 2, fig., a, gently, easily; quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, weakly, without energy; nimis molliter aegritudinem pati, Sall.; b, effeminately; delicate et molliter vivere, Cic.; c, mildly, compassionately; feci parce et molliter, Cic.

**mollitia** -ae, f. and **mollities** -ei, f. (mollis). I. Lit., softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy; cervicum, Cic. II. Fig., A. Gen., tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. B. Esp., effeminacy, weakness; civitatum inorea lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.

**mollitudo** -inis, f. (mollis). I. softness, pliability, flexibility; assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. II. Fig., tenderness, softness, sensitiveness; humanitatis, Cic.

**mōlo** -di -itum, 3. (mōla), to grind in a mill. Partic., **mōlitus** -a -uto, ground; cibaria molita, meal, Caes.

**Mōlorchus** -i, m. (Μόλορχος), a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably received Hercules when about to slay the Nemean lion; Molorchi luci, poet. = the Nemean woods, Verg.

**Mōlossi** -drum, m. (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of M'lossia, a district of Eastern Epirus. Hence, adj., a, **Mōlossus** -a -um, Molossian; canis, Hor.; subst., **Mōlossus** -i, m. a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, Hor.; b, **Mōlossicus** -a -um, Molossian.

**mōly** -yos, n. (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter charm against the enchantments of Circe, Ov.

**mōmen** -inis, n. (= movimen, from moveo), 1, movement, motion; e also consurgere momine ponti, Lucr.; 2, momentum, impulse, Lucr.

**mōmentum** -i, n. (= movimentum, from moveo). I. movement, motion. A. 1, lit., astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta sustentant, Cic.; 2, of time, a small portion of time, minute, moment; parvo momento, Caes.; momento temporis, Liv.; momento horae, in the short space of an hour, Liv.; or simply momento, Liv. B. Fig., 1, oscillation; sine momento rerum, Lucr.; 2, change, alteration; momentum facere annonae, Liv. II. that which puts in motion, impulse. A. Lit., ut (arbores) levi momento impulsae occiderent, Liv. B. Fig., 1, influence, cause; parva momenta in spei metumque animum impellere, Liv.; 2, turning-point, influencing cause; a, parvo momento si adjuvasent, with slight help, Liv.; b, weight, importance, influence; si quid habeat momenti commendatio mea, Cic.; esse maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, a man of commanding influence, Liv.

**Mōna** -ae, f. an island off the coast of Britain (Anglesea or the Isle of Man).

**Mōnaesēs** -is, m. (Μοναίσις), a general of the Parthians, who defeated the Romans.

**mōnēdūla** -ae, f. a daw, jackdaw, Cic.

**mōnēo** -di -itum, 2. (from root MEN, whence mens), to remind, admonish. I. Terentiam de testamento, Cic. II. A. Lit., 1, a, to warn, teach, admonish; with de and the abl., aliquem de retinenda bestii gratia, Cic.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipsum quod me mones, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus te esse illum nunquam reperitur, Cic.; with rel. sent., monet quo statu sit res, Liv.; b, to advise, recommend; with ut and the subj., ut magnam infamiam fugiat, Cic.; with subj. alone, eos hoc moneo desinant furere, Cic.; with ne and the subj., ne id faceret, Cic.; with infin.,

officium conservare, Cic.; 2, to instruct, prompt, suggest; tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.; de aliqua re, Cic. B. 1, to admonish by punishment, Tac.; 2, to urge on; canes, Prop.

**mōneris** -is, f. (μονήρης), a vessel having only one bank of oars, Liv.

**Mōneta** -ae, f. (moneo). I. A. the mother of the Muses (= Μνημοσύνη). B. a surname of Juno, and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, hence, II. A. the mint, the place where money was coined, Cic. B. Meton., 1, coined metal, moveo, Ov.; 2, the die or stamp with which money was coined, Mart.; transl., communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

**mōnētālis** -is, m. (moneta), relating to the mint; in jest, one who asks for money, Cic.

**mōnile** -is, n. a necklace, a collar, Cic.

**mōnimentum** = movimentum (q. v.).

**mōnita** -drum, n. (moneo), 1, warning, Cic.; 2, prophecies; deorum, Cic.

**mōnitio** -ōnis, f. (moneo), a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition, Cic.

**mōnitor** -ōris, m. (moneo). I. one who reminds. A. officii, Sall. B. a, one who supplies an orator with facts, an assistant, prompter, Cic.; b, a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, Cic. II. an adviser, instructor; fatuus, Cic.

**mōnitus** -ūs, m. (moneo), 1, a reminding, warning, admonition, Ov.; 2, an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.; monitus Fortunae, Cic.

**Mōnoecus** -i, m. (Μονοεικος), he that dwells alone, surname of Hercules; Monoeci Arx et Portus, promontory and harbour on the coast of Liguria, now Monaco.

**mōnogrammos** -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, consisting only of outlines, sketched; Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, incorporeus, shadowy, Cic.

**mōnōpōdium** -ii, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot, Liv.

**mōnōpōllium** -li, n. (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale, Suet.

**mons**, montis, m. a mountain. I. A. Lit., mons impendens, Cic.; prov. of large promises followed by small performance, parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. B. Meton., a rock; improbus, Verg. II. Transl., a large mass, great quantity; mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall.

**monstrātor** -ōris, m. (monstro), a discoverer, teacher; aratti, Triptolemus, Verg.

**monstrifer** -fēra -fērum (monstrum and ferro), producing monsters, horrible, monstrous, Plin.

**monstro**, 1. (= monestro, from moneo), to show, point out. I. By signs or gestures, digito iudice ad hoc, Hor.; proceram palmam Delli monstrant, Cic. II. By words, A. to show, point out, teach, inform; tu istic si quid librari meae manu non intelligit monstrabis, Cic. B. 1, to ordain, institute, appoint; piacula, Verg.; 2, to inform against, denounce; alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.; 3, to advise, urge; conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Verg.

**monstrum** -i, n. (= monestrum, from moneo). I. a supernatural event, a prodigy, portent, Cic. II. a monster, monstrosity; a, of persons, monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; inhumanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; b, of things, non mihi iam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium vide-

batur, Cic.; esp., *wonders or marvels*; monstra nuntiare, Cic.

**monstruōsē**, adv. (monstruosus), *strangely, wonderfully, monstrously*, Cic.

**monstruōsus** -a -um (monstrum), *strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous*; monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

**montānus** -a -um (mons). **I.** of or relating to a mountain, dwelling on mountains, found on mountains; loca montana et aspera, Liv.; Ligures, Liv.; subst., **a**, montānus -i, m. a mountaineer, Caes.; **b**, montāna -ōrum, n. mountainous districts, Liv. **II.** rich in mountains, mountainous; Dalmatia, Ov.

**monticōla** -ae, c. (mons and colo), a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, Ov.

**montivāgus** -a -um (mons and vagus), wandering over the mountains; cursus, Cic.

**montuōsus** -a -um (mons), mountainous, full of mountains; regio aspera et montuosa, Cic.; subst., montuōsa -ōrum, n. mountainous districts, Plin.

**monūmentum (mōnimentum)** -i, n. (moneo), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of anything; a memorial, monument. **I.** Lit., monumenti causā, Cic.; esp., **a**, a building, statue, temple, gallery, etc.; monumenta Africani, statues, Cic.; **b**, a sepulchre, Cic.; **c**, written memorials, annals, memoirs; monumenta rerum gestarum, Cic.; commendare aliquid monumentis, Cic. **II.** Transf., laudis, clementiae, furtorum, Cic.

**Mopsii** -ōrum, m. a noble family in Compsa. Hence, **Mopsiani** -ōrum, m. the dependants of the Mopsii.

**Mopsōpius** -a -um (from Mopōnia, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; juvenis, Triptolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

**Mopsuestia (Mopsuestia)** -ae, f. a town in Cilicia.

**Mopsus** -i, m. (Μόψος). **I.** the seer of the Argonauts. **II.** son of Apollo and Manto. **III.** name of a shepherd in Vergil.

1. **mōra** -ae, f. **I.** delay. **A.** Gen., moram alicui rei inferre, afferre, Cic.; creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment, Cic.; trahere, Verg.; res habet (suffers) moram, Cic.; non (or nulla) mora est with quin or quominus and the subj., Cic.; sine mora, without delay, Cic. **B.** 1, pause on a march, Liv.; 2, a pause in discourse, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, space of time, Ov.; 2, a hindrance, Liv.

2. **mōra** -ae, f. (μῶρα), a division of the Spartan army, of 400, 500, 700, or 900 men, Nep.

**mōrālis** -e (mores), moral, ethical; philosophiae pars, Cic.

**mōrātor** -ōris, m. (moror). **I.** a loiterer or lagger behind, Liv. **II.** a delayer, retarder. **A.** Gen., publici commodi, Liv. **B.** an advocate who talked against time, Cic.

1. **mōrātus**, partic. of moror.

2. **mōrātus** -a -um (mores). **I.** having certain manners or morals; bene, melius, optime moratus, Cic. **II.** adapted to manners or character, characteristic; poema, Cic.; recte morata fabula, in which the characters are correctly drawn, Hor.

**morbidus** -a -um (morbus), 1, sickly, diseased, morbid, Plin.; 2, unwholesome, causing disease, Lucr.

**morbōsus** -a -um (morbus), sickly, diseased, torn out, Cat.

**morbus** -i, m. disease, sickness. **I.** Physical; **a**, mortifer, Cic.; in morbo esse, to be sick,

Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, Cic.; conflictari, Nep.; morbus ingravescit, grows worse, increases in violence, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, to get well, Cic.; morbum simulare, Cic.; **b**, personif., as a goddess, Verg. **II.** Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae, Cic.

**mordāciter**, adv. (mordax), bitingly, sharply; limā mordacius uti, Ov.

**mordax** -ācis (mordeo), biting, given to biting, snappish. **I.** **A.** Lit., canis, Plaut. **B.** Fig., **a**, biting, satirical; Cynicus, Hor.; carmen, Ov.; **b**, wearing, corroding; sollicitudines, "eating cares," Hor. **II.** **a**, stinging; urtica, Ov.; **b**, sharp; ferrum, Hor.; **c**, pungent, biting in taste; fel, Ov.

**mordēo**, mōmordi, morsum, 2. to bite. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, canes mordent, Cic.; 2, to bite, eat; pabula dente, Ov. **B.** Transf., to bite, sting, hurt, pain; aliquem dictis, Ov.; conscientiā mordeor, Cic.; valde me monorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. **II.** to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of; **a**, fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; **b**, of rivers, to indent, wear away; rura quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, Hor.; **c**, to nip, bite, sting; matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor.

**mordicūsus** = mordicus (q.v.).

**mordicus**, adv. (mordeo). **I.** Lit., with the teeth, by biting; auferre mordicus auriculam, Cic. **II.** Transf., tenere aliquid mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem, Cic.

**mōretum** -i, n. a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc., Ov.

**mōribundus** -a -um (morior). **I.** Middle, 1, dying, expiring; jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; 2, subject to death, mortal; membra, Verg. **II.** Act., causing death, deadly, Cat.

**mōrigēror**, 1. dep. (mos and gero), to accommodate oneself to, comply with, gratify, subserve; voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

**mōrigērus** -a -um (mos and gero), compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, Lucr.

**Mōrini** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**mōrior**, mortūsus sum, mōritūsus, 3. dep. to die. **I.** Lit., ex vulnere, Liv.; ferro, Liv.; hoc morbo, Cic.; fame, Cic.; frigore, Hor.; in suo lectulo, Cic.; voces morientes, of a dying man, Cic.; moriar si, may I die if, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to perish with love, Ov. **B.** Of things and abstr. subjects, to die away, wither away, decay; **a**, segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; **b**, of fire, to be extinguished; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, Ov.; of parts of the body, to lose strength; at hi (lacerti) mortui jam sunt, Cic.; **c**, of abstractions, to come to an end, perish; suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, Cic.; p. adj., mortūsus -a -um, dead; subst., mortūsus -i, m. a dead man, Cic.

**mormyr** -fris, f. (μορμύρος), a sea-fish, Ov.

**mōrōlogus** -a -um (μωρολόγος), talking like a fool, foolish; subst., a fool, Plaut.

1. **mōror**, 1. dep. (mora), to linger, loiter, tarry, delay. **I.** **A.** Luceius narravit Brutum valde morari, Cic.; with infin., alicui bellum inferre, Cic.; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., Liv. **B.** to stay, tarry in a place; Brundisii, Cic.; in provincia, Cic. **II.** 1, to cause delay to another, to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder; impetum sustinere atque morari, Caes.; aliquem ab itinere, Liv.; 2, **a**, esp. of the judge in acquitting and dismissing a person, C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.; **b**, as a formula, in breaking off a discourse; ne te morer, Hor.; **c**, nihil morari, (a) to care nothing for; nec

dona moror, Verg.; (β) to have nothing to say against; nihil moror, eos salvo esse, ap. Cic.; 3, to detain the attention of, feller; novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

2. **mōror**, 1. dep. (μωρός), to be foolish, to be a fool, Suet.

**mōrōsō**, adv. (morosus), peevishly, captiously, Cic.

**mōrōsitas** -ātis, f. (morosus), peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Cic.; pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style, Suet.

**mōrōsus** -a -um (mos), peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful; senes, Cic.; canities, Hor.; morbus, obstinate, Ov.

**Morpheus** -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), god of dreams.

**mors**, mortis, f. (root MOR, whence morior, connected with θμός, μαρτύρω), death. **I. A. Lit.**, omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic.; mortem alicui inferre, to slay, kill, Cic.; alicui mortl esse, cause a person's death, Cic.; aliquem ex media morte eripere, Cic.; plur., mortes, kinds of death; clarae mortes pro patria appetitae, Cic. **B.** Personified as a goddess, daughter of Erebus and Nox. **II. Meton.**, 1, a corpse, Plin.; 2, life-blood; ensem multā morte receipt, Verg.; 3, one who brings death or destruction; mors terrorque sociorum lictor Sextius, Cic.

**morsus** -ūs, m. (mordeo), a bite, biting. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, serpentis, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic.; 2, eating; mensarum, Verg. **B. Transf.**, 1, a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor, Verg.; and meton., that which seizes, morsus uncus, the fluke of an anchor, Verg.; roboris, the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin, Verg.; 2, a biting taste, pungency, Mart. **II. Fig.**, 1, a carping or malicious attack with words, Hor.; 2, mental pain, vexation; curarum, Ov.; dōria, Cic.

**mortalis** -o (mors), subject to death, mortal. **I. Lit.**, 1, omne animal esse mortale, Cic. Subst., a, **mortalis** -is, m. a mortal man, a man; and esp., plur., mortals, men, Cic.; b, **mortale** -is, n. that which is mortal or perishable, Cic.; 2, transf., transitory, temporary, passing away; leges, inimicitiae, Cic. **II. Transf.**, relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly; conditio vitae, Cic. Subst., **mortalia** -ium, n. mortal things, mortal affairs, and esp., human sufferings; et mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.

**mortalitas** -ātis, f. (mortalis). **I.** the being subject to death, Cic. **II.** human nature, the nature of man regarded as mortal; mortalitatem explere, to die, Tac.

**mortārium** -ii, n. a mortar, Plin.

**mortūcinus** -a -um (mors), dead, Plin.

**mortifer** -fēra -fērum (mors and fero), causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal; vulnus, morbus, Cic.

**mortuālia** -ium, n. (mortuus), funeral songs, dirges, Plaut.

**mortuus** -a -um, partic. of morior (q.v.).

**mōrum** -i, n. (μύρον, μόρον), 1, a mulberry, Verg.; 2, a blackberry, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -i, f. a mulberry-tree, Ov.

2. **mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), silly, foolish, Plaut.

**mos**, mōris, m. the will of a person. **I.** self-will, caprice; morem alicui gerere, to comply with a person's wishes, Cic. **II. A. Lit.**, custom; 1, a, custom, usage, wont; de more suo decedere, Cic.; esse in more majorum, traditional line of conduct, Cic.; mos est with genit. gerund, mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin., magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin., mos est Athenis laudari in contiope eos,

etc. Cic.; mos est or moris est with ut and the subj., mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; eum morem tenere, to observe, Cic.; abl. as adv., in more majorum, after the way of the ancestors, Cic.; meo, tuo, suo more, Cic.; b, fashion, mode; quoniam ita se mores habent, Hall.; 2, gen. plur., *manners, character, disposition, morals*; suavissimi, justl, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moreque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, quality, nature, manner, use and wont; siderum, Verg.; more, ad morem or in morem, after the fashion of, foll. by genit., Cic.; 2, rule, law; mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, without rule or control, Verg.; quid ferri duritiā pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.

**Mōsa** -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

**Moschus** -i, m. (Μόσχος), a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning.

**Mōsella** -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.

**Mostēni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the Lydian town Mostena or -en.

**mōtio** -ōnis, f. (moveo). **I.** movement, motion; corporum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, emotion, feeling; motiones animi, Cic.

**mōto**, 1. (intens. of moveo), to move up and down, move frequently; lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.

1. **mōtus** -a -um, partic. of moveo.

2. **mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo). **I.** a motion, movement. **A. Lit.**, a, natura omnia ciens motibus suis, Cic.; b, terrae, an earthquake, Cic.; c, motion of the body, movement, gesture; esp. of an orator, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic.; ex motus mei mediocritate, Cic.; the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers; haud indecorus motus more Tuaco dare, Liv.; dare motus Cereri, to lead dances, Verg. **B. Transf.**, 1, motion of the mind; a, of the senses, dulcem motum afferent, Cic.; b, of the mind, activity; motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs, Cic.; esp., (a) movement of the passions; motus animi nimii, Cic.; (β) motion of the will, impulse; sine motu animi et cogitatione, Cic.; 2, political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion; omnes Catilinae motus prohibere, Cic.; motum afferre rei publicae, Cic. **II.** revolution in a state, Cic.

**mōvĕo**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, ἀμείβειν, etc.). **I.** to move, set in motion, stir. **A. Lit.**, a, caelum, Cic.; reflex., terra movet, Liv.; b, to move the body; se movere and moveri, to dance, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., movere armis, to take up arms; adversus aliquem, Liv. **B. Transf.**, 1, to produce a bad effect on the body, to attack, affect; intoleranda vis aestus corpora movit, Liv.; 2, to move mentally; a, se ad motum fortunae, Caes.; b, (a) to influence, work upon, affect; pulchritudo corporis movet oculos, Cic.; moveri aliquā re, to be disturbed, made anxious by, Verg.; (β) to move compassion, move, affect; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; (γ) to work upon, induce; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 3, politically, to cause a commotion, arouse, excite; omnia, Sall.; 4, to change, shake, shatter; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** to move from a place. **A.** a, limum e gurgite, Ov.; b, to cause, produce, excite; risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; c, to bring to notice, bring before; historiam, Hor.; d, to begin; bellum, Cic. **B.** to remove, put out of its place; a, fundamenta loco, Cic.; se de Cumanis, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., movere signa, castra, or simply movere or moveri, to march away, move from a place; castra ex eo loco,

**Caes.**; **o**, to dispossess; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; **d**, to cease to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **e**, to expel; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; **f**, to make a person change his opinion; aliquem de sententia, Liv.

**mox**, adv. (moveo). **I.** Of future time, soon, presently; iussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II.** Then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquos populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

**Mōysēs** -is or -i, m. *Moses*.

**mūcidus** -a -um (mucus), *mouldy, musty*, Juv.

**Mūcius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1**, C. Mucius Cordus (Scaevola), a Roman who came to Porcena's camp to kill him, and being detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed); **2**, P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi, enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus; **3**, Qu. Mucius Scaevola, augur, husband of Laelia; **4**, Qu. Mucius Scaevola, jurist and statesman, Pontifex Maximus, whose administration of the province of Asia was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mucii; **5**, Mucia, the wife of Cn. Pompeius. Adj., Mucian; subst., **Mūcia** -drum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Mūcianus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

**mūcro** -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. **A.** Lit., a, cultri, Juv.; b, esp., a sword's point or edge; transf., the sword; mucrones militum tremere, Cic. **B.** Transf., sharpness, point; tribunicius, Cic.; defensionis tuae, Cic.

**mūcus** -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

**mūgil** (mūgīlis) -is, m. (μύγος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

**mūginor**, l. dep. (mugio), to loiter, trifle away time, dally; dum tu muginaris, Cic.

**mūgio** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μύγας), to bellow as an ox, low. **I.** Lit., of cattle, Liv.; subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor. **II.** Transf., to roar, bray, rumble, groan; mugit tulae clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire solium, Verg.; si mugiat Africae malus procellis, Hor.

**mūgītus** -ūs, m. (mugio). **I.** the lowing, bellowing of cattle; boum, Verg. **II.** Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking; terrae, Cic.

**mūla** -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

**muloēo**, mulsi, mulsum, 2. to stroke. **I.** A. Lit., manu mulcens barbam, Ov. **B.** Transf., to touch lightly; virgā capillos, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem histulā, Hor.; 2, to soothe, appease; tigres, Verg.; et ipso mulcente et increpante Marco, Liv.; aliquem dictis, Ov.; fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.

**Mulcibēr** -ēris and -ēri, m. (mulceo, lit., the meller), 1, a surname of Vulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2, meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncop., Mulcibri).

**mulco**, l. (MULC, whence also mulceo, mulgēo), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

**mulota**, mulcto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

**mulotra** -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Verg.

**mulotrārium** -li, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

**mulotram** -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

**mulgēo**, mulsi, mulctum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

**mūllēbris** -e (mulier). **I.** of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine; vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; bellum, Cic.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

**mūllēbritēr**, adv. (muliebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

**mūllēr** -ēris, f. **I.** a woman, Cic. **II.** a wife, multrix; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; eras mulier erit, Cic.

**mūllērārius** -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

**mūllērōla** -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.

**mūllērōsitas** -ātis, f. (mulerosus), excessive love of women, Cic.

**mūllērōsus** -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

**mūlinus** -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

**mūllo** -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

**mūllōnīus** and (later) **mūllōnīcus** -a -um (mulio), of or relating to a muleteer, Cic.

**mulus** -i, m. the red mullet, Cic.

**mulsus** -a -um (mel), 1, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, Plin.; subst., **mulsum** -i, n. wine sweetened with honey; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, transf., as sweet as honey; dicta mulsa, sweet words, Plaut.

**multa** (mulota) -ae, f. a punishment consisting in loss of property (originally a fine in cattle); usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; multam dicere, to fix a fine, Cic.; multam petere, irrogare, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount, Cic.; multam certare, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine, Cic.; aliquem multā multare, to punish by a fine, Cic.; multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

**multangūlus** -a -um (multus and angulus), many-cornered, multangular, Lucr.

**multāticīus** -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

**multātio** -ōnis, f. (l. multo), a penalty, fine, mulct; bonorum, Cic.

**multōsimus** -a -um (multus), very small; pars, Lucr.

**multicāvus** -a -um (multus and cavus), having many holes, porous; pumex, Ov.

**multicōla** -drum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

**multifāriam**, adv. (multifarius from multus), on many sides, in many places, Cic.

**multifidus** -a -um (multus and findo), cloven into many parts; faces, Ov.; transf., Ister, having many branches, Mart.

**multiformis** -e (multus and forma), having many shapes, multiform, manifold, of many kinds; qualitates, Cic.

**multifōrus** -a -um (multus and foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes; multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

**multigēneris** -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

**multigēnus** -a -um = multigeneris (q.v.).

**multijūgus** -a -um and **multijūgus** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many

together. **I. Lit.**, equi, Liv. **II. Transf.**, mansifolds, of many sorts; litteras, Cic.

**multimōdiā**, adv. (for multis modis), in many ways, variously, Lucr.

**multimōdus** -a -um (multus and modus), various, manifold, Liv. (7)

**multiplex** -plicis (multus and plex, from plico), having many folds. **I. Lit.**, a, alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic.; b, with many winds and turnings; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; c, with many layers; lorica, Verg.; d, having many parts; corona, Cic.; e, manifold, many, numerous; multiplices fetus, numerous offspring, Cic.; f, many times as large; multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv. **II. Transf.**, A. Of things, of many different kinds, many-sided, manifold; multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. B. Of persons, many-sided; varius est multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, versatile, changeable, Cic.

**multiplicābilis** -e (multiplico), having many folds, Cic.

**multiplico**, 1. (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply; see allenum, Caes.; flumina collectis multiplicantur aqua, Ov.; domus multiplicata, enlarged, Cic.

**multitudo** -inis, f. (multus), a large number, multitude. **I. Gen.**, litterarum, Cic. **II. Esp.**, of men; 1, a large number of men, crowd, multitude; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela jactabat, Caes.; 2, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude; famā et multitudinis judicio moveri, Cic.

**multivōlus** -a -um (multus and volo), having many wishes or desires, Cat.

**1. multo** (multo), 1. (multa), to punish; aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnā, ignominia, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecuniā, to punish with a fine, Nep.; Veneri esse multatum, punished with a fine paid to Venus, Cic.

**2. multo**, multum, used adv., v. multus.

**multus** -a -um; comp., plūs, plūris; superl., plurimus -a -um, much. **I. Lit.**, A. Of number, many, numerous; multis verbis, Cic.; viri, Cic.; multi, many persons, Cic.; minime multi, exceedingly few, Cic.; quam minime multa vestigia, as few as possible, Nep.; multis verbis, diffusely, copiously, Cic.; elliptically, ne multa, ne multa, briefly, in brief, Cic.; multi (= οὐ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the commoners; unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic.; compar., plures, genit. plurum, several, more than one, Cic.; quid plura? in short, Cic.; pluribus verbis rogare, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very many, the most; plurimis verbis, Cic.; mons, very large, Verg.; Aetna, the greatest part of, Ov. B. Of strength or fulness, much, great, strong, considerable; 1, multo labore, Cic.; superl., plurimus sol, very hot, Ov.; 2, of time, ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multā nocte, late at night, Cic.; multo mane, very early, Cic. C. Of space, great; multa pars Europae, Liv. **II. Transf.**, A. Of discourse, copious, diffuse, prolix; ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. B. Of an action, busy, vigorous, zealous; in eodem genere causarum multus erat T. Juventius, Cic. C. obtrivus, troublesome; qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est Cic. Hence, multum, compar., plūs, superl., plurimum, much, a great part. **I. Subst.**, A. In nom. or acc., with genit., ad multum diem, till for in the day, Liv.; multum diem, a large part of the day, Sall.; compar., plus posse, plus habere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. B. In genit., of price or value, pluris amere, vendere, dearer, at

a higher price, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, is of more value to me, Cic.; aliquem pluris aestimare, to think more highly of, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very dear; esse, Cic. **II. Adv.**, A. multo, by far, with comparatives or words of similar force; multo pauciores, Cic.; multo anteposere, Cic.; non multo post, not long after, Cic. B. multum; 1, of degree, much, very; longe multumque superare, Cic.; vir multum bonus, Cic.; non multum est majus, Cic.; 2, of time, often; multum merum loquantur, Cic. C. plus; 1, of number, more; non plus quam semel, Cic.; without quam, plus mille capti, Liv.; with abl., nec esse plus uno, Cic.; 2, of degree, more; quem plus plusque in dies diligo, more and more, Cic. D. plurimum, most; ut te plurimum diligam, Cic.

**Muluccha** (Mulucha) -ae, m. a river in Mauritania, now Malua or Moluya.

**mūlus** -i, m. a mule, Cic.

**Mulvius** -a -um, Mulvian; pons, a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Mollis.

**Mummius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

**Mūnātius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Munatius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar.

**Munda** -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 a.c.

**mundānus** -a -um (mundus), of or relating to the world, mundane. Subst., mundānus -i, m. a citizen of the world, Cic.

**munditia** -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) mundities -ei, f. (mundus), cleanness. **I. Lit.**, Plaut. **II. neatness, spruceness, elegance**; 1, non odiosa neque exquisita nitens, Cic.; munditiis capimur, Ov.; simplex munditiis, Hor.; 2, neatness, elegance of style, quā munditiā, homines quā elegantia, Cic.

**mun-do**, 1. (mundus), to cleanse, purify, Verg.

**1. mundus** -a -um, clean, neat, elegant. **I. supellex, coena**, Hor. **II. 1**, of manner of life, elegant, refined; homo, Cic.; cultus iusto mundior, too elegant apparel, Liv.; 2, of discourse, neat, elegant; verba, Ov.

**2. mundus** -i, m. (1. mundus, like Gr. κόσμος). **I. ornament**; mullebris, Liv. **II. the universe, the world, and the heavenly bodies**. A. hic ornatus mundi, harmony of the universe, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic. B. 1, the heavens; lucens, Cic.; 2, the world, the earth; a, lit., quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; b, meton., the inhabitants of the world, mankind; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

**mūnēro**, 1. (munus), to give, present; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.

**mūnēror**, 1. dep. to present; natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

**mūnia** -ium, n. duties, functions, official duties, official business; candidatorum, Cic.

**mūniceps** -cipis, c. (munia and capio). **I. the citizen of a municipium**; municeps Coanus, of Coa, Cic. **II. a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman**; meus, Cic.; municipes Jovis advexisse lagoenas, countrymen of Jupiter, i.e., Cretan, Juv.

**mūnicipālis** -e (municipium), relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal; homines, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial; eques, Juv.

**mūnicipium** -ii, n. (municeps), a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their

own magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town, Cic.

**mūnificō**, adv. (munificens), *munificently, bountifully*, Cic.

**mūnificentia** -ae, f. (munificus), *munificence, bountifulness*, Sall.

**mūnifico**, l. (munificus), *to present, to give*, Lucr.

**mūnificus** -a -um (munus and facio), *munificent, liberal*; in dando, Cic. (compar., munificentior, superl., munificentissimus).

**mūnimen** -inis, n. (munio), *a protection, defence, fortification*; munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, against the rain, Verg.

**mūnimentum** -i, n. (munio). **I.** *a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection*; ut instar mari hae sepes munimenta praebere, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, *entrenchments*, Tac. **II.** *Fig., protection*; rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

**mūnio** (moenio) -ivi and -iti -itum, 4. (moenia). **I.** *to build, build with walls*; oppidum, Hor.; absol., *to build a wall*, Nep. **II.** **A.** *to surround with a wall, fortify*; l. a, lit., palatium, Nep.; montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; b, *transf., to protect, defend*; Alpinus Italiam munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; 2, *fig., to secure, make sure*; munio inae ad haec tempora, Cic. **B.** *to make or build a road, to pave a road*; viam, Cic.; itinera, Nep.; *fig., munire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for*, Cic.

**mūnitio** -ōnis, f. (munio). **I.** *fortifying, entrenching*; l, lit., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; 2, *meton., a fortification, entrenchment*; urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire, Cic. **II.** *a making passable, paving of roads*; ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munio fluminum, *bridging over*, Tac.

**mūnito**, l. (intens. of munio), *to pave, make passable*; viam, Cic.

**mūnitor** -ōris, m. (munio), *a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer*, Liv.

**mūnitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from munio), *fortified, made safe, secured*; oppidum munitissimum, Cic.

**mūnus** -ōris, n. (moenus). **I.** *an office, function, employment, duty*; reipublice, a public office, Cic.; officii, *the performance of a duty*, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, Cic.; consulari munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv. **II.** **A.** *an affectionate service, favour*; neque vero verbis auget suum munus, Cic.; munere alicuius rei (poet.), *by the help of*, Verg.; esp., *the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment*; munere inani fungi, Verg. **B.** *a gift, present*; l, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; mittere alicui aliquid muneris, *to send or give as a present*, Caes.; munera Liberi, *wine*, Hor.; Cereris, *bread*, Ov.; *transf., opusculum majorum vigiliarum munus, the fruit of*, Cic.; 2, n, *a sacrifice*; munera ferre templis, Verg.; b, *a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the aediles to the people*; munus magnificentum dare, praebere, Cic.; munus gladiatorium, Cic.; hence, *a building or theatre erected for the people*, Ov.

**mūnuscūlum** -i, n. (dim. of munus), *a small gift, little present*; alicui mittere munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic.

**Mūnychia** -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), *one of the ports of Athens*. Adj., **Mūnychius** -a -um = *Athenian*, Ov.

1. **mūraena** = murena (q.v.).

2. **Mūraena** = Murena (q.v.).

**mūrālis** -e (murus), *of or relating to a wall, mural*; pila muralia, *used by those who defend a wall*, Caes.; falces, *hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls*, Caes.; corona, *the crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city*, Liv.; also *corona, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr.

**Murcia** (**Murtia**, **Myrtēa**) -ae, f. *a surname of Venus*; ad Murciae (sc. sedem), or ad Murciaem, *a valley separating the Palatine from the Aventine at Rome*, Liv.

1. **mūrēna** (**mūraena**) -ae, f. (μύρανα), *a sea-fish highly prized by the Romans*.

2. **Mūrēna** -ae, n. (l. murena), *a cognomen belonging to the gens Licinia, the most celebrated members of which were*: 1, L. Licinius Murena, *defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murena" on a charge of bribery*; 2, L. Licinius Varro Murena, *friend of Cicero, executed for suspected complicity in a plot against Augustus*.

**mūrex** -icis, m. **I.** *the purple-fish, a shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained*; the shell in poets is represented as the trumpet of Triton, Ov.; it was also used to adorn grottos, Ov.; *meton., l, the purple dye itself*, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Verg.; 2, *a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape*; acutus, Verg. **II.** *an edible shell-fish*; Baianus, Hor.

**Murgantia** -ae, f. **I.** *a town in Samnium, now Croce di Morcone*. **II.** *town in Sicily, now Muntiri Bianchi*. Adj., **Murgantinus** -a -um, *relating to Murgantia*.

**murmillo** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**mūria** -ae, f. (ἀμυρίς), *brine, pickle*, Hor.

**murmur** -ūris, n. (onomatop.), *a murmur, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise*. **I.** *of men and animals, populi*, Liv.; *of indistinct supplication, placare deos precibus et murmuris longo*, Ov.; *the humming of bees*, Verg.; *the roar of a lion*, Mart. **II.** *Of things, of the sea*, Cic.; *of the wind*, Verg.; *of the sound of wind-instruments, cornuum*, Hor.; *inflati buxi*, Ov.

**murmūro**, l. (murniur). **I.** *to murmur, make a humming, growling noise*; with acc., *flexile lingua murmurat exanimis*, Ov. **II.** *Of things, to roar*; mare murmurans, Cic.

1. **murrha** (**murra**) = l. myrrha (q.v.).

2. **murrha** (**murra**, **myrrha**) -ae, f. *a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made*; hence, poet., *the goblets themselves*, Mart.

1. **murrhēus** (**murrēus**) = l. myrrhēus (q.v.).

2. **murrhēus** (**murrēus**, **myrrhēus**) -a -um (2. murrha), *made of fluor spar, pocula*, Prop.

1. **murrhīnus** (**murrīnus**) = l. myrrhīnus (q.v.).

2. **murrhīnus** (**murrīnus**, **myrrhīnus**) -a -um (murrha), *made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha*, Plaut.

**murt** . . . v. myrt . . .

**Murtia** = Murcia (q.v.).

**mūrus** -i, m. *a wall*. **I.** **A.** *lit. a, a wall round a city*; urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem cingere, Cic.; b, *the wall of a private building*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., l, the wall of a building*, Cic.; 2, *a bank or dyke of earth*, Varr.; 3, *the rim or edge of a vessel*, Juv. **II.** *protection, defence*; lex Aelia et Fulia propugnacula mūrīque tranquillitatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.

1. **mūs**, **mūris**, c. (μῦς), *a mouse*; rusticus or agrestis, *field-mouse*, Hor.; non solum in-  
quillul sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under

the word mus the Romans comprehended the cat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.

2. **Mūs**, Mūs, m. the name of a family of the gens Decia, two members of which, P. Decius Mus and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

**Mūsā** -ae, f. (Μούσα). **I.** a muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia. **II.** Meton., **1.** song, poetry; pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor.; **2.** musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

1. **Mūsaeus** -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a fabulous Greek poet.

2. **mūsaeus** -a -um (Musa), poetical, musical, Lucr.

**musca** -ae, f. (μύσκα, dim. of μύια), a fly, Cic.; transf., a troublesome, inquisitive person, Plaut.

**muscārius** -a -um (musca), **1.** of or relating to flies, Plin.; **2.** subst., **muscarium** -ii, n. a fly-flap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's tail, Mart.

**muscipūla** -ae, f. and **muscipūlum** -i, n. (inus and caplo), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

**muscosus** -a -um (muscus), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosius, Cic.

**musculus** -i, m. (dim. of mus). **I.** a little mouse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** milit. t. t., a shed, mantel, Caes.; **2.** a species of whale, Plin.

**muscus** -i, m. moss, Hor.

**mūsēus** -a -um = 2. musaeus (q. v.).

**mūsica** -ae, f. and **mūsicō** -ēs, f. (μουσική), music; musicam tractare, Cic.

1. **mūsicō** -ēs, f. = musica (q. v.).

2. **mūsicō**, adv. (μουσικῶς), splendidly, pleasantly, finely; musice hercle aetatem agitis, Plaut.

**mūsicus** -a -um (μουσικός). **I.** belonging or relating to music, musical; leges, rules of music, Cic. Subst., **a.** **mūsicus** -i, m. a musician, Cic.; **b.** **mūsica** -ōrum, n. music, Cic. **II.** Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

**musitō**, **1.** (intens. of musso), to murmur to oneself, to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam musitō, Liv.

**musso**, **1.** (like mutio, from sound mu). **I.** **a.** to murmur, mutter, whisper to oneself; musantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; **b.** to hum, buzz; of bees, musant oras et limina circum, Verg. **II.** to be in fear and uncertainty; musat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

**mustācōum** (mustācōum) -i, n. and **mustācōus** (mustācōus) -i, m. (mustum), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves; prov., laureolan in mustaceo quaerere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic.

**mustēla** (mustella) -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel, Cic.

**mustēlinus** (mustellinus) -a -um (mustela), of or relating to a weasel, Ter.

**mustum** -i, n., v. mustus.

**mustus** -a -um, young, new, fresh. **I.** Adj., agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato. **II.** Subst., **mustum** -i, n. new wine, must, Verg.; fig., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton., ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

**Musulāmi** (Musulāmi) -ōrum, m. a warlike people of Numidia.

**Mūta** -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

**mūtābilis** -is (mutō), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma reipublicae mutabilis est, Cic.

**mūtābilitas** -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

**mūtātio** -ōnis (mutō). **I.** a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem alicuius rei, Cic. **II.** a mutual change, exchange; officiorum, Cic.

**mūtīlo**, **1.** (mutilus). **I.** to maim, mutilate, cut off; nasoauribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. **II.** Transf., to curtail, diminish; exercitum, Cic.

**mūtīlus** -a -um (μιτυλος, μύτιλος). **I.** maimed, mutilated; esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns; alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes.; so transf. in jest, sic mutilus militaris, Hor. **II.** Fig., of speech, mutila loqui, briefly, Cic.

**Mūtina** -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul, now Modena. Hence, adj., **Mūtīnensis** -e, relating to Mutina.

**mūtio** (muttio), **4.** (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

**mūtītio** (muttītio) -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

**mūtō**, **1.** (for movito), to move. **I.** to move away, remove; ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to change, alter; **1.** **a.** transit, sententiam, consilium, voluntatem, Cic.; mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; **b.** reflex. mutato, and pass. mutari, to be changed; annona nihil mutavit, Liv.; **2.** **a.** to dye; valleria luto, Verg.; **b.** vinum mutatum, spoiled, soured, Hor. **B.** to change, exchange; **1.** jumenta, to change horses, Caes.; but, mutare calceos et vestimenta, to undress, Cic.; esp., mutare vestem, to put on mourning, Cic.; mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; mutata verba, used metaphorically, Cic.; **2.** to exchange, barter; merces, Verg.; res inter se, Ball.

**mūtūatio** -ōnis, f. (mutuor), a borrowing, Cic.

**mūtūē**, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

**mūtūō**, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally; aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.

**mūtūor**, **1.** dep. (mutuum), to borrow. **I.** Lit., **a.** money, etc.; pecunias, Caes.; without acc., ab aliquo, Cic.; **b.** other things, auxilia ad bellum, Auct. bell. Gall. **II.** Transf., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

**mūtus** -a -um. **I.** unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb; bestia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** muta dolore lyra est, Ov. **B.** uttering no sound, mute, silent; imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. **C.** **a.** of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet; forum, Cic.; **b.** of time, tempus mutuum litteris, when nothing is written, Cic.

**mūtūus** -a -um (mutō), lit., given in exchange. **I.** borrowed, lent; pecuniam dare mutuum, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. a loan, Cic. **II.** mutual, reciprocal; nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. reciprocity; mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

**Mūtūcō** -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., **Mūtūcōensis** -e, relating to Mūtūcō.

**Mycalē** -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

**Mycenae** -arum, f., and **Mycēna** -ae, f., and **Mycēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Mycēnaeus** -a -um, relating to Mycene or to Agamemnon; 2, **Mycēnenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Mycenae; 3, **Mycēnis** -idis, f. a Mycēnian woman, e.g., Iphigenia, Ov.

**Mycōnus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Μύκωνος), one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

**Mygdōnēs** -um, m. (Μυγδόνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnis** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

**Mygdōnidēs** -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

**Mylāa** -ōrum, n. (Μύλασα), a town in Caria. Hence, A. **Mylāsēni** -ōrum, m. and B. **Mylāsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mylāa. C. **Mylāsēus** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mylāa. D. **Mylāsius** -a -um, Mylasian.

**Myndus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndū** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

**myōpāro** -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρον), a small piratical ship, Cic.

**mýriōs** -ēs, f., and **mýriōa** -ae, f. (μυρία), the tamarisk, Verg.

**Myrina** -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

**Myrmecidēs** -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

**Myrmidōnes** -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessalia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

**myrmillo** = mirmillo (q.v.).

**Mýrō** -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

**mýrōpōla** -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

**mýrōpōllum** -ī, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (**murrha**, **murra**) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murrha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (**murrhēus**, **murrōus**) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murrheus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhinus** (**murrhinus**, **murrīnus**) -a -um (1. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhinus** = 2. murrhinus (q.v.).

**myrtētum** (**murtētum**) -ī, n. (myrtas), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees, Sall.

**myrtēus** (**murtēus**) -a -um, 1, of or relating to the myrtle, Verg.; 2, myrtle-coloured, Tib.

**myrtum** -ī, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, Verg. **myrtus** -ī and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, Verg.

**Myrtius** -ī, m. (Μυρτίλος), the son of Mercury, who threw himself into the sea, hence according to some called mare Myrtoum (but see under Myrtos).

**Myrtos** -ī, f. (Μύρτος), a small island near Euboea; hence, adj., **Myrtōus** -a -um, mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean sea between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea.

**Myscōlus** -ī, m. (Μύσκελος), an Achaean, founder of Crotona.

**Mysi** -ōrum, m. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor; hence, 1, **Mysiā** -ae, f. their country; 2, **Mysus** -a -um, Mysian.

**mystāgōgus** -ī, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers; a cicero, Cic.

**mysterium** -ī, n. (μυστήριον). I. Sing., a secret, secret science; aliquid tacitum tamquam mysterium tenere, Cic. II. Plur., **mysteria** -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια). A. mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, Cic. B. secrets, mysteries (of an art); mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.

**mystēs** -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

**mysticus** -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

**Mýtilēnae** -arum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

**Myūs** -untis, f. (Μυούς), a town in Caria.

**mýtilus** = mitulus (q.v.).

## N.

**N**, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (N, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Nābātaei** (**Nābāthaei**) -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταίοι, Ναβαθαίοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet = Arabian, Eastern; subat., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταία), a country of Arabia Petraea.

**Nābis** -bidis, m. (Νάβης), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

**nablium** (**naullum**) -ī and **nabium** -ī, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

**nae** = 1. ne (q.v.).

**naenia** = nenia (q.v.).

**Naevius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, born about 274 A.C. Hence, **Naevianus** -a -um, Naevian.

**naevus** -ī, m. a mole on the body, Cic.

**Nahanarvali** -ōrum, m. a German tribe.

**Naiās** -ādis and **Nāis** -īdis (-īdos), acc. plur. -klas, f. (Ναϊάς, Ναϊς, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attrib., puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Naiōus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

**nam**, conj. for (differs from enim in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition). I. Introducing an explanation, is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes.; hence, esp., a, sometimes introducing a parenthesis, in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor illud alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni diemus operam, Cic.; b, or taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallabat); nam et liberum Misuci temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also o.



introducing examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit, Cic. **II.** Introducing a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris; nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt, sed profecto iustiores numquam, Cic.; also used in rhetorical questions to express a climax, numquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi . . . una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.; often found in connexion with hercle, mehercle, edepol, Cic. **III.** Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg.

**Namnētes** -um, m. a people in Gallia Celtica near the modern Nantes.

**namquē**, conj., a more emphatic form of nam (q. v.), standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word; prodigiū extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.; Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consilique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrā, Nep.

**nanciscor**, nactus and nactus sum, 3. dep. to get, obtain, meet. **I.** Lit., to find, fall on; anulum, Ter.; morbum, Nep.; spem, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** = to reach; vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. **B.** to find, meet with; aliquem, Cic.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.

**Nantūātes** -ium, m. a Celtic Alpine people.

**nānus** -i, m. (νάνος, νᾶρος), a dwarf, Juv.

**nāpaeus** -a -um (ναπαίος), of or relating to the forest; subst., **nāpaeae** -ārum, f. wood-nymphs, Verg.

**Nār**, Nāris, m. a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, now Nera.

**Narbo** -ōnis, m. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Narbonne. Hence, adj., **Narbonensis** -e, of or belonging to Narbo.

**narcissus** -i, m. (νάρκισσος). **I.** the narcissus, daffodil, Verg. **II.** Proper name, Narcissus, son of Cephisus and Liriope, a youth of remarkable beauty, who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and wasted away till he was changed into the flower of the same name.

**nardus** -i, f. and **nardum** -i, n. (νάρδος), **1.** nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Plin.; **2.** the unguent or balsam of nard, Hor.

**nāris** -is, f. the nostril; usually plur., **nāres** -ium, f. the nostrils. **A.** Gen., fasciculum ad nares commovere, Cic. **B.** Esp., the nose, as expressive of sagacity or of scorn or anger; homo naris obesae, a person of dull perception, Hor.; homo eunectae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.; naribus uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.; ne mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.

**Narnia** -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Nar, now Narni. Hence, adj., **Narniensis** -e, relating to Narnia.

**narrābilis** -e (narro), that can be told or narrated, Ov.

**narrātio** -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, narrating, relating, narration; rem narrao ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.

**narrātor** -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator, Cic.

**narrātus** -ūs, m. (narro), a narration, narrative, Ov.

**narro**, 1. (for gnaro = gnarum facio), to make known. **I.** to relate, tell, narrate; ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.; de mea solitudine, Cic.; male bene, narrare, to bring good or bad tidings, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent, Cic.; pass., narratur, with nom. and infin., it is narrated, it is told, Liv. **II.** to say, speak, tell; narro tibi (a form of asseveration), I assure you, Cic.

**narthēcium** -ii, n. (ναρθήκιον), a case for keeping perfumes and medicines, Cic.

**narus** = gnarus (q. v.).

**Nārycum** -i, n. and **Nāryx** -rycis, f. (Νάρυξ), a town of the Oezolian Locrians, whence the town of Locri in Bruttium was founded. Adj., **Nārycius** -a -um, Naryetan; urbs, Locria Italy, Ov.

**Nāsāmōnes** -um, a people in the south-west of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., **Nāsāmōniacus** -a -um, Nasamonian.

**nascor** (gnascor), nātus sum, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., **A.** to be born, nasci patre certo, Cic.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, since the beginning of the world, Cic. **B.** to descend from, spring from; natus summo loco, of a good family, Cic. **II.** Transf., to arise, be produced, spring forth; nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo fumine collis nascelatur, began to rise, Cic.; nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.

**Nāsica** -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios, the most famous member of which, was P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

**Nāso** -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; v. Ovidius.

**Nāsoe** -i, f. (νᾶσοε = νῆσοε, island), a part of the city of Syracuse.

**nassa** (naxa) -ae, f. a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, Plaut.; fig., a trap, net, snare, ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

**nasturtium** (nasturtium) -ii, n. a kind of cress, Cic.

**nāsus** -i, m. the nose. **I.** Lit., **A.** nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. **B.** the nose; a, as the seat of smell, nasus illis nullus erat, Hor.; b, as expressing anger, scorn, etc., aliquem or aliquid naso suspendere adunco, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor. **II.** Transf., the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Juv.

**nāsūtus** -a -um (nasus) **1.** having a large nose, Hor.; **2.** acute, sagacious, satirical, Mart.

**nāta** -ae, f. (nascor), a daughter, Verg.

**nātālicius** -a -um (natalis), of or relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth; praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. Subst., **nātālicia** -ōrum, n. a birthday festival, Cic.

**nātālis** -e (2. natus), of or relating to birth, natal. **I.** Adj., dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem suum agere, celebrate, Cic.; **II.** Subst., **nātālis** -is, m., a, a birth-place, Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor.; b, a birth-day, Cic.; natalis Romae, festival of Palilia in honour of the founding of Rome, Ov.; plur. **nātāles** -ium, m. birth, origin, condition; Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus, of illustrious origin Tac.

**nātans** -antis (partic. of nato), swimming; poet. subst. f., natantes, fishes, Verg.

**nātātio** -ōnis, f. (nato), swimming, ap. Cic.

**nātātor** -ōris, m. (nato), a swimmer, Ov.

**nātes**, v. natia.

**nātio** -ōnis, f. (nascor). **I.** Abstr., a being born, birth; natione Numidā, Tac.; hence, personif., Natio, the goddess of birth, Cic. **II.**

Concr., **A.** Lit., a nation, people; externae nationes et gentes, Cic. **B.** Transf., a breed, race, species, stock, class; candidatorum, Cic.; Epicurorum, Cic.; vestra natio (of the Stoics), Cic.

**nātis** -is, f., usually plur., **nātes** -ium, f. the ramp, buttocks, Hor.

**nātivus** -a -um (2. natus). **I.** born, that which has come into existence by birth; Anaximandri oplino est, nativos esse deos, Cic. **II.** inborn, innate, native, natural, not artificial; beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.

**nāto**, 1. (from no, nare), to swim. **I.** Lit., studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; in oceano, Cic.; natant aequore pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, Verg.; poet., followed by acc., caeca freta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to stream, spread abroad; qua se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, Ov.; fig., to totter = to be insecure; tu mihi natate visus es, Cic. **B.** 1, to swim with anything, be full of, overflow; natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; omnia plenis rura natant fossis, Verg.; 2, of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy; vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov.

**nātrix** -icis, f. a water-snake, Cic.

**nātūra** -ae, f. (nascor). **I.** birth, Cic.; natura frater, adoptione filius, Cic. **II.** nature. **A.** 1, natural qualities of anything; a, of things, haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes.; loci, Caes.; b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character; quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare suam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor.; 2, nature, a, the laws of nature, the order and constitution of the world; quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic.; naturae satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic.; naturae concedere, Sall.; b, nature, possibility; in rerum natura fuisse, to be possible, Cic. **B.** 1, a, the world, creation; in full, rerum natura, Cic.; b, nature as the soul of the universe, Cic.; 2, an element, substance, essence; ex duabus naturis conflata, Cic.

**nātūrālis** -e (natura). **I.** that which has arisen or been produced by birth, natural; pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic. **II.** 1, natural; societas, lex, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., naturalia anteponantur non naturalibus; that which is natural to that which is not natural, Cic.; 2, relating to nature; quaestiones, Cic.

**nātūrālītēr**, adv. (naturalis), naturally, by nature, according to nature; divinare, Cic.

1. **nātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nascor). **I.** Adj., born; 1, born for, fitted by nature for; with ad or in and the acc., or with dat., Judael et Syrae nationes natas servituti, Cic.; poet. with inf., animal natum tolerare labores, Ov.; 2, naturally constituted; ista natus locus est, Liv.; pro re nata, under present circumstances, as things are now, Cic.; 3, with a date, expresses age, eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, almost ninety years old, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, **nātus** -i, m. a son, Cic.; 2, **nāta** -ae, f. a daughter, Verg.

2. **nātus** -ū, m. (found only in the abl. sing.), (nascor), birth (particularly applied to denote age); magnus natu, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic.; ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.

**navarchus** -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship, Cic.

**nauci**, v. naucum.

**Naucrātes**, acc. -em, m. (Ναυκράτης), a Greek orator, pupil of Isocrates.

**naucum** -i, n., lit., a nut-shell, fig., a trifle, something very small; only used in such ex-

pressions as non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.

**navrāgium** -ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango), a shipwreck. **I.** Lit., navifragium (navifragia) facere, to suffer shipwreck, Cic.; navifragio interire, Caes.; perire, Cic.; prov., navifragia alicuius ex terra intueri, to behold danger from a place of safety, Cic.; fig., misfortune, ruin, loss; fortunarum, Cic.; patrimonii, Cic.; tabula ex navifragio, literally, a plank from a shipwreck, a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. **II.** Meton., the remains of a shipwreck, wreckage; fig., colligere navifragium republicae, Cic.

**navrāgus** -a -um (for navifragus, from navis and frango). **I.** Pns., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck; Marius Africa devictā expulsum et navifragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig., patrimonio navifragus, Cic. **II.** Act., poet., causing shipwreck; mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

**navium** = nabium (q. v.).

**navium** -i, n. (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money, Juv.

**navmāchia** -ae, f. (ναυμαχία), 1, a naval battle exhibited as a spectacle, Suet.; 2, the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, Suet.

**navmāchiārius** -a -um (naumachia), of or relating to a mock sea-fight, Plin.; subst., **navmāchiārius** -i, m. one who fought in a mock sea-fight, Suet.

**Navpactus** (-ός) -i, f. (Ναῦπακτος), a seaport on the Gulf of Corinth in Locri Ozolae, now Nepactos or Lepanto. Hence, adj., **Navpactius** -a -um, of or relating to Navpactus.

**Navportus** -i, f. a town in Pannonia, now Ober-Lairbach.

**nausea** (nausia) -ae, f. (ναυσία), sea-sickness; navigamus sine timore et nausea, Cic.; transl., sickness, nausea, Hor.

**nauseo** (nausio), 1. (nausea). **I.** to be sea-sick; epistola quam dedisti, nauseans Butirotto, Cic.; transl., to vomit, be sick; quilibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. **II.** Transf., ista effutientem nauseare, to belch out nonsense, Cic.

**nauseōla** (nausioīla) -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness, Cic.

**nauta** -ae, m. (for navita, from navis), a sailor, seaman, mariner, Cic.

**nauticus** -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval; verbum, Cic.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; subst., **nautici** -ōrum, m., sailors, Liv.

**nāvālis** -e (navis), 1, adj., of or relating to ships, naval, nautical; bellum, pugna, Cic.; castra, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore, Caes.; socii navales, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies), Liv.; pedes navales, galley-slaves, Plaut.; 2, subst., a, **nāvāle** -is, n. a station for ships, Ov.; b, **nāvālla** -ium, n., (a) a dockyard, and esp. a place in Rome so called, Liv.; (β) materials for ship-building, Liv.

**nāvarchus** = navarchus (q. v.).

**nāvē** = naviter (q. v.).

**nāvīcula** -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.

**nāvīcūlārius** -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships, boats. **A.** **nāvīcūlāria** -ae, f. (sc. res), the business of one who lets out ships for transport, the business of a ship-owner; naviculariam facere, Cic. **B.** **nāvīcūlārius** -ii, m. one who lets out ships for transport, a ship-owner, Cic.

**nāvifrāgus** -a -um (navis and frango), *causing shipwreck, ship-destroying*, Verg.

**nāvīgābilis** -e (navigo), *navigable*; mare, Liv.

**nāvīgātio** -ōnis, f. (navigo), *a sailing, voyage, navigation*; bona, Cic.; primam navigationem (chance of sailing) ne omiseris, Cic.

**nāvīger** -gēra -gērum (navis and gero), *ship-bearing, navigable*; mare, Lucr.

**nāvīgōlum** -i, n. (dim. of navigium), *a little ship, a bark*, ap. Cic.

**nāvīgium** -ii, n. (navigo), **1**, *a sailing, navigating*, Lucr.; **2**, *a vessel, ship*; navigium facere, Cic.

**nāvigo**, **1**. (navis). **I** Intransit., *to sail, voyage*. **A** ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; of ships, decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, Cic. **B** Transf., of a naval war, *to proceed, go*; quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit, Cic. **II** Transit., **1**, *to sail over, sail through, navigate*; terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.; **2**, *to get or earn by navigation*; quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

**nāvis** -is, f. (ναῦς), *a ship, vessel*. **I** Lit., *navis longa, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *oneraria, a ship of burden, transport ship*, Liv.; *praetoria, admiral's ship, flag-ship*, Liv.; *tecta, Liv.*; *constrata, decked*, Cic.; *aperta, undecked*, Cic.; *navis auri, laden with gold*, Cic.; *navem deducere in aquam, to launch*, Liv.; *subducere, to drag on shore*, Caes.; *conscendere in navem, to embark*, Cic.; *prov., navibus et quadrigis, with all one's might*, Hor. **II** Fig., of the state, *una navis bonorum omnium*, Cic.; *esse in eadem navi, to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot*, Cic.

**nāvita** = *nauta* (q.v.).

**nāvitas** (gnāvitas) -ātis, f. (navus), *assiduity, zeal*, Cic.

**nāvītōr**, adv. (navus), **1**, *assiduously, zealously, actively*, Liv.; **2**, *entirely, quite*; impudens, Cic.

**nāvo**, **1**. (navus), *to do anything zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently*; *navare operam alicui, to come to help, render assistance*, Cic.; *fortiter in acie navare operam*, Liv.; *quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses*, Cic.; *bellum, to carry on war with energy*, Tac.; *reipublicam, to serve the state*, Cic.

**nāvus** (gnāvus) -a -um, *active, diligent, energetic, assiduous*; homo navus et industrius, Cic.

**naxa** -ae, f. = *nassa* (q.v.).

**Naxus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxia or Axia*. Hence, **Naxius** -a -um, *Naxian*.

**1. nē** (nae), adv. (νῆ), *yes, verily, truly*; ne illi multa saecula expectanda fuerunt, Cic.

**2. nē**, the original Latin particle of negation. **I**. Adv., **A** *not*; obsolete and rare in this sense, which however appears in compounds such as *nemo* (= ne-homo), *ne-scio*, etc., and in such phrases as: **B** **1**, *ne . . . quidem, not even*; *ne in oppidis quidem*, Cic.; **2**, *ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, ne quis, etc.* **C** **a**, with the imper. to express a prohibition, *ne timete*, Liv.; **b**, with the subj., to express a prohibition, *nobis nostras ne ademeris*, Cic.; **c**, with subj., *si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me*, Tac.; with a negative wish, *ne id Jupiter Opt. Max. sinit*, Liv.; *illud utinam ne vere scriberem*, Cic.; *ne vivam, si scio, may I die if I know*, Cic. **D** **1**, with compar., *not*; *ut hoc desiderium ne plus sit annum*, Cic.; **2**, in concessive and restrictive clauses, *sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortuna*,

*sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, only let them not lavish our blood*, Sall. **II**. Conj. = *that not*. **A** to express purpose; *gallinae pennis fovent pullos, ne frigore laedantur*, Cic.; *ne multa dicam, in short*, Cic. **B** to express consequence; *hoc te rogo ne demittas animum*, Cic. **C** **1**, *ut ne, that not*; *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, Cic.; **2**, *ne non, that not*; *timeo ne non impetrem*, Cic.

**3. nē**, interrog. and enclitic particle. **I** In simple questions; **1**, in direct questions, *mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit?* Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, *ut videamus, satisne ista sit defectio*, Cic. **II** In compound questions; **1**, in direct questions, *satisne ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum?* Cic.; **2**, in indirect questions, *nescio gratulerne tibi an timeam*, Cic.

**Nēāpōlis** -pōlis, acc. -pōlin, f. (Νεάπολις). **I** *a part of Syracuse*. **II**, *a sea-port in Campania, now Naples*. Adj., **Nēāpōlitānus** -a -um, *Neapolitan*.

**nēbūla** -ae, f. (νεφέλη). **I** Lit., **1**, *exhalation, fog, mist*; *matutina*, Liv.; **2**, *poet., cloud*, Hor.; *pulveris, a cloud of dust*, Lucr.; **3**, *smoke*, Ov. **II** Transf., *anything soft and transparent*; *vellera nebulas aequantia tactu*, Ov.

**nēbūlo** -ōnis, m. (nebula), *a good-for-nothing fellow, idle rascal, worthless wretch*, Cic.

**nēbūlōsus** -a -um (nebula), *misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*; *nebulosum et caliginosum caelum*, Cic.

**nēc** and **nēquē**, negative particles. **I** **A** *and not*; *quia non viderunt nec sciunt*, Cic.; *neque vero, and indeed not*, Cic.; *nec tamen, and yet not*, Cic.; *neque etiam, and indeed not*, Cic.; *nec enim, neque enim, for not*, Cic.; *neque non, and; necnon, and also, and indeed*, Cic. **B** **1**, *and also not*; *Stoicum est nec admodum credible*, Cic.; **2**, *and indeed not*; *nuntii nobis tristes nec varii venerunt*, Cic.; **3**, *and yet not*; *conscripti epistolam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit*, Cic. **II** Joined with other particles; **1**, *nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor*; **2**, *neque . . . et, not only not . . . but also*; *nec miror et gaudeo*, Cic.

**necdum**, adv. *and not yet*, Cic.

**nēcēssāriō**, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

**nēcēssāriō**, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably*, Cic.

**nēcēssārius** -a -um (necesse), *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*. **I** Adj., *lex*, Cic.; *mors*, Cic.; *res, necessity*, Caes.; *omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria*, Cic.; *quod mihi maxime necessarium*, Cic.; *necessarium est, with infin.*; *senatori necessarium est, nosse reipublicam, it is necessary, indispensable*, Cic. **II** Transf., *closely connected or related*; esp., subst., **nēcēssārius** -ii, m., -a -ae, f., *an intimate friend, connexion, near relation*; *meus familiaris ac necessarius*, Cic.

**nēcēssē**, adj. n. (ne and cedo), found only in connexion with *esse* and *habere*, *necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable*; *nilhil fit, quod necesse non fuerit*, Cic.; *homini necesse est mori*, Cic.; *necesse habere, to consider necessary, be obliged*; *eo minus habeo necesse scribere*, Cic.

**nēcēssitas** -ātis, f. (necesse). **I** Lit., **A** *necessitati parere*, Cic.; *necessitatem alicui imponere alicuius rei or aliquid faciend.* Cic. **B** **1**, *a, that which is inevitable, fate*; *mors est necessitas naturae*, Cic.; **b**, *want, need, poverty*,

**Tac.**; **2**, plur., necessitates, *necessary, necessary expenses*, Caes. **II** Transf., *intimate connexion, friendship, relationship*; si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.

**necessitudo** -inis, f. (necesse), *necessity, inevitableness*. **I** Lit., puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, of things, *close connexion*; rerum, Cic.; **2**, *close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship*; liberorum necessitudo, Cic.; sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitias necessitudines, Cic.; familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus, Cic.; **3**, plur., *intimate friends, near relations*, Suet.

**necessum** and **necessus** est = necesse est, it is *necessary*; with infin., Liv.; or acc. and infin., Liv.

**necne**, or **not**. **I** Generally in the second half of indirect questions, sintne dii necne, Cic. **II** More rarely in direct questions, sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic.

**necnon** (neque non), v. nec.

**neco**, **1**. (nex), *to kill, slay* (usually by hunger, poison, etc., rather than by a weapon); plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem verberibus, Cic.

**necopinans** -antis, *not expecting, unaware*; aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic.

**necopinato**, adv. (necopinatus), *unexpectedly*; si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.

**necopinatus** -a -um, *unexpected*; bona, Cic.; ex necopinato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

**necopinus** -a -um, **1**, pass., *unexpected*; mors, Ov.; **2**, act., *not expecting, careless*, Phaedr.

**nectar** -āris, n. (νέκταρ). **I** *nectar, the drink of the gods*, Cic. **II** Applied to anything very sweet or pleasant; honey, Verg.; milk, Ov.

**nectarēus** -a -um (νέκταρεος), *sweet as nectar*; aqua, Ov.

**necte**, nexūi and nexi, nexum, **3**. **I** Lit., **A** *to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together*; catenas, coronam, Hor.; comam myrto, Ov. **B** *to bind, fetter, enslave*, especially for debt; nexus, *a person enslaved in consequence of debt*, Liv.; eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desiderunt, Liv. **II** Transf., **A** *to affix, attach*; ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pondentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic. **B** *to connect*; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.; dolum, *to plot*, Liv.; causas inanes, *bring forward*, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

**necubi**, adv. *lest anywhere, that nowhere*, Caes.

**necunde**, adv. *lest from any quarter, that from no direction*, Liv.

**necum**, adv. (lit. while not), **1**, *much less, still less, to say nothing of*; foll. by subj. optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus viam tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, necum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possumus, *much less at present*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ne voce quidem incommodi, necum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.; **2**, *much more*; consules bellicosi qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum excitare possent, necum in bello respirare civitatem forent passuri, Liv.

**nefandus** -a -um (ne and fari), *not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable*; scelus, Cic.; neut. subst., dii memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Verg.

**nefarie**, adv. (nefarus), *impiously, abominably, execrably*; aliquid nefarie facere or committere, Cic.

**nefarius** -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious*; homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; subst., **a**, nefarius -ii, m. *a wicked person*, Cic.; **b**, nefarium -ii, n. *an abominable, execrable action*, Liv.

**nefas**, n. indecl., *that which is sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong, an impious deed, a sin, crime*; **1**, quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.; Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.; per fas et nefas, *by fair means or foul*, Liv.; in omne nefas se parare, Ov.; nefas est, *it is a sin*; with infin., indicare in vulgus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, *shocking, dreadful!* heu nefas! Hor.; **2**, *a horrible thing*; exstinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

**nefastus** -a -um, *forbidden, unholy*. **I** Of time, **a**, religious t. t., dies nefasti, *on which no legal or public business could be transacted*, Liv.; **b**, *unlucky, inauspicious*; ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. **II** Of action, *forbidden, sinful*; **a**, as religious t. t., quae augur injusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.; **b**, transf., quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

**negantia** -ae, f. (nego), *a denying*, Cic.

**negatio** -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*; negatio infitiatioque facti, Cic.

**negito**, **1**. (intens. of nego), *to deny frequently, persist in denying*; quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.

**neglectio** -ōnis, f. (neglīgo), *neglect*; amicorum, Cic.

**1**. neglectus -a -um, p. adj. (from negligo), *neglected, disregarded*; quum inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.

**2**. neglectus -ūs, m. (neglīgo), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*, Ter.

**neglig** . . . v. neglig . . .

**negligens** -entis, p. adj. (from negligo), **1**, *negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned*; in amicis eligendis, Cic.; with genit., amicorum, Cic.; **2**, esp. in regard to property, *careless, prodigal, extravagant*; adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv.

**negligentēr**, adv. (negligens), *carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently*; scribere, Cic.

**negligentia** -ae, f. (negligens). **I** *carelessness, negligence*; in accusando, Cic.; accusare aliquem de literarum negligentia, *of omitting to write a letter*, Cic. **II** *neglect shown towards persons*; deūm, Liv.

**neglīgo** (neglēgo, neclēgo) -lexi -lectum, **3**. (nec and lego), *to neglect, disregard*. **I** Unintentionally; mandatūm, Cic.; with de and the abl., de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic.; with infin., obire diem edicti, Cic. **II** Intentionally, **1**, *to make light of, despise, pay no heed to*; periculum fortunarum et capitis sui, Cic.; **2**, *to overlook, pass over*; injurias Aeduro-um, Caes.

**negō**, **1**. (perhaps from ne and aio). **I** Intransit., *to say no* (opp. aio, *to say yes*); Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat., saepius idem roganti, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** *to deny, to maintain or assert that a thing is not*; crimen, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.; pass., with nom. and infin., ibi vis facta (esse) negabitur, Cic.; non negare (foll. by quin and the subj.), negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. **B** *to deny a request, to refuse*; nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects, poma negat regio, *refuses to produce apples*, Ov.

**nēgōtiālis** -e (negotium), of or relating to business, Cic.

**nēgōtiāns** -antis, m. (partic. of negotior as subst.), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, Cic.

**nēgōtiātio** -ōnis, f. (negotior), wholesale business, extensive trade, bankers' business; reliquiae negotiationis vestrae, Cic.

**nēgōtiātor** -ōris, m. (negotior), a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, Cic.

**nēgōtiōlum** -i, n. (dim. of negotium), a small transaction, little business; tua negotiōla Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic.

**nēgōtiōr**, 1. dep. (negotium). **I.** to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e.g., a banker; Patris, at Patrae, Cic. **II.** to trade, Liv.

**nēgōtiōsus** -a -um (negotium), full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, working days, Tac.

**nēgōtiū** -ii, n. (nec and otium), absence of leisure, business, occupation, employment. **I.** satis negotii habui in sanandia vulneribus, Cic.; neque esse quidquam negotii (any difficulty) hanc sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.; negotium alicui exhibere or facere, to cause trouble to a person, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** some single employment or occupation; 1, negotia privata, domestica, Cic.; negotium suscipere, Cic.; conficere, Caes.; 2, a, public business; negotia forensia, Cic.; b, of a battle, affair; facies negotii, Sall.; c, money-transactions; habere negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.; d, management of a household; negotium male gerere, Cic. **B.** Meton., of men, Callisthenis quidem vulgare et notum negotium, Cic.

**Nēleus** -āi, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence, 1, adj., **Nēlēius** -a -um, and 2, **Nēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor; 3, subst., **Nēlides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Neleus, Nestor, Ov.

**Nēmēa** -ae, f. (Νημεία), and **Nēmēē** -ēs, f. (Νημείη), a city of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games. Hence, 1, adj., **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean; leo, Ov.; 2, subst., **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. the Nemean games, Liv.

**Nēmēsis** -scōs, f. (Νημεΐς), the goddess of justice and equity who punished pride and arrogance, also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia.

**Nēmōtes** -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

**nēmō** -inis c. (for nehemo, from ne and hemo = homo), no man, no one, nobody. **I.** Subst., nemo omnium mortalium, Cic.; nemo unus, Cic.; nemo alius, no one else, Cic.; nemo nec deus nec homo, no god or mortal, Cic.; nemo est quin (with subj.), there is no one who does not, etc., Cic.; nemo non, every one, Cic.; non nemo, many a one, Cic. **II.** Adj. = no; homo, Cic.; civis Cic.; Romanus, Liv. (of the oblique cases only nemiini and neminem are usually found).

**nēmōrālis** -e (nemus), of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan; umbrae, antrum, Ov.

**nēmōrensis** -e (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp., of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia, Suet.

**nēmōricultrix** -icis, f. (nemus and cultrix), an inhabitant of the woods, Phaedr.

**nēmōrivāgus** -a -um (nemus and vagus), wandering in the woods, Cat.

**nēmōrōsus** -a -um (nemus), 1, woody, full of groves; Zacynthos, Verg.; 2, thickly leaved, full of foliage; silvae, Ov.

**nempē**, conj. (from nam and demonstrative suff. -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely; nempe in composito dixi pede currere

versus Lucifl, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempe idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.; nempe negas? Cic.

**nēmus** -ōris, n. (νέμος), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle, grove, forest; 1, agri et nemora, Cic.; 2, esp., the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, Cic.

**nēnia** (naenia) -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, any mournful song, Hor.; 3, a song of incantation, an incantation, Hor.; 4, a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, Hor. (nēniā (abl.), disayll., Ov. Fast. 6.142.).

**nēo**, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω). **I.** to spin; stamina, ūla, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. **II.** to weave, interweave; tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Verg. (syncop. perf., nerunt, Ov.).

**Nēocles** -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλής), father of Themistocles. Hence, **Nēoclidēs** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

**nēpa** -ae, f. 1, a scorpion, Cic.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.; 2, the crab, Plaut.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.

**Nēpētē** -is, n. a town of Etruria, now Nept. Hence, adj. **Nēpētinus** -s -um, of or relating to Nepete.

**Nēphēlē** -ēs, f. (Νηφέλη), wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle. Hence, **Nēphēlēis** -ēidos, f. a daughter of Nephēle, Helle, Ov.

1. **nēpos** -ōtis, m. and f. a grandchild. **I.** A. Lit., Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a brother's or sister's child, nepheus, Suet.; 2, a descendant, Verg., Hor. **II.** Meton., a spendthrift, prodigal (opp. patruus), Cic.

2. **Nēpos** -pōtis, m., C. Cornelius, a Roman historian, friend of Atticus, Cicero, and Catullus, living probably between 94 and 24 A.C., of whose works a part of the book De viris illustribus is extant.

**nēpōtūlus** -i, m. (dim. of nepos), a little grandson, Plaut.

**neptis** -is, f. (nepos), a grand-daughter, Cic.; neptis Veneris, Ivo, Ov.; doctae neptes, the Muses, Ov.

**Neptūnīnē** -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Cat.

**Neptūnus** -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea, Verg.; hence, adj., **Neptūnius** -a -um, Neptunian; Troja, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; dux, Sext. Pompeius, Hor.; aquae, a well at Tarracina, Liv.

**nēquam**, adj. indecl., compar. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus** (for ne-aequum, from aequus), worthless, good for nothing, useless, bad, wicked; quid est nequius effeminato v. ? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

**nēquāquam**, adv. by no means, in no wise, Cic.

**nēquē** = nec (q.v.).

**nēquēdum** (nequidum), adv. and not yet, Cic.

**nēquēo** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to be unable; actam aetatem memibisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, Cic.; pass., quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. (imperf., nequibat, Sall.; partic., nequiens, Sall.).

**nēquiquam** (nequicquam, nēquidquam), adv. (ne and abl. ququam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; et sero et nequidquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.

**nēquītēr**, adv. (nequam), worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably; ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic.

**nequitia** -ae, f. and **nequitias** -is, f. (nequam), 1, *worthlessness, laziness, idleness, inactivity*; inertissimi homines nequio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; 2, *extravagance, prodigality*, Cic.; 3, *wantonness, profligacy*; uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitias pone modum tuas, Hor.; 4, *wickedness, villainy*, Cic.

**Nerētum** -i, n. a town in Calabria, now *Nerito*.

**Nereus** -ēs and -is, m. (Νηρεΐς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids; meton., the sea, Tib.; hence, 1,

**Nerēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Ov.; 2, **Nerēis** -ēs, f. a Nereid, Verg.; 3, adj., **Nerēius** -a -um, of or belonging to Nereus; genitrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

**Nerītus** (-ūs) -i, m. (Νηριτός), a mountain of Ithaca, also the name of a small island near Ithaca; hence, **Nerītius** -a -um, *Neritian*; natis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

**Nēro** -ōnis, m. a family name of the gens Claudia, the most celebrated of which were: 1, C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus; 2, C. Claudius Nero, the 15th Roman emperor (54-68 A.D.). Hence, adj., 1, **Nērōnēus** -a -um, and 2, **Nērōnīanus** -a -um, *Neronian*.

**Nersae** -arum, f. a town in Italy, probably in Latium.

**Nerūlum** -i, n. a fortified place in Lucania.

**Nervī** -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belyca. Hence, adj., **Nervius** -a -um, *Nervian*.

**nervōsē**, adv. (nervosus), *strongly, vigorously, energetically*; nervosius dicere, Cic.

**nervōsus** -a -um (nervus), *sinewy, nervous*. I Lit., poples, Ov. II Fig., of discourse, *vigorous, nervous in style*; quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

**nervūlus** -i, m. (dim. of nervus), *nerve, strength*; in plur., nervulos adhibere, Cic.

**nervus** -i, m. (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve; gen. plur., nervi, the sinews, nerves. I A Lit., nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic. B Transf., 1, the string of a musical instrument; quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiārum tota vicinitas personat, Cic.; 2, a bowstring; nervo aptare sagittas, Verg.; 3, the leather with which shields are covered, Tac.; 4, a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, bonds, fetters, and hence, prison, imprisonment; in nervis teneri, Liv. II Fig., A 1, *nerve, strength, vigour, effort*; in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.; 2, esp., of discourse, *vigour, energy*; nervi oratorii, Cic. B the chief strength; nervi belli pecunia, money the sinews of war, Cic.; nervi conjunctionis, Liv.

**nescio** -ivi and -i -itum, 1, *not to know, to be ignorant of*. I Gen., de Orpō opinor, sed certum nescio, I do not certainly know, Cic.; with rel. sent., nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, Cic.; quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, Cic.; nescio qui, quae, quod (Interrog.), nescio quis, quid, I know not who or what, somebody or something; casu nescio quod, Cic.; in oppidum, nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid extulserunt, Cic.; nescio quomodo, I know not how, somehow or other, Cic. II Esp., A not to know or recognise a person or thing; non nescire hie mem, Verg. B not to understand anything, to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt; non tam praeclearum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic.; Stofel omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic.

**nescius** -a -um (ne and scio). I Act., A

*not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious*, nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. B, *not knowing how to do anything, unable to do anything*; pueri fari nescii, Hor.; cedere nescius, Hor. II Pass., *unknown*; nescia tributa, Tac.; causa, Ov.

**Nēsis** -idis, f. an island in the Gulf of Puteoli, now *Nisita*.

**Nessus** -i, m. (Νησσός). I a river in Thracia. II a Centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.

**Nestōr** -ōris, m. (Νηστωρ), son of Neleus, king of Pylos, the oldest and most experienced of the Greek heroes before Troy.

**Nētum** -i, n. a town of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse.

**neu** = neve (q. v.).

**neuter** -tra -trum (ne and uter), *neither of two*. I Lit., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, Cic.; neuter consulum, Liv. II In grammar, nomina neutra, or simply neutra, *neuter nouns*, Cic.

**neutiquam**, adv. *by no means, not at all*; monebas de Q. Cicerone ut eum quidem neutiquam relinquere, Cic.

**neutrō**, adv. (neuter), *in neither direction, towards neither side*; neutro inclinata res, spes, Liv.

**neutrūbī**, adv. (neuter and ubi), *in neither place*, Plaut.

**nevē** or **neu**, adv. *and not, or not, nor* (follows ut or ne); rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes follows the subj. only, hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, *neither . . . nor*; ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

**nevīs**, nevult = nonvis, nonvult, v. nolo

**nox**, nēcis, f. (cf. Gr. νύξ). I *violent death, murder*; necem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic.; vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes.; alicui necem inferre or offerre, Cic. II Meton., *blood of the person slain*; manus nece Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

**nexilis** -e (necto), *tied together, bound together*; sinus, Ov.

**nexo**, 1. (intens. of necto), *to tie together, bind together*, Lucr.

**nexum** -i, n. (necto), a formal transaction between debtor and creditor, by which the debtor pledged his liberty as security for his debt, Liv.; meton., the obligation created by nexum, Cic.; quum sunt propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, Cic.

**nexus** -us, m. (necto). I a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; atomorum, Cic.; serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. II Fig., A legis nexus, Tac. B the relation or obligation arising from nexum; nexu vincti, Liv.; se nexu obligare, Cic.

**nī**, adv. and conj. I = ne in sentences with the subj., nī teneant cursus, Verg.; hence, quid nī? why not? Cic. II = si non, if not, except, unless; moriar, nī puto, I wish I may die if I don't think, Cic.; plures cecidissent, nī nox praelio intervenisset, Liv.; excidium minitans, nī causam suam dissociarent, Tac.

**Nicaea** -ae, f. (Νίκαια). I a town in Bithynia, now *Isnik*. II a town in Loeris, not far from Thermopylae.

**nicæus** -a -um (νικαῖος, *victorious*), epithet of Jupiter.

**Nioander** -dri, m. (Νικάνδρος), poet, grammarian, and physician of Colophon.

**nicātor** -ōris, acc. plur. -ōras, m. (νικάτωρ), the conqueror; soldier of a body-guard of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

**Nioéphōrium** (-ῶν) -li, n. (Νικηφορίον), 1, a grove near Pergamum; 2, a town in Mesopotamia.

**Nioéphōrius** -li, m. a river in Armenia.

**nicōtērium** -li, n. (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Juv.

**Nioōmōdēs** -is, n. (Νικομήδης), name of several kings of Bithynia.

**Nioōpōlis**, acc. -im, f. (Νικόπολις), a town in Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium.

**nicto**, 1. and **nictor**, 1. dep. (\*nico, to beckon), 1, to move the eyelid up and down, to wink, Plin.; 2, to wink with the eye, as a signal; alicui, Plaut.

**nictus** -ūs, m. (\*nico), a winking with the eye, Ov. (?)

**nidāmentum** -i, n. (nidus), the materials of a nest, Plaut.

**nidiflo**, 1. (nidus and facio), to build a nest, Plin.

**nidor** -ōris, m. (connected with νίσσα), a vapour, odour, steam arising from anything which is cooked; ganearum, Cic.

**nidulus** -i, m. (dim. of nidus), a little nest; Ithaca illa in aspernis saxulis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.

**nidus** -i, m. a nest. I. 1, lit., effingere et constituere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig., ne majores pennas nido extendisse, to raise oneself above the condition in which one is born, Hor.; 2, meton., the young birds in the nest, nestlings; nidi loquaces, Verg. II. Transf., a dwelling on a height; caesae Acherontiae, Hor.

**niger** -gra -gram, black, dark-coloured. I. A. Lit., hederæ, Verg.; silvæ, Hor.; coelum pice nigrum, Ov.; subst., **nigrum** -i, n. a black spot, Ov. B. Meton., making black, blackening; Auster, Verg. II. Transf., 1, of or relating to death; ignes, the funeral pile, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop.; 2, a, unlucky, unpropitious; b, of character, black = wicked, Cic.

**nigrans** -antis, p. adj. (from nigro), black, dark-coloured, Verg.

**nigresco** -grūi, 3. (\*nigreo), to become black, grow dark in colour, grow dark; tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.

**nigro**, 1. (niger), to be black, Lucr.

**nigror** -ōris, m. (niger), blackness; mortis, Lucr.

**nihil** and contr. **nīl**, n. indecl. nothing. I. Subst., A. nothing; nihil agere, Cic.; with genit. of subst. or neut. adj., nihil rerum humanarum, Cic.; nihil mali, Cic.; nihil est cur, quamobrem, quod, there is no reason why; nihil est cur gestas, Cic.; nihil ad rem, it has nothing to do with the business, Cic.; nihil non, everything; nihil mali non inest, Cic.; non nihil, something, Cic.; nihil nisi, nothing but, Cic.; nihil aliud nisi, nothing else but, Cic.; nihil . . . quin, e.g., nihil agis quin ego audiam, you do nothing that I do not hear of, Cic. B. a nothing; nihil esse, to be good for nothing, Cic.; aliquem nihil putare, to think nothing of, Cic. II. Adj. in the phrases, nihil quidquam, nihil unum, Cic. III. Adv., not at all, in nothing; de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv.

**nihilidum**, conj. nothing as yet, Cic.

**nihilōminus**, v. nihilum.

**nihilum** -i, n. (nihil), nothing. I. Subst., ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.; ad nihilum venire or recidere, Cic.; pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing, Cic.; nihili, the genit. of price; facere, aestimare, to think nothing of, Cic.; de nihilo, without ground or reason, Liv.; abl., nihilo, with compar., by nothing, no; nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nihilominus = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding; nihilominus eloquentiae studendum est, etai ea quidam perverse abutuntur, Cic. II. Adv., in no way, Hor., Liv.

**nīl** = nihil (q. v.).

**nīlum** = nihilum (q. v.).

**Nīlus** -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile; hence, 1, adj., **Nīlīōsus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile; fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; 2, **Nīlīgōna** -ae, m. (Nīlus and gigno), one born on the Nile, an Egyptian; 3, transf. = a canal, aqueduct, Cic.

**nimbātus** -a -um (nimbus), shrouded in cloud or mist, Plaut.

**nimbifer** -fēra -fērum (nimbus and fero), storm-bringing, stormy, Ov.

**nimbōsus** -a -um (nimbus), rainy, stormy; ventus, Ov.

**nimbus** -i, m. (connected with nubo). I. a storm of rain, violent shower of rain; 1, lit., nimbus effusus, Liv.; 2, transf., ferreus, shower of missiles, Verg. II. a storm; 1, lit., a, Cic.; b, a storm-wind; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi, Verg.; 2, fig., hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. III. a cloud; 1, a black rain-cloud; involvere diem nimbi, Verg.; 2, a cloud, mist, Liv., Verg.; 3, transf., a, fulvae nimbus arenae, Verg.; b, of a large number of persons or things, a cloud; peditum, Verg.

**nimio**, v. nimius.

**nimirum**, adv. (ni = ne and mirum), undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly; nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; often ironically, doubtless, forsooth; uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.

**nimīa**, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively; valde, saepe, Cic.; foll. by genit., insidiarum, Cic.; non nimis, not particularly, not very much; praesidium non nimis firmum, Cic.

**nimium**, v. nimius.

**nimius** -a -um (nimis), too great, too much, excessive. I. Adj., A. Lit., 1, gen., a, of things, celeritas, Cic.; b, of persons, intemperate, immoderate; nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit., imperii, Liv.; 2, too powerful, too great; (legio) consularibus nimis, Tac. B. Transf., very large, excessively large; nimium quantum, to an extraordinary degree; sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, Cic. II. Subst., excess, too much; nimium dixisse, Cic.; nimium hostium, Liv. III. Adv., A. nimio, by far, very much, exceedingly; esp. with compar., Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. B. nimium, too, too much; nimium diu, too long, Cic.; non nimium, not particularly, Cic.

**ningo** (ningō), nixi, s. (nix), to snow; 1, usually impera, ningit, it snows, Verg.; 2, transf., ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

**ninguis** -is, f. snow, Lucr.

**Nīnus** -i, (Νίνος). I. m. king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis. II. f. Niniveh, the capital of Assyria.

**Niōbē** -ēs, f. and **Niōbē** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion. Hence, adj., **Niōbēus** -a -um, of Niobe.

**Niphates** -ae, m. (Νιφάτης, the snow-mountain), a mountain of the Taurus range in Armenia.

**Nireus**, acc. Nīrēs, m. (Νιρεός), son of Charopus, next to Achilles the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

**Nisaeus**, Nisels, Niselus, v. l. Nisus.

**nisi**, conj. (for nisi). **I.** (if not; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. **II.** **A.** After negatives and questions, *except, unless*; hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc., nisi = *than, but*; erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. **B.** nisi si, *except if, except in case that*; nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic.; nisi quod, *except that*; praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum acre alieno obruerunt, Cic.

**Nisibis**, acc. -in, f. (Νισίβις), capital of the province of Mygdonia in Mesopotamia.

1. **Nisus** -i, m. **I.** king in Megara, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk. Hence, adj., **A.** **Nisaeus** -a -um, of Nisus; canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov. **B.** **Nisiās** -ālis, f. = Megarian, Ov. **C.** **Nisēis** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nisus. **D.** **Nisēus** -a -um, of or relating to Nisus; virgo, Scylla, Ov. **II.** the friend of Eurypylus (in Vergil's Aeneid).

2. **nisus** (**nixus**) -nis, m. (i. nitor). **I.** a step, tread; stat gravis Entellus nisusque immotus eodem, in the same posture, Verg. **II.** 1, an ascent; nisus per saxa, Sall.; 2, flight, Verg.; 3, the course of the stars, Cic.; 4, the pains of labour, a giving birth, Cic.

3. **nisus** -a -um, v. l. nitor.

**nitēdūla** -ae, f. a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Cic.

**nitella** = nitidula (q.v.).

1. **nitens** -entis, p. adj. (from niteo). **I.** 1, shining, bright, glittering; lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; 2, of animals, taurus, sleek, Verg.; 3, of men, bright, beautiful, Cat.; 4, of plants, blooming; nitentia culta, Verg. **II.** Fig., brilliant; oratio, Cic.

2. **nitens** -entis, partic. of nitor.

**nitēo** -ūi, 2. (nix), to shine, glitter, be bright. **I.** **A.** Lit., luna nitet, Lucr.; qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. **B.** Fig., to be brilliant; Illorum vides quam nitent oratio, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of men and animals, to be sleek, appear in good condition, look bright or beautiful, Hor.; 2, of things, to abound, to flourish; vectigal in pace nitent, Cic.

**nitescō**, 3. (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. **I.** juvenis nudatus humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. **II.** Of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Plin.

**nitidē**, adv. (nitidus), brilliantly, splendidly; cenare, Plaut.

**nitidiusculē**, adv. (nitidiusculus), somewhat splendidly, with moderate brilliance, Plaut.

**nitidiusculus** -a -um (illm. of compar. nitidior), somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, Plaut.

**nitidus** -a -um (niteo), bright, brilliant, shining, glittering. **I.** **A.** Lit., ebur, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition; vacca, Ov.; b, of men, (a) sleek, healthy-looking; me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā ente visa, Hor.; robur, Liv.; (β) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant; quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor.; c, of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant; camp,

Cic. **II.** Fig., elegant, refined, polished, cultivated; nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic.

**Nitobriges** -um, m. a Celtic people in Aquitania.

1. **nitor**, nisus or nixus sum, 3. dep. to rest, lean, support oneself upon anything. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., stirpibus suis, Cic.; hastili, Cic.; baculo, Ov.; in haastam, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to rest upon, depend upon; in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic.; 2, to confide in, put one's trust in, lean upon; consilio alicuius, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, to tread, move; simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.; 2, to give birth to, bring forth, Ov.; 3, to make an effort, Caes.; 4, of birds or winged creatures, to fly, Verg.; 5, to climb, ascend, push up towards a height; gradibus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to strain, strive, exert oneself, endeavour; tantum quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with acc. and infn., nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Nep., Sall.

2. **nitor** -bris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. **I.** Lit., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; elegance, charm, beauty, Cic.; urit me Glyceras nitor, Hor. **II.** Fig., splendour, elegance of style; orationis, Cic.; nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac.

**nitrum** -i, n. (νίτρον), natron, natural soda, used for washing, ap. Cic.

**nivālis** -e (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I.** **A.** Lit., dies, Liv. **B.** Meton., snow-white; equi candore nivali, Verg. **II.** covered with snow; Othrys, Verg.

**nivātus** -a -um (nix), cooled with snow, iced, Suet.

1. **nivē** = ni (q.v.).

2. **nivē** = neve (q.v.).

**nivēus** -a -um (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I.** Lit., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. **II.** Meton., white as snow, snowy; lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.

**nivōsus** -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy; grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.

**nix**, nivis, f. (\* νίξ, acc. νίφα). **I.** Lit., snow, Cic. **II.** = grey hair; nives capitis, Hor.

**Nixi** dii, three images of gods in a kneeling position in the Capitol at Rome, invoked as the deities of child-birth.

**nixor**, 1. dep. (intens. of nitor), to lean upon, rest upon, to strive, strain, Lucr., Verg.

1. **nixus** = 2. nisus (q.v.).

2. **nixus**, v. l. nitor.

**no**, nāvi, nāre (νῆω), to swim. **I.** Lit., bestiae nantes, Cic.; prov., nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor. **II.** Transf., to sail, float, flow, fly, Verg., Cat.

**nōbilis** -e (nosco), noticeable, well-known. **I.** Gen., inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv. **II.** **A.** celebrated, renowned, well-known; ex doctrina, Cic.; ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv.; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; nobilis clade Romanā Caudina pax, Liv. **B.** of noble birth, noble, belonging to a family some members of which had held curules magistracies (opp. novus or ignobilis), Cic.; nobili genere nati, Cic.; homo, Cic. **C.** excellent, noble; tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.

**nōbilitas** -ātis, f. (nobilis). **I.** fame, celebrity, Cic. **II.** noble birth, nobility; generis et nobilitatis sui municipii facile primum, Cic.; meton., the aristocrats, the nobility; omnis nostra nobilitas interit, Caes. **III.** excellence, worth, superiority; signa summā nobilitate, Cic.



**nōbilitēr**, adv. (nobilis), *excellently, admirably, nobly*, Plin.

**nōbilitō**, 1. (nobilis), *to make known*. **I.** Gen., rem, Liv. **II.** *to make famous, renowned*; **a**, in a good sense, poetæ post mortem nobilitari voluit, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *to make infamous, notorious*; Phalaris, cuius est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic.

**nōcens** -entis, p. adj. (from noceo). **I.** Gen., *hurtful, injurious, noxious*; canes, Cic. **II.** Esp., *culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked*; homo, Cic.; subst. nocens, *a guilty person*, Cic.

**nōcō** -ōi -itum, 2. *to hurt, injure, harm*; with dat., alteri, Cic.; with dat. and neut. acc., nihil iis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers., ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

**nōcivus** -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Phædr.

**noctifēr** -fēri, m. (nox and fero), *the night-bringer*, i. e., *the Evening Star*, Cat.

**noctilūca** -ae, f. (nox and luceo, *something that shines by night*), *the moon*, Hor.

**noctivāgus** -a -um (nox and vagus), *wandering by night*; currus (of the moon), Verg.

**noctū** (another form of nocte), **a**, abl., *hac noctu*, Plaut.; **b**, adv. *by night, in the night* (opp. interdiu, *by day*), Cic.

**noctūa** -ae, f. (\*noctius from nox), *the owl*, Verg.

**noctūābundus** -a -um (\*noctuo from nox), *travelling by night*; tabellarius, Cic.

**noctūīnus** -a -um (noctua), *of or relating to the owl*, Plaut.

**nocturnus** -a -um (noctu), *by night, nightly, nocturnal*; labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.; fur, Cic.; lupus, *preying by night*, Verg.; Bacchus, *worshipped at night*, Verg.; subst., **Nocturnus** -i, m. *the god of night*, Plaut.

**nōcivus** -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Ov.

**nōdo**, 1. (nodus), *to knot, tie in a knot*. **I.** Lit., crines in aurum, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to fetter*; collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov.

**nōdōsus** -a -um (nodus), *full of knots, knotty*. **I.** Lit., lina, nets, Ov. **II.** Fig., *knotty, full of difficulties*, Sen.; transf., Cicuta, *a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors*, Hor.

**nōdus** -i, m. *a knot*. **I.** A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *a girdle, Verg.*; anni, *the equator*, Lucr.; **b**, *the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected*, Ov. **C.** Fig., **1**, *a tie, bond, connexion*; amicitiae, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *a bond, obligation, fetter*; exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.; **b**, **a**, *difficulty, entanglement, perplexity*; dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *a knot or knob on the joint of an animal*; crura sine nodis articulisque habere, Caes.; **2**, *a knot in the wood of plants*, Verg., Liv.; **3**, *a star in the constellation Pices*, Cic. poet.

**Nōla** -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nola*. Hence, adj., **Nōlānus** -a -um, *belonging to Nola*; subst., **Nōlāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Nola*; subst., in Nolano, *in the territory of Nola*, Cic.

**nōlo**, nōlūi, nolle (ne and volo). **I.** *to be unwilling, not to wish*; with acc., quae etiam si nolunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nolo enim, sundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari volebat, Caes.; with infin., alienare nolui, Cic.; with subj., nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam afferat, Cic.; the imper., noli, nolite, nolito, is frequently used with the infin. of another verb to form a periphrastic

imper.; noli putare, *don't imagine*, Cic.; velle, Liv.; nollem, *I could wish not*; Carthaginiem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic. **II.** *to wish evil, to be unfavourable to*; alicui, Cic.

**Nōmās** -ālis, c. (νομάς), *pasturing*; hence, **1**, plur., *Nomades, nomads, nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin.; **2**, *the Numidians*, Verg.

**nōmen** -inis, n. (from root GNO, whence nosco), *a name*. **I.** A. Lit., gen., **1**, nomen est quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen veniae, Cic.; nomen dare, Cic., edere, proferri, Liv., *to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist*, Liv., **2**, esp., *the gentile name of a Roman, as e.g., Cornelius in P. Cornelius Scipio, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio)*, Cic.; **3**, meton., **a**, nomina tanta (like our *great names = great men*), Ov.; **b**, *nomian Romanum, the Roman power*. **B.** Fig., **1**, *name, fame, glory*; nomen habere, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *name, cause*; nomine uso, tuo, *in my name, on my behalf*, Cic.; nomine lucri, *for the sake of*, Cic.; uno nomine, *at once*; accusati sunt uno nomine consulares, Cic.; **b**, *ground, pretext*; nomen inductum fictae religionis, Cic.; **3**, *the name (as opposed to the thing)*; legionum, *the mere name*, Cic. **II.** Transf., polit. t. t., **1**, nomen alicuius deferre, *to give information against, accuse judicially*, Cic.; nomen recipere, *to receive an information*, Cic.; **2**, *a security for a debt*; certis nominibus, *on good security*, Cic.; nomina solvere, exsolvere, expedire, *to pay a debt*, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, Cic.; nomen facere, *to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money*, Cic.; meton., **debitor**; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

**nōmenolātio** -ōnis, f. (\*nomenclō, from nomen and calo = voco), *a calling by name, naming*, Qu. Cic.

**nōmenolātor** -ōris, m. (\*nomenclō), *a slave who told his master the names of his clients at his reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets*, Cic.

**Nōmentum** -i, n. *a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome*. Hence, adj., **Nōmentānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Nomentum*.

**nōminatim**, adv. (nomino), *by name, expressly, particularly*; centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere ut, etc., Cic.

**nōminātiō** -ōnis, f. (nomino), *a naming, nomination to a priesthood or other public office*, Cic.

**nōminātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nomino), *well-known, noted, celebrated*, Cic.

**nōmināto**, 1. (intens. of nomiuo), *to name, call by name*, Lucr.

**nōmīno**, 1. (nomen). **I.** *to name, give a name to*; amore quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. **II.** *to mention, speak about*; ad flumen Sabim quod supra nominavimus, Cic.; Sulla quem honoris causā nomino, whom I mention to do him honour, Cic. **III.** A. *to make famous, make renowned*; praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. **B.** Polit. t. t., **a**, *to name, appoint, nominate to a priesthood or other office*; me augurem nominaverunt, Cic.; **b**, *to accuse judicially, give information against*; aliquem apud dictatorem, Liv.

**Nōmīus** (-ōa) -li, m. (νόμιος), *the pasturer, a name of Apollo (from his having fed the flocks of Admetus)*.

**nōmīsmā** (nūmīsmā) -mētis, n. (νόμισμα), *a coin, a piece of money*, Hor.

**nōn**, adv. (from old Latin noenum = ne unum). **I. not.** **A.** non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic.; before negatives, non forma a weak affirmative, e.g., non nihil, non neino, non nullus, Cic.; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic.; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by non is emphatic, *by no means*; Cethegus homo non probatissimus, Cic.; homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic.; non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*; non quod sola orant, sed quod excellent, Cic.; non nisi, *only*; non modum (solum), *not only*, Cic.; non ita, non tam, *not very, not particularly*; simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, Cic. **B. 1.** non in questions = nonna? non idem fecit? Cic.; **2.** poet. = ne, non petito, Ov. **II.** Used in answers, *no*; aut etiam aut non respondero, Cic.

**Nonācris** -is, f. (Νῶνακρῆς), a mountain in Arcadia. Hence, adj., **1.** **Nonācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; **2.** **Nonācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian; heros, Evander, Ov.; subst., **Nonācris** -ae, f. = Atalanta, Ov.

**nōnāe** -ārum, f. (nonus), the nones, the fifth day in all the months (except March, May, and July, when it was the seventh), so called from being the ninth day before the Ides.

**nōnāgenārius** -a -um (nonageni), containing ninety, Plin.

**nōnāgeni** -ae -a (nonaginta), ninety each, Plin.

**nōnāgesimus** -a -um (nonaginta), the ninetieth, Cic.

**nōnāgiēs**, adv. (nonaginta), ninety times, Cic.

**nōnāginta**, numer. ninety, Cic.

**nōnānus** -a -um (nona, sc. legio), belonging to the ninth legion; miles, Tac.; or subst., **nōnānus** -i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion, Tac.

**nōndum**, adv. not yet, Cic.

**nongenti** -ae -a, nine hundred, Cic.

**nonnē**, Interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected; **1.** in direct questions, nonne animal advertis? do you not perceive? Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, quaero nonne id effecerit, Cic.

**nonnēmo**, **nonnihil**, v. nemo, nihil.

**nonnullus** (non nullus) -a -um, some, several; nonnulla in re, in some respects, Cic.; nonnulla pars militum, Caes.; non nullae cohortes, Caes.; subst., **nonnulli**, some, Cic.

**nonnumquam** (non numquam), adv. sometimes, Cic.

**nonnusquam**, adv. in some places, in several places, Plin.

**nonus** -a -um (= novenus, from novem), the ninth, Cic.; subst., **nōna** -ae, f. the ninth hour (about three o'clock p.m.), when the chief meal (cena) was taken at Rome, Hor.

**nonusdecimus**, nonadecima, nonumdecimum, the nineteenth, Tac.

**Nōra** -ōrum, n. **I.** a town in Sardinia; hence, **Nōrenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Nora. **II.** a fort in Cappadocia.

**Norba** -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Alcantara. Hence, adj., **Norbānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Norba.

**Nōreja** -ae, f. a town in Noricum, now Neumarkt.

**Nōricum** -i, n. Noricum, a country south of the Danube. Hence, adj., **Nōricus** -a -um, Noric.

**norma** -ae, f. (nosco), **1.** a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Plin.; **2.** a rule, precept, model, pattern; dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.

**nōs**, plur. of ego (q.v.)

**Nōrtia** -ae, f. (for Nevortia, from ne and vorto, Gk. Ἀρπυρία, the Unchangeable), an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Vulturni.

**noscito**, 1. (intens. of nosco), to get to know. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, to observe, perceive, Liv. **B. Esp.**, to investigate, explore; aedes, vestigia, Plaut. **II. Transf.**, to recognise again; aliquem facie, Liv.

**nosco**, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (root NO, archaic GNO, whence gnosco; Gr. ΓΝΩ-Ω, whence γινώσκω). **I. Lit.**, to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; (a) present tenses, studeo cursos istos mutationum noscere, Cic.; (B) perfect tenses, quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; si Caesarem bene novi, Cic. **II. A.** to recognise; ad res suas noscendas recipientisque, Liv. **B.** Of a judge, to investigate a case; quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac. **C.** to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse; illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. (contracted perfect tenses, nosti, nostis, noram, noras, nosse).

**noster** -tra -trum (nos), our, ours. **I. Gen.**, a, subject, provincia nostra, Caes.; b, object (= towards us) amor nostri, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **A.** our, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us; a, Furnius noster, our friend Furnius, Cic.; nostri, our people, Cic.; b, noster in jest = ego, Plaut. **B.** favourable to us; nostra loca, Liv.; noster Mars, Verg.

**nostras** -ātis (noster), of our country, native; mirilice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

**nota** -ae, f. (nosco), a mark, token, note, sign. **I. Gen.**, **1.** lit., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; **2.** fig., distinguishing mark, sign; notae argumentorum, Cic. **II. A.** marks in writing; **1.** letters of the alphabet, numbers; notae litterarum, Cic.; poet., meton., notae, a writing, letter, Hor., Ov.; **2.** notae librorum, marks of punctuation, Cic. **B.** marks on an object; **1.** marks on the body, Hor.; **2.** a branded mark, brand; barbarus compunctus notis Thraecis, tattooed, Cic.; fig., disgrace, shame, ignominy; quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic.; **3.** a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality); a, interior nota Falerni, a better kind, Hor.; b, transf., sort, quality; aliquem de meliore nota commendare, Cic.; **4.** a mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval), Cic.; **5.** the official censure of the senate; inotise senatus notae ascribere, Liv.; **6.** a distinguishing name, mark of honour; ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam, Ov.

**notabilis** -e (noto), notable, remarkable, striking noteworthy; exitus, Cic.

**notabiliter**, adv. (notabilis), notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, Tac.

**notarius** -ii, m. (nota), a rapid writer, shorthand writer, Quint.

**notatio** -ōnis, f. (noto), a marking. **I. Lit.**, tabellarum, a marking of the voting-tickets with different coloured wax, Cic. **II. 1.** the stigma of the censor; censorin, Cic.; **2.** a choice; iudicium, Cic.; **3.** the etymology of a word, Cic.; **4.** observing, noting, taking notice of; naturae, Cic.

**notatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from noto), known, marked; homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus, Cic.

**notesco**, nōtūl, 3. (1. notus), to become known, Cat.

**nōthus** -a -um (νόθος). **I. Lit.**, **1.** of men, illegitimate, bastard, Verg.; **2.** of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, Verg. **II. Transf.**, not genuine, spurious. Lucr., Cat.

**nōtio** -ōnis, f. (nosco), a making oneself acquainted with anything. **I** 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., an idea, notion of anything, image, mental conception; deorum, Cic.; rerum, Cic. **II**. **A** an investigation; pontificum, Cic. **B** the investigation of the censor; 1, iudicium et notio censoria, Cic.; 2, the blame, animadversion of the censor; notiones annualversionesque censorum, Cic.

**notitia** -ae, f. (1. notus), a being known. **I** Paas., 1, hi propter notitiam sunt intronissii, Nep.; 2, fame, celebrity, Tac. **II** Act., 1, knowing, becoming acquainted with; notitia nova mulieris, Cic.; 2, a, knowledge; corporis sui, Cic.; b, an idea, notion, conception; dei, Cic.

**notities** -ōi, f. = notitia (q.v.).

**noto**, 1. (nota). **I** to mark. **A** Lit., 1, tabellam cerā, Cic.; 2, a, to mark out; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., of the censor, to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name in the burgess-list, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand; quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. **B** Transf., 1, to mark, denote; res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.; 2, to mark out, make noticeable; aliquem decore, Cic.; 3, to blame, censure; verbis aliquem, Cic. **II** to express by signs. **A** 1, lit., to unte; litteram, Ov.; 2, a, to point out shortly; caput, Cic.; b, to observe; cantus avium, Cic. **B** Fig., to impress; dicta memori pectoris, Ov. -

**notōs** = 2. notus (q.v.).

1. **notus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nosco), known. **I** 1, lit, res nota, Cic.; noti atque insignes latrones, Cic.; aliquid notum habere, to know, Cic.; subst., noti, friends, acquaintances; 2, transf., a, = friendly; notis compellat vocibus, Verg.; b, customary; ulmus nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. **II** 1, distinguished, celebrated; scriptor, Hor.; 2, notorious; mulier, Cic.

2. **notus** (-ōs) -i, m. (vōros), the south wind; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., the wind, Verg.

**novāctia** -ae, f. (novo), a sharp knife or razor; cotem novaculā praecidere, Cic.

**novālis** -is, f. and **novāle** -is, n. 1, fallow land, Verg.; 2, a cultivated field; novalia culta, Verg.

**novātrix** -icis, f. (novator), she that renews; rerum, Ov.

**novē**, adv. (novus). **I** newly, in a new and unusual manner, Plaut. **II** novissime; a, lately, recently, Sall.; b, lastly, in the last place, Sall.

**novellus** -a -um (dim. of novus), a, new, young; arbor, Cic.; b, oppida, lately conquered, Liv.

**novem**, numer. nine, Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Caes.

**November** -bris, m. (novem and suffix -ber), relating to the number nine; a, mensis November, the ninth month of the Roman year, November, Cic.; b, belonging to the month of November; kalendae Novembres, Cic.

**novemdecim**, numer. (novem and decem) nineteen, Liv.

**novendicālis** -e (novem and dies), 1, that which happens on the ninth day; coena, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death, Tac.; pulveres = new, fresh, Hor.; 2, that which lasts nine days; feriae, a nine days' festival celebrated on the occasion of any portent (such as a shower of stones), Cic.

**Novensiles** dii (novus and suffix -ensilis), gods whose worship had been introduced from

foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native divinities), Liv.

**novēnus** -a -um (novem), nine each, nine, Liv.

**novēroa** -ae, f. a step-mother, Cic.; saeva, Verg.; prov., apud novercam queri, i.e., in vain, Plaut.

**novēroālis** -e (novēroa), of or relating to a step-mother, Juv., Tac.

**Novesium** -ii, n. fort of the Ubi on the Rhine, now Neuss.

**novicius** -a -um (novus), new, fresh, Plaut.; esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved; subat., novicii; Syrum nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulam, Cic.

**noviēs**, adv. numer. (novem), nine times, Verg.

**Noviōdūnum** -i, n., 1, a town of the Sverstones, now Soissons; 2, a town of the Bituriges Cubi, now Nouan.

**novitas** -ātis, f. (novus), newness. **I** Lit. **A** anni, the spring, Ov.; plur., novitates = new acquaintances, Cic. **B** the condition of a homo novus (v. novus), newness of nobility, Cic. **II** novelty, unusualness, strangeness; terror quom tibi rei novitas attulerit, Cic.

**novō**, 1. (novus). **I** to make new, renew. **A** transtra, Verg.; membra, to revive, Ov.; ager novatus, a field reploughed, Cic. **B** Transf., a, to revive, refresh; (animus) risu novatur, Cic.; b, to change, alter; aliquid in legibus, Cic.; novare res, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, Liv. **II** to invent something new; verba, invent new words, Cic.

**novus** -a -um (vōs), superl., novissimus, new, fresh, young (opp. vetus). **I** Lit., **A** Gen., miles, a recruit, Liv.; novae res, novelties, Cic.; and esp., political changes, revolutions; rebus novis studere, Cic.; lac, new milk, Verg. Subst., **novum** -i, n. a new thing, novelty; num quidnam novi? Cic. **B** Esp., a, novus homo or homo novus, the first of a family who held a curule office in Rome, e.g., M. T. Cicerō, Cic.; b, novae tabulae, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of debts), Cic.; c, novae tabernae, or novae, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt; sub Novis, Cic.; d, Nova via, a road in Rome leading down to the forum, Liv. **II** Transf., 1, fresh, inexperienced; equus, Cic.; novus delictis, inexperienced in crime, Tac.; 2, new, novel, unusual, extraordinary; genus dicendi, Cic.; 3, = alter, a second; Camillus, a second Camillus, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; 4, of succession, the superl., **novissimus** -a -um = (a) the latest, last; agmen, the rear, Caes.; (β) the extremest, severest; exempla, Tac.

**nox**, noctis, f. (vōf), night. **I** **A** Lit., 1, gen., nocte, or de nocte, by night, Cic.; inultā nocte, de multa nocte, deep in the night, late at night, Cic.; nocte mediā, de nocte mediā, at midnight, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic.; se conjicere in noctem, to hasten away under shelter of night, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; 2, personif., Nox, the goddess Night, sister of Erribus, Verg. **B** Transf., 1, meton., sleep, Verg.; 2, a, the darkness of a storm, Verg.; b, the lower world, Verg.; c, death, Verg.; d, blindness, Ov. **II** Fig., 1, obscurity; mel versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov.; 2, confusion, darkness, peril; haec republicae nox, Cic.

**noxā** -ae, f. (noceo). **I** harm, injury, damage; sine ullius urbis noxā, Liv. **II** Meton., 1, a crime, fault, offence; in noxā esse, Liv.; 2, punishment; noxā liberari, Liv.

**noxia** -ae, f. (sc. causa, from noxius), a fault, offence, crime; alicui noxae esse, to be accounted a fault, Liv.

**noxius** -a -um (noxa). **I.** *noxious, hurtful, injurious*; tela, Ov. **II.** *criminal, culpable, guilty*; aliquem noxium judicare, Liv.

**nūbēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of nubes). **I.** *a little cloud*, Plin. **II.** Fig., *a troubled, dark expression*; frontis, Cic.

**nubes** -is, f. (cf. nubo), *a cloud*. **I. A.** Lit., *aer concretus in nubes cogitur*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *a cloud*, e.g., of dust, pulveris, Liv.; **2**, *a great number, dense mass of any objects*; locustarum, Liv.; volucrum, Verg. **II.** Fig., **1**, *a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance*; deme supercilio nubem, Hor.; **2**, *veil, concealment*; fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.; **3**, *a cloud, i.e., threatening or impending misfortune*; belli, Verg.; **4**, *a sad, miserable condition*; republicae, Cic.; **5**, *a cloud (as emblem of something unsubstantial), a phantom*; nubes et inania captare, Hor.

**nūbifer** -fēra -fērum (nubes and fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*, Ov.

**nūbigēna** -ae, c. (nubes and gigno), *born of a cloud, produced from a cloud*; esp., of the Centaurs, *offspring of Ixion and a cloud*; Nubigenae alone = Centaurs, Verg.

**nūbīlis** -e (nubo), *marriageable*; filia, Cic.

**nūbīlus** -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*. **I. A.** Lit., plur. subst., **nūbīla** -ōrum, n. *clouds*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1**, *act., cloud-bringing*; Auster, Ov.; **2**, *dark*; via nubila taxo, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1**, *of expression, dark, gloomy*; toto nubila vultu, Ov.; **2**, *unfavourable*; nubila nascenti non mihi Parca fuit, Ov.; **3**, *dark, unhappy*; tempora, Ov.

**nūbo**, nupsi, nuptum, 3. (stem NUB, whence nubes), *to cover, veil*; and especially, of a bride, *to be married to, to marry any one*; virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum collocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.; partic., **nuptus** -a -am, *married*; filia, Cic.; subst., **nupta** -ae, f. *a wife*, Liv.

**Nūcēria** -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nocera*. Hence, adj., **Nūcērinus** -a -um, *relating to Nuceria*.

**nūcifrangībūlum** -i, n. (nux and frango), *a nut-cracker (in jest = a tooth)*, Plant.

**nūclēus** -i, m. (nux). **I.** Lit., **1**, *the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit*, Plin.; **2**, *the stone or unseparable kernel of fruits*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *the kernel or inside of anything*; conchae, Plin.

**nūdius** = nunc dius (= dies), *it is now the . . . day since*; always with the ordinal numerals; **nūdius tertius**, *the day before yesterday*, Cic.; **nūdius tertius decimus**, *thirteen days ago*, Cic.

**nūdo**, 1. (nudus), *to make naked, to make bare, strip*. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, *aliquem*, Cic.; **2**, *a, to lay bare, uncover*; gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; **b**, milit. t. t., *to lay bare, leave undefended*; castra nudentur, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder*; spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praecipis olea nudat, Hor.; **2**, *to deprive*; aliquem praesidio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1**, *to strip, lay bare, expose*; nudata omnibus tribunicia potestas, Caes.; vis ingenti scientiā juris nudata, Cic.; **2**, *to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal*; animus, Liv.

**nūdus** -a -um, *naked, unclothed, nude, bare*. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, Cic.; **nudo capite, bare-headed**, Sall.; **2**, *uncovered*; vertex, Verg.; **sulsellia, vacant**, Cic.; **terga, Liv.** **B.** Transf., **1**, *deprived of*; with abl., *praesidio*, Cic.; with genit., *loca nuda gigantum*, Sall.; **2**, *without*; *respublica nuda a magistratibus*, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1**, *simple,*

*unadorned, plain*; *commentarii Caesaris*, Cic.; **2**, *bare, mere, alone, only*; *nuda ista, si ponas*, Cic.; *hoc nudum relinquitur*, Cic.

**nūgae** -ārum, f. (naucum), *trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery*. **I.** Lit., *huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis?* Cic.; applied also to verses, *nescio quid meditans nugarum*, Hor. **II.** Transf., of persons, *a foolish, trifling fellow*; *amicos habet meras nugas*, Cic.

**nūgātor** -ōris, m. (nugor), *a trifter, foolish fellow, a jester*, Cic.

**nūgātorius** -a -um (nugator), *trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory*; *malis nugatoriisque accusatio*, Cic.

**nūgax** -ācis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*, ap. Cic.

**nūgor**, 1. dep. (nugae), **1**, *to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense*; *non inscite*, Cic.; *cum aliquo*, Hor.; **2**, *to trick, cajole, make game of*, Plaut.

**nullus** -a -um (ne and ullus), *no, none, nobody, no one*. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, adj., *nullā unā re*, Cic.; *nullo modo, nullo pacto, by no means*, Cic.; *nullo certo ordine neque imperio*, Caes.; **2**, subst., **a**, **nullus** = *nobody, no one*, Cic.; **b**, **nullum** -i, n. = *nothing*, Hor. **II.** Fig., **1**, *nullus sum*; **a**, *I am ruined, it is all over with me*; *nullus repente fui*, Liv.; **b**, of persons and things, *I am no longer in existence*; *de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt*, Cic.; *nullus = mortuus*, Ov.; *vellem nulla*, Ov.; **2**, *insignificant, of no importance, trifling, poor*; *nullos iudices habemus*, Cic.; *nullum argumentum est*, Cic.

**num**, Interrog. particle, asking a question to which a negative answer is expected. **A.** In direct questions, *num censet etiam eodem fuisse?* Cic.; compounded with ne, *deum ipsum numne vidisti?* Cic.; *num quid vis? is there anything else which you want?* (a common form in leave-taking), Hor. **B.** In indirect questions, *whether*; *quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt eventrent?* Cic.

**Nūma** -ae, m., *Pompius, the second king of Rome*.

**Nūmantia** -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*. Hence, adj., **Nūmantinus** -a -um, *Numantine*.

**nūmārius** = *nummarius* (q. v.).

**nūmātus** = *nummatus* (q. v.).

**nūmen** -inūs, n. (= numen, from nuo), *a nodding, beckoning with the head*; *a nod*, as sign of a command, *a command*. **I.** Gen., *numen vestrum*, Cic.; *magnum numen senatus*, Cic. **II.** Esp., of a deity, **a**, *the divine will, divine command*; *numen interdictumque deorum immortalium*, Cic.; *mundum censent regi numine deorum*, Cic.; *Jovis numina, Phoebii numina*, Verg.; **b**, (a) *the might of a deity, majesty, divinity*; *qui nullam vim esse dicit numine divinum*, Cic.; of deities themselves, *conversa numina, pia numina*, Verg.; (β) of the Roman emperors, *violatum numen Augusti*, Tac.

**nūmērābilis** -s (numero), *that can be counted, enumerated*, Ov.

**nūmērātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from numero), *counted, in hard cash, in ready money*; *dos, pecunia*, Cic.; subst., **nūmērātum** -i, n. *hard cash, money down*; *numerato solvere*, Cic.

**1. nūmēro**, 1. (numerus), *to count*. **I.** Lit., **A.** *aliquem a se primum*, Cic.; *aliquid per digitos, on the fingers*, Ov.; *consule et numera (senatum), count the house* (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present), Cic. **B.** *to count, i.e.,*

to pay money; militibus stipendium, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to count up, reckon, enumerate; dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bouis male euenit, Cic.; 2, to reckon under, class under; inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficium loco, Cic.; 3, with double acc., in pass. with double nom., to count, esteem, hold, consider; Salpictum accusatorein suum numerat, non competitorin, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.

2 **nūmērō**, adv. (lit., abl. of numerus), 1, just, exactly, at the right time, Plaut.; 2, quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, Plaut.

**nūmērōsē**, adv. (numerosus), 1, numerously, Plin.; 2, rhythmically, harmoniously; circumscripte numerosque dicere, Cic.

**nūmērōsus** -a -um (numerus). **I.** numerous, in great number; numerosissima civitas, populosa, Tac. **II.** rhythmic, harmonious; oratio, Cic.

**nūmērūs** -i, m. (connected with nummus), a number. **I. A.** Lit., 1, numerum iure, to count, Caes.; 2, a, a certain number, a number of persons or things, considered as a whole; ad priatum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.; haec enim sunt tria numero, are three in number, Cic.; numero quadraginta, forty in number, Sall.; referre in deorum numero, to count as a god, Cic.; b, an uncertain number, a heap, mass; hominum, Cic.; innumerabilis frumenti numerus, an enormous quantity, Cic.; c, a division of the army, company; sparsim per provinciam numeri, Tac.; d, a cipher, i. e., of no consequence; nos numerus sumus, Hor. **B.** Meton., plur., numeri = 1, dice (as being marked with numbers); numerosque manu iactabit eburnos, Ov.; 2, mathematics, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the part of a whole; elegans omni numero poema, in every respect, Cic.; 2, a, melody, music, Verg., Ov.; b, dance, Cic.; c, a metrical foot, number; numeri ac modi, Cic.; poet., numeri graves, heroic verse, Ov.; d, in oratory, harmony; oratorius, Cic.; 3, rank, place, position; obtinere aliquem numerum, Cic.; numero or in numero, in the post of, as; parentis numero esse, Cic.; 4, order, rule; in numerum or numero, according to rule, Verg.

**Nūmicus (Nūmicus)** -i, m. a small river in Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene sea near Ardea, now Nomico.

**Nūmīda** -ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), a Numidian; plur. **Nūmidāe** -arum, the Numidians, attrib. = Numidum; Numidae iaculatores, Liv. Hence, 1, **Nūmidia** -ae, f. a country in North Africa; 2, **Nūmidicus** -a -um, Numidian.

**nūmīssima** = nomissima (q. v.).

**Nūmistro** -onia, f. town in Lucania, on the borders of Apyllia.

**Nūmītor** -oris, m. king of Alba, father of Ilia, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

**nummārius** -a -um (nummus). **I.** belonging to money; theca, Cic.; difficultas nummaria or rei nummariae, scarcity of money, Cic. **II.** bribed with money, venal; iudex, Cic.

**nummātus** -a -um (nummus), provided with money, rich; a-iolens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.

**nūmmīlūs** -i, m. (dim. of nummus), a little money, some money; nummulus acceptis jus ac fas omne dolere, for a paltry sum, Cic.

**nummus (nūmus)** -i, m. (νοῦμος, Tarentine and Sicilian = νομος, the regular silver currency). **I.** money, coin; adulterini nummi, bad money, Cic.; habere in nummis, to have in cash, Cic. **II.** Esp., the aesteres, a Roman coin worth about 3½; quinque milia nummum, Cic.; transf.,

like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); ad nummum convenit, it comes right to a farthing, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. nummūm).

**numquam**, adv. (ne and anquam), never, Cic.; numquam adhuc, numquam ante, numquam alias, Cic.; numquam uou, always, Cic.; non numquam, sometimes, Cic.

**nūmus** = nummus (q. v.).

**nunc**, adv. (vū). **I.** now, at present, at this moment; ut nunc est, as things are now, Cic.; nunc ipsum, at this very moment, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, the present generation, Cic.; nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another. Liv. **II.** but now, now however, Cic.

**nuncine** = nuncne?

**nuncia** = nuntia, v. nuntius.

**nunciatio** = nuntiatio (q. v.).

**nuncio** = nuntio.

**nuncius** = nuntius (q. v.).

**nuncupatio** -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), a naming, the public offering or pronouncing of a vow; solemnitas nuncupatio votorum, Liv.

**nuncūpo**, i. (nuncius capio), to name, call by name. **I.** aliquid nomine dei, Cic. **II. A.** to pronounce solemnly and openly; a, vova; vota pro republica, Cic.; b, an adoption, Tac. **B.** to nominate as heir; heredem, Tac.

**nundinae**, v. nundinus.

**nundinatio** -ōnis, f. (nundinor), the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business; fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

**nundinor**, i. dep. (nundinae). **I.** to transact business, trade, traffic. **A.** Intransit., seclere nundinatem, Liv. **B.** Transit., to buy; jus ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. **II.** Transf., to be present in great numbers (as at a market); ubi ad focum augures nundinari solent, Cic.

**nundinus** -a -um (lit., novendinus = novendinus, from novem and dies), belonging to the ninth day. Subst., **I.** nundinae -arum, f. the market-day, held every ninth day, Cic.; transf., a, the market-place; illi Capuum nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.; b, traffic, trade, business; vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, Cic. **II.** nundinum -i, n. (sc. tempus), the market-time; trinum nundinum, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after (17-24 days); se praesentem trinum nundinum (on the three market-days), petiturum, Cic.; comitia in trinum nundinum iudicare, Liv.

**nuntiatio** -ōnis, f. (nuntio), religious & t., a declaration, announcement made by the augur of his observations, Cic.

**nuntio**, i. (nuntius), to announce; vera, Cic.; qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., paulo post ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; absol., nuntiato, this being announced, Liv.

**nuntius** -a -um (contr. from noventius), announcing, bringing news. **I.** Adj., rumor, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** nuntius -ii, m. 1, messenger, announcer; facere aliquem certorem per nuntium, Cic.; 2, a, message, news; nuntium afferre, Cic.; b, nuntium alicui remittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce, Cic.; transf., nuntium remittere virtuti, to renounce, Cic. **B.** nuntia -ae, f. she that announces; historis nuntia veritatis, Cic. **C.** nuntium -ii, n. message, news, Cat.

**nūpēr**, superl., **nūperrimē**, adv. (for

**nuper**, from novus, lately, not long ago; qui nuper Romae fuit, Cic.; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, Cic.

**nupta** -ae, f. (nubo), a wife, spouse, bride, Ov.

**nuptiae** -arum, f. (nubo), marriage, nuptials; Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic.; celebrare nuptias, Liv.; cenare apud aliquem in eius nuptiis, Cic.

**nuptialis** -e (nuptiae), of or relating to a marriage; cena, Liv.; donum, Cic.

**nuptus** -a -um (partic. of nubo), married; filia, mulier, Cic.

**Nursia** -ae, f. a town in the west of the Sabine country, now Norcia. Hence, adj., **Nursinus** -a -um, belonging to Nursia.

**nūrus** -ūs, f. (νύος), 1, a daughter-in-law, son's wife, Cic.; 2, poet., a young matron, young married woman, Ov.

**nusquam**, adv. (ne and usquam), nowhere. I. Lit., nusquam alibi, Cic. II. Transf., 1, in nothing, on no occasion; praestabo sumptuum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic.; 2, to nothing; ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.

**nūto**, 1. (\*nuo). I. Gen., 1, to more up and down, totter, waver, nod; ornus nutat, Verg.; nutant galeae, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to water; nutans aëles, Tac.; b, to waver, be uncertain in opinion; etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum, Cic.; c, to waver in fidelity; Galliae nutantes, Tac. II. to more the head up and down, to nod, Plaut.; of persons, sleeping, Hor.

**nūtricius** -ii, m. (nutrix), a foster-father, guardian, Caes.

**nūtrīco**, 1. and **nūtrīoor**, 1. dep. (nutrix), to suckle, nourish; transf., to support, sustain; mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

**nūtrīcula** -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), nurse, Hor.; transf., Gallia nutricula seditionum, Cic.

**nūtrīmen** -īnis, n. (nutrio), nourishment, Ov.

**nūtrīmentum** -i, n. (nutrio), nourishment, nutriment; transf., a, of fuel, arida nutrimenta, Verg.; b, support, training; educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

**nūtrīo** -īvi and -ī -itum, 4. (nūtrīor, 4. dep., Verg.), to give suck, suckle, nourish. I. Lit., A. a, of animals, nutritus lacte ferino, Ov.; b, of plants, terra herbas nutrit, Ov.; c, of fire, ignes foliis, Ov. B. to tend, wait upon; corpora, Liv.; damnum naturae, remove, Liv. II. Transf., to nourish, support, sustain; amorem, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, educated, Hor.

**nūtrīx** -īcis, f. (nutrio), a nurse, foster-mother. I. Lit., ut pæne cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse videamur, Cic.; meton., nutrices, the breasts, Cat. II. Transf., oratoris, Cic.; curarum innoxia nutrix nox, Ov.

**nūsus** -ūs, m. (\*nuo). I. inclination, downward tendency, gravity, Cic. II. a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head. A. Lit., Liv. B. Transf., 1, command, will; deorum nutu, Cic.; auctoritate nutuque deorum, Cic.; 2, assent; acuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

**nux**, nūcis, f. I. a nut. A. Lit., Liv.; prov., nux cassā, something entirely worthless, Hor. B. Transf., of similar fruit, castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. II. 1, the nut-tree, Verg.; 2, an almond-tree, Verg.

**Nūctēlius** -i, m. (Νυκτέλιος), nightly, a sur-

name of Bacchus (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), Ov.

**nympha** -ae, f. and **nymphē** -ēs, f. (νύμφη). I. a bride, woman lately married, Ov. II. Nymphae, the Nymphs, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the seas, streams, woods, etc., Verg.

**Nymphaeum** -i, n. (Νυμφαίον), a promontory and sea-port in Illyria.

**Nysa** (Nyssa) -ae, f. (Νύσα). I. a town in Caria. II. a town in Palestine. III. a city in India, where Bacchus was said to have been brought up. Hence, adj., A. Nysaeus -a -um, Nysan. B. Nysēis -īdis, f. Nysaean. C. Nysīās -īdis, f. of or relating to Bacchus. D. Nysīgēna -ae, m. born in Nysa. E. Nysēus -ēi, a surname of Bacchus.

## O.

1. **O**, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (O, o, Ω, ω). For the use of O. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

2. **ō!** and **oh!** interj. an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc., generally followed by voc. or acc.; o patrum generis oblite! Cic.; o me miserum! Cic.; sometimes with nom, o fortunata mors! Cic.; in wishes, o si, if only! Verg.; poet., put the second word of the clause, spes o fidissima Tenebrum! Ov.

**Ōarion** -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων) = Orion (q. v.)

**Ōaxes** -is, m. (Ὠάξες), a river in Crete.

**ob**, prep. with acc. I. Of space, a, with verbs of motion, towards, to; ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.; b, with verbs not denoting motion, at, before; ob oculis versari, Cic. II. 1, on account of; ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; unius ob iram prodimur, Verg.; ob eam rem, on that account, Cic.; quam ob rem, on which account, Caes.; ob id, ob id ipsum, ob hoc, ob haec, on this account, therefore, Liv.; ob metum, out of fear, Tac.; 2, in consideration of, for, as recompense for; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; 3, ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage; verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall.

**ōbaerātus** -a -um, adj. with compar. (ob and aes), in debt, Liv.; plur. subst., **ōbaerātī** -ōrum, m. debtors, Cic.

**ōbambūlo**, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards; with dat., muris, Liv.; with acc., Aethnam, Ov.; with prep., ante vallum, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

**ōbarmo**, 1. to arm; dextris securi, Hor.

**ōbāro**, 1. to plough up, Liv.

1. **obba** -ae, f. a species of drinking-cup, Pers.

2. **Obba** -ae, f. a town in Africa, near Carthage.

**obbrūtesco** -tūti, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lucr.

**obo** . . . v. occ . . .

**obdo** -didī -dītum, 3. to set, put, place before, put against; pessulum ostio, to bolt the door, Ter.; fores, to shut the door, Ov.; nullique malo latus obdit apertum, offers an unprotected side to no evil, Hor.

**obdormio** -īvi and -ī -ītum, 4. to go to sleep, Cic.

**obdormisco**, 3. (obdormio), *to go to sleep*, Cic.

**obducō** -duxi -ductum, 3. **I. A.** *to draw over, draw in front*; 1, fossam, Caes.; fig., callum dolori, Cic.; **2**, *to cover*; trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; *transf.*, obducta cicatrix reipublicae, closed wound, Cic. **B. 1**, *to drink*, venenum, Cic.; **2**, *to wrinkle*; frontem, Hor. **II** *to lead against*; Curium, *to bring forward*, produce, Cic.; *transf.*, *to pass, spend*; diem posterum, Cic.

**obductio** -ōnis, f. (obduco), *a covering*; capitulis, Cic.

**obduresco** -dūrū, 3. *to become hard, grow hard*. **I. Lit.**, Plaut. **II. Fig.**, *to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate*; ipse obdurul, Cic.; ad dolorem novum, Cic.

**obdūro**, 1. *to be hard*; fig., *to stand out, hold out, persist*; perfer et obdura, Ov.; impers., obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

**obēdiens (obœdiens)** -entis, p. adj. (from obedio), *obedient, compliant*; with dat., nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad nova consilia, Liv. Subst., **obēdiens**, *one who obeys, a dependant*, Cic.

**obēdiantēr (obœdiantēr)**, adv. (obediens), *obediently*; obediēter imperata facere, Liv.

**obēdientia (obœdientia)** -ae, f. (obediens), *obedience, compliance*, Cic.

**obēdio (obœdio)** -ivi -itum, 4. (ob and audio). **I** *to give ear to, listen to, follow a person's advice*; alicui, Nep. **II** *to obey*; praecepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic.; alicui ad verba, Cic.

**obēlicus** -i, m. (ὀβελικός), *a pointed column, obelisk*, Plin.

**obēo** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. **I. Intransit.**, **A.** *to go to, come to, go to meet, go against*; ad omnes hostium conatus, *to oppose*, Liv.; in infera loca, Cic. **B. a**, *of the heavenly bodies, to set*; in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.; **b**, *to die*; tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. **II. Transit.**, **A. a**, *to go to, reach*; quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic.; **b**, *to go to, engage in, apply oneself to any business; to perform, execute, accomplish an object*; negotium, Cic.; hereditatem, *to take possession of*, Cic.; vadimonium, *to discharge one's bail, to appear at the fixed time*, Cic.; diem supremum, *to die*, Nep.; so obire mortem, Cic. **B. 1**, *to visit, travel through*; provinciam, Cic.; **2**, *to take part in*; comitia, Cic.; **3**, *to surround*; clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Verg.

**obēquūto**, 1. *to ride up to*; castris Liv.

**oberro**, 1. *to wander about*; tentoriis, Tac.; *transf.*, chordā eādēni, *to blunder*, Hor.

**obēsitas** -ētis, f. (obesus), *fatness, corpulence, obesity*, Suet.

**obēsus** -a -um (ob and edo), 1, *fat, plump*; turdus, Hor.; *transf.*, *swollen*; saucea, Verg.; **2**, *coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude*; juvenis naris obesae, Hor.

**obex** -icis, and objicis, m. and f. (objicio), 1, *the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, barrier, barricade*; fultosque emuniit objice postes, Verg.; **2**, *an obstacle, hindrance*, Plin.

**obf . . . v. off . . .**

**obg . . . v. ogg . . .**

**obhaerēo**, 2. *to stick to, cleave to*, Suet.

**obhaerescō** -haesi -haesum, 3. *to stick fast, adhere to*, Lucr.

**obīcīo** = objicio (q.v.)

**obīrascor** -īrātus sum, 3. dep. *to be angry*; fortunae, *with fortune*, Liv.

**obīrātīo** -ōnis, f. (obīrascor), *a being angry, anger*, Cic.

**obīrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obīrascor), *angry, wrathful*; with dat., fortunae, Liv.

**obītēr**, adv. (ob), 1, *on the way, in passing, on the journey*, Juv.; **2**, *by the way, incidentally*, Juv.

**obītus** -ūs, m. (obeo), 1, *an approaching, going to*, Ter.; **2**, *a going down (esp. of the heavenly bodies), setting*; siderum, Cic.; **3**, *a downfall, ruin, destruction, death*; post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.

**objacēo** -jācū, 2. *to lie at, against, in the way*; saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

**objectātīo** -ōnis, f. (objecto), *a reproach*, Caes.

**objecto**, 1. (intens. of objicio). **I** *to put in the way, set against*. **A.** Lit. (of birds), caput fretis, *to dip, dive into*, Verg. **B.** *Transf.*, *to expose*; aliquem periculis, Sall.; se hostium telis, Liv.; moras, *to cause, interpose delay*, Ov. **II. Transf.**, *to reproach with anything, object anything to a person, throw in a person's teeth*; alicui probrum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nobilitas objectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium collegam, Liv.

1. **objectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from objicio), 1, *lying at, near, opposite to*; insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes.; **2**, *exposed to*; fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic.

2. **objectus** -ūs, m. (objicio), *a placing at, before, opposite, a lying against, lying opposite*; insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Verg.

**objex** = obex (q.v.)

**objicō** -jēci -jectum, 3. (ob and jacio). **I** *to throw in the way of*. **A.** Lit., se telis hostium, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *to oppose*, Cic.; **2**, *to expose*; consulem morti, Cic.; se in dimicationes, Cic.; **3**, *to cause, produce*; alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; objicitur animo metus, *the heart is seized with fear*, Cic.; hic aliud majus miseris objicitur, *presents itself*, Verg. **II** *to place before, throw before*. **A.** Lit., 1, *corpus feris*, Cic.; **2**, *to put before, hold before as a defence, protection*; Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, *to oppose*, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes. **B. 1**, *to offer*; delenimentum animis, Liv.; **2**, *to hold out as an example*; unum ex judicibus selectis, Hor.; **3**, *to object to, reproach with, charge with*; alicui furta, Cic.; with acc. and infin., objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, Cic.; with quod, non tibi objicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

**objurgātīo** -ōnis, f. (objurgo), *a blaming, chiding, reproving*, Cic.

**objurgātor** -ōris, m. (objurgo), *a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer*, Cic.

**objurgātōrius** -a -um (objurgator), *scolding, chiding*; epistolae, Cic.

**objurgo**, 1. and **objurgor**, 1. dep. *to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame*; aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic.; verecundiam alicuius, Cic.; quum objurgarer me, quod nimia laetitia paene desiperem, Cic.

**oblanguesco** -gū, 3. *to become languid*, Cic.

**oblātro**, 1. *to bark at or against, to rail at, scold*, Suet.

**oblectāmen** -īnia, n. (oblecto), *a delight, pleasure*, Ov.

**oblectāmentum** -i, n. (oblecto), *a delight, amusement, solace*; meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.

**oblectātīo** -ōnis, f. (oblecto), *a delighting; pleasing*; antui, vitae, Cic.

**oblecto**, 1. (ob and lacto). **I** *to delight, please, amuse*; quum eorum inventis scriptisque

se oblectent, Cic.; senectutem, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic.; se cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pass time pleasantly, while away time; lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.

**obliquus**, v. obliquus.

**oblūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ob and laedo), to squeeze together; collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; oblitus faucibus, strangled, Tac.

**obligatio** -ōnis, f. (obligo), a being bound, a legal obligation; obligatio pecuniae, Cic.

**obligatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obligo), bound, under an obligation to any one; obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic.

**obligo**, 1. to bind, fasten to. **I. A.** Lit., to tie, bind up, bandage a wound; vulnus, Cic.; medicum requirens a quo obligetur, Cic.; venas, Tac. **B.** Transf., to bind, fetter by an oath, law, benefit, to bind, fetter, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable; a, se nexu, Cic.; aliquem sibi liberalitate, Cic.; poet., obligatam reddo Jovi dapem, that is due, Hor.; b, to pledge; praedia obligata, mortgaged, Cic. **II.** to make liable to punishment, make guilty; aliquem scelere, Cic.; pass., obligari, to commit an offence, be guilty; obligari fraude impiā, Cic.

**oblino**, 1. (ob and limus). **I.** to cover with slime or mud; agros, Cic. **II.** to lavish, squander, Hor.

**oblino** -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to smear, daub, besmear. **A.** Lit., obliti unguentis, Cic.; oblitus faciem suo cruore, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover, load; actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.; facetiae oblitae Latio, Cic. **II.** to stain, pollute, defile; oblitus parricidio, Cic.; sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, to satirise, lampoon, Hor.

**obliquē**, adv. (obliquus), **1.** sideways, athwart, askant, obliquely; ferri, Cic.; **2.** indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tac.

**obliquo**, 1. (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook; oculos, Ov.; eusem in latus, Ov.

**obliquus (obliquus)** -a -um (ob and liquis), slanting, oblique, sideways, askant, on one side. **I.** Lit., hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; ab obliquo, Ov., per obliquum, Hor., sideways, obliquely. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, indirect, covert; insectatio, Tac.; b, looking askance, envious; invidia, Verg.

**obliteratio** -ōnis, f. (oblitero), a blotting out, obliteration; and esp., a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Plin.

**oblitero**, 1. (oblino), to blot out, obliterate, to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness; samam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficium memoria privatam offensionem obliterarunt, Cic.

**oblitesco** -tūi, 3. (ob and latesco), to hide, conceal oneself; a nostro aspectu, Cic.

**oblivio** -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion; laudem alicuius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, to bury in oblivion, Liv.; in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.

**obliviosus** -a -um (oblivio), **1.** oblivious, forgetful, Cic.; **2.** causing forgetfulness; Massicum, Hor.

**obliviscor**, oblitus sum, 3. dep. (perhaps from oblino), to forget. **I.** Lit., with genit., temporum suorum, Cic.; with acc. of thing, injurias, Cic.; with infin., ne obliviscor vigilare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., obliviscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forget, lose sight of; consuetudinis suae, Cic.; oblitisci sui, to forget oneself, Cic.

**oblivium** -ii, n. (obliviscor), usually plur., forgetfulness; agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov.

**oblongus** -a -um, rather long, oblong, Liv.

**oblōquor** -quūtus (-cūtus) sum, 3. dep. **I.** to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt; **1.** gen., alicui, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, to blame, Tac.; b, to chide, Cat. **II.** to join in singing, to accompany; non avis obloquitur, Ov.

**obluctor**, 1. dep. to struggle against, strive against; genibus adversae arenae, Verg.

**obmōlor**, 4. dep. **I.** to build or pile against (as a defence); nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. **II.** to obstruct, block up, Liv.

**obmurmūro**, 1. to murmur against or at; precibus, Ov.

**obmutesco** -mūtūi, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to become dumb, become speechless with astonishment, etc.; vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic. **B.** = to be silent; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cease; dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

**obnātus** -a -um (\*obnascor), growing on; obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

**obnitor** -nixus (-nisus) sum, 3. dep. to push against, press against. **I.** Lit., taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Verg.; scutis corporibusque ipsis obnixa, Liv. **II.** Transf., to strive against, oppose; consilio or manu hostibus, Tac.

**obnixē**, adv. (obnixus, from obnitor), with all one's might, with all one's strength, Ter.

**obnixus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obnitor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, Liv.

**obnoxīe** (obnoxius). **I.** culpably, Plaut. **II.** slavishly, servilely, submissively; sententias dicere, Liv.

**obnoxiosus** -a -um (obnoxius), submissive, compliant, Plaut.

**obnoxius** -a -um (ob and noxa). **I.** liable to punishment; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc.; animus neque delicto neque lubricum obnoxius, Sall.; pecuniae debita, indebted, Liv.

**II. A.** subject, obedient, compliant; **1.** lit., subjecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; **2.** a, dependent upon; luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Verg.; b, slavish, servile, submissive; pax obnoxia, Liv. **B.** subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to; arbores quae frigidibus obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; obnoxium est, it is dangerous, Tac.

**obnūbo** -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to cover; comas amictu, Verg.; caput, ap. Cic.

**obnuntiatio** -ōnis, f. (obnuntio), in the language of augurs, the announcement of an evil omen, Cic.

**obnuntio**, 1. in the language of augurs, to announce, report an unfavourable omen; consuli, Cic.

**oboed** . . . v. obed . . .

**ōbólēo** -ōi, 2. to smell of anything, emit an odour, Plaut.

**ōbólus** -i, m. (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Ter.

**ōbōrior** -ortus sum -ōriri, to arise, appear; bellum, Liv.; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.

**obp** . . . v. opp . . .

**obrēpo** -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep, to crawl to. **I.** Lit., ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise; senectus adolescentiae obrepit, Cic.; ad honores, Cic.; imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium, Cic.



**obreptus** (partic. of *obripiō*), *surreptitious*.  
**obretio**, 4. (ob and rete), *to catch in a net*, Lucr.

**obrigesco** -rigidi, 3. *to become stiff or frozen, to freeze*; *nive pruinâque*, Cic.

**Obrimas** -ae, m. a river in Phrygia.

**obrogo**, 1. *to amend or repeal a law by another*; *obrogare legibus Caesaris*, Cic.

**obruo** -rui -rūtum, fut. partic. -rūtūrus, 3. *to cover over, cover with earth, cloths, etc., to bury*. I. Lit., **A.** *se arenâ*, Cic.; *thesaurum*, Cic.; *obruere aliquem vivum*, Sall. **B.** *to overload*; *se vino*, Cic. II. Transf., **A.** *testem omnium risus obruit, overwhelmed*, Cic.; *obruī aere alieno, plunged in debt*, Cic.; *obrutus criminibus*, Cic. **B.** 1, *to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion*; *ut adversa quasi perpetuâ oblivione obivimus*, Cic.; *Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, obscured the fame of his six consulships*, Cic.; 2, *to surpass, eclipse*; *lammam alicuius*, Tac.

**obrusa** -ae, f. (*ὄβρυζον*), *the assaying of gold by fire*, Suet.; fig., *adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, as a test*, Cic.

**obsaeptio** -saepi -saepum, 4. *to fence round, inclose, to block up, render access impossible*. I. Lit., *hostium agmina obsaeptum iter*, Liv. II. Fig., *plebi iter ad curules magistratus*, Liv.

**obsâturo**, 1. *to satisfy*, Ter.

**obscoenē** (*obscenē*), adv. (*obscoenus*), *impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely*, Cic.

**obscoenitas** (*obscenitas*) -atis, f. (*obscoenus*), *impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity*; *verborum*, Cic.

**obscoenus** (*obscenus*) -a -um (ob and coenus). I. *repulsive, filthy, disgusting, offensive*; *volucres, the Harpies*, Verg.; *risus*, Ov. II. Transf., **A.** *morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene*; *voluptates*, Cic.; *adulterium*, Ov.; *jocandi genus*, Cic. **B.** *ill-omened, unpropitious*; *volucres, owls*, Verg.

**obscuratio** -ōnis, f. (*obscurus*), *an obscuring, darkening*; *solis*, Cic.; fig., Cic.

**obscurē**, adv. (*obscurus*). I. *darkly*, Cic. II. **a.** *of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly*; *dissere*, Cic.; **b.** *covertly, secretly, unobservedly*; *aliquid non obscure ferre*, Cic.

**obscuritas** -ātis, f. (*obscurus*). I. *darkness, obscurity*; *latebrarum*, Tac.; *lucis*, Liv. II. Fig., **a.** *of discourse, obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity*; *oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert*, Cic.; *verborum*, Cic.; *in ea obscuritate et dubitatione omnium*, Cic. **b.** *of condition, obscurity, low birth and station*, Cic.

**obscurō**, 1. (*obscurus*). I. *to make dark, darken, obscure*. **A.** Lit., *obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae*, Cic.; *caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum*, Sall. **B.** **a.** *of discourse, to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible*; *aliquid dicendo, to pronounce indistinctly*, Cic.; **b.** *to make obscure, keep in obscurity, cause to be forgotten*; *fortuna res celebrat obscuratque*, Sall.; *eorum memoria obscurata est*, Cic. II. Transf., *to conceal, hide*; *magnum periculi*, Cic.

**obscurus** -a -um (perhaps for *obscaulus* connected with *occultus*). I. *dark, obscure*; 1, lit., *lucus*, Verg.; *nox*, Verg.; subst., **obscurum** -i, n. *darkness*; *sub obscurum noctis*, Verg.; applied to persons, *ibant obscuri, in the dark*, Verg.; 2, fig., **a.** *of discourse or a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct*; *Heraclitus obscurus*, Cic.; *brevi esse laboro, obscurus fio*, Hor.; **b.** *unknown, obscure, not celebrated*; *Pompeius humili atque obscurō loco natus, of humble*

*origin*, Cic. II. Transf., **A.** *dark, obscure*; *obscurâ spe et caecâ expectatione*, Cic. **B.** *concealed, hidden*; 1, lit., *locus*, Liv.; 2, fig., *of character, secret, reserved, close*; *homo*, Cic.; *odium*, Cic.

**obscuratio** -ōnis, f. (*obscurus*). I. *an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration*; *obscuratio humilī ac supplicī uti*, Cic. II. *a public prayer or supplication*; *obscuratio a populo duumviris praeuntibus facta*, Liv.

**obsēro**, 1. (ob and sacro), *to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat*; *aliquem multis lacrimis*, Cic.; *obsēro te, ut id facias*, Cic.; *te hoc ut, etc.*, Cic.; esp., *as a polite phrase, pray*; *Attica, obsēro te, quid agit*, Cic.

**obsēcundo**, 1. *to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with*; *voluntatibus alicuius*, Cic.

**obsēpio** = *obsaeptio* (q.v.).

**obsēquēla** -ae, f. (*obsēquor*), *compliance, yielding*, Plaut.

**obsēquens** -entis, p. adj. (from *obsēquor*), 1, *compliant, yielding, obedient*; *patri*, Ter.; 2, esp., *an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious*, Plaut.

**obsēquentēr**, adv. (*obsēquens*), *compliantly, obediently*; *haec facere*, Liv.

**obsēquentia** -ae, f. (*obsēquens*) *yielding, compliance, complaisance*, Caes.

**obsēquiosus** -a -um (*obsēquium*), *compliant, yielding, obsequious*, Plaut.

**obsēquium** -ii, n. (*obsēquor*), *compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness*. I. Gen., Cic.; *ventris, gluttony*, Hor.; transf., *of inanimate objects, flectitur obsēquio curvatus ab arbore ramus*, Ov. II. *obedience*; *obsēquium erga aliquem exere*, Tac.

**obsēquor** -cētus (-quētus) sum, 3. dep. I. *to comply with, humour, gratify, obey*; *tibi roganti*, Cic.; *neque, uti de M. Pompilio referent, senatui obsēquebantur*, Liv. II. Transf., *to give oneself up to anything*; *tempestati*, Cic.; *alicuius voluntati*, Cic.

1. **obsēro**, 1. *to doll, bar, fasten*; *plebis aedificiis obseratis*, Liv.; transf., *aures*, Hor.

2. **obsēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. *to sow, plant*; *terram frugibus*, Cic. Partic., **obsītus** -a -um, *sown with, i.e., full of, covered with*; *obsita pomis rura*, Ov.; *vestis obsita squalore*, Liv.; *legati obsiti squalore et sordibus*, Liv.

**observans** -antis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (*observo*), *attentive, respectful*; *observantissimus mei*, Cic.

**observantia** -ae, f. (*observans*), *respect, esteem, attention*; *observantia est, perquam veritate, aut sapientiâ, aut honore, aut aliquâ dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus*, Cic.; *in regem*, Liv.

**observatio** -ōnis, f. (*observo*), 1, *an observing, observation*; *siderum*, Cic.; 2, *care, accuracy, exactness, circumspection*; *summa erat observatio in bello movendo*, Cic.

**observator** -ōris, m. (*observo*), *an observer, watcher*, Plin.

**observito**, 1. (intens. of *observo*), *to watch, observe diligently*; *motus stellarum*, Cic.

**observo**, 1. *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*. I. *occupationem alicuius*, Cic.; *tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, to watch for*, Cic. II. **A.** *to watch, guard, keep*; *greges*, Ov. **B.** *to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept*; *leges*, Cic.; *praecipuum, Caes.*; *observare ne, with the subj., quod ne accidat observare nec potest nec negasse est*, Cic. **C.** *to respect, esteem, prize, honour*; *in te alterum patrem*, Cic.

**obsēs** -sidis, c. (ob and sedeo). **I.** a *hostage*; *obsides accipere, dare, Caes.* **II.** a *surety, security, pledge*; *seque eius rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, that he would be surety for that thing, Nep.*; *obsides dare, to give security, with acc. and infin., Cic.*

**obsessio** -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, encompassing*; *vixit, Cic.*

**obsessor** -ōris, m. (obsideo), *one who sits or remains a long time in a place*; **1.** gen., *vivarum obsessor aquarum* (of the water-snake), *Ov.*; **2.** esp., *one who besieges or blockades*; *curtas, Cic.*; *Luceriae, Liv.*

**obsidēo** -sēdi -sessum, **2.** (ob and sedeo). **I.** Intransit., *to sit down, remain anywhere, Ter.* **II.** Transit., **A.** *to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, Plin.* **B.** **1.** lit., *to blockade, besiege, beset*; *omnes aditus, Cic.*; *totam Italiam, Cic.*; **2.** transit., *to occupy, fill*; *corporeibus omnis obsidetur locus, every place is filled, Cic.*; **b.** *to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity*; *jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic.*

**obsidio** -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege*. **A.** Lit., *obsidione urbes capere, Cic.*; *obsidione solvere or extirpare, to raise the siege of a place, Liv.* **B.** Transit., *pressing danger*; *reipublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.*

**obsidiōnālis** -e (1. obsidium), *of or relating to a blockade, siege*; *corona, the honorary crown of grass given to the commander who had raised a siege, Liv.*

**1. obsidium** -ii, n. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, besetting*. **I.** Lit., *occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv.* **II.** Fig., *danger, Plaut.*

**2. obsidium** -ii, n. (obses), *the condition of a hostage, Tac.*

**obsido** -sēdi -sessum, **3.** *to blockade, besiege, invest, surround*; *pontem, Sall.*; *milite campos, Verg.*

**obsignātor** -ōris, m. (obsigno), *one who seals, a sealer*; *litterarum, Cic.*; esp., *a witness who puts his seal to a will*; *testamenti, Cic.*

**obsigno**, **1.** **I.** *to seal*. **A.** Gen., *epistolam, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **1.** of a witness, *to sign and seal a document*; *prov., agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, to deal with any one in strict form of law, Cic.*; **2.** *to seal an accusation against any one*; *contra Scarrum patrum suum, Cic.* **II.** *to stamp, impress*; *formam verbis, Lucr.*

**obsisto** -stiti, **3.** **1.** *to stand, place oneself before or in the way of*; *allicui abeunti, Liv.*; **2.** *to oppose, withstand, resist*; *omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.*; *allicui obisters, foil.* by *quominus* and the subj., *Cic.* Partic., **obstitus** -a -um (in the language of the augurs) = *struck with lightning, Cic.*

**obstitus** -a -um, partic. of **2. obsisto** (q.v.).

**obsolēficio** -feci -factum, **3.** (oboleo and facio), *to wear out, degenerate, corrupt, make common*; *obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.*

**obsolēscō** -lēvi -lētum, **3.** (obs and oleo), *to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, lose value*; *omittio, Cic.*; *vectigal, Cic.*

**obsolētē**, adv. (obsoletus), *poorly, meanly*; *obsoletus vestitus, shabbily dressed, Cic.*

**obsolētus** -a -um (partic. of obsolēscō), *worn out, decayed*; **1.** lit., *vestitus obsolētore, Cic.*; *obsoletus Thera-alonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.*; *verba, obsolete, Cic.*; **2.** *common, everyday*; *crimina, Cic.*; *oratio, ordinary, Cic.*

**obsōnium** -ii, n. (ὀσώνιον), *that which is eaten with bread, e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. fish, Hor.*

**2. obsōno** and **obsōnor**, **1.** dep. (ὀσώνω),

*to buy for the kitchen, purvey*; **1.** lit., *Plaut.*; *fig., ambulando dinem, to buy the sauce of hunger, Cic.*; **2.** *to give a feast, Ter.*

**2. obsōno**, **1.** *to interrupt a person speaking, Plaut.*

**obsorbēo** -būi, **2.** *to swallow, gulp down, Plaut.*

**obstētrix** -icis, f. (obsto), a *midwife, Hor.*

**obstinātē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (obstinatus), *resolutely, persistently, obstinately*; *negare, Cass.*; *credere, Liv.*

**obstinātio** -ōnis, f. (obstino), *resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy*; *sententiae, Cic.*

**obstinātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obstino), *firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate*; *obstinatior voluntas, Cic.*; *adversus obstinator lacrimas muliebres, Liv.*; *ad decertandum obstinati mori, Liv.*

**obstino**, **1.** (ob and sto), *to persist in, be resolved on anything*; with infin., *obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.*

**obstipesco** = **obstupesco** (q.v.).

**obstipus** -a -um, *leaning to either side* (opprectus); *caput, Cic.*; *cervix, thrown back* (said of a haughty person), *Suet.*; *caput, bend or bowed down, Hor.*

**obsto** -stiti -stāturus, **1.** **I.** *to stand at, before, against, Plaut.* **II.** *to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct*; with dat., *allicui, Cic.*; *vita cetera eorum huic accleri obstat, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with, Sall.*; with quin, *quominus, se and the subj., quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.*; *ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv.* Partic. subst., **obstantia**, neut. plur., *hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Tac.*

**obstrēpo** -strēpūi -strēpitum, **3.** **I.** *to make a noise, clamour at or against*; *nihil sensere Poeni obstrepente pluvia, Liv.*; with dat., *fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor.*; *obstrepunt portis, Liv.* **II.** **1.** *to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour*; *allicui, Cic.*; *impera, decessiviro obstrepitur, Liv.*; **2.** *to disturb, molest*; *tibi literis, Cic.*

**obstringo** -strinxī -strictum, **3.** *to bind to, fasten to, tie to, to bind up, tie fast, keep bound*. **A.** *ventos, Hor.* **B.** Fig., **1.** *to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation*; *iurejurando, to bind by an oath, Caes.*; *aliquem legitimum, Cic.*; *beneficio obstrictus, Cic.*; **2.** *to entangle, involve*; *aliquem aere alieno, to entangle in debt, Cic.*; *se parricidio, se scelere, to be guilty of, Cic.*

**obstructio** -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a *hindrance, obstruction, Cic.*

**obstrūdo** = **obtrudo** (q.v.).

**obstrūo** -struxi -structum, **3.** **I.** *to build against, build before*; *pro diruto novum murum, Liv.*; *luminibus alliculus, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic.* **II.** *to build up, block up, close*; *a, portas, Caes.*; *allicui, Cic.*; *iter Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.*; **b.** *fig., obstruere perfugia improborum, Cic.*

**obstupēficio** -feci -factum, *to bewilder, astound, stupefy, to render senseless, benumb*; pass., **obstupēfio** -factus sum -fieri, *to be bewildered, amazed*; *ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.*; *obstupescitibus hominibus ipsa admiratione, Cic.*

**obstupesco** -stupūi (-stipūi), **3.** *to become senseless, be stupefied, to be astounded, amazed*; *quam eorum aspectu obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.*

**obsum**, **obfūl** (offūl) -esso, *to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to*; with

**dat.**, obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov.; obest Clodii mors Miloni, Cic.; non or nihil obest with influ., nihil obest dicere, Cic.

**obsũo** -sũi -sũtum, 3. **1.** to sew on; caput, Ov.; **2.** to close up, stop up; spiritus oris obsultur, Verg.

**obsurdesco** -sũi, 3. to become deaf, to be deaf; **1.** lit., hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt, Cic.; **2.** to be deaf to warnings, etc., not to give ear to, Cic.

**obtegũo** -texi -tectum, 3. **1.** to cover, protect; ac servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem castrorum vineis, Caes.; **2.** to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret; vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic.

**obtempõrãtio** -õnis, f. (obtempõro), compliance, obediẽce; legibus, Cic.

**obtempõro**, 1. to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to; alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; ut ad verba nobis obediunt, ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperant, Cic.

**obtendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch before, spread before; **1.** pro viro nebulam, Verg.; poet., obtentã nocte, under the shelter of night, Verg.; obtendi = to lie before, be over against; Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac.; **2.** to put forward as an excuse, plea, allege; matris preces, Tac.; valetudinem corporis, Tac. **II.** to cover, conceal, hide; diem nube atq̃, Tac.; fig., quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius culusque natura, Cic.

**1. obtentus** -us, m. (obtendo), **1.** lit., a stretching or spreading before; frondis, Verg.; **2.** fig., a pretext, pretence, excuse; tempora reipublice obtentũ sumpta, taken as an excuse, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.

**2. obtentus** -a -um, **1.** partic. of obtineo; **2.** partic. of obtendo.

**obtẽro** -trivi -tritum, 3. to trample, crush; **1.** lit., Cic.; obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv.; **2.** transf., to crush, annihilate, destroy; calumniam, Cic.; jura populi, trample under foot, Liv. (syncop. pluperf., obtriasset, Liv.).

**obtestãtio** -õnis, f. (obtestor), **1.** a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods; obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; tua obtestatio tibi cinis, Cic.; **2.** an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, Liv.

**obtestor**, 1. dep. **I.** to call to witness, protest before some person or thing; deum hominumque fidei, Liv. **II.** **1.** to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods; per omnes deos obtestor ut, etc., Cic.; qua re oro obtestorque vos, iudices, ne, etc., Cic.; **2.** to assert solemnly; summam rempublicam agi obtestans, Tac.

**obtexo** -texi -textum, 3. **1.** to weave over, Plin.; **2.** to cover; coelumque obtexitur umbrã, Verg.

**obticẽo**, 2. (ob and taceo), to be silent, Ter.

**obticẽsco** -cũi, 3. (obticẽo), to become quiet, grow silent, Hor.

**obtigo** = obtego (q.v.).

**obtimeo** -timei -tentum, 2. (ob and tenen). **I.** to hold with the hands; obtine aures, Plaut. **II.** to hold, possess, keep possession of, occupy. **A.** suam domum, Cic.; vasa custodiam, Cic.; cetero forem ripam armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., to hold, occupy; principem locum, to hold the chief place, Caes.; secundum dignitatis locum, Caes.; numerum deorum, to be among the number of the gods, Cic. **III.** **A.** to maintain, hold firmly; pontem, Liv.; hereditatem, Cic. **B.** Transf., a. jus suum contra aliquem, Cic.; causam, to carry one's point, Cic.; absol., obtinuit, with

ut and the subj., he carried his point that, etc., Liv.; **b.** to maintain an assertion; duas contrarias sententias, Cic. **IV.** **a.** to keep, observe; silentium, Cic.; vitam, Cic.; lex quae in convivis Graecorum obtinebatur, Cic.; **b.** reflex., to obtain, be held; pro vero, Sall.

**obtingo** -tigi, 3. (ob and tango), to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall; **a.** quod cuique obtingit, is quisque tenent, Cic.; si quid mihi obtingerit, if anything should happen to me, if I should die, Cic.; **b.** esp. as polit. t.t., of the casting of lots for public offices, alicui sorte obtingit provincia aquaria, Cic.

**obtorpesco** -torpũi, 3. to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible; et linguam obtutuisse et inanum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorpuerunt animi, Liv.

**obtorquẽo** -torsĩ -torlum, 2. to turn or twist towards, to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found in partic. perf.); obtortã gulã in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.

**obtrectãtio** -õnis, f. (obtrecto), envious disparagement, detraction; obtrectatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.

**obtrectãtor** -õris, m. (obtrecto), an envious detractor, disparager; obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.

**obtrecto**, 1. (ob and tracto), to disparage, detract from, enviously decry, to oppose, thwart, injure any one; with dat., alicui, Cic.; gloriae alicuius, Liv.; inter se, Nep.; legi alicuius, Cic.; with acc., eius laudes, Liv.

**obtrũdo** (obstrũdo) -trũsi -trũsum, 1. to gulp down, swallow down, Plaut.; **2.** a, to thrust, force, obtrude anything upon one; virginem alicui, Ter.; **b.** to cover; obstrusa carlasa pullo, edget with, Ov.

**obtrunco**, 1. to cut down, cut in pieces, slay; regem, Liv.

**obtrũsor** 2. dep. to look at, gaze at, see, behold, Plaut.

**obundo** -tũdi -tũsum, 3. **I.** to beat upon, thump; os mihi, Plaut. **II.** to make dull by striking. **A.** Lit., telum, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken; obtundere aures, to din into a person's ears; obtuderunt eius aures te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic.; obtundere vocem, of orators, to speak hoarsely, Cic.; ingenia, to make dull, Cic.; **2.** to weary; aliquem longis epistolis, Cic.

**obturbo**, 1. **I.** **A.** to disturb, make turbid; aquam, Plin. **B.** to disturb, put into confusion, perturb; hostes, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to deafen, stun; a, with shouts, obturbabatur militum vocibus, Tac.; **b.** mentally, me scriptio et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic. **B.** to disturb, break in upon; solitudinem, Cic.

**obturgesco** -tursi, 3. to swell up, Lucr.

**obtũro**, 1. to stop up. **I.** Lit., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., alicui aures, to refuse to listen, Hor.

**obtũsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from obtundo), blunt. **I.** Lit., pugio, Tac. **II.** Transf., **a.** darkened, dulled; neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg.; **b.** of the intellect, dulled, blunted; cuius animi obtusior sit acies, Cic.; **c.** of feeling, insensible; pectora, Verg.; **d.** weak powerless, Verg.

**obtũtus** -us, m. (obteor), a looking at, beholding, look, gaze; oculorum, Cic.; dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg.

**õbumbro**, 1. to overshadow. **I.** Lit., humum, to darken; aethera telis, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, to obscure, overcloud; numquam obscura

nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur, Tac.; **2**, to conceal, protect, cover; erroris sub imagine crinen, Ov.

**obuncus** -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards; rostrum, Verg.

**obustus** -a -um (ob and uro), burnt, hardened in the fire; sudes, Verg.; transf., gleba obstusta (pinched) gelu, Ov.

**obvallo**, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round; fig., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

**obvenio** -veni -ventum, 4. **I**. to come in the way of, to meet; se in tempore pugnae obvenerunt, Liv. **II**. Transf., a, to fall in the way of, occur to, happen; vitium obvenerit consuli, Liv.; id obvenerit vitium quod, etc., Liv.; b, to fall to, fall to the lot of; ei sorte provincia obvenerit, Cic.

**obversor**, 1. dep. to move up and down before; appear before, be before, go about, show oneself. **A**. Lit., castris, Liv.; Appio in somnis eadem obversata species, appeared, Liv. **B**. Transf., sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, hovers before my eyes, Cic.

**obversus** -a -um (partic. of obverto), turned towards; in agnien utrumque, Ov.

**obverto** (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards. **I**. Act., arcus in aliquem, Ov.; proras pelago, Verg. **II**. Middle, obverti, to turn towards. **A**. Lit., a, gen., in hostem, Liv.; b, esp., to oppose; profligatis obversis, the opponents being scattered, Tac. **B**. Transf., utilis ad sanguinem et caedes obverso, Tac.

**obviam**, adv. in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner; obviam alicui ire or prodire or procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; obviam venire, to come to meet, Cic.; obviam ire alicui rei, to oppose, Cic.; cupiditati hominum, Cic.

**obvius** -a -um (ob and via), in the way, meeting. **I**. Lit., obvius esse alicui, Cic.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; obvias mihi literas mittas, Cic.; subst., obvius percunctari, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1, exposed to; furis ventorum, Verg.; 2, ready at hand; testes, Tac.; 3, affable, courteous, easy of access; comitas, Tac.

**obvolvo** -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, with head wrapped up, Cic.; transf., verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

**occeco**, 1. (ob and caeco). **I**. Lit., to make blind, to blind; a, lit., occaecati pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.; b, transf., occaecati cupiditate, Cic. **II**. to darken, overcloud; a, lit., densa caligo occaecaverat diem, to hide from sight; b, transf., to make obscure, unintelligible; obscura narratio totam occaeat orationem, Cic. **III**. to conceal, make invisible; semen, Cic.

**occallesco** -callūi, 3. (ob and calleo), to become thick-skinned; 1, lit., Ov.; 2, transf., to become insensible, unfeeling, Cic.

**occano** -cānūi, 3. (ob and cano), to blow, sound; cornua tubasque, Tac.

**occasio** -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion. **I**. Gen., occasionem nancisci, Cic.; arripere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; occasione data, when an opportunity is offered, Cic.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, on a favourable opportunity, Liv.; quaerere criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. **II**. an opportunity to make a coup-de-main; occasionis esse rem, non proelii, Caes.

1. **occāsus** -a -um, partic. of occido.

2. **occāsus** -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the

heavenly bodies. **A**. Lit., 1, solis, Caes.; 2, the west; ab occasu, Verg. **B**. Transf., fall, destruction, end, death; occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; occasus noster, exile, Cic.

**occatio** -ōnis, f. (occo), a harrowing, Cic.

**occedo** -cessi -cessum, 3. (ob and cedo), to go to, go towards, meet; in conspectum alicuius, Plaut.

**occento**, 1. (ob and canto), 1, to sing to, sing a serenade to, Plaut.; 2, to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against any one, Cic.

**occidens** -entis, m. (lit., partic. of occido, sc. sol), the evening, the west, Cic.

**occidio** -ōnis, f. (occido), complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; occidione occidere, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man, Cic.; occidione occumbere, to be slain to the last man, Tac.

1. **occīdo** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ob and caedo). **I**. to knock down, beat to the ground; Ctesipho uno pugnis occidit, Ter. **II**. **A**. to kill, slay. **A**. Lit., L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. **B**. to plague to death, to torture, annoy, torment; rogando, legendo, Hor.

2. **occīdo** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (ob and cado). **I**. to fall, fall down; alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. **II**. **A**. Of the heavenly bodies, to set; sol occidit, Liv.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. **B**. to die, perish; 1, lit., in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.; 2, transf., to perish, be ruined; sin plane occidimus, Cic.; ornatus mundi occidat, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

**occidūus** -a -um (occido). **I**. setting; a, lit., sol, Ov.; b, meton., western, westerly, Ov. **II**. Transf., approaching death, near to dissolution, Ov.

**occino** -cēcni and -cīnūi, 3. (ob and cano), to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak; si occinuerit avis, Liv.

**occipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ob and capio). **I**. Intransit., to begin; a meridie nebula occipit, Liv. **II**. Transit., **A**. to begin, commence; quaestum, Ter.; with infin., regnare occipit, Liv. **B**. to enter on; magistratum, Liv.

**occipitium** -li, n. (occiput), the back of the head, occiput, Plaut.

**occiput** -itis, n. (ob and caput), the back of the head, Pers.

**occisio** -ōnis, f. (occido), a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter; parentis, Cic.

**occisor** -ōris, m. (occido), a slayer, murderer, Plaut.

**occisus** -a -um, p. adj. (from occido), ruined, unfortunate; occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Plaut.

**occludo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (ob and claudo). **I**. to shut up, close up; tabernas, Cic. **II**. to restrain, keep in; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec oclūsum, Cic.

**occlūsus** -a -um, partic. of occludo.

**occo**, 1. to harrow; poet., segetem, to till, Hor.

**occoepi** -isse = occipio (q. v.)

**ocubo**, 1. (ob and cubo), to lie down, esp., to rest in the grave; ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg.

**occulco**, 1. (ob and calco), to trample, tread in, trample down; occulcare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

**occulo** -cūiūi -cultum, 3. (ob and root CUL, whence also cucullus), to cover (esp. for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal; aliquem,

Liv.; vulnera, Cic.; transf., puncta argumentorum, Cic.

**occultatio** -ōnis, f. (occulto), a *hiding*, *concealing*, *concealment*; occultatione se tutari, Cic.

**occultator** -ōris, m. (occulto), a *hider*, *concealer*; latronum, Cic.

**occultus**, adv. (occultus), *secretly*, *in secret*, *privately*; latere, Cic.; dicere, *obscurely*, Cic.

**occulto**, 1. (Intens. of oculo), to *hide*, *conceal*; se latebris, Cic.; transf., *flagitia*, Cic.

**occultus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oculo), *secret*, *hidden*, *concealed*, *private*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., occultissimus exitus, Liv. **B.** Transf., occultior cupiditas, Cic.; of persons, *secret*, *close*, *reserved*; si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. **II.** Subst., **a**, **occulta** -ōrum, m. *secret things*, *secrets*, Cic.; **b**, in adv. expressions, in occulto, Cic., per occultum, Tac., ex occulto, *secretly*, Cic.

**ocumbo** -cūbū -cūbitum, 3. (ob and cumbo), to *fall down*, *sink down*; usually, to *fall down in death*, to *die*; mortem, to *die*, Cic.; poet., morti, Verg.; or simply *ocumbere*, aut *ocubuisse* honeste, aut *victores hodie viveremus*, Cic.

**occupatio** -ōnis, f. (occupo). **I.** a *seizing*, *taking possession of*, *occupation*; fori, Cic. **II.** a *business*, *employment*, *occupation*; occupationes republicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediri, distineri, Cic.

**occupatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from occupo), *busy*, *engaged*, *occupied*; in apparando bello, Cic.

**ocupo**, 1. (ob and capio), to *take possession of*, *occupy*, *lay hold of*, *seize*. **I.** Lit., 1, totam Italiam suis praesidiis, Cic.; tyrannidem, Cic.; poet., aliquem amplexu, to *embrace*, Ov.; 2, to *fill*, *occupy with anything*; Tyrihenum mare caementis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to *fall upon*, *attack*; aliquem gladio, Verg.; 2, to *anticipate*, to *do anything first*; with infn., occupant bellum facere, *first begin the war*, Liv.; 3, to *occupy*, *master*; pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Siculorum occupat superstitio, Cic.; 4, to *make busy*, *engage*, *occupy*, Liv.; 5, to *employ*, *occupy*, to *put out*, *invest money*; pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic.

**occurro** -curri -cursum, 3. (ob and curro). **I.** to *run to meet*, *hasten to meet*. **A.** 1, lit., a, gen., Caesari venienti, Caes.; b, esp., to *fall upon*, *attack*; duabus legionibus, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, to *come in the way of*; in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to *work against*, *oppose*, *counteract*; omnibus eius consilia, Cic.; b, to *come to the help of*, *assist*; vestrae sapientiae, Cic. **II.** **A.** to *be present at*, *engage in*; neutri proelio, Liv.; negotiis, Cic. **B.** Fig., to *meet the eye*, to *come into the thoughts*, to *occur to any one*, to *present itself*, *occur*, *happen*; animo, cogitationi, Cic.; in mentem, Cic.

**occurratio** -ōnis, f. (occurro), a *going to meet a person*, *attention*, *officiousness*; facillis est illa occurratio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

**occurso**, 1. (Intens. of occurro). **I.** to *go to meet*, to *meet*. **A.** Lit., fugientibus, Tac. **B.** to *oppose*; invidi, occursantes, factiosi, Sall. **II.** to *rush upon*, *fall upon*, *attack*; occursat oculus gladio, Caes.

**occursum** -us, m. (occurro), a *meeting*, a *falling in with*; vacuae occursum hominum viae, Liv.; alicuius occursum vitare, to *avoid meeting with any one*, Tac.

**Ōceanus** -i, m. (Ὠκεανός), 1, the *ocean*, the *sea which encompasses the earth*; mare Oceanus, Caes.; 2, personified as a *god*, the *husband of Tethys* and *father of the Nymphs*; hence **Ōceanitis** -idis, f. a *daughter of Oceanus*, Verg.

**Ōcellus** -i, m. (dim. of oculus), a *little eye*, Ov.; fig., of something excellent, ocelli Italiae villulae nostrae, Cic.

**Ōciolus**, ōclus, adj. compar. (ὀκίω), superl. **Ōcissimus** (ὀκιστος), *swifter*, *quicker*, *more rapid*; ōciolus cervis, Hor.; ōciolus Euro, Hor.

**Ōcius**, adv. (= ὀκίως), superl. **Ōcissimē**, *more quickly*, *swiftly*, *rapidly*; facere, Cic.; recreari, Cic.; serius, ōcius, sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor.

**Ōonus** -i, m. (Ὀνος), the *founder of Mantua*. **Ōcrea** -ae, f. a *metol greave*, Verg.

**Ōcreatus** -a -um (ocrea), *wearing the ocrea*, Hor.

**Ōcresia** -ae, f. *mother of Servius Tullius*.

**Ōcriculum** -i, n. a *town in Umbria*, on the *Tiber*, now *Otricoli*. Hence, adj., **Ōcriculanus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Ocriculum*.

**Ōctāphōros** = octophoros (q. v.).

**Ōctāvius** -a -um, name of a *Roman gens*. Hence, adj., **Ōctāviānus** -a -um, *Octavian*; bellum, of *Cn. Octavius with Cinna*, Cic.; subst., **Ōctāviānus** -i, m. name of the *Emperor Augustus* after his adoption into the gens *Julia*.

**Ōctāvus** -a -um (octo), the *eighth*; ager efficit cum octavo, *bears eight-fold*, Cic.; adv., octavum, for the *eighth time*, Liv.; subst., **Ōctāva** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the *eighth hour*, Juv.

**Ōctāvusdecimus** -a -um, the *eighteenth*, Tac.

**Ōcties**, adv. (octo), *eight times*, Cic.

**Ōctingēnarius** -a -um (octingeni), *consisting of eight hundred*, Varr.

**Ōctingētissimus** -a -um (octingenti), the *eight hundredth*, Cic.

**Ōctingenti** -ae -a (octo and centum), *eight hundred*, Cic.

**Ōctipes** -pēdis (octo and pes), *having eight feet*, Ov.

**Ōctō** (ὀκτώ), *eight*, Cic.

**Ōctōber** -bris -bre, m. (octo and suff. -ber), *belonging to the number eight*; a, mensis *October*, the *eighth month of the Roman year*, reckoning from *March*, *October*; b, *belonging to the month of October*; Idus, *Calendae*, Cic.

**Ōctōdecim**, numer. (octo and decem), *eighteen*, Liv.

**Ōctōgēnarius** -a -um (octogeni), *containing eighty*, *consisting of eighty*, Plin.

**Ōctōgēni** -ae -a, *eighty each*, Liv.

**Ōctōgēsimus** -a -um (octoginta), the *eightieth*, Cic.

**Ōctōgiēs**, adv. *eighty times*, Cic.

**Ōctōginta**, numer. *eighty*, Cic.

**Ōctōjūgis** -e (octo and jugum), *yoked eight together*; transf., octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *eight together*, Liv.

**Ōctōnarius** -a -um (octoni), *consisting of eight*, *containing eight*, Plin.

**Ōctōni** -ae -a (octo), *eight each*, Caes.

**Ōctōphōros** -on (\* ὀκτώφορος), borne by *four*; lecticā octophoro ferri, Cic. Subst., **Ōctōphōrōn** -i, n. (ὀκτώφορον), a *litter carried by eight bearers*, Cic.

**Ōctūāgies**, octuaginta = octogies, octoginta (q. v.).

**Ōctūplicātus** -a -um (octuplus), *increased eight-fold*, Liv.

**Ōctūplus** -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), *eight-fold*; pars, Cic. Subst., **Ōctūplum** -i, n. an *eight-fold penalty*; damnari octupli, Cic.

**octussis** -ia, m. (octo and as), *eight asses*, Hor.

**oculatus** -a -um (oculus), *having eyes*; hence, 1, *testis, an eye-witness*, Plaut.; 2, *catching the eye, visible*, Cic. (?)

**oculēus** -a -um (oculus), *having many eyes, sharp-sighted*; Argus, Plaut.

**oculus** -i, m. (dim. of OC -us, connected with ὄσσωμαι, ὄσσει), *the eye*. I. Lit., oculus amittere, *to lose one's sight*, Caes.; cadere sub oculis, Cic.; esse in oculis, *to be visible*, Cic.; ante oculos ponere, proponere oculis, *to set before one's eyes*, Cic.; res posita in oculis, *visible*, Cic.; in oculis, *before one's eyes, in one's presence*, Cic.; in oculis esse alicuius (alicui), *to be loved by*, Cic.; so also aliquem in oculis ferre, *to esteem highly*, Cic.; esse ante oculos, *to be visible*, Cic. II. Transf., a, of something highly prized or excellent, illos oculos oras maritimas (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic.; b, *the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail*, Plin.; c, *a bud or eye of a plant*, Verg.

**odī**, odiisse, partic. fut., odiurus. I. *to hate, detest*; aliquem acerbē, Cic. II. *to dislike, be displeased with*; Persicos apparatus, Hor. (perf., odivi, ap. Cic.).

**odiosē**, adv. (odiosus), *hatefully, odiously*, Cic.

**odiosus** -a -um (odium), *hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome*; orator, *odious*, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; eupidia rerum tallum odiosum et molestum est carere, *it is annoying, unpleasant*, Cic.

**odium** -ii, n. (odī), *hatred*. I. Subject, a, odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, *towards women*, Cic.; odium vestrum, *towards you*, Liv.; in odium alicuius irruere, *to become hated by any one*, Cic.; odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with*, Cic.; esse odio alicui, *to be hated by*, Cic.; in odio esse alicui apud aliquem, *to be hated by*, Cic.; odium saturare, *to satisfy one's hatred*, Cic.; b, meton., *the object of hatred*; Antonius insigne odium hominum, Cic. II. Object., *offensive conduct, expression of hatred*; odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic.

**odor** and **odōs** -ōris, m. (ὄζω, ὄσμα), *a smell, odour*. I. 1, lit., Cic.; esp., a, *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink*; camera incultu, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall.; b, *a sweet smell*, Verg.; c, *steam, vapour*; insolitus, Liv.; 2, transf., *a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment*; dictaturae, Cic.; urbanitatis, Cic.; suspicionis, Cic. II. Meton., *perfume, incense*; and in plur., *perfumery, unguents, spices*; incendere odores, Cic.

**odoratio** -ōnis, f. (odoror), *a smelling, smell*, Cic.

1. **odoratus** -ūs, m. (odor), 1, *a smell, smelling*, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *the sense of smell*, Cic.; b, *an odour*, Plin.

2. **odoratus** -a -um (odor), *odorous, sweet-smelling*; cedrus, Verg.; capilli, Hor.

3. **odoratus** -a -um, partic. of odoror.

**odorifer** -fēra -fērūm (odor and fero), 1, *odoriferous, having a pleasant smell*; panacea, Verg.; 2, *producing perfumes*; genus, Ov.

**odōro**, 1. (odor), *to make odorous*; odorant aera fumis, Ov.

**odōror**, 1. dep. (odor). I. *to smell*; a, *to examine by smell*; aliquid, Plaut.; b, *to scent, smell*; cibum, Hor. II. Transf., a, *to sniff at, nose (as a dog)*; to aim at, aspire to; quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic.; b, *to search into, track out, investigate*; quid sentiant, Cic.; c, *only to smell of*; to have the slightest mattering of; philosophiam, Tac.

**odorus** -a -um (odor), 1, *having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous*; flos, Ov.; 2, *keen-scented, tracking by smell*; odora canum via, Verg.

odōs = odor (q.v.).

**ōdryasae** -ārūm, m. (Ὀδρύσαι), *a people of Thrace*; hence, adj., **ōdryadus** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*.

**ōdyssea** -ae, f. (Ὀδύσσεια), 1, *the Odyssey, a poem by Homer*; 2, *Odyssaeae portus, a promontory in the south of Sicily*.

**Oea** -ae, f. *a town in Africa, now Tripoli*. Hence, adj., **Oeensis** -e, of or belonging to Oea.

**Oeāgrus** -i, m. (Οἰάγρος), *a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus*; hence, adj., **Oeāgrus** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*.

**Oebālus** -i, m. (Οἰβαλος), *a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen*. Hence, **A. Oebālidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Oebalus = a Spartan*; puer, *Hyacinthus*, Ov.; plur., Oebālidae, *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. **B. Oebālis** -idis, f. *relating to Oebalus*; *nymph, Helen*, Ov.; *matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans*, Ov. **C. Oebālius** -a -um, *relating to Oebalus*; *vulnus, of Hyacinthus*, Ov.; **Oebālia** -ae, f. *Tarentum (colonised from Sparta)*, Verg.

**Oechālia** -ae, f. (Οἰχαλία), *town in Euboea, residence of Eurypylus, father of Iole*. Hence, **Oechālis** -idis, f. *Oechalian*.

**Oecleus** -ēi, m. (Οἰκλέης), *father of Amphiaraus*. Hence, **Oeclidēs** -ae, m. *son of Oecleus = Amphiaraus*.

**oecōnōmicus** -a -um (οἰκονομικός), *relating to domestic economy*. Subst., **Oecōnōmicus** -i, m. *title of a book by Xenophon*, Cic.

**Oedipus** -pōdis, m. (Οἰδίπους), *king of Thebes, son of Lutus and Jocasta, fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother*; *known as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphinx*: prov., *Davus sum, non Oedipus, I am no Oedipus to unriddle riddles*, Ter. Hence, **Oedipōdionius** -a -um, *Oedipodean*, Ov.

**Oeneus** -ēi or -ōs, m. (Οἰνεύς), *king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus and Deianira*; hence, **A. Oeneius** -a -um and **Oeneus** -a -um, *relating to Oeneus*; *agri, Aetolia*, Ov. **B. Oenidēs** -ae, m. *son of Oeneus, Meleager*; also *Diomedes, son of Tydeus, grandson of Oeneus*, Ov.

**Oenōmaus** -i, m. (Οἰνόμαος), *king in Elis, father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes*.

**Oenōnē** -ēs, f. (Οἰωνή), *a Phrygian nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebrenus, beloved and afterwards deserted by Paris*.

**oenōphōrum** -i, n. (οἰνοφόρον), *a basket or hamper for wine*, Hor.

**Oenōpia** -ae, f. (Οἰνωπία), *the island afterwards called Aegina*. Hence, adj., **Oenōpius** -a -um, *relating to Oenopia*.

**Oenōpiōn** -ōnis, m. (Οἰνωπιών), *king in Chios, father of Merope*.

**oenōpōlium** -i, n. (οἰνωπωλείον), *a wine-shop, tavern*, Plaut.

**Oenōtria** -ae, f. (Οἰνωπρία), *old name of the south-east part of Italy*; hence, adj., **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, *Oenotrian*; meton., *Italian, Roman*.

1. **oenus** = unus (q.v.).

2. **Oenus**, acc. -unta, m. *a river in Laconia, falling into the Eurotas*.

**oestrus** -i, m. (ὄστρος), the gadfly, horsefly, breeze, Verg.

**oesus** = usus (q. v.).

**oessypum** -i, n. (οἴστυρος), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin.; hence, a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, prepared from it, Ov.

**Oeta** -ae, f. and **Oetē** -ēs, f. (Οἶτη), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself; hence, adj.

**Oetaeus** -a -um, Oetean; deus, Prop., and simply, Oetaeus, Hercules, Ov.

**offella** -ae, f. (dim. of offa as mamilla of mamma), a bit, morsel, Juv.

**offa** -ae, f. **I** a bit, morsel, esp., a ball or pellet of flour; pultis, Cic. **II** Transf., a, a piece, lump; gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling, Juv.; b, an untimely birth, abortion, Juv.

**offendo** -fendi -fensum, 3. (ob and \*fendo). **I** Intransit., to strike, knock, dash against. **A** Lit., 1, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.; 2, to suffer damage; naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. **B** Transf., a, to make a mistake; si quid offenderit, Cic.; b, to offend against a person; si in me aliquid offenderis, Cic.; c, to come into danger, suffer reverse; apud iudices, to be condemned, Cic. **II** Transit., to strike, knock against something. **A** Lit., 1, caput, Liv.; 2, a, to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon; aliqueum imparatum, to come upon unawares, surprise, Cic.; b, to injure; latus vehementer, Cic. **B** Transf., to offend, displease; aliqueu or alicuius animum, Cic.; animum in aliquo, to feel hurt by some one, Cic.; eos splendor offendit, Cic.; partic., **offensus** -a -um, a, injured, hurt; offensus animus, Cic.; b, repulsive; civibus, Cic.; subst., **offensum** -i, n. something causing offence, Cic.

**offensa** -ae, f. (offendo), **I** Lit., a striking against, knocking against, Plin. **II** dislike, hatred, enmity, affront, injury; magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.; offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

**offensio** -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against. **I** a, lit., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.; b, meton., that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, Cic. **II** 1, indisposition, complaint; corporum, Cic.; 2, a, hatred, enmity, disfavour, aversion; in alicuius offensionem cadere, Cic.; effugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; b, defeat, loss, misfortune; offensionem timere, Cic.

**offensivūcula** -ae, f. (dim. of offensio), 1, a slight offence, displeasure, Cic.; 2, a slight failure, Cic.

**offenso**, 1. (intens. of offendo), to strike, dash against; capita, Liv.

1. **offensus** -a -um, partic. of offensus.

2. **offensus** -ūs, m. (offendo), 1, a dashing against, a shock, Lucr.; 2, offence, dislike, Lucr.

**offero**, obtūli, oblātum, offerre (ob and fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer. **I** Lit., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic.; reflex., se offerre, to present oneself, appear; pass., offerri, to present oneself, offer oneself, appear; multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblatum est, Cic. **II** Transf., a, to offer, expone; nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic.; b, to adduce, bring forward; crimina, Cic.; c, to offer, proffer; alicui operam suam, Liv.; d, to cause, occasion; alicui beneficium, Cic.; stuprum alicui, Cic.; mortem alicui, Cic.

**officina** -ae, f. (= opificina, from opifex), a

workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes.; fig., a workshop, laboratory; falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officia, Cic.; discendi, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.

**officio** -feci -fectum, 3. (ob and facio), to be in the way of, impede, hinder. **A** Lit., with dat., alicui apricanti, to stand between any one and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens, coming before the sun, Cic. **B** Transf., to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, to injure; meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officiant laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.

**officiosus**, adv. (officiosus), obligingly, court-cously; hoc facere, Cic.; sed illa officiosus, Cic.

**officiōsus** -a -um (officium), obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors); 1, homo, Cic.; in aliqueum, Cic.; 2, dutiful, conformable to duty; dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

**officium** -li, n. (perhaps from officium). **I** duty, obligation, service, part. **A** esse in officio, Cic.; officio fungi, to do one's duty, Cic.; officium praestare, Caes.; officio suo deesse, to fail in one's duty, Cic. **B** subjection, allegiance; in officio continere, Cic. **II** dutiful action. **A** meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic. **B** 1, respect, courtesy, deference; homo summo officio praeditus, Cic.; 2, attention, complaisance, friendly service; a, illius in ullum ordinem officia, Cic.; b, ceremony, attendance on some solemn occasion, service of honour; urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; officio togae virilis interfui, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis, Plin.; suprema in aliqueu officia, the last offices, the ceremony of interment, Tac.; so officium triste, Ov.; 3, service, business, official employment; toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus, over the whole naval service, Cic.; confecto legationis officio, Cic.

**offigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. (ob and figo), to fix in, fasten; ita densos offigunt implicatque ramos, Liv.

**offirmatō**, adv. (offirmatus), firmly, obstinately, Suet.

**offirmatus** -a -um (offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, Cic.

**offirmo**, 1. (ob and firmo), to make firm, to fasten; transf., to make resolute, steadfast; ne tam offirma te, don't be so obstinate, Ter.

**offūcia** -ae, f. (ob and fucus), 1, paint, rouge, Plaut.; 2, transf., deceit, deception, Plaut.

**offulgeo** -fulsi, 2. (ob and fulgeo), to shine upon, appear; nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

**offundo** -fudi -fsum, 3. (ob and fundo). **I** to pour before, pour around, pour out. **A** Lit., Plaut. **B** Transf., pass., offundi, to be poured out, to be poured round, to be spread around; nobis ser crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.; fig., si quid tenebrarum offudit exsiliium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terrorem oculis auribusque est offusus, Liv. **II** to spread over, to cover, conceal; obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lucernae, Cic.; fig., offusus pavore, Tac.

**oggannio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (ob and gannio), to yelp, growl at, Plaut.

**Ōgygēs** -is, m. (Ὀγύγης), a mythical king of Thebes. Hence, **Ōgygius** -a -um, Theban; deus, Bacchus, Ov.

**oh**, interj. oh! ah! Plaut.

**ōhē**, interj. ho! holla! Plaut.

**ōho**, interj. oho! aha! Plaut.

**oi**, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Ter.

**Oileus** -ei and -eos, m. (Ὀϊλεύς), king of *Loeris*, father of *Ajax* (who was also called *Ajax Oileus*).

**Olbīa** -ae, f. (Ὀλβία), a town on the east coast of *Sardinia*. Hence, adj., **Olbīensis** -e, *Olbian*.

**ōlīa** -ae, f. (ὀλία), 1, the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, *Varr.*; 2, the olive-tree, *Cic.*

**ōlēāginēus** (ōlēāginus) -a -um (olea), of or relating to the olive-tree, *Nep.*

**ōlēārius** -a -um (oleum), of or belonging to oil; cella, *Cic.*

**ōlēārus** (-ōs) and **ōlēāros** -i, f. (Ὀλέαρος), one of the islands of the *Sporades*, now *Anti-paros*.

**ōlēaster** -tri, m. (olea), the wild olive-tree, *Verg.*

**ōlens** -entis, p. adj. (from oleo), smelling; hence, a, fragrant, sweet-smelling, *Ov.*; b, bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, *Verg.*

**ōlénus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλένος). I. a town in *Achaia*. II. a town in *Aetolia*. Hence, **ōlénus** -a -um = *Achaian*; capella or pecus, the goat of *Anothea*, *Ov.*

**ōlĕo**, ōlĕi, 2. (cf. ōzō, odor). I. to emit an odour, smell. A. bene, *Cic.*; with abl., sulfure, *Ov.*; with acc., crocum, to smell of, *Cic.*; nihil, *Cic.* B. Fig., to smell of, to savour of, to smuck of; nihil ex *Academia*, *Cic.*; malitiam, *Cic.* II. to be revealed or be betrayed by smell; quid, illud non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur "cum illis?" *Cic.*

**ōlĕum** -i, n. (ἐλαιον) olive-oil, oil; instillare oleum luminī, *Cic.*; prov., oleum et operam perdere, to lose time and trouble, *Cic.*; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum sed palaestrae magis et olei, etc., shows signs of too much effort (from the oil used in the palaestra by wrestlers), *Cic.*

**olĕacio** -feci -factum, 3. (oleo and facio), to smell. A. Lit., ea quae gustamus, *Cic.* B. Fig., to scent out, trace by smell, detect; nummum, *Cic.*

**olĕacto**, 1. (intens. of olĕacio), to smell at, smell, *Plaut.*

**ōlĕidus** -a -um (oleo), smelling, emitting an odour; capra, stinking, fetid, *Hor.*

**ōlim**, adv. (from ollus, old Lat. for ille). I. A. Of the past, formerly, once upon a time, in times past; qui mihi dixit olim, *Cic.* B. Of the future, hereafter, at a future time; non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, *Hor.*; utinam coram tecum olim potius quam per epistolas, *Cic.* II. at times, often; ut pueri olim dant crustula blandi doctores, *Hor.*

**ōlĭtor** -ōris, m. (olus), cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, *Cic.*

**ōlĭtōrius** -a -um (olitor), of or relating to culinary herbs; forum, vegetable market, *Liv.*

**ōlĭva** -ae, f. I. the olive, *Hor.* II. the olive-tree. A. Lit., *Cic.* B. Meton., 1, an olive-branch, *Hor.*; 2, a staff of olive-tree wood, *Ov.*

**ōlĭvĕtum** -i, n. (oliva), a place planted with olives, olive-garden, *Cic.*

**ōlĭvĭfĕr** -fĕra -fĕrum (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, *Verg.*, *Ov.*

**ōlĭvum** -i, n. (oliva), 1, olive-oil, oil, *Verg.*; 2, oil for anointing, unguent, *Cat.*

**olla** -ae, f. (orig. ola = aula), an earthenware jar or pot, *Cic.*

**ollus**, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud (q.v.).

**ōlo**, 3. = oleo (q.v.).

**ōlor** -ōris, m. a swan, *Hor.*

**ōlorĭnus** -a -um (olor), of or relating to a swan, *Verg.*

**ōlus** (hōlus) -ōris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, *Hor.*

**ōluscūlum** -i, n. (dim. of olus), a herb, vegetable, *Cic.*

**ōlympĭa** -ae, f. (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in *Elis*, where stood the temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, and where the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence, adj., A. **ōlympĭacus** -a -um, *Olympian*. B. **ōlympĭcus** -a -um, *Olympian*. C. **ōlympĭus** -a -um, *Olympian*. Subst., **ōlympĭum** -i, n. the temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, *Liv.*; **ōlympĭa** -ōrum, n. the Olympic games, *Cic.* D. **ōlympĭās** -ādīs, f. an Olympic year or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, *Cic.* E. **ōlympĭōnĭces** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), a victor at *Olympia*, *Cic.*

1. **ōlympĭās**, v. *Olympia*.

2. **ōlympĭās** -ādīs, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς), daughter of *Nepiotelemus*, king in *Epirus*, mother of *Alexander the Great*.

**ōlympus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ὀλυμπος). I. m. A. a mountain on the borders of *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*, supposed to be the habitation of the gods; poet. = *heaven*, *Verg.* B. a celebrated flute-player, the pupil of *Marsyas*. II. f. a town of *Lycia* on the Mount *Olympus* there. Hence, **ōlympōnĭ** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Olympus*.

**ōlynthus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλυνθος), town in *Chalcidice*, on the borders of *Macedonia*. Hence, adj., **ōlynthĭus** -a -um, *Olynthian*.

**ōmāsūm** -i, n. bullocks' tripe: transf., pingul tentus onaso, with fat paunch, *Hor.*

**ōmĕn** -īnis, n. an omen, sign, augury, prognostication. I. Lit., A. hisce omnibus proleiscere, *Cic.*; ire secundo omine, in God's name, *Hor.*; omen avertere, to avert an omen, *Cic.*; accipere, to accept, *Cic.* B. a wish, as a good omen; optima omina, *Cic.* II. Meton., that which is accompanied by auspices; 1, prima omina = nuptiae, *Verg.*; 2, a solemn usage, *Verg.*

**ōmentum** -i, n. (= ob-mentum, connected with opinus), the entrails, bowels, *Juv.*

**ōmĭnor**, 1. dep. (omen). I. to augur, prophesy, prophesy, predict; malo alienae quam nostrae reipublicae omīnari, *Cic.* II. to speak words of (good or bad) omen; omīnari horreo, *Liv.*

**ōmĭnōsus** -a -um (omen), foreboding, ominous, *Plin.*

**ōmĭssus** -a -um, p. adj. (from omitto), neglectful, remiss, *Ter.*

**ōmittō** -mĭsi -mĭssum, 3. (= ommitto, from ob and mitto), to let go, let alone, let fall. I. Lit., arma, *Liv.*; habenas, *Tac.* II. Transf., A. to give up, lay aside, leave off; pietatem et humanitatem, to put on one side, *Cic.*; timorem, *Cic.*; with infn., to cease; omittat urgere, *Cic.* B. Of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit; ut haec omittam, *Cic.*; de reducto, *Cic.*

**ōmĭnĭfĕr** -fĕra -fĕrum (omnis and fero), bearing everything, all-bearing, *Ov.*

**ōmĭnĕns** -ae, genit. plur., -ōm, c. (omnis and genus), of all sorts; omnĭgenūm deum monstra, *Verg.*

**ōmĭnĕnus** -a -um (= omne genus), of all kinds, *Lucr.*

**ōmĭnĭmōdi**, adv. (omnis and modus), in every way, wholly, entirely, *Lucr.*

**ōmĭnō**, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly, totally. I. quum senatoriis muneribus



aut omnino aut magna ex parte casem liberatus, Cic.; esp., **a**, in general, especially; de hominum genere aut omnino de animalibus loquor, Cic.; **b**, in all, in the total; quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. **II** utterly, entirely, at all; fieri omnino neget, Cic.; esp., **a**, with superl., miserima est omnino ambitio, Cic.; **b**, with negatives, is omnino servus in familia erat, Cic. **III**. In concessive clauses foll. by sed = certainly . . . but; pugnas omnino sed cum adversario facili, Cic.

**omnipārens** -entis (omnis and parens), all-producing, all-bearing; terra, Verg.

**omnipotens** -entis (omnis and potens), all-mighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, Verg.

**omnis** -e, all. **I**. Of number, **A**. omnis fortuna, Cic.; leges aliae omnes, Cic.; subst., omnes, all men, Cic.; omne, everything, Cic.; so omnia, Cic.; omnia facere, to do whatever is possible, Cic.; omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, I am quite in agreement with, Cic.; sic in eo sunt omnia, everything depends upon that, Cic.; per omnia, in every respect, Liv.; ante omnia, especially, Liv. **B**. **a**, each, every, all; omnis amans, every lover, Ov.; omnibus mensibus, Cic.; **b**, of all kinds; olus omne, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, Cic. **II** the whole; Gallia omnis, Caes.; non omnis uoriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.

**omnitūōns** -entis (omnis and tueor), all-seeing, all-beholding, Lucr.

**omnivāgus** -a -um (omnis and vagus), wandering everywhere, Cic.

**omnivōlus** -a -um (omnis and volo), all-willing, all-wishing, Cat.

**Omphālē** -ēs, f. (Ομφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

**ōnāgor** and **ōnāgrus** -i, m. the wild ass, Verg.

**ōnērārius** -a -um (onus), of or relating to freight, burden, etc.; iumenta, beasts of burden, Liv. Subst., **ōnērāria** -ae, f. a merchant or transport ship, Cic.

**ōnēro**, **I**. (onus). **I**. to load, pack, freight, burden with anything. **A**. Lit., **1**, naves, Caes.; **2**, **a**, to burden, trouble, tire, oppress, weigh down; auras lapillis, Ov.; hostes (saxis), Liv.; **b**, to cover; ossa aggere terrae, Verg.; **c**, to load, fill; mensas dapibus, to load the tables with victuals, Verg.; manus jaculis, Verg. **B**. Fig., **1**, to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm; aliquem mendacis, Cic.; iudicem argumentis, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to weary, tire; aethera votis, Verg.; **b**, to overwhelm; aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; in a good sense, aliquem laudibus, Liv.; **c**, to make more burdensome, to aggravate; curas, Tac.; inopiam alicuius, Liv. **II**. to put into a cask, vessel, etc.; vina eadis, Verg.

**ōnērōsus** -a -um (onus). **I**. heavy, burdensome; praedia, Verg. **II**. Fig., troublesome; onerosior altera sors est, Ov.

**ōnūs** -eris, n. a load, burden, freight. **I**. **A**. Lit., merces atque onera, Cic. **B**. Transf., any kind of burden, weight; tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, Caes. **II**. Fig., **A**. weight, burden, trouble, charge; oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. **B**. Esp., a public burden, tax, charge; his temporibus hoc municipium maxumis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

**ōnustus** -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted. **I**. Lit., asellus onustus auro, Cic.; naves onustae frumento, Cic. **II** full, filled; onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.

**ōnyx** -ychis (ὄνυξ). **I**. m. **A**. a kind of

yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of luxury were made, Plin. **B**. Meton., a box or casket of onyx, Hor. **II**. f. a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Plin. **III**. a shell-fish, Plin.

**ōpācitas** -ātis, f. (opacus), a shade, shading; arborum, Tac.

**ōpāco**, **I**. (opacus), to shade, overshadow; locum, Cic.

**ōpācus** -a -um. **I** Pass., shaded, shady. **A**. Lit., ripa, Cic.; neut. subst., per opaca locorum, shady places, Verg. **B**. Transf., dark, shadowy, obscure; nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg. **II** Act., casting a shade, shading, shady; arbor, Verg.

**ōpālus** -i, m. a precious stone, the opal, Plin.

**ōpella** -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lucr., Hor.

**ōpēra** -ae, f. (1. opus), trouble, pains, effort, exertion. **I** Lit., **A**. Gen., laborem et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere reipublicae, devote oneself to, Cic.; operam dare alicui rei, to work hard at, Cic.; operam dare, with ut or ne and the subj., to do one's best to, etc., Cic.; non operae est, with infin., it is not worth the while, Liv. **B**. Esp., a service, doing service; Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; Musis operas reddere, to serve the Muses, Cic. **II** **1**, time for work; deest mihi opera, Cic.; **2**, a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.; operae fabrorum, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mercenariis, hired assistants, Cic.; operae theatrales, the claqueurs, Tac.

**ōpērārius** -a -um (opera), of or relating to work; homo, a day-labourer, Cic. Subst.,

**ōpērārius** -ii, m. a day-labourer, workman; transf., quidam operarii linguā celeri et exercitātā (of bad orators), Cic.

**ōpērcūlum** -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover, Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

**ōpēricum** -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering, Cic.

**ōpērio** -pārū -pertum, **4**. (ob and pario). **I**. to cover. **A**. **1**, gen., amphoras auro, Nep.; **2**, esp., **a**, to cover with a garment, esp. with a toga; capite aperto ease, Cic.; **b**, to cover with earth, to bury; reliquias malae pugnae, Tac. **B**. Fig., **1**, to cover, load; iudicia aperta dedecore, Cic.; **2**, to cover, conceal; res operatae, Cic. **II** to close, shut up; operatā lectica latus est, Cic.

**ōpēror**, **1**. dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busy, occupied with; followed by dat. of the occupation, **1**, connubiis arvisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; **2**, esp., to be engaged in worship; sacris, Liv.; with dat. of deity, to worship, sacrifice; deo, Tib.; absol., to worship, sacrifice; laetis operatus in arvis, Verg.

**ōpērosē**, adv. (operosus), laboriously, carefully, Cic.

**ōpērosus** -a -um (opera), laborious, painstaking, industrious. **I** Lit., **a**, senectus, Cic.; colonus, Ov.; **b**, of medicines, active, powerful; herba, Ov. **II** that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, difficult; artes, Cic.; moles mundi, Ov.; carmina, Hor.

**ōpērtum** -i, n. (operio), a secret place. **I** Bonae Dese, Cic. **II** a secret; operata Apollinis, the mysterious oracles of Apollo, Cic.

**ōpes** v. opa.

**ōphīōn** -ōnis, m. (Ὀφίων), father of Amycus; hence, **ōphīōnidēs** -ae, m. son of Ophion = Amycus.

**ōphīūchus** -i, m. (Ὀφιοῦχος), the snake-holder, a constellation. Cic.

**Ophīussa** -ae, f. (Ὠφίουσα), *old name of the island of Cyprus*. Hence, **Ophīusius** -a -um, *Ophusian = Cypriote*.

**Ōpicus** -a -um, *Oscan*; *transf., stupid, foolish, silly, clownish*, Juv.

**Ōpifer** -fēra -fērum (ops and fero), *helpful, rendering help*; deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

**Ōpifex** -ficles, c. (opus and facio), **1**, a *worker, framer, fabricator*; mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; **2**, a *workman, artificer, artizan*, Cic.; opifices atque servitia, Sall.

**Ōpificina** = officina (q.v.).

**opilio** and **ūpilio** -ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis), a *shepherd*, Verg.

**Ōpinō**, adv. (opimus), *richly, splendidly*, Plaut.

**Ōpimitas** -ātis, f. (opimus), *sumptuousness, splendour*, Plaut.

**Ōpimus** -a -um (ops). **I**. Act., *fruitful, fertile*; ager, regio, Cic. **II**. Pass., *well-fed, fat*. **A**. a, lit., *bos*, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.; **b**, fig., of speech, *overloaded*; genus dictionis, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, *enriched, wealthy*; **b**, *splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious*, Verg.; praeda, Cic.; dapes, Verg.; esp., *spolia opima, the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself*, Liv.

**Ōpinābills** -e (opinor), *founded upon conjecture, conjectural*, Cic.

**Ōpinātio** -ōnis, f. (opinor), a *supposing, supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

**Ōpinātor** -ōris, m. (opinor), *one who supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

**1**. **Ōpinātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opinor), *conjectured, supposed, fancied*; bonum, Cic.

**2**. **Ōpinātus** -ūs, m. (opinor), a *conjecture, supposition*, Lucr.

**Ōpinio** -ōnis, f. (opinor), *an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination*. **I**. Gen., with subj. genit., *opinionē vulgi*, Cic.; with obj. genit., *opinio eius diei*, Cic.; with de, *opinio de dis immortalibus*, Cic.; adducere aliquem in opinionem ut putet, etc., Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio nostra est (fert), *in my opinion*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Cic.; celerius opinione, *quicker than was expected*, Cic. **II**. **A**. **1**, *good opinion, favourable judgment*; opinione nonnullā, *quam de meis moribus habebat*, Cic.; **2**, a *good name, reputation*; propter extimam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; **b**, a *bad name, notoriety*, Liv. **B**. *fame, report*; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.

**Ōpiniosus** -a -um (opinio), *full of conjectures or suppositions*, Cic.

**Ōpinor**, **1**. dep. (from opius in nec-opinus, from root OP, connected with ὀπίνω, ὀπινω), *to be of opinion, opine, believe, think, suppose*; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de tetarrimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; ut opinor (in a parenthesis), *as I hold*, Cic.

**Ōpīpārē**, adv. (opiparus), *splendidly, sumptuously*; opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.

**Ōpīpārus** -a -um (opes and paro), *splendid, sumptuous*, Plaut.

**1**. **Ōpis** -is, acc. -im, f. (Ὀπιδίς), a *nymph in the train of Diana*.

**2**. **Ōpis**, v. l. Ops.

**Ōpitolor**, **1**. dep. (ops and tulo = fero), *to help, aid, assist*; sentibus, Cic.

**Ōpium** -li, n. (ὀπιον), *opium*, Plin.

**Ōportet** -tūit, **2**. *impers. it behoves, is needed, proper, it must be, ought to be*; foll. by the

subj. alone, by the acc. and infin., by the infin., hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.; exstant oportet vestigia, Cic.; absol., quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic.

**oppēdo**, **3**. (op and pedo), *to mock, insult*; Judaeis, Hor.

**oppērior** -pertus and (more rarely) -pēritūs sum, **4**. (root PER, whence experior), *to wait*. **I**. Intransit., *to wait*; ibidem, Cic. **II**. Transit., *to expect*; agnen peditum, Liv.; abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.

**oppēto** -ivi and -itū -itum, **3**. (ob and peto), *to go to meet, encounter* (especially an evil); pestem, Plaut.; mortem, *to die*, Cic.; or simply oppetere, Verg.

**oppidānus** -a -um (oppidum), *of or belonging to a town* (except Rome, of which urbanus was used), *belonging to a small town*; in a contemptuous sense, *provincial*; senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; subst., **oppidāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of a town*, Caes.

**oppidātim**, adv. (oppidum), *in the towns, in all the towns*, Suet.

**oppido**, adv. *very, very much, exceedingly*; ridiculus, Cic.; pauci, Cic.; in answers, *certainly*, Plaut.

**oppidūlum** -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), a *little town*, Cic.

**oppidūm** -i, n. (perhaps from ob and PED, whence Gr. πῆδον, im-ped-ire, etc.), a *town* (urbs generally used for Rome); **a**, oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; sanguine per triduum in oppido (in town = in Rome), pluisse, Liv.; with genit. of the name of the town, in oppido Antiochiae, Cic.; **b**, a *fortified wood in Britain*, Caes.

**oppignēro**, **1**. (ob and pignero), *to pledge, pawn, give in pledge*; libellos pro vino, Cic.

**oppilo**, **1**. (ob and pilo), *to stop up, close up, block up*; scalas tabernae librariae, Cic.

**oppileo** -plēvi -plētum, **2**. (ob and pleo), *to fill, fill up*. **I**. Lit., nives omnia oppleverant, Liv. **II**. Transf., *nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit*, Cic.

**oppōno** -pōsūi -pōsitum (-postum, Lucr.), **3**. (ob and pono), *to put or place opposite, before*. **I**. Lit., **A**. oculis manus, Ov.; luna subjecta atque opposita soli, Cic. **B**. *to place against or in the way of for protection*; **a**, omnes corpora nostra opponimus, Cic.; **b**, moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; se alicui, Caes. **II**. Transf., **1**, *to pledge against, mortgage for*; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; **2**, *to expose*; se periculis, Cic.; **3**, *to allege as an objection, to oppose, oppose in argument*; **a**, alicui nomen, valetudinem alicuius, Cic.; **b**, *to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to contrast*; nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.

**opportūnō**, adv. (opportunus), *opportunistly, reasonably, fitly, conveniently*; opportune adesse, Cic.

**opportūnitas** -ātis, f. (opportunus), *convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability*. **I**. loci, Caes. **II**. **a**, a *fit time, right season, opportunity*; divina, Cic.; opportunitates ad cultum hominum, Cic.; **b**, a *fit state of the body or mind*; corporis, Cic.; **c**, a *advantage*, Cic.; opportunitate aliquā datā, Caes.

**opportūnus** -a -um (ob and POR-o, PORT-o, whence also portus, porta), *opportunistly, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable*. **I**. **A**. Lit., loca, Sall. **B**. Transf., **a**, of time, *suitable, favourable*; tempus, Cic.; **b**, of nature, *serviceable, useful*; (a) of things, with dat. of object, ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus fere singulis,

Cic.; (s) of persons, suitable; homines, Sall. **II.** exposed to, liable to; huic eruptioni, Liv.; injuriae, Sall.

**oppositio** -ōnis, f. (oppono), opposing, opposition, Cic.

1. **oppositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oppono), opposed, opposite, standing against; Buthrotum oppositum Corcyrae, Caes.

2. **oppositus** -ūs, m. (oppono), a placing, setting against or opposite, interposition, Cic.

**oppressio** -ōnis, f. (opprimo). **I.** a pressing down, oppression; legum et libertatis, Cic. **II.** a forcible taking possession of; curiae, Cic.

**oppressor** -ōris, m. (opprimo), a suppresser, crusher; dominationis, ap. Cic.

1. **oppressus** -ū, m. (opprimo), a pressing down, pressure, Lucr.

2. **oppressus** -a -um, partic. of opprimo.

**opprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (ob and premo).

**I. A.** Lit., 1, to press down, press together; orationis, Ov.; 2, a, to crush; opprimi ruinā conclavis, to be crushed, Cic.; senem injectu mltae vestis, to stifle, smother, Tac.; b, of a flame, to extinguish; cum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur, Cic.; c, of a letter, to slur over in pronunciation; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to suppress; a, dolorem, Cic.; b, to conceal; insigne veri, Cic.; 2, to crush, bear hard upon, weigh down; opprimi aere alieno, Cic.; 3, to crush an evil, suppress, stamp out; perniciosam potentiam, Cic.; 4, to crush, subdue an adversary; a, in war, nationem Allobrogum, Cic.; b, in politics, aliquem, Cic.; 5, to hold firm, not to let go; institit, oppressit, non remisit, Cic. **II.** to seize upon, full upon, surprise. **A.** Antonium mors oppressit, Cic.; improvidos incautosque hostes, Liv. **B.** Transf., numquam ille me opprimit consilio, Cic.

**opprobrium** -i, n. (opprobrio), a reproach, disgrace, Plaut.

**opprobrium** -ii, n. (ob and probrum), a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium; 1, majoris fugiens opprobria culpa, Hor.; 2, meton., a, a verbal reproach, taunt; morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor.; b, of persons, shame, disgrace; majorum, Tac.

**opprobrio**, 1. (ob and probrum), to taunt, upbraid, reproach, Plaut.

**oppugnatio** -ōnis, f. (oppugno), a storming, taking by storm; oppidorum, Caes.; oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.; relinquere, Tac.; iudicium sine oppugnatione, without opposition, Cic.

**oppugnator** -ōris, m. (oppugno), one who storms, attacks, assaults; fig. hostis et oppugnator patriae Antonius, Cic.

1. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugno), to attack, assault, storm, besiege. **I.** Lit., oppidum, Cic.; castra, Caes. **II.** Transf., to attack, lay siege to; fig., aliquem clandestinis consiliis, Cic.

2. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugnua), to buffet with the fists, Plaut.

1. **Ops**, Opis, f. = the Earth, the goddess of abundance, wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture.

2. **ops**, ōpis, f. plur., ōpes -um (sing. only in genit., acc., and abl.). **I.** might, power; a, resources; opibus, armis, potentiā valere, Cic.; b, forces, troops; tantas opes prostravit, Cic.; c, political power, influence; alicuius opes evertere, Cic. **II.** physical power, might, strength; omni ope atque operā enitar, Cic.; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Verg. **III.** help, assistance, support; opem petere ab aliquo, Cic.; opem afferre, to help, Ov.

**ops** . . . v. **obs** . . .

**optabilis** -e (opto), desirable, to be wished for; mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, Cic.

**optandus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), to be wished for, desirable; maxime fuit optandum Caecinae ut, etc., Cic.

**optatio** -ōnis, f. (opto), a wish; alicui tres optationes dare, Cic.

**optatō**, adv. (optatus), according to one's wish, Cic.

**optatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), wished for, desired, pleasant, dear; rumores, Cic.; frater, Cic. Subst., **optatum** -i, n. a wish; optatum impetrare, Cic.

**optimās** -ātis (optimus), one of the best, aristocratic; genus, Cic. Subst., **optimās** -ātis, m. an aristocrat; ap. Cic.; gen. plur., **optimātes** -lum and -um, m. the aristocratic party, the aristocrats, Cic.

**optimē**, superl. of bene (q.v.).

**optimus** (optimus) -a -um, superl. of bonus (q.v.).

1. **optio** -ōnis, f. (\*opo), choice, free choice, option; utro frui malis optio sit tua, Cic.; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malim defendere, an, etc., Cic.

2. **optio** -ōnis, m. in military language, an adjutant, Tac.

**optivus** -a -um (opto), chosen; cognomen, Hor.

**opto**, 1. (stem OP, Gr. OP, whence OPTO, ὀψομαι). **I.** to choose, elect, select; uti um vis, opta, dum licet, Plaut.; locum tecto, Verg.; ut optet utrum malit an, etc., Cic. **II.** to wish for, desire; illam fortunam, Cic.; with infin., finem accusandi facere, Cic.; with acc. and infn., redargui me, Cic.; with ut and the subj., optavit, ut in curram tolleretur, Cic.; with subj. alone, crescat tua civibus opto urbs, Ov.; with acc. and dat., alicui furorem et insaniam, Cic.

**ōpūlens** -entis (opes), 1, rich, Nep.; 2, powerful; civitas, Sall.

**ōpūlentē** and **ōpūlentēr**, adv. (opulentus and opulens), richly, splendidly, sumptuously; ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

**ōpūlentia** -ae, f. (opulens), 1, wealth, riches, opulence, Sall.; 2, the power, greatness of a state, Sall.

**ōpūlentitas** -ātis, f. (opulens), riches, opulence, Plaut.

**ōpūlento**, 1. (opulens), to make opulent, enrich, Hor.

**ōpūlentus** -a -um (ops). **I.** rich, wealthy, opulent. **A.** civitas, Cic.; oppidum, Caes.; Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall. **B.** rich splendid, sumptuous; res haud opulenta, Liv. **II.** powerful, mighty; reges, Sall.; factio, Liv.

**Opuntia**, v. 3. **Opus**.

1. **opus** -ōris, n. a work, labour. **I. A.** Lit., 1, opera nostrarum artium, Cic.; opus quaerere, to seek for work, Cic.; 2, a, work in the fields; facere patrio rure opus, Ov.; b, building; lex operi faciundo, building-contract, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., a military work, fortification, entrenchment; operibus oppugnare urbem, Liv.; Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic.; d, work as opposed to nature, art; nihil est opere aut manu factum, quod non aliquando consumat vetustas, Cic.; e, the work of an artist; hydra Boethi manu facta praeclearo opere, of admirable workmanship, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a, finished work; opera magnifica atque praecleara, Cic.; b, a work of art; Silanionis opus (of a statue), Cic.; c, a literary work; opus habeo in manibus, Cic. **II.** a, action, work, business; censorium,

Cic.; certatim ad hoc opus curfetur, Cic.; b, an undertaking, Liv.; c, trouble; magno opere, Cic.; nimio opere, Cic.

2. **opus**, n. indecl., found in the phrases opus est, there is need, it is needful, it is necessary; with nom., dux nobis, et auctor opus est, Cic.; with abl. of the thing needed, opus est auctoritate tua, Cic.; maturato opus est, there is need of haste, Liv.; with genit., quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv.; with acc., Plaut.; with infin., quid opus est affirmare, Cic.; with 2. supine, quod scitu opus est, Cic.

3. **Opus** -pantis, f. (Ὀπῶς), town in Locris, now **Talanta**. Adj. **Opuntius** -a -um, **Opuntian**.

**Opusculum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. opus), a little work, Cic.

1. **ora** -ae, f. (1. os), the edge, border, rim, boundary. **I** poculi, Lucr.; regionum, Cic.; clipei, Verg. **II** A. the coast, sea-coast; Italiae, Cic. **B**. a region, climate, country; quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.; Acheruntis orae, the lower world, Lucr.; luminis orae, the upper world, Verg. **C**. a zone, belt of the earth, Cic.

2. **ora** -ae, f. a cable or hawser by which a ship was made fast to the shore, Liv.

**Oraculum** (oraculum) -i, n. (oro). **I** a place where an oracle is given, an oracle; Illud oraculum Delphis, Cic.; transf., domus jureconsulti oraculum civitatis, Cic. **II** an oracle, divine response; 1, oraculum edere, Cic.; petere a Dodona, Cic.; 2, a, a prophecy; oracula fundere, Cic.; b, a wise speech, oracular declaration; physicorum, Cic.

**Oratio** -onis, f. (oro). **I** speaking, speech, language. **A** Gen., quae (serae) sunt rationis et orationis expertae. **B** eloquence; satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic. **II** Meton., **A** speech, utterance; orationem bonorum imitavi, Cic. **B**. a, a set speech; comparare ad id longam orationem, Cic.; habere orationem in senatu, Cic.; in extrema oratione nostra, at the end of our speech, Cic.; b, prose (as opp. to poetry); sapientissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, Cic.

**Oratunculula** -ae, f. (dim. of oratio), a little speech, short oration, Cic.

**Orator** -oris, m. (oro), speaker. **I** the spokesman of an embassy, Cic. **II** an orator, Cic.

**Oratorie**, adv. (oratorius), oratorically, like an orator, Cic.

**Oratorius** -a -um (orator), relating to an orator, oratorical; ingenium, Cic.; ornaenta, Cic.

**Oratrix** -icis, f. (orator), a female suppliant; virgines oratrices pacis, Cic.

**Oratus** -us, m. (oro), a request, entreaty; oratu tuo, Cic.

**orbator** -oris, m. (orbo), one who deprives another of children or parents, Ov.

**orbiculatus** -a -um (orbiculus), circular, round; ap. Cic.

**orbiculus** -i, m. (dim. of orbis), a little circle or disk, Plin.

**orbis** -is, m. a circle, ring, anything round. **I** A Gen., torquere in orbem, Cic. **B** Esp., 1, milit. t. t., a circle of soldiers; in orbem consistere, Caes.; 2, of the heavens, orbis signifer, the zodiac, Cic.; lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic.; 3, a circular motion, serpentis fold, winding; immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Verg.; of the rounding off or period of a speech, orationis or verborum, Cic.; orbis terrarum, the circle of the world, the world, Cic. **II** a disk. **A** Gen., orbis mensae, a round table, Ov. **B** Esp., 1, a, the disk of the sun or moon, Liv.; b,

the heavens; c, orbis terrae, the earth, (a) Cic.; (B) poet. = land; Eous, the East, Ov.; (y) meton., mankind; orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari, Cic.; 2, a, a shield, Verg.; b, a wheel, Verg.; the wheel of fortune, Ov.; c, the hollow of the eye, Ov. (locat., orbis terrarum, Cic.)

**orbis** -ae, f. (orbis), a wheel-rim, mark of a wheel, Cic.; fig., orbis veteris culpa, bad example, Juv.

**orbitas** -atis, f. (orbis), a bereaving, bereavement, loss of children or parents; orbitates liberum, Cic.; fig., orbitas reipublicae virorum tallum, Cic.

**orbo**, 1. (orbis), to bereave. **I** Gen., Italiam juventute, Cic. **II** to deprive of parents or children; filio orbatus, Cic.

**Orbona** -ae, f. (orbis), the goddess invoked by bereaved parents, Cic.

**orbis** -a -um (root ORB, Gk. ὄρε-αρός), deprived of. **I** Gen., bereft, destitute; with abl., rebus omnibus, Cic.; with genit., luminis, Ov. **II** Esp., deprived of parents or children, bereft, without parents or children; orbis senex, Cic.; with abl., liberis, Liv.; with genit., Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.; subst., **orbis** -i, m. and **orba** -ae, f. an orphan, Liv.; fig., respublica, Cic.; Sulpicius legationem orbam reliquit, Cic.

**orca** -ae, f. 1, a kind of whale, Plin.; 2, an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, Hor.

**Orcades** -um, f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.

**orchas** -adis, f. (ὄρχας), a species of olive, Verg.

**orchestra** -ae, f. (ὄρχήστρα), the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators; meton., the senate, Juv.

**Orchomēnus** (-ōs) -i, m. and **Orchomēnum** -i, n. (Ὀρχομένος). **I** town in Boeotia. **II** town in Arcadia.

**orcinus** -a -um (Orens), of or relating to Orcus or the dead; senatores, those who became senators by the will of Caesar, Suet.

**Orcus** -i, m. (connected with ἔρκος and urgeo). **I** Orcus, the infernal regions. **II** A. the god of the lower world, Pluto, Cic. **B** death, Hor.

**ordēum** = hordeum (q. v.)

**ordia prima** = primordia (q. v.)

**ordinarius** -a -um (ordo), according to order, regular, ordinary; consules, elected in the regular manner (opp. to sucticū), Liv.; ordinarii reipublicae usus, Liv.

**ordinatim**, adv. (ordinatus), 1, in order, in good order, Caes.; 2, regularly, properly, Caes.

**ordinatio** -onis, f. (ordino), a setting in order, arrangement, Plin.

**ordinatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from ordino), set in order, arranged, orderly, Cic.

**ordino**, 1. (ordo), to set in order. **I** a, to plant in rows; latius arbusta sulcis, Hor.; b, to arrange in rank (of soldiers); agmina, Hor. **II** Transf., 1, to settle; aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, Liv.; 2, to arrange, appoint, settle, dispense, classify; partes orationis, Cic.; res publicas, to narrate the history of the state, Hor.

**ordior**, orsus sum, 4. dep. (connected with ordo), to begin, commence. **A** Gen., alterius vitae quoddam initium, Cic. **B** Esp., in speaking, to begin; with acc., sermonem, Cic.; with infin., de aliqua re disputare, Cic.; absol., de aliquo paulo altius, Cic.; sic orsus Apollo, began to speak, Verg.

**ordo** -inis, m. (orior). **I** series, line, row, order. **A** Lit., olivarum, Cic.; ordine, (a) to

*detall.* Cic.; (**β**) *in due order*, Cic.; *ex ordine, in succession*, Cic.; *in ordinem, in order*, Cic.; *nullo ordine, without order, in a disorderly manner*, Caes.; *extra ordinem, (a) in an unusual, irregular manner; alicui provinciam decernere*, Cic.; (**β**) *extraordinarily, very greatly*, Cic. **B.** *Meton.*, **1**, *a row of seats in a theatre*, Cic.; *a row or bank of oars in a vessel*, Verg.; **2**, *milit. t. t., rank, file; orlines explicare*, Liv.; *ordine egredi*, Ball.; *a company; ordinem ducere, to be a centurion*, Caes.; *ordines primi, commanders*, Caes.; **3**, **a**, *politically, an order, rank, class; senatorius or amplissimus, the senatorial body*, Cic.; *equester, the body of knights*, Cic.; **b**, *a class, body of men; publicanorum*, Cic. **II.** *order, arrangement; nomina in ordinem referre*, Cic.; *res in ordinem adducere, to put into order*, Cic.

**Ordovices** -um, m. *a people in Britain, opposite to the island of Mona, now Anglesea.*

**Orōis** -idis, f. (Ὀρείς), *a mountain-nymph*, Orad, Verg.

**Orēstēs** -ae and -is, m. (Ὀρέστης), *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia and Electra, who killed his mother, the murderer of his father, and with his friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia (priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese), carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia. Hence, adj., Orēsteus* -a -um, *Orēstean.*

**ōrexis** -is, f. (ὄρεξις), *desire, appetite*, Juv.

**orgānicus** -a -um (ὄργανικός), *musical, relating to musical instruments*, Lucr.; *subst., orgānicus* -i, m. *a musician*, Lucr.

**orgānum** -i, n. (ὄργανον), *any implement or instrument*, Plin.; *a musical instrument, a water-organ*, Suet.

**Orgētōrix** -rīgis, m. *a celebrated Helvetian.*

**orgia** -ōrum, n. (ὄργια), *nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus*, Verg.; and hence, *any secret festival, orgies*, Juv.

**ōrichalcum** -i, n. (ὄρειχαλκος), *yellow copper ore; hence, brass made from it*, Cic.

**ōricilla** -ae, f. (= auricilla), *an ear-lap*, Cat.

**ōricōs** -i, f. and **ōricōum** -i, n. *a town in Epirus, now Erico. Hence, 1, adj., Ōricius* -a -um, *Orician; and 2, Ōricini* -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Oricum.*

**ōricūla** = auricula (q. v.)

**ōriens** -entis, m. (lit., partic. of orior, sc. sol). **I.** *the rising sun; personif., the sun-god, day-god*, Verg., Ov. **II.** *Meton.*, **1**, *the east, as a part of the sky*, Cic.; **2**, *the east, as a part of the world*, Cic.

**ōriŕgo** -inis, f. (orior). **I.** *origin, source; principii nulla est origo*, Cic. **II.** *birth, descent.* **A.** *lit., Ov.* **B.** *Transf., a, race*, Verg.; **b**, *ancestor, founder of a race; pater Aeneas Romanae stirpis origo*, Verg.

**ōriōn** -ōnia, m. (Ὀρίων), *the constellation Orion.*

**ōrior**, ortus sūm, ōrītrus, ōriri, 4. dep. (root OR, Gk. OP, whence ὄρνυμι), *to rise.* **I.** *Of persons, quum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem*, Liv. **II.** *Transf., to arise = to become visible.* **A.** *Of the heavenly bodies; ortū luce, in the morning*, Caes.; *oriens sol, the East*, Cic. **B.** *to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; Rhenus oritur ex Lopontia, takes its rise*, Caes.; *clamor*, Caes.; hence, **a**, *to be born; equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; **b**, *to grow; nova oriens*, Cic.; **c**, *to begin; ab his sermo oritur*, Cic. (indic. praes. acc. to 3rd conj., orior, orēris, oritur, oriniur, orimini; so imperf. subj., orēretur).

**Ōrithya** -ae, f. (Ὀρείθυια), *daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, mother of Zethus and Cleus by Ioreus.*

**1. ōriundus** -a -um (orior), *arising from, springing from, born of; ab ingenitis*, Cic.; *ex Etruscis*, Liv.

**2. Ōriundus** -i, m. *a river in Illyria.*

**Ormēnis** -idis, voc. -i, f. (Ὀρμενίς), *the Ormenid (granddaughter of Ormenus) = Astydamia.*

**ornāmentum** -i, n. (orno). **I.** *equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture; certas copias et ornamenta vestra*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *ornament, decoration, embellishment; omnia ornamenta ex fano Hercules in oppidum contulit*, Caes.; *fig., senectutis*, Cic.; *esp., rhetorical ornament; oratoria ornamenta dicendi*, Cic. **B.** *honour, ornament, distinction; omnia ornamenta congerere ad aliquem*, Cic.

**ornāte**, adv. *with compar. and superl. (ornatus), ornately, splendidly, elegantly; comparare convivium*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.

**ornātrix** -icis, f. (ornator), *a female adorner, a tire-woman*, Ov.

**1. ornātus** -ūs, m. (orno). **I.** *dress, attire, equipment; militaris*, Cic.; *regalis*, Cic. **II.** *embellishment, decoration; 1, lit., urbis*, Cic.; **2**, *fig., verborum*, Cic.; *meton., of discourse, embellishment, ornament; ornatum afferre orationi*, Cic.; **3**, *as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world*, Cic.

**2. ornātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from orno) **I.** *furnished, equipped, accoutred, provided; scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, Cic. **II.** **a**, *adorned, decorated, embellished, beautiful; oratio*, Cic.; *so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, illustrious; aulescens*, Cic.; **b**, *honoured; honoribus*, Cic.

**orno**, **1.** **I.** *to equip, accoutre, provide with necessaries, fit out; aliquem armis*, Verg.; *decemviris apparitoribus*, Cic.; *classim, consules*, Cic.; *provinciam, to provide troops, money, etc., for the government of a province*, Cic. **II.** *to adorn, decorate, embellish.* **A.** *lit., 1, donum suam*, Cic.; *cornua sertis*, Verg.; **2**, *to praise, honour, show honour to; fuit ornatius in Manilia lege Pompeius*, Cic. **B.** *Transf., to adorn, decorate, honour, distinguish; civitatem omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *aliquem laudibus*, Cic.

**ornus** -i, f. *the mountain-ash*, Verg.

**oro**, **1.** (1. os). **I.** *to speak; a, talibus orat* Juno, Verg.; **b**, *to speak as an orator; vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; *ipse pro se oravit, defended himself*, Liv.; **c**, *to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead; capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. **II.** *to beg, pray, entreat, beseech; with acc. of the person entreated, principem*, Tac.; *oro te (parenthetic), I pray*, Cic.; *with acc. of the thing, auxilium ad bellum*, Liv.; *with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing, auxilia regem*, Liv.; *with ut or ne and the subj., or subj. alone, oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; *with influ.*, Verg.

**Ōródēs** -is and -i, m. *king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.*

**Ōrontēs** -is, m. (Ὀρόντης), *the chief river of Syria. Hence, adj., Ōronteus* -a -um, *poet. = Syrian.*

**Orpheus** -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēum and -ēa, abl. -eo, m. (Ὀρφεύς), *a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice. Hence, adj., 1, Orphēus* -a -um; and **2, Orphicus** -a -um, *Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.*

**orplus** -i, m. (ὀρπός), *a sea-fish*, Ov.

**orsa** -ōrum, n. (ordior), **1**, *a beginning, com-*

**mentement, undertaking, Liv. ; 2, poet., speech, words, Verg.**

1. **orsus** -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

2. **orsus** -a -um, partic. of ordior.

**orthographia** -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, Suet.

**Ortona** -ae, f. town of the Frentani in Latium, now Ortona.

1. **ortus** -ūs, m. (orior). **I.** a rising of the heavenly bodies ; 1, lit., solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, Cic. ; 2, meton., solis, the east, Cic. **II.** a, birth ; primo ortu, immediately after birth, Cic. ; ortu Tusculanus, Cic. ; ortum ducere ab Elide, Cic. ; b, origin, source ; tribuniciae potestatis, Cic.

2. **ortus** -a -um, partic. of orior.

**Ortygia** -ae, f. and **Ortygiē** -ēs, f. (Ὀρτυγία). **I.** an island forming part of Syracuse. **II.** the old name of the island of Delos. Hence, adj., **Ortygius** -a -um, Ortygian.

**Oryx** -orys, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle, Juv.

**ōryza** -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), rice, Hor.

1. **ōs**, ōris, n. **I.** the mouth ; 1, lit., calit frustum ex ore pulli, Cic. ; aliqueum semper in ore habere, to be always talking about, Cic. ; in ore vulgi esse, Cic. ; alicui esse ante os, before one's eyes, Cic. ; uno ore, unanimously, Cic. ; in ora vulgi (hominum) abire (pervenire), Cat. ; 2, transf., mouth, opening ; portus, Cic. ; doli, Liv. ; source, ora novem Timavi, Verg. **II.** the face, countenance. **A.** 1, lit., in ore hominum, in the presence of men, Cic. ; 2, meton., used for impudence, shamelessness ; notis os hominis, notis audaciam, Cic. **B.** a mask ; Gorgonis, Cic.

2. **ōs**, ossis, n. a bone ; dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inussisti, Cic. ; ossa legera, to gather up the ashes of the bones after the burning of a corpse, Cic. ; tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his heart, Verg. ; fig., of orators, imitari non ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. ; of a meagre style, ossa nudare, Cic.

**Ossa** -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Ussaca*. Hence, adj., **Oscensis** -e, belonging to *Ossa*.

**oscen** -uis, m. (= obscen from obs and cano), t. t. of augural language, a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e.g., the raven, owl, crow), Hor.

**Osci** -ōrum, an ancient people of Italy ; hence, adj., **Oscus** -a -um, *Oscan*.

**Oscillum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. os), a little mask, Verg.

**oscitantēr**, adv. (oscito), yawningly, carelessly, negligently, Cic.

**oscitatio** -ōnis, f. (oscito), the opening of the mouth, a gaping, Plin.

**oscito**. 1. (perhaps from os and cieo = moveo), to open the mouth, gape, yawn, Cic. ; fig., to be lazy, idle, inactive ; oscitat Epicurus, Cic.

**oscūlabundus** -a -um (osculator), kissing, Suet.

**oscūlatio** -ōnis, f. (osculator), a kissing, Cic.

**osculator**, 1. dep. (osculum), to kiss ; consulem solum, Cic. ; fig., to caress, make much of, make a pet of ; scientiam juris tanquam liliolam osculari suam, Cic.

**osculum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. os). **I.** a little mouth ; oscula summa delibare, Verg. **II.** Meton., a kiss ; oscula ferre, Cic.

**Osiris** -ris, -ridis and -ridos, m. ("Ὀσίρις),

husband of Isis, god of Egypt, the genius of the Nile.

**Ossa** -ae, m. ("Ὀσσα), a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kissavo. Adj., **Ossaicus** -a -um, belonging to *Ossa*.

**ossēus** -a -um (2. os), made of bone, like bone, bony, Juv.

**ossifragus** -i, m. and **ossifraga** -ae, f. (2. os and frango), the sea-eagle, osprey, Lucr.

**ostendo** -tendi -tentum and (later) -tensum, 3. (obs and tendo), to show, display, exhibit, expose to view. **I.** Lit., a, os summi populo Romano, Cic. ; equites sese ostendunt, come in sight, Caes. ; b, to expose, lay open ; supinatas Aquiloni glebas, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, to show, display ; spem, metum, Cic. ; 2, esp. of discourse, to show, make plain, declare ; nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum esse, Cic. ; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

**ostentatio** -ōnis, f. (ostento). **I.** a showing, displaying, revealing ; ostentationis causa latius vagari, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a boasting, display, ostentation ; ingenii, Cic. ; b, false, deceitful show, pretence ; consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.

**ostentator** -ōris, m. (ostento) one who shows boastingly, a boaster, raunter, parader ; factorum, Liv.

**ostento**, 1. (intens. of ostendo), to hold out, offer. **I.** Lit., **A.** alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic. **B.** a, to show publicly, display, exhibit ; passum capillum, Caes. ; b, to show boastingly ; equum armaque capta, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** to hold before a person's eyes, to show boastingly, to proffer, promise ; agrum, Cic. **B.** 1, to show off, display ; prudentiam, Cic. ; 2, to hold out with a menace, threaten ; caedem, Cic. ; 3, to show, reveal ; a, se in aliis rebus, Cic. ; b, of discourse, to show, declare, make known ; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarum, Cic.

**ostentum** (ostendo) -i, n. a prology, portent ; magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.

**ostentus**, dat. -ūi, abl. -ūi, m. (ostendo). **I.** a showing, displaying ; corpora abjecta ostentui, for a show, Tac. **II.** 1, outward show, parade ; illa deditionis signa ostentui esse, Tac. ; 2, a sign, indication, proof ; ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essent, Sall.

**Ostia** -ae, f. and **Ostia** -ōrum, n. (ostium), the harbour and port of Rome, situate at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence, adj., **Ostiensis** -e, relating to Ostia ; incommodum, the destruction of the Roman fleet by the pirates, Cic. ; provincia, the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts and the supply of corn to the city, Cic.

**ostiarius** -a -um (ostium), belonging to a door ; subst., 1, **ostiarius** -ii, m. a doorkeeper, porter, Var. ; 2, **ostiarium** -ii, n. (sc. tributum), a tax upon doors, a door-tax, Caes.

**ostiātim**, adv. (ostium), from door to door, from house to house ; compilare totum oppidum, Cic.

**ostium** -ii, n. (1. os), the entrance. **I.** portus, Cic. ; fluminis Cydni, mouth, Cic. ; Oceani, Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. **II.** the door of a house ; exactio ostium, the door-tax, Cic. ; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.

**ostrēa** -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὄστρεον), an oyster, Hor.

**ostrēatus** -a -um (ostrea), rough like an oyster-shell, Plant.

**ostrōosus** -a -um (ostrea), abounding in oysters, Cat.

**ostrifer** -fēra -fērum (ostreum and fero), producing oysters, Verg.

**ostrinus** -a -um (ostrum), purple; colores, Prop.

**ostrum** -i, n. (ὄστρον), 1, the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish; vestes ostro perfusae, Verg.; 2, stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress, Verg.

**osus** -a -um, partic. of ὄσθι (q.v.).

**Otho** -ōnis, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Roscius Otho, author of a law giving special seats in the theatre to the knights; 2, M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor who succeeded Galba. Hence, **Othōnīanus** -a -uni, relating to Otho.

**Othryadēs** -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). I. son of Othrys = Penthos. II. a Spartan general, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives.

**Othrys** -yos, m. (Ὀθρυς), a high mountain in Thessaly.

**ōtiolum** -i, n. (dim. of otium), a little leisure; ap. Cic.

**ōtiol**, 1. dep. (otium), to be idle, to be at leisure; quum se Syracensas otia non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.

**ōtiōse**, adv. (otiosus). I. idly, without occupation, Cic. II. leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, Cic.

**ōtiōsus** -a -um (otium), idle, at leisure, without occupation. I. Lit., a, homo, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; b, free from public duties, occupied in literary work only; numquam se minus otiosum esse quam quum otiosus, Cic.; c, politically indifferent, neutral, quiet; istos otiosos reddam, Cic. II. Transf., quiet, calm, undisturbed, Cic.

**ōtium** -ii, n. (opp. negotium), idleness, leisure, ease; a, otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, Cic.; hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic.; b, leisure, time for anything; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; si modo tibi est otium, if only thou hast time, Cic.; c, peace, repose, quietness; multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes.; otium domesticum, Cic.; valde me ad otium pacemque convertio, Cic.; ab hoste otium fuit, Liv.

**ōvatio** -ōnis, f. (ovo), an ovation, a kind of lesser triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot, Plin.

**ōvidius** -ii, m., P. Ovidius Naso, the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43, died A.D. 17.

**ōvile** -is, n. (ovis), 1, a sheepfold, Verg.; 2, an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia, Liv.

**ōvillus** -a -um (ovis), of or relating to sheep; ap. Liv.

**ōvis** -is, f. (ōis), a sheep. I. a, lit., pascere oves, Verg.; b, transf., as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow, Plant. II. Meton., poet. = wool, Tib.

**ōvo**, 1. (euos, like Gr. εὐάζω). I. to rejoice, exult; ovans victoriā, Liv. II. to celebrate an ovation; ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.

**ōvum** -i, n. (ōvov), 1, an egg; ovum gignere, or parere, to lay an egg, Cic.; prov., integram famem ad ovum afferre, to the beginning of the meal (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end, Hor.; 2, transf., one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the heats in the circus were counted; ova curricula numerandis, Liv.

## P.

**P p**, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding with the Greek pi (Π, π). For the use of P. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

**pābulatio** -ōnis, f. (pabulor), procuring of fodder, foraging; pabulatione intercludi, Caes.

**pābulator** -ōris, m. (pabulor), a forager, Caes.

**pābulor**, 1. dep. (pabulum), to forage, seek fodder, Caes.

**pābulum** -i, n. (pascor). I. Lit., 1, food, nutriment; pabula caelestia, ambrosia, Ov.; 2, the food of animals, fodder; pabulum secare, conveyere, Caes. II. Transf., food, nourishment; studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

**pācālis** -e (pax), belonging or relating to peace, peaceful; laurus, Ov.

**pācātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from paco), pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; a, lit., pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.; mare, Hor.; subst., **pācātum** -i, n. a peaceful, friendly country; ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall.; b, transf., illorum oratio pacator, Cic.

**Pāchynus** -i, n. and **Pāchynus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάχυνος), the south-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro.

**pācifer** -fēra -fērum (pax and fero), peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace; oliva, Verg.; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury, Ov.

**pācificatio** -ōnis (pacifico), f. an establishing of peace, pacification, Cic.

**pācificator** -ōris (pacifico), m. one who establishes peace, a pacificator, Cic.

**pācificatorius** -a -um (pacifico), establishing peace, pacificatory; legatio, Cic.

**pācifico**, 1. (pax and facio), to reconcile, appease, pacify; caelestes heros, Cat.

**pācificor**, 1. dep. (pax and facio), to make peace; pacificatum legati veniunt, Liv.

**pācificus** -a -um (pax and facio), peace-making, pacific; persona, Cic.

**pāciscor**, pactus sum, 3. dep. (root PAC, whence pac-s, \*pago, pango), to make a bargain, contract, agreement with any one, to agree, stipulate about anything; a, intransit., cum illo, Plaut.; paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv.; pacisci cum decumano, Cic.; b, transit., provinciam, Cic.; pretium, Cic.; ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), betrothed himself, Liv.; with infin., to bind oneself; stipendium populo Romano dare, Liv. Partic., **pactus** -a -um, pass. = agreed upon, promised, appointed, settled; pactam esse diem, Cic.

**pāco**, 1. (pax), to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful, Cic.; a, Amanum, Cic.; omnem Galliam, Caes.; b, poet., to make fruitful; incultae pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

**Pācorus** -i, m. (Πάκορος), son of Orades, king of Parthia, enemy of the Romans, born about 68 B.C.

**pacta** -ae, f. (paciscor), a betrothed spouse, Verg.

**pactio** -ōnis, f. (paciscor), a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty. I. Gen., facere pactiōnem de aliqua re, Cic.; arma per factionem dare, to capitulate, Liv. II. A. a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants; pactiōnes conticere

Cic. **B.** a fraudulent or collusive agreement; pactionis suspicio, Cic.

**Pactōlus** -i, m. (Πακτώλος), a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, now Sarabat. Adj., **Pactōlis** -idis, f. of Pactōlus; Nymphæ, Ov.

**pactor** -ōris, m. (paciscor), one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator; societatis, Cic.

**pactum** -i, n. (paciscor), a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact; manere in pacto, Cic.; transf., nullo pacto, by no means, Cic.; alio pacto, in another way, Cic.; isto pacto, in that way, Cic.

**pactus** -a -um, partic. of paciscor.

**Pacūvius** -ii, m., M. Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, flourishing about the time of the Second Punic War; died at Tarentum, about 132 B.C.

**Pādus** -i, m. the largest river in Italy, now the Po.

**Pādūsa** -æ, f. a canal running from the Po to Laccena, now Canali di S. Alberti.

**Pæan** -ānis, m. (Παιάν), the healer, a surname of Apollo, Cic. **II.** Meton., a hymn, pæan, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities; conclamant socii lætium pæana secuti, Verg.

**paedāgōgus** -i, m. (παιδαγωγός), a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home, Cic.

**paedor** -ōris, m. dirt, filth, Cic.

**paalex** = pelex (q.v.)

**Paeligni** -ōrum, m. an Italian tribe in Samnium, in modern Abruzzo Citeriore. Hence, **Paelignus** -a -um, Paelignian; anus, a witch, Hor.

**paene**, adv. nearly, almost; paene amicus, Cic.

**paeninsula** -æ, f. (paene and insula), a peninsula, Liv.

**paenūla** -æ, f. (φαινόλης), a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, Cic.; prov., paenulam alicui scindere, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain, Cic.

**paenūlātus** -a -um (paenula), clothed in the paenula, Cic.

**paēōn** -ōnis, m. (παιών), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, Cic.

**Paēōnes** -um, m. (Παιώνες), the Paenonians, the people of Paenonia; sing., **Paēon** -ōnis, m. Hence, **A. Paēōnia** -æ, f. (Παιωνία), Paenonia, a district of Macedonia, afterwards Euthia. **B. Paēōnis**, f. a Paenonian woman.

**Paēōnius** -a -um (Παιώνιος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo, medicinal; herbae, Verg.

**Paestum** -i, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses, now Pesto. Hence, **Paestānus** -a -um, of Paestum.

**paetūlus** -a -um (dim. of paetus), having a slight cast in the eye, Cic.

**paetus** -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, wink-eyed; and, as an epithet of Venus, having an engaging leer, leering prettily, Hor.

**pāgānus** -a -um (pagus), belonging or relating to a village, rural; focus, Ov.; and hence,

**pāgānus** -i, m., subst., 1, a villager, countryman, Cic.; 2, a person in civil life, a civilian, (opp. miles), Tac.

**Pāgāsa** -æ, f. and **Pāgāsō** -ēs, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. (Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built; hence, adj., **Pāgāsæus** -a -um, Pagasæan; puppis, carina, the Argo, Ov.; conjux, Alcestis, daughter

of the Thessalian king Pelias, Ov.; Pagasæus, Jason, leader of the Argonauts, Ov.

**pāgātīm**, adv. (pagus), in villages, by villages, Liv.

**pāgella** -æ, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

**pāgina** -æ, f. (\* pago, pango). **I.** a page or leaf of paper, or of a book; complete paginam, Cic. **II.** Transf., a leaf, slab, tablet; pagina honorum, a list of titles and honours on a statue, Juv.

**pāginūla** -æ, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

**pāgur** -i, m. a fish of unknown species, Ov.

**pāgus** -i, m. (pango). **I.** a village; a, as a place, Liv.; b, collectively, the inhabitants of a village; pagus agri festum, Ov. **II.** a district, canton, province (esp. of the Germans and Gauls); omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa, Caes.

**pāla** -æ, f. (for pagela from pango). **I.** a spindle, Liv. **II.** the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, the bezel of a ring, Cic.

**Pālaemōn** -mōnis, m. (Παλαίμων). **I.** a sea-god, formerly called Melicerta. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

**Pālaepharsālus** -i, f. Old Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, near Pharsalus, now Farsa.

**Pālaeōpōlis**, acc. -pōlium, f. (Παλαιόπολις) the older part of the town of Neapolis in Campania. Hence, **Pālaeōpōlitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Palaepolis.

**Pālaestē** -ēs, f. (Παλαιστή), a town of the province Chaonia in Epirus, now Palasa. Hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to Palaeste.

**Pālaestina** -æ, f. and **Pālaestinē** -ēs, f. (Παλαιστίνη), Palestine; hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to Palestine; aqua, the Euphrates, Ov.; subst., **Pālaestini** -ōrum, m. = the Syrians, Ov.

**pālaestra** -æ, f. (παλαίστρα). **I.** a gymnasium or wrestling school; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., a school of rhetoric, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, wrestling; discere palaestram, Cic.; b, exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, rhetorical practice; quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic.; c, art; utemur eā palaestrā, Cic.

**pālaestriōs**, adv. (palaestricus), after the manner of the palaestra; spatium in xysto, Cic.

**pālaestriōsus** -a -um (παλαιστριώσις), of or relating to the palaestra; motus, Cic.

**pālaestrita** -æ, m. (παλαιστρίτης), the superintendent of a palaestra, Cic.

**pālam** (from same root as planus, πλανός, pellis, etc.). **I.** Adv., openly, publicly. **A.** Lit., rem gerit, Cic. **B.** 1, openly, without concealment; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; 2, openly, apparently, evidently; palam proferre, Cic.; 3, palam factum est (with acc. and infin.), it is well known, Cic. **II.** Prep. (= coram), with abl., in the presence of; populo, Liv.; me, Ov.

**Pālamēdēs** -is, m. (Παλαμήδης), son of the Euboean king Nauplius, the mythical inventor of the balance, of dice, and of some of the Greek letters, one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war, put to death through a false accusation by Ulysses.

**Pālātium** -ii, n. **I.** the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, **II.** a palace; Palatia fulgent, Ov. Hence, adj.,

**Pālātīnus** -a -um, Palatine; a, of or relating to the Palatine Hill; Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; Palatina tribus or subst., **Pālātina** -æ, f. the Palatine tribe, Cic.; b, relating to the imperial palace, imperial, Ov.



**pālātum** -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. **I.** the palate as the organ of taste; quae voluptatis palato percipiuntur, Cic.; fig., taste, critical judgment, the palate as the organ of taste and judgment; Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, Cic.; the palate as the organ of speech; ferire balba verba palato, Hor. **II.** Transf., palatum caeli, the vault of the heavens; ap. Cic.

**pālēa** -ae, f. chaff, Cic.

**pālēar** -āris, n. the deulap of an ox; gen. plur., Verg.

**Pāles** -ia, f. (PA, ΠΑ-ω, pascō), the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds. Hence, adj., **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales; flamma, a fire of straw, part of the ceremonies at the feast of Pales; subst., **Pālilia** -ium, n. the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

**Pālioi** -ōrum, n. (sing., Palius, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Aetna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

**Pālilis** -e, v. Pales.

**pālimpsestos** -i, m. (παλίμψηστος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a pālimpsest, Cic.

**Pālīnūrus** -i, m. (Παλινούρος). **I.** the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. **II.** a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, now Cap Palinuro.

**pālīpūrus** -i, m. (παλιούρος), a plant, Christ's thorn (Rhannus Pallurus, Linn.), Verg.

**palla** -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment worn by Roman women, also by tragic actors, Hor.

**pallāca** -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine, Suet.

**Pallacīnē** -ēs, f. a place in Rome. Hence, **Pallacīnus** -a -um, relating to Pallacine.

1. **Pallās** -ādīs and -ādos, f. (Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; Palladis ales, the owl, Ov.; arbor, the olive-tree, Ov.; meton., a, the olive-tree, Ov.; b, olive-oil, Ov.; c, the image of Pallas, the Palladium, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pallādīus** -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; rami, olive branches, Verg.; latices, oil, Ov.; ratis, the ship Argo, Ov.; arces, Athens, Ov.; subst., **Pallādīum** -ī, n. the image of Pallas in Troy, which fell from heaven.

2. **Pallas** -antis, m. (Πάλλας). **I.** son of Pandion, father (according to one legend) of Minerva. **II.** grandfather or great-grandfather of Evander. **III.** son of Evander. **IV.** one of the giants. Hence, **A. Pallantēus** -a -um, belonging to Pallas; subst., **Pallantēum** -ī (ae. oppidum); a, a town in Arcadia; b, a town in Italy on the site of Rome. **B. Pallantiās** -ādīs, f. Aurora, a descendant of Pallas (IV.). **C. Pallantis** -īdos = Pallantias. **D. Pallantius** -a -um, relating to Pallas (II. or III.), heros, Evander, Ov.

**pallens** -entis, p. adj. (from palleo). **I. A.** pale, wan; umbrae Erebi, Verg. **B.** pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green; violae, Verg.; hedera, Verg. **II.** making pale, causing paleness; morbi, Verg.

**pallēo** -ōi, 2. to be pale. **I.** Gen., **A. 1.** lit., snail, pallet, Cic.; 2, meton., a, to be pale or sick with desire, to long for; argenti pallet amore, Hor.; b, to be pale with fear or anxiety; ad omnia fulgura, Juv.; pontum, to pale at the sight of, Hor. **B.** Transf., to lose one's natural colour, Ov. **II.** to be yellow, Ov.

**pallesco**, pallēi, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour. **I.** lit., nullā enphā, Hor. **II.** Transf., to grow yellow; pallescunt frondes, Ov.

**pallīātus** -a -um (pallium), clad in a pallium, i. e., as a Greek (opp. togatus, clad as a Roman); Graeculus, Cic.

**pallidūlus** -a -um (dim. of pallidus), somewhat pale, Cat.

**pallidus** -a -um (palleo), pale, wan, pallid. **I.** Gen. 1, lit., pallida scdli, pale with fright, Ov.; 2, meton., pass., causing paleness; mors, Hor. **II.** yellow, olive-green, Cat.

**palliolātus** -a -um (palliolam), wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, Suet.

**palliolūm** -ī, n. (dim. of pallium), 1, a little Greek cloak or mantle, Plaut.; 2, a hood, Ov.

**pallium** -ī, n. **I.** a coverlet, Ov. **II.** a long Greek mantle, Cic.

**pallor** -ōris, m. (palleo), paleness, pallor; 1, lit., terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; anantium, Hor.; 2, meton., anxiety, fright; personif. as a goddess, Liv.; 3, unsightliness, unpleasant colour, Ov.

**palma** -ae, f. (παλάμη). **I.** the palm of the hand; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a, the whole hand, the hand, Cic.; b, the blade of an ear, Cat. **II.** the palm-tree; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., a, the fruit of the palm, a date, Ov.; b, a palm-branch, a besom or broom made of palm-branches, Hor.; the palm-branch as a token of victory, Liv.; hence, (a) the reward of victory; palman dare, accipere, Cic.; fig., palman ferre, Cic.; fame, Liv.; (β) victory; alicui hanc palman reservare, Cic. **III.** a shoot, twig; palma stipitis, Liv.

**palmāris** -e (palma), deserving the palm or prize, excellent, admirable; status, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

**palmārium** -ī, n. (palma), a masterpiece, Ter.

**palmātus** -a -um (palma), worked or embroidered with palm-branches; tunica (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.

**palmes** -itis, m. (palma), a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout, Verg.

**palmētum** -ī, n. (palma), a palm-grove, Hor.

**palmifer** -fēra -fērum (palma and fero), producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, Ov.

**palmosus** -a -um (palma), full of palms, Verg.

**palmūla** -ae, f. (dim. of palma), the blade of an ear, an ear, Verg.

**palmus** -ī, m. (palma), the palm of the hand, Plin.; as a measure, a span (½ of a Roman foot), Plin.

**pālor**, 1. dep. to wander about, stray about; agmen palatur per agros, Liv.; palantia silera, Lucr.

**palpēbra** -ae, f. (palpo), the eyelid; gen. plur., palpebrae, the eyelids, Cic.

**palpito**, 1. to move quickly, tremble, palpitate, throbs; cor palpitat, Cic.; esp. of persons in death-agony, Ov.

1. **palpo**, 1. and **palpor**, 1. dep. **I.** to stroke or touch gently, Ov. **II.** Fig., to coax, wheedle, coax; with dat., scribenti palpare, ap. Cic.; with acc., quem mures palpat, Juv.

2. **palpo** -ōnis, m. (1. palpo), a courier, wheeler, flutcher, Pers.

**pālūdāmentum** -ī, n. the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak, Liv.

**pālūdātus** -a -um, clad in the military cloak, dressed in a general's cloak; Panna noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.

**pālūdōeus** -a -um (2. palus), marshy, in gen., Ov.

**pālumbes (pālumbis)** -is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, Verg.

1. **pālus** -i, m. (for paglus, from \*pago, pangō), a pale or stake. **I.** Gen., aliquem ad palum alligare or deligare, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., a stake on which Roman recruits exercised their weapons; aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv.

2. **pālus** -ūlis, f. stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, Cic.; taris palus, the Styr, Verg.

**pāluster** -tris -tre (2. palus). **I.** marshy, boggy, fenny; linnus paluster, Liv.; plur.

**pālustria** -ium, n. marshy places, Plin. **II.** Journal or living in marshes; ranae, Hor.

**Pamphylia** -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia. Adj., **Pamphylus** -a -um, Pamphylian.

**pampinūs** -a -um (pampinus), pertaining to or consisting of vine-tendrils or leaves; hastae, garlanded with vine-leaves, Verg.; corona, of vine-leaves, Tac.

**pampinus** -i, m. and f. a vine-tendril, vine-leaf; uva vestita pampinis, Cic.

**Pān**, Pānis and Pānos, m. (Πάν), the god of woods and shepherds; plur., **Pānes**, rural deities resembling Pan.

**pānācea** -ae, f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. and **pānax** -ācis, m. (πανάκεια, πανάκες, πάναξ, lit., all-healing), a fabulous plant, to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, heal-all, Verg.

**Pānaetius** -ii, m. (Παναίτιος), a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus, 185-112 B.C.

**Pānaetolūcus** -a -um (Παναητωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

**Pānaetolius** -a -um (Παναητωλίος), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

**panārium** -ii, n. (panis), a bread-basket, Plin.

**Pānāthēnāicus** -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea; hence, subst., **Pānāthēnāicus** -i, m. an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea, Cic.

**pānax** = panacea (q. v.).

**Panchāia** -ae, f. (Παγχαία), a fabulous island in the Indian Ocean, near Arabia, famous for its incense; hence, adj., **Panchāius** and **Panchaenus** -a -um, Panchaean.

**panchrestus** -a -uni (πάγκρηστος), good or useful for everything; medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i. e., gold, Cic.

**pancrātium** (-ōn) -ii, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling, Prop.

**Pandātāria (Pandātēria)** -ae, f. (Πανδαρῖα), an island in the bay of Naples, a place of exile under the Emperors, now Vanthinn.

**Pandīōn** -ōnis, m. (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela; Pandionis populus, the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Progne or Philomela, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pandīōnius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

1. **pando**, 1. (pandus), to bend, bow, curve, Plin.

2. **pando**, pandi, pansum and passum, 3. **L.** to stretch out, extend, expand; a, lit., velt., Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; crines passi, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus or palmis, with outstretched hands, Caes.; b, fig., alia divina bona longe lateque so pandunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to throw open;

and in pass., to open itself, open; a, lit., Januam, Plaut.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter onlines vine, Liv.; b, fig., (a) to open, throre open; viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv.; (b) to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain; nomen, Ov.; res, Verg. **B.** to spread out to dry in the sun; racemi passi, Verg.; lac passum, curdled, Ov.

**Pandrosos** -i, f. (Πάνδρσος), daughter of Cecrops.

**pandus** -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, Verg.

**pānōgýricus** -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens, Cic.

**Pangaens** mons, in. and poet., **Pangaea** -ōrum, n. (τὸ Πάγγαιον), a mountain of Macedonia on the Thruian borders.

**pango**, paxi, pactum, and pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, 3. (stem PAG, whence pac-a, paciscor, Gr. ΠΑΓ, whence πηγνυμι), to fasten, fix, drive in. **I.** Lit., clavum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** 1, to make, undertake; neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; 2, to compose, write; versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poemata, Hor.; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. **B.** to fix; 1, terminos, fines, Cic.; 2, to agree upon, stipulate, contract; a, pacem, Liv.; with genit. or abl. of price, tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin., obsides dare pepigerat, Liv.; b, esp., used frequently of a contract of marriage, haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has betrothed, Ov.

**panicum** -i, n. the Italian panic grass, or wild millet (panicum Italicum, Linn.), Caes.

**panis** -is, m. (root PA, Gr. ΠΑ, whence pa-seo, πά-σμαι), bread; panis cibaricus, common bread, Cic.; secundum, black bread, Hor.; plur., ex hoc (genere radices) effecti panes, Caes.

**Pānisus** -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, Cic.

**panniculus** -i, m. (dim. of pannus), a little rag; bombycinus, a thin and scanty garment, Juv.

**Pannōnii** -ōrum, m. the Pannonians, inhabitants of Pannonia. Hence, **Pannōnia** -ae, f. Pannonia, a district between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, part of modern Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

**pannōsus** -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered, Cic.

**pannūcēus (-iūs)** -a -um (pannus), wrinkled, shrivelled, Pers.

**pannus** -i, m. (πήνος). **I.** a piece of cloth, garment; assuitur pannus, Hor.; a bandage for the head, Ov.; in sing. or plur., used contemptuously, shabby clothes, rags, Hor. **II.** a rug, shawl, Hor.

**Pānomphaeus** -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

1. **Pānōpē** -ēs, f. (Πανόπη), an old town in Phocis, on the Cephissus.

2. **Pānōpē** -ēs, f. and **Pānōpēa** -ae, f. a sea-nymph.

**Pānormus** -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, n. a town on the north coast of Sicily, colony of the Phoenicians, near modern Palermo. Hence, adj., **Pānormitānus** -a -um, belonging to Panormus.

**pansa** -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet, Plaut.

**pansus** -a -um, partic. of pando.

**Pantāgiēs (-ās)** -ae, m. (Πανταγίης), a small river on the east coast of Sicily.

**panthēra** -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a *panther*, Cic.  
**Panthēum** -i, n. (Πάνθειον), a *temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa*.  
**Panthōus** (-ōōs) (Πάνθοος), and **Panthus** -i, m. (Πάνθος), son of *Othrys, father of Euphorbus*. Hence, **Panthōidēs** -ae, m. a *descendant of Panthus*; a, *Euphorbus*, Ov.; b, *Pythagoras* (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his), Hor.  
**pantōiābus** -i, m. (παντολάβος, taking everything), *name of a parasite*.  
**pantōmīmus** -i, m. (παντομίμος), 1, a *male dancer, mime*, Suet.; 2, a *bollet, pantomime*, Plin.  
**pāpae** (παπαι), interj. *wonderful! indeed!* Ter.  
**pāpāver** -ēris, n. *the poppy*, Verg.  
**pāpāvērūs** -a -um (papaver), *of or relating to the poppy; comae, the stamens of a poppy*, Ov.  
**Paphlāgō** -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών), a *Paphlagonian*. Hence, **Paphlāgōniā** -ae, f. (Παφλαγονία), a *district in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia*.  
**Pāphus** (-ōs) -i (Πάφος). I. m. son of *Pygmalion, founder of the town of the same name*. II. f. a *town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus*; hence, adj., **Pāphius** -a -um, *Paphian*; heros, *Pygmalion, father of Paphos*; myrtus, *sacred to Venus*, Ov.  
**pāpīllo** -ōnis, m. a *butterfly*, Ov.  
**pāpīlla** -ae, f. a *nipple, teat*, used of both human beings and animals, Plin.; meton. = *the breast*, Verg.  
**Pāpīrius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, **Pāpīriānus** -a -um, *Papirian*.  
**Pāpius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.  
**pāpūla** -ae, f. a *pimple, pustule*, Verg.  
**pāpūrifēr** -fēra -fērum (papyrus and fero), *producing the papyrus*, Nilus, Ov.  
**pāpūrus** -i, f. and **pāpūrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος). I. *the plant papyrus*, Sen. II. Meton., **A** a *garment made of the bark*, Juv. **B** *paper made of the papyrus bark*, Juv.  
**pār**, **pāris**, equal, like. I. *like or equal to another thing or person*. **A** Gen., 1, adj., *pari intervallo*, Caes.; *est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par*, Cic.; with in and the abl., *ut sint pares in amore*, Cic.; with abl., *libertate esse parem ceteris*, Cic.; with genit., *eius pariter pares tulit, like to him*, Cic.; with dat., *hominem cuius parem*, Cic.; with cum, *quaedam ex eis paria cum Crasso*, Cic.; with inter se, *inter se aequales et pares*, Cic.; followed by conj., *par atque*, Cic.; et, Cic.; quam, Liv.; 2, subst., a. c., a *mute*, Ov.; b, neut., (a), *the like*; *par pari respondere*, Cic.; *par impar ludere, to play at odd and even*, Hor.; (β) a *pair*; *tria aut quatuor paria amicorum*, Cic. **B** Esp., 1, *equally strong as*; a, adj., *alicui*, Caes.; b, subst., *an adversary*, Liv.; 2, fig., *suitable, appropriate*; *par est*, with acc. and infin., Cic. II. *like to oneself, equal to oneself*; *ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate*, Cic.  
**pārābilis** -e (paro), *that can be easily procured, procurable*; *divitiarum*, Cic.  
**Pāraetācēnē** -ēs, f. (Παρατακηνή), a *district on the borders of Media and Persia*; hence, **Pāraetācae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Paratacena*.  
**Pāraetōnium** -ii, n. (Παραιτώνιον), a *frontier town of Egypt, on the sea*.  
**pārāsita** -ae, f. (parasitus), a *loady, parasite*, Hor.  
**pārāsitaster** -tri, m. (parasitus), a *poor, contemptible parasite*, Ter.

**pārāsīticus** -a -um (παράσιτικός), *like a parasite, parasitic*, Plaut.  
**pārāsitor**, 1. dep. (parasitus), *to play the parasite*, Plaut.  
**pārāsītus** -i, m. (παράσιτος, eating with another), a *loady, parasite*, Cic.  
**pārātō**, adv. (paratus), *with preparation, readily*; *ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate*, Cic.  
**pārātio** -ōnis, f. (paro), a *preparation, preparing for*; *paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.  
 1. **pārātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. paro). I. *prepared, ready*; 1, *victoria, easily won*, Liv.; *parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas*, Cic.; 2, *ready for something*; a, of things, *omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata*, Caes.; b, of persons, *ready for, inclined to*; *animo paratus*, Caes.; *ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus*, Cic.; *acies parata neci*, Verg.; with infin., *id quod parati sunt facere*, Cic. II. a, *well prepared or provided with anything, equipped*; *adolescens et equitatu et peditatu et pecuniā paratus*, Cic.; b, *instructed, prepared*; *ad permoveendos animos instructi et parati*, Cic.  
 2. **pārātus** -ūs, m. (1. paro), *preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment*; *necessarius vitae cultus aut paratus*, Cic.  
**Parca** -ae, f. (connected with plec-to, am-plec-tor, Gr. πλέκω, etc.), *the goddess that allot the fate to each, the goddess of fate*, Hor. Plur., *Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos*, Cic.  
**parcē**, adv. (pareus). I. *sparingly, frugally, economically*; *frumentum parce metiri*, Caes. II. 1, *sparingly, moderately*; *parcius dicere de laude alicuius*, Cic.; 2, *rarely, seldom*; *parcius quatunt fenestras*, Hor.  
**parco**, **pēperci** and **parsi**, **parsum**, 3. (parcus). I. *to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with anything*; with dat., *impensae*, Liv.; *sumptus*, Cic.; with acc., *talenta gnatis parce tuis*, Verg. II. Transf., **A**, *to spare, refrain from injuring*; *medicinis*, Cic.; *sibi*, Caes. **B** a, *to leave off, desist from, cease*; *labori*, Cic.; with infin., *parce fitem ac jura societatis jactare*, Liv.; b, *to refrain from, keep oneself from*; with dat., *auxilio, to make no use of proffered aid*, Cic.; *metu*, Verg.; with ab and the abl., *ab incendiis*, Liv.  
**parcus** -a -um (connected with parum and παυρος). I. *sparing* (esp. in expenditure), *frugal, thrifty, economical*; a, *colonus*, Cic.; with genit., *domanti*, Hor.; b, *moderate, sparing*; *in largienda civitate*, Cic. II. *scanty, small, little, slight*; *parco sale contingere*, Verg.; *lucerna*, Prop.  
**pardus** -i, m. (πάρδος), a *panther, pard*, Juv.  
 1. **pārens** -entis, p. adj. (from pareo), *obedient*; *parentiores exercitas*, Cic.; subst., **pār-ontes** -um, m. *subjects*, Sall.  
 2. **pārens** -entis, c. (pario). I. a *parent, father, mother*; a, lit., Cic.; usually plur., *the parents*; *quae caritas est inter natos et parentes*, Cic.; *alma parens Idaea deum*, Hor.; b, transf., (a) *author, cause, origin*; *operum*, Cic.; *parens lyrae, Mercury*, Hor.; (β) a *mother-city*, Liv. II. a *grandfather*, Ov.; plur., *ancestors*, Verg.  
**pārentālis** -e (2. parens). I. *parental, of or relating to parents*; *umbra*, Ov. II. *of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations*; a, adj., *dies*, Ov.; b, subst., **pārentālia** -um, n. a *fe-tical in honour of deceased parents or other relations*, Cic.  
**pārōnto**, 1. (2. parens). I. *to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead*; *Februario mensis*

mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to bring an offering to the dead = to avenge the death of a person by that of another; Cethego, Cic.

**pārō** -ūi -itum, 2. (akin to pario). **I.** to appear, become visible. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to be clear, evident; impers. paret, a legal formula, it is proved, Cic. **II.** 1, to obey, be obedient to; a, voluntati, legibus, Cic.; ducibus, Liv.; b, to be compliant, yield, give way to; necessitati, Cic.; promissis, to perform one's promises, Ov.; 2, to be subject to, to serve; neque uni neque paucis, Cic.

**paries** -ētis, m. the wall of a house (opp. murus, the wall of a city), nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house, Cic.; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

**pariētinae** -arum, f. (paries), old walls, ruined walls, ruins, Cic.

**Parilia** = Palilia (v. under Palēs).

**parilis** -e (par), similar, like, equal; aetas, Ov.; vox, Ov.

**pario**, pēpēri, partum, fut. partic., pariturus, 3. (root PAR, whence 1. paro), to bring forth. **I.** Lit., quintum, for the fifth time, Cic.; of birds, ova, to lay eggs, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to bring forth, produce; fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. **B.** to invent, compose, verba, Cic. **C.** to produce, occasion, bring forth, invent, devise, obtinui; a, in a good sense, sibi laudem, Cic.; consulatum, Cic.; paria bona, acquired, Cic.; plur. subst., **paria** -ōrum, n. property that has been acquired; b, in a bad sense, to occasion, procure, cause; suspicionem, Cic.

**Parīs** -idis, m. (Πάρις), son of the Trojan king, Priam, the judge in the contest of beauty for the golden apple between Juno, Minerva, and Venus; carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.

**Parisi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris.

**paritēr**, adv. (par). **I.** in like manner, alike; caritate non pariter omnes egemus, Cic.; followed by ut, atque, ac, et, Cic.; qualis, Sall.; by dat., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** together with, at the same time as; pariter cum luna crescere, Cic. **B.** likewise, also, Ov.

**parito**, 1. (intens. of 1. paro), to prepare, to get ready to do anything, Plaut.

1. **parma** -ae, f. (πάρμη), the small round shield or buckler worn by light-armed troops and cavalry, Liv.; poet., any kind of shield, Verg.

2. **Parma** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana, colony of the Etruscans, now Parma. Hence, adj., **Parmensis** -e, of or belonging to Parma.

**Parmēniēs** -is, m. (Παρμενίδης), a famous Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School.

**parmātus** -a -um (parma), armed with the parma, Liv.

**parmūla** -ae, f. (dim. of parma), a small round shield, buckler, Hor.

**Parnāsus** (ōs) and **Parnassus** (ōs) -i, m. (Παρνασσός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, adj., **Parnāsius** (Parnassius) -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo; laurus, Verg.

1. **pāro**, 1. (root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip; convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alicui necem, Liv.; with infin., to prepare to do something; publicas litteras Romanis mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj., si ita natura paratum esset, ut ea dormientes agerent, Cic. **II.**

Transf., to procure, get, obtain. **A.** exercitum, copias, Sall.; non nolo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectuti, Cic. **B.** Esp., to procure with money, buy; hortor, Cic.

2. **pāro**, 1. (par), 1, to prize or esteem equally; eodem vos pono et paro, Plant.; 2, to agree, arrange with; se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

3. **pāro** -ōnis, m. (παρόν), a small, light vessel, skiff, Cic.

**pārōchus** -i, m. (παρόχος), 1, an officer in Italy or in the provinces who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey, Cic.; 2, transf., one who gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.

**pārōpis** -idis, f. (παρόπις), a small dish, desert-dish, Juv.

**Pārus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble. Hence, **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian; lapis, Parian marble, Verg.; iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Puros, Verg.

**parra** -ae, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the owl, to others, the woodpecker, Hor.

**Parrhāsia** -ae, f. (Παρρασία), a district and city in Arcadia; hence, adj., 1, **Parrhāsia** -idis, f. Arcadian; Aretos or uras = ura major or Callisto; subst., Parrhasis = Callisto, Ov.; 2, **Parrhāsius** -a -um; a, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; dea, Carmenta, Ov.; b, relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine), Mart.

1. **Parrhāsius**, v. Parrhasia.

2. **Parrhāsius** -ii, m. (Παρράσιος), a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis, flourishing about 400 B.C.

**parricida** -ae, c. (perhaps from pater and caedo), a parricide; a, one who murders his father or parents, Cic.; b, one who slays near relations; parricida libertum, Virginius, Liv.; c, murderer of a free citizen; parricida civium, Cic.; d, murderer of the head of the state, Cic.; e, a traitor, betrayer of one's country, rebel; parricidae reipublicae, Cic.

**parricidium** -ii, n. (parricida), 1, the murder of a father or parents, parricide; the murder of any near relation; fratris, Liv.; patris et patris, Cic.; 2, the murder of a free citizen, Cic.; 3, high treason, the betraying of one's country; parricidium patriae, Cic.

**para**, partis, acc. partim and partem, f. a part, portion, piece. **I.** Gen., urbis, Cic.; partes tacere, to divide, Cic.; partem habere in aliqua re, to have a share in, Cic. Especial phrases, a, pars . . . pars, some . . . others, Liv.; b, parte . . . parte, partly . . . partly, Ov.; pro parte or pro sua, mea, etc., parte, for his part, Cic.; c, ex aliqua parte, in some degree, Cic.; magna ex parte, to a great extent, Cic.; omni ex parte, altogether, Cic.; d, magnam partem, to a great extent, Cic.; e, acc. partim, in part, Cic.; f, multis partibus = many times, much; plures, Cic.; g, in eam partem, in such a manner, Cic., or with a view to, Cic.; in utramque partem (on both sides, pro and contra) disputare, Cic., or in both cases, Cic.; h, in omnes partes, altogether, completely, Cic.; i, in partem venire alicuius rei, to take a share in, Cic.; j, in parte, in part, Liv.; k, pro parte, to the best of his ability, Liv. **II.** **A.** species, Cic. **B.** a party, faction; nullius partis esse, neutral, Cic. **C.** the part or rôle of an actor; a, lit., primas partes agere, the leading part, Cic.; b, transf., a part, office, function, duty; tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. **D.** a part, portion, district of the earth; partes orientis, Cic.

**parsimōnia** -ae, f. (parco), *thriftiness, parsimony*, Cic.

**Parthāōn** -ōnis, m. (Παρθάων), *son of Agenor, king in Cadyton, father of Oeneus; Parthæone natus, Oeneus*, Ov. Adj., **Parthāōnius** -a -um, *of Parthæon; domus, of Oeneus*, Ov.

**Parthēni** (Parthīni) -ōrum, m. *an Illyrian people near Dyrrhachium*.

**parthēnicē** -ēs, f. (παρθενική), *the plant parthenium*, Cat.

**Parthēnius** -ii, m. *a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia*.

**Parthēnopæus** -i, m. (Παρθενοπαῖος), *one of the seven princes who fought against Thebes*.

**Parthēnopē** -ēs, f. (Παρθενοπέη), *old name of the town of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there*. Adj., **Parthēnopēius** -a -um, *Parthenopean; poet. = Neapolitan*.

**Parthi** -ōrum, m. (Πάρθοι), *a Scythian nomadic people, famous for their archery; savage enemies of the Romans*. Hence, **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, *Parthian*.

**particeps** -cipis (pars and capio), *sharing, participating in; animus rationis compos et particeps*, Cic.; *praedae ac praemiorum*, Caes.; with dat., *alicui ad omne secretum*, Tac. Subst., *a sharer, partaker, comrade; huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor*, Cic.

**participo**, 1. (particeps), *to cause to share, share with any one; laudes cum aliquo*, Liv.; *ad participandum alium alio communicandamque inter omnes jus*, Cic.

**particūla** -ae, f. (dim. of pars), *a small part, portion, particle; caeli*, Cic.

**partim**, adv. (acc. of pars), *partly, in part*, Cic.

**partio**, 4. and **partior**, 4. dep. (pars), *to divide, sub-divide*. I. *genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet*, Cic. II. *to divide, distribute, share; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant*, Sall.; *nonne aerarium cum eo partitus es?* Cic.

**partitē**, adv. (partitus, from partior), *with proper divisions; dicere*, Cic.

**partitio** -ōnis, f. (partio). I. *a division; Graecos partitionem quandam artium fecisse videt*, Cic.; 2, esp., *a logical or rhetorical division of a subject*, Cic. II. *a division, distribution, partition; aequabilis praedae partitio*, Cic.

**partitus** -a um, *partic. of partior*.

**partūrio**, 4. (desider. of pario). I. *to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour; 1, lit., prov., parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, Hor.; 2, fig., *a, to be pregnant with anything, to meditate, intend; ut aliquando dolor P. K. pariat, quod jamdiu parturit?* Cic.; *b, to be anxious, troubled; si tanquam parturiant unus pro pluribus*, Cic. II. *to bear, bring forth, produce; nunc omnis parturit arbor*, Verg.

**partus** -ūs, m. (pario). I. *a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth; quum jam appropinquare partus putaretur*, Cic.; fig., *Graeciae oratorum partus atque fontes, beginnings*, Cic. II. Meton., *A. the time of bearing*, Cic. *B. that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb; partum edere, to give birth to*, Cic.; *partus terrae, the giants*, Hor.

**parum**, adv. (from same root as parvus and παῦρος), compar., *minūs*, superl., *minimō*; *too little, not enough* (opp. satis, nimium). I. Posit., *parum id facio, I make little account of that*, Sall.; *parum est*, foll. by quod, *it is not enough that*, etc., Cic.; *parum habere, to think too little, be*

*dissatisfied with; foll. by infin.*, Liv.; *parum dia, too short*, Cic.; *non parum saepe, often enough*, Cic. II. Compar., *minus*. *A. less; minus ac minus*, Plin.; *minus minusque, less and less*, Liv.; *nihil minus, nothing less, not at all, by no means*, Cic.; foll. by quam, ac, atque, Liv.; with quam omitted, *haud minus duo millia, not less than two thousand*, Liv.; foll. by abl., *minus triginta diebus, in less than thirty days*, Cic.; *uno minus teste haberet, one witness the less*, Cic.; *multo minus, much less*, Cic.; *his sex cecklerunt, me minus uno, except me alone*, Ov. *B. not particularly; minus multi*, Cic. *C. not; a, after quo, that, prohibuisse, quo minus, etc.*, Cic.; *b, in the formulae, si minus, if not; sin minus, but if not*, Cic. *D. = parum, too little; dicere*, Cic. III. Superl., *minime*, *in the least degree, very little, least of all; quod minime apparet et valet plurimum*, Cic.; with adjectives = *not at all, by no means; homo minime ambitiosus*, Cic.; *in answers, by no means, not at all*, Cic.; *minime vero*, Cic.

**pārumpēr**, adv. (παῦρον ἕρπ), *for a little while, a little space; abduco parumper animum a molestiis*, Cic.

**pāruncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of 3. paro), *a little skiff or vessel*, Cic.

**Pārus** = Paros (q. v.).

**parvitas** -ātis, f. (parvus), *littleness, smallness*, Cic.

**parvulus** -a -um (dim. of parvus). I. *very small, very little, minute; res, pecunia*, Cic. II. *Of age, young, little; filius*, Cic.; *ab parvulis, from childhood*, Caes.

**parvus** -a -um (parvus, by change of consonants, from same root as παῦρος), compar., *minor*, superl., *minimus*; *little, small*. I. Lit., *A. Of size or extent, locus*, Cic.; *navicula*, Cic.; *minor capitis = capite deminutus* (see deminuo), Hor. *B. Of number or quantity, a, adj., minimus numerus*, Liv.; *b, subst., parvum -i, n. a little; contentus parvo*, Cic.; *minus praedae*, Liv.; *c, adv., minimum, very little; valere*, Cic. II. Transl., *A. Of value, slight, unimportant; a, adj., parvo vendere pretio*, Cic.; *b, subst., parvum -i, n. something little or slight; parvi aestimo or duco, I think little of*, Cic.; *minoris vendere, cheaper*, Cic. *B. Of strength or degree, slight, weak; a, of the voice, etc., (a) weak; parvae murmur vocis*, Ov.; (B) *abject; verbis minoribus uti*, Ov.; *b, of the intellect, poor, unproductive; ingenium*, Hor.; *c, of thought, will, etc., little, abject, mean; parvi animi*, Cic.; *d, of circumstances, trifling, unimportant, slight; commodum*, Cic.; *prov., minima de malis, we must choose the least evil*, Cic.; *e, of persons, poor in position, unimportant, low, insignificant; domus*, Ov. Compar., *minor*, with abl., *inferior is, dependent on; te minor*, Hor. *C. Of time, 1, short; dies*, Ov.; 2, = *young; minor natus, younger*, Cic. Subst., **parvus** -i, m. *a little boy*, Cic.; **parva** -ae, f. *a little girl*, Cic.; *a parvo, from boyhood*, Cic.; *minores, young people*, Hor., Ov.

**pasco**, pāvi, pastum, 3. (root PA, whence pavis, Gr. ΠΑ, whence πάσκει). I. *to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture*. *A. Lit., 1, sues*, Cic.; 2, hence, gen., *to feed, nourish, support; of animals, ubi bestiae pastae sunt*, Cic.; *of human beings, olusculis nos soles pascere*, Cic.; *quod pascit servos*, Juv. *B. Transl., 1, to feed, increase, enlarge, let grow; barbari*, Hor.; *crinem*, Verg.; 2, *to feed, feast, gratify; oculos in aliqua re*, Cic. II. = *depascere*. *A. to feed on; asperitima (collium)*, Verg. *B. to consume*, Ov. Hence, **pascor**, pastus un, pasci, 3. dep. I. 1, *to feed, eat, graze on; boves pascantur*

frontibus, Verg.; 2, of the sacred chickens, to eat; quum pulli non pascerentur, refused to eat, Cic. **II.** With acc., to feed on; pascuntur silvas, Verg.

**passus** -a -um (pascō), *fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subst., passum* -i, n. a pasture; plur., **passua** -ōrum, n. pastures, Cic.

**Pasiphāe** -ēs, f. and **Pasiphāa** -ae, f. (Πασίφαν), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. Adj., **Pasiphāeus** -a -um, relating to Pasiphāe; subst., **Pasiphāeia** -ae, f. = Phaedra, Ov.

**Pasithēa** -ae, f. and **Pasithōe** -ēs, f. (Πασιθήα, Πασιθέη), one of the three Graces.

**passer** -ēris, m. (for panser, from pando), 1, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; 2, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

**passerolus** -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow, Cic.

**passim**, adv. (passus from pando). **I.** here and there, up and down, fur and wide, in a disorderly manner, confusedly; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim conserant, Caes. **II.** without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously; scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

**passum** -i, n. (pando, sc. vinum), wine made of dried grapes, raisin-wine, Verg.

1. **passus** -a -um, partic. of pando.

2. **passus** -a -um, partic. of patior.

3. **passus** -ūs, m. **I.** a step, stride, pace. **A.** a, lit., passus perpauculi, Cic.; b, fig., passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. **B.** a footstep, track; passu stare tenaci, Ov. **II.** the pace (a Roman measure of length) = five feet; mille passus, a mile, Cic.

**pastillus** -i, m. (dim. of pans), a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath, Hor.

**pastio** -ōnis, f. (pascō), a pasture, Cic.

**pastor** -ōris, m. (pascō), a herd; esp., a shepherd, Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Cic.

**pastoralis** -e (pastor), of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, Cic.

**pastoricus** -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Cic.

**pastorinus** -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Ov.

**pastus** -ūs, m. (pascō). **I.** feeding. **A.** Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B.** Meton., fodder, food; pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II.** pasture, Verg.

**Pātara** -ōrum, n. (Πάραρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, 1, **Pātārous** -ēi and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; 2, **Pātāraeus** -a -um, Patarian; 3, **Pātāriani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

**Pātāvium** -ii, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Melococcus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua. Adj., **Pātāvinus** -a -um, Patavinian.

**pātēfacio** -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., **pātēficio** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I.** Lit., **A.** aures assentatoribus, Cic. **B.** 1, to make accessible, to open; vias, iter, Caes.; to open up a place, patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; 2, to make visible, Cic.; 3, to open (by digging, etc.); presso sulcum aratro, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparationem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

**pātēfactio** -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operatarum, Cic.

**pātella** -ae, f. (dim. of patera), 1, a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), Hor.; 2, a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish, Cic.

**pātens** -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I.** open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II.** open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

**pātentōr**, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly; compar., patentius, Cic.

**pātēo** -tūi, 2. (perhaps connected with *verdo-vvui*), to be open, stand open, lie open. **I.** nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic.

**II.** **A.** to be open, accessible; a, lit., aditus patuit, Cic.; b, to stand open, to be at the service of, to be in the power of; honores patent alicui, Cic. **B.** to lie open to, to be exposed to; vulneri, Liv. **C.** to lie open before the eyes, to be visible; a, lit., nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.; b, transf., to be revealed, disclosed, clear; res patent, Cic. **D.** Geograph. t. t., a, lit., to stretch out, extend; Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Cic.; b, transf., to spread, extend itself; in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

**pāter** -tris, m. (πάτηρ), a father. **I.** **A.** Lit., aliquem patri loco colere, Cic.; plur., patres, parents, Cv. **B.** Poet., meton., 1, fatherly love; rex patrem vicit, Ov.; 2, the author or source of anything, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** father-in-law, Tac. **B.** a, pater familias or familiae, the head of a household, Cic.; b, pater cenae, the host, Hor. **C.** patres, fathers, ancestors; aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic. **D.** Used as a title of honour; a, of the gods, Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.; b, esp. the title by which the senators were addressed, patres conscripti, Cic.; c, pater patriae, father of his country, a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, Ov.; d, pater patratus, the chief of the fetiales, Cic.; e, used as a title of respect towards an old man, Verg.

**pāterā** -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

**Pātercolus** -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

**pāternus** -a -um (pater), 1, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal; horti, Cic.; 2, of or relating to one's native country, native; flumen, Hor.

**pātesco**, **pātūi**, 3. (pateo), to be opened, lie open. **I.** Gen., a, lit., atria longa patescunt, Verg.; b, to be revealed, disclosed; Danaum patescunt invidiae, Verg. **II.** to extend, stretch out; deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.

**pātibilis** -e (patior). **I.** Pass., endurable, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II.** Act., sensitive; natura, Cic.

**pātibulum** -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

**pātiens** -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I.** bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A.** Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; annis navium patiens, navigable, Liv.; animus patientem incommodorum, Cic. **B.** Poet., firm, hard, unyielding; aratrum, Ov. **II.** enduring, patient; ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.

**pātientōr**, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

**pātientia** -ae, f. (patiens), endurance. **I.** famis, frigoris, Cic. **II.** **A.** patience, long-suffer

ing: in carendo, Cic. **B.** indolence, *stout-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

**pātina** -ae, f. (πατίνα), a dish, Cic.

**pātior**, passus sum, 3. dep. (root PAT, connected with πάσχω, aor. ἔπαθ-ον), to suffer, bear, endure. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, toleranter dolores, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; id damnum haud aegerrime pati, Liv.; **b.** of things, tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov. **B.** to last, endure; novem saecula (of the crow), Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** to suffer, experience; multam repulsam, Ov.; **2.** to suffer, permit, allow: ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullo se implicari negotio passus est, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitrarentur, Cic.; non patior, foll. by quin, nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret, *he allowed no day to pass without speaking*, Cic.; with adv., facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; with things as subjects, quantum patiebatur pudor, Cic.

**Patrae** -ārum, f. (Πάτραι), a sea-port in Achaia, now Patras. Adj., **Patrensis** -e, relating to Patrae.

**pātrātor** -ōris, m. (πατήρ), an accomplisher, achiever, effector; necis, Tac.

**pātrīa** -ae, f. father-land, v. patrius.

**pātriciātus** -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, Suet.

**pātriciōda** (pater and caedo), one who murders his father, Cic.

**pātricius** -a -um (patres, v. pater, II. D. b), patrician, noble; **1.** adj., familia, Cic.; **2.** subst., patricius, a patrician, and plur., patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility, Cic.; exire e patriciis, to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic.

**pātrimōnium** -ii, n. (pater), property inherited from a father, patrimony; accipere duo tanta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.; fig., filio meo satis amplius patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei, Cic.

**pātrīmus** -a -um (pater), having a father still living, Cic.

**pātritus** -a -um (pater), paternal; patrita illa atque avita philosophia, Cic.

**pātrius** -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. **I.** Adj., animus, Cic.; amor, Ov.; res, property inherited from one's father, Cic.; mos, ancestral, ancient, Cic. **II.** Subst., **pātrīa** -ae, f. (sc. terra), father-land, native land; aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; hence, **pātrius** -a -um, relating to one's native country; ritus, Cic.

**1. pro**, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve; promissa, Cic.; bellum, to bring to an end, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iusjurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty, Liv.

**pātrōcinium** -ii, n. (= patronocinium, from patronus). **I.** protection, defence in a court of law; controversiarum patrocina suscipere, Cic.; meton., patrocina = clients, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., defence, protection; patrocinium voluptatis repudiare, Cic.

**pātrōcinor**, 1. dep. (patronus), to protect, defend; alicui, Ter.

**Pātrōclius** -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), son of Menoetius, friend and cousin of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy.

**pātrōna** -ae, f. (patronus), a protectress, patroness, Ter.; esp., the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Plin.; fig., a protectress; provocatio patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, Cic.

**pātrōnus** -i, m. (pater). **I.** As protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of a state or city; a defender, advocate before a court of justice; patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic.; huius causae patronum existere, Cic.; esp., the protector of a freedman, i.e., his master before he was freed, Cic. **II.** Transf., a defender, protector; plebis, Liv.; foederum, Cic.

**pātrūells** -e (patruus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side, Cic.; transf., the son of a paternal aunt, Cic. **II.** of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, Ov.

**1. pātrūs** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; **a.** lit., Cic.; **b.** fig., a severe reprover, Cic.

**2. pātrūs** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

**Pātuloisus** -ii, m. (pateo), a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

**pātulus** -a -um (pateo). **I.** open, standing open; pinna, Cic.; fenestrae, Ov. **II.** wide-spreading, extended; rami, Cic.; loca urbis, Tac.

**paucitas** -ātis, f. (paucus), fewness, scarcity, paucity; oratorum, Cic.; militum, Caes.

**pauculus** -a -um (dim. of paucus), very small; gen. in plur., very few; dies, Cic.

**paucus** -a -uni, often plur., **pauci** -ae -a (connected with paulus and pauper, and Gr. παῦρος). **I.** few, little; paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus), Hor.; paucis rebus, Cic.; pauciores viri, Cic. Plur. subst., **a.** **pauci** -ōrum, m. a few; esp., (a) (like οἱ ὀλίγοι), the oligarchs; (b) the select few (opp. populus), Cic.; **b.** **paucus** -ōrum, n. a few words; ut in pauca conferam, Cic. **II.** a few; paucis diebus, Cic.

**paulātim** (paulātīm), adv. **I.** gradually, little by little; **a.** of place, paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.; **b.** of time, si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Caes. **II.** singly, one after another; ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

**paulispēr** (paulispēr), adv. a little while, a short time; partes alicuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

**paulo** (paulo), v. paulus.

**paulūlo** (paulūlo), v. paululus.

**paulūlus** (paulūlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., **paulūlum** -i, n., **a.** subst., a very little; mors, Cic.; **b.** adv., a little; paululum respirare, Cic.; paululo with compar., paululo deterius, a little worse, ap. Cic.

**1. paulus** (paulus) -a -um (connected with paucus and pauper, and Gr. παῦρος), little, small; sumptus, Ter.; neut., paulum; **a.** subst., a little; paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; paulo, by a little, a little; with compar., paulo melior, Cic.; with adv., paulo secus, Cic.; **b.** adv., a little; paulum commorari, Cic.

**2. Paulus** (Paulus) -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous were: **1.** L. Aemilius Paulus, who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, and was there slain; **2.** L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, the conqueror of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

**pauper** -ēris (contracted for pauci-per = πένης), poor, not wealthy; **a.** of persons, homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit., argenti, Hor.; subst., pauper, a poor man, Ov.; **b.** transf., of things, poor, scanty, meagre; domus, Verg.

**paupercūlus** -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

**paup̄er̄ies** -ei, f. (pauper), *poverty, indigence*, Hor.

**paup̄ero**, 1. (pauper). **I.** to make poor, Plaut. **II.** Transf., *aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive of anything*, Hor.

**paupertas** -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty*. **A.** Lit., *humble circumstances* (opp. *divitiae*); *paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas*, Cic. **B.** Transf. (= egestas, inopia), *need, want, indigence*, Cic.

**pausa** -ae, f. (παύσις), a *pause, cessation, stoppage, end*; *vitae*, Lucr.

**Pausaniās** -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), son of Cleombrotus, *commander of the Spartans at Plataea*.

**pausā** (pausia) and **pōsēa** -ae, f. a *species of olive, which produced an excellent oil*, Verg.

**Pausiās** -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), a *Greek painter of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*. Adj., **Pausiācus** -a -um, *of or relating to Pausias*; *tabella*, Hor.

**pauillūlum** = *pauillulum*, v. under *pauillulus*.

**pauillātīm**, adv. (*pauillus*), *gradually, by degrees*, Plaut.

**pauillisp̄er**, adv. (*pauillus*), *a little while*, Plaut.

**pauillūlus** -a -um (dim. of *pauillus*), *very little, very small*, Plaut.; *subst., pauillūlum* -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

**pauillus** -a -um (dim. of *paucus*), *small, little*, Lucr.; *subst., pauillum* -i, n. *a little*, Plaut.

**pāvēf̄icō**, 3. (*paveo* and *facio*), *to frighten, terrify*; found only in partic., *pavefactus, terrified*, Ov.

**pāvēo**, pāvī, 2. *to fear, be afraid of, to quake with fear*; inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, Liv.; with acc., *lupos*, Hor.; *varia miracula*, Liv.; with ad and the acc., *ad omnia*, Liv.; with infin., Ov.

**pāvēo**, 3. (*paveo*), *to fear, be afraid of, be terrified*; with abl. of cause, *omni strepitu*, Sall.; with acc., *bellum*, Tac.

**pāvīdē**, adv. (*pavidus*), *fearfully, in a state of terror*; *fugere*, Liv.

**pāvīdus** -a -um (*paveo*). **I.** *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified*; *castris se pavidus tenebat*, Liv.; with ne and the subj., *pavidi ne jam facta in urbem via esset*, Liv.; with genit., *offensionum*, Tac. **II.** *causing terror, producing fear*; *religiones*, Lucr.; *metus*, Ov.

**pāvīmento**, 1. (*pavimentum*), *to pave*, ap. Cic.

**pāvīmentum** -i, n. (*pavio*), a *pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement*; *pavimentum facere*, Cic.

**pāvīo**, 4. (παΐω), *to beat*; *terram*, Cic.

**pāvīto**, 1. (intens. of *paveo*), 1. *to tremble, quake with fear*, Verg.; 2. *to quake, shiver with awe*, Ter.

**pāvō** -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. παῦς), a *peacock*, Cic.

**pāvōr** -ōris, m. (*paveo*). **I.** *a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc.*, Cic.; *alicui pavorem injicere, incutere, to cause fear*, Liv.; *pavor est, pavor aliquem capit, fall* by ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** *Personif., Pavor, as a deity*, Liv.

**pax**, p̄acis, f. (root PAC, whence *paciscor, pango, πηγνυμι*), *peace*. **I.** Lit., *pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, to make peace*, Cic.; *servare pacem cum aliquo, to keep peace*, Cic.; *uti pace, to be at peace*, Cic.; *turbare pacem*, Liv. **Plur., paces, conditions or pro-**

**posals of peace**; *bella atque paces*, Sall. *Personif., Pax, the goddess of Peace*, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1. *peace, quiet*; a, of things, *flumen cum pace delatens, quietly*, Hor.; b, of looks or of feelings, *semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax*, Cic.; *pace tua dixerim, with your good leave*, Cic.; 2, *favour or approval of the gods*; *ab Jove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto*, Cic.

**peccātum** -i, n. (*pecco*), a *sin, crime, offence, fault*; *peccatum suum confiteri*, Cic.

**peccātus** -ū, m. (*pecco*), a *fault*; *manifesto peccatu teneri*, Cic.

**pecco**, 1. **I.** *to commit a fault or crime, to sin*; *Empedocles multa alia peccat*, Cic.; *in se*, Cic.; *in servo necando*, Cic. **II.** *to fail, to err, to go wrong*; *in homine, Caea*; *ne peccet equus*, Hor.

**pecten** -inis, m. (*pecto*), a *comb*. **I.** Lit., *for combing the hair*; *deducere pectine crines*, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, a *weaver's comb*, Verg.; b, a *rake*, Ov.; c, *the clasping of the hands in trouble*; *digiti inter se pectine juncti*, Ov.; d, *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*, Verg.; *meton., song*; *alterno pectine, in elegiac verse* (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov.; e, a *shell-fish, the scallop*, Hor.

**pecto**, p̄exi, p̄exum and *pectitum*, 3. (*pectō*). **I.** *to comb*; *comas*, Ov. **II.** *to comb, card*; *stippam*, Plin. Partic., **pexus** -a -um, *with the nap on, woolly*; *tunica, new*, Hor.

**pectus** -ōris, n. *the breast in men and animals, the breast-bone*. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, *the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, soul*; *toto pectore amare, to love with the whole heart*, Cic.; *forti pectore, courage*, Hor.; *puro pectore, with good conscience*, Hor.; 2, *the breast, as the seat of reason, understanding*; *toto pectore cogitare*, Cic.; *excidere pectore alicuius, to be forgotten*, Ov.

**pēcu**, dat. -ū, abl. -ū, nom. and acc. plur. *pēcūa*, n., genit. plur. *pēcūum* (connected with *pecus*), *cattle*, Cic.

**pēcūārius** -a -um (*pecu*), *of or relating to cattle*. **I.** Adj., *res, the breeding of cattle*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **pēcūārius** -ii, m. a *breeder of cattle, grazier*, Cic. **Plur., pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures (in the provinces), Cic., Liv. **B.** **pēcūāria** -ōrum, n. *herds of cattle*, Verg.**

**pēcūlātor** -ōris, m. (*peculor*), *one who embezzles the public money*, Cic.

**pēcūlātus** -ūs, m. (*peculor*), *the embezzlement of the public money, peculation*; *peculatum facere*, Cic.

**pēcūlār̄is** -e (*peculium*). **I.** *belonging to one's private property*; *oves*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, *proper, special, peculiar*; *testis*, Cic.; *huc mihi peculiare fuerit*, Cic.; b, *peculiar, extraordinary, singular*; *edictum*, Cic.

**pēcūllo**, 1. (*peculium*), *to provide with private property*. Partic., **pēcūlātus** -a -um, *provided with property*, ap. Cic.

**pēcūllum** -li, n. (*pecus*), *property* (orig. *property in cattle*). **I.** Gen., *cura peculi*, Verg.; *cupiditas peculii*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *the private property possessed by a son or slave independent of the father or master*; *peculium castrense, earnings of the son on military service*; *quasi castrense, in other occupations*; *profecticium, property possessed by grant from the father*; *adventicium, by inheritance from the mother*, Cic., Liv.

**pēcūnia** -ae, f. (*pecus*, orig. *property in cattle*). **I.** *property*; *pecuniam facere, to gain property*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *money, cash, sums of*



**money**; *scilicet pecuniam, to allow oneself to be bribed, Cic.*; *coacervare pecuniam, to heap money together, Cic.*; *flare et conflare pecuniam, to make money, to become rich, Cic.*; *pecuniam mutuam sumere ab aliquo, to borrow, Cic.*

**pecuniarius** -a -um (pecunia), *of or relating to money, pecuniary*; *res pecuniaria, a money-matter, business, Cic.*, or simply = *money, Cic.*

**pecuniosus** -a -um (pecunia), *wealthy, rich*; *homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.*

1. **pecus** -oris, n. *cattle, a herd, flock* (collectively, while *pecus -ulis* = *single head of cattle*). **L.** Lit., **A.** *setigerum, swine, Ov.*; *lanigerum, sheep, Ov.*; applied also to *bees, Verg.*, *fish, Hor.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *a flock of sheep*; *balatus pecorum, Ov.*; **2.** *poet.* *pecus magna parentis* (of young lions), *Ov.* **II.** Transf., applied contemptuously to human beings, *imitatorum servum pecus, a servile herd, Hor.*

2. **pecus** -ulis, f. (*pecu*, *1.* *pecus*), *a single head of cattle, a beast, animal*. **L.** Lit., **A.** *quā pecule* (sc. *sue*) *nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.*; *solertia pecudum* (of bees), *Verg.*; *pecudes et bestiae, wild and domestic animals, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **a.** *sheep*; *pecus Helles, the ram, Ov.*; **b.** in plur., *land animals*; genus *acquorum, pecudes plectaque volucres, Verg.* **II.** Transf., contemptuously applied to a human being, *stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis? Cic.*

**pedalis** -e (pes), *of the length of a foot, Caes.*; or *of the breadth* (in diameter) *of a foot, Cic.*

**pedarius** -a -um (pes), *relating to a foot*; *senatores pedarii, senators of inferior rank, who held no curule office, Tac.* Subst., **pedarii** -orum, m., *Cic.*

**pedes** -itis, m. (pes). **I.** *one who goes on foot*; *quum pedes iret, on foot, Verg.*; *etiamsi pedes incedat, Liv.* **II.** Esp., *a foot-soldier*; **a.** lit., *Caes.*; collect., *infantry, Liv.*; **b.** transf., *equites pelitescque, the whole people, Cic.*

**pedester** -tris -tre (pes), *on foot, pedestrian*. **L.** Lit., **A.** (opp. *equester*), *statua pedestris, Cic.*; esp. as milit. t. t., *copiae, infantry, Caes.*; *scutum, infantry shield, Liv.* **B.** *relating to land* (opp. *maritimus, navalis*); *iter, Caes.*; *pugna, Cic.* **II.** Fig., **A.** *Of style, written in prose*; *historiae, Hor.* **B.** *simple, ordinary, prosaic*; *sermo, Hor.*; *musa, Hor.*

**pedetemptim**, adv. (pes and tendo), *slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously*; *timide et pedetemptim, Cic.*

**pedica** -ae, f. (pes), *a trap, snare, a fetter, Liv.*

**pedissequus** -i, m. and **pedissequa** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), *a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, m. lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, Cic.*; fig., *juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic.*; transf., *clamore pedissequorum nostrorum, followers, Cic.*

**peditatus** -ūs, m. (*pedes*), *infantry, Caes.*

**pedo**, *pēpēdi*, *pēditum*, 3. *to break wind, Hor.*

1. **pedum** -i, n. *a shepherd's crook, Verg.*

2. **Pedum** -i, n. *a town in Latium, ten miles south of Rome.* Adj., **Pedānus** -a -um, *of or relating to Pedum*; subst., **a.** **Pedānum** -i, n. *an estate near Pedum*; **b.** **Pedāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Pedum.*

1. **Pēgāsīs**, v. *Pegasus.*

2. **Pēgāsīs** -idis, f. (*πηγή*), *a water-nymph.*

**Pēgāsus** (-ōs) -i, m. (*Πήγασος*), *the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof.* Hence, adj., **A.** **Pēgāsēus**

-a -um. **B.** **Pēgāsēus** -a -um. **C.** **Pēgāsīs** -idis, f. *Pegaseum*; *umidae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe.* Plur. subst., *Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.*

**pegma** -ātis, n. (*πήγμα*), **1.** *a bookcase, shelf, Cic.*; **2.** *a theatrical machine, Suet.*

**pējero** (*perjūro*) and **perjūro**, **1.** *to commit perjury, forswear oneself*; *verbis conceptis, Cic.*; *jus perjeratum, a false oath, Hor.*; *dii, falsely sworn by, Ov.*

**pējor**, comp. of *malus* (q.v.).

**pējūrus** = *perjūrus* (q.v.).

**pēlāgē**, v. *pelagus.*

**pēlāgius** -a -um (*πελάγιος*), *of or relating to the sea, marine*; *conchae, Plin.*; *cursus, Phaeotr.*

**Pēlāgōnes** -um, m. (*Πελαγονες*), *the Pelagians, a people in the north of Macedonia.* Hence, **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f., **a.** *the country of the Pelagones*; **b.** *a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolya.*

**pēlāgus** -i, n. (*πέλαγος*). **I.** *the sea, ocean, Verg.* **II.** *poet.*, transf., *a mass of water like the sea, a flood*; *pelago premit arva, with us flood, Verg.* (Greek plur., *pelage, πελάγη, Lucr.*)

**pēlāmys** -ydis, f. (*πυλαμύς*), *the young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old), *Juv.*

**Pēlaagi** -ōrum and (*poet.*) -ōm, m. (*Πελαγοί*), *the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet.*, *the Greeks, Verg.* Hence, **A.** **Pēlaagiās** -ādis, f. **B.** **Pēlaagiās** -idis, f. **C.** **Pēlaagus** -a -um, *Pelagian, Greek.*

**Pēlēthrōnius** -a -um, *of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lyrithae lived, Pēlēthronian.*

**Pēlēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (*Πηλεύς*), *a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles*; hence, **Pēlēidēs** -ae, m. *son of Pēlēus* = *Achilles.*

**pēlex** (*pellex*) and **paelix** -licis, f. (*πέλαξ*), *a mistress of a married man, a concubine, Cic.*; *Oebalia, Helen*; *Tyria, Europa*; *bartan, Medea, Ov.*

1. **Pēliās**, v. *Pelion.*

2. **Pēliās** -ae, m. (*Πηλιάς*), *king in Thessaly, half-brother of Aeson, whose son Jason he sent to fetch the golden fleece. On Jason's return Pelias, at the instigation of Medea, was slain by his own daughters.*

**pēlicātus** (*paelicātus*) -us, m. (*pellex*), *concubinage, Cic.*

**Pēlidēs**, v. *Peleus.*

**Pēlignī** = *Paeligni* (q.v.).

**Pēlion** -ii, n. (*Πήλιον*), and **Pēlius** -li, m. *a lofty mountain of Thessaly.* Hence, adj., **A.**

**Pēliācus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Pelion*; *trabs, the ship Argo* (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), *Prop.*; *cuspis, the shield of Achilles, Ov.* **B.** **Pēliās** -ādis, *belonging to Pelion.*

**Pella** -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (*Πελλα*), *the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great*; hence, **Pellaeus** -a -um, *relating to Pella*; **a.** *Macedonian*; *juvenis, Alexander, Juv.*; **b.** *relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian, Verg.*

**pellācia** -ae, f. (*pellax*), *an enticing, alluring, Lucr.*

**pellax** -ācis (*pellicio*), *deceitful, seductive, Verg.*

**pellectio** (*perlectio*) -ōnis, f. (*pellego*), *a reading through, prusing, Cic.*

**pellēgo** = *perlego* (q.v.).

**Pellēnē** -ēs, f. (*Πελληνή*), *a town in Achaia.* Hence, adj., **Pellēnēnsis** -e, *Pellenian.*

**pellex** = pelex (q.v.).

**pellicātus** = pellicatus (q.v.).

**pellio** -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and laelo), to entice, decoy, seduce. **I.** Lit., mulierem ad se, Cic.; animum adolescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., multa majorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.

**pellucula** -ae, f. (dim. of pellis), a little skin or hide; haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

**pellis** -is, f. a hide, skin. **I.** Lit., caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Cava.; fig., detrachere alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, hide, leather; a, as a covering for tents, sub pellibus, in camp; Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; b, as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, Aod., Ov.; 2, meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.; b, a shoe, Ov.

**pellitus** -a -um (pellis), clothed in hides or skins; Sarrli, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Liv.; oves pellitae, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

**pello**, pēpūll, pulsūm, 3. to strike, knock, beat against. **I.** a, lit., terram pede, Hor.; humum pellibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Cic.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.; b, transf., to touch, move, make an impression upon; quemadmodum visa non pellerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., A. to put in motion by pushing or striking, to impel, propel, move; sagittam, Verg.; nervos in fidiibus, Cic. B. to drive out, drive away, expel; 1, a, lit., quin viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic., uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; alicui possessionibus, Cic.; alicuiem civitate, Cic.; b, transf., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; curas vino, Hor.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to repel, drive back an enemy; hostes pelluntur, Caes.; b, legal t. t., to banish, exile; exules pulsī, Liv.

**pellucō** = perlucō (q.v.).

**pellucidulus** = perlucidulus (q.v.).

**pellucidus** = perlucidus (q.v.).

**pellū** = perluo (q.v.).

**Pēlōponnēsus** -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, now the Morea; hence, adj., A. Pelōponnēsius -a -um. B. Pelōponnēsiā -iā -um, Peloponnesia.

**Pēlops** -ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantulus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; when a child he was killed by his father and served up as food to the gods; he was restored to life through the agency of Hermes (Mercury), and his shoulder, which had been eaten by Demeter (Ceres), was replaced by an ivory one. Hence, A.

**Pēlōpēiās** -iās, f. Pelopon, Peloponnesian; Mycenae, Ov. B. Pēlōpēiās -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants; virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov. C. Pēlōpēus -a -um, relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg. D. subst., Pēlōpidae -ārum, m. descendants of Pelops.

**pēlōris** -iālis, f. (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, Hor.

**Pēlōrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), and Pēlōrum -i, n. the north-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro or Faro di Messina. Hence, adj., 1, Pēlōriās -iās, f.; and 2, Pēlōris -iālis, f. Pelorian.

**pelta** -ae, f. (πέλτη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.

**peltastae** -ārum, m. (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.

**peltātus** -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta, Mart.

**Pelūsiūm** -ii, n. (Πηλοῦσιον), a town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Cusle of Tinch. Hence, Pēlūsīācus -a -um, Pelusian.

**pelvis** -is, f. a basin, Plin.

**pēnārius** (pēnūārius) -a -um (penus), of or relating to provisions; cella, store-room, Cic.

**pēnātes** -ium, m., with or without dit (connected with pen-itus, pen-etro). **I.** the household or family deities among the Romans; publici or majores, the guardian deities of the state, Cic.; minores, familiares, privati, of the family, Cic. **II.** Meton., the house, dwelling; penates relinquere, Liv.; poet., the cells of bees, Verg.

**pēnātīgēr** -gēra -gērum (penates and gero), carrying the Penates, Ov.

**pendeo**, pēpendi, 2. (pendo), to hang, hang down. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., ab humero, Cic.; ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.; in arbore, Cic.; with abl. alone, tigno, Ov. B. Esp., 1, to be hung up; pendebit stula pinnu, Verg.; 2, of clothes, to hang down, flow down; ut pendeat apte (chlamys), Ov.; 3, to overhang; a, to hover; dum nubila pendent, Verg.; b, to hang in the air; capellae pendent de rupē, Verg.; c, of birds, to hover; olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, Ov.; 4, transf., a, to hang about a place, be continually there; nostrorum in limine pendes, Verg.; b, to hang down (from weakness); fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. **II.** Fig., A. to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, Verg.; narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. B. 1, to be suspended, discontinued; pendet opera interrupta, Verg.; 2, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendeas, Cic.; frequently with animi, pendere animi expectatione, Cic.; also with animo, Cic.; and animis, Cic.; 3, to depend upon; a, spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.; b, to be a follower of a person, to imitate; hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor.

**pendo**, pēpendi, pensum, 3. lit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. **I.** Lit., A. 1, herbae pensae, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to weigh, consider, judge; res, non verba, Cic.; b, to value, esteem; with genit., magni, at a high price, Hor. B. Esp., to pay (since money was originally paid by weight); 1, lit., Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.; vestigiū, Cic.; 2, fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic., Liv.; maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.; poenas capitis, Ov. **II.** Transf., intransit., to weigh, Liv.

**pendūlus** -a -um (pendeo), 1, hanging, hanging down; collum, Hor.; 2, fig., uncertain, undecided; spe pendulus, Hor.

**peno** = paene (q.v.).

**Pēnōis**, Peneius, v. Peneus.

**Pēnēlōpa** -ae, f. and Pēnēlōpē -ēs, f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her chastity and constancy. Hence, adj., Pēnēlōpēus -a -um, of Penelope.

**pēnēs**, prep. with acc. (from root PEN, whence penus, penates), with, in possession of, in the power of; 1, penes quem est potestas, Cic.; penes se esse, to be in one's senses, Hor.; penes quos laus fuit, Cic.; 2, with; penes Actolos culpam belli esse, Liv.

**Pēnestae** -ārum, m. (Πενέσται), a people in Illyria. Hence, Pēnestia -ae, f. the country of the Penestae.

**pēnētrābilis** -e (penetro). **I.** that can be passed through, penetrable; corpus nullo pene-

trabile telo, Ov. **II.** Act., *easily penetrating, piercing*; frigus, Verg.; fulmen, Ov.

**pēnētrālis** -e (penetro). **I.** *passing through, penetrating*; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II.** *inward, inside, internal, interior*; focus, Cic. Subst.,

**pēnētrāle** and **pēnētrāl** -ālis, n., gen. plur., **pēnētrālia** -ium, n. **1.** *the inner chambers, interior of a house or city*; penetrale urbis, Liv.; penetralia regum, Verg.; **2.** esp., *the inmost part or shrine of a temple*; conditum in penetrali fatale pignus, Liv.

**pēnētro**, **I.** (penitus). **I.** Transit., *to set, place, put in*. **A.** *intra aedes penetravi pedem*, Plaut. **B.** *to pass through or into, to penetrate*; a, lit., *Illyricus sinus*, Verg.; b, fig., *id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, sink deep into*, Tac. **II.** Intransit., *to make one's way into, to enter, penetrate into*; sub terras, Cic.; intra vallum, Liv.; in urbem, Liv.; transf., *nulla res magis penetrat in animos*, Cic.

**Pēnēus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πηνειός), *the chief river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pinus, now Salembria*; as a river-god, *father of Cyrene*. Hence, adj., **1.** **Pēnēis** -idis, f. of *Peneus*; nymphs, *Daphne*, Ov.; **2.** **Pēnēius** -a -um, of or relating to *Peneus*.

**pēnicillium** -i, n. and **pēnicillus** -i, m. (dim. of peniculus), *a painter's brush or pencil*, Cic.; meton., *painting*, Plin.; and transf., *style of painting*, Cic.

**pēnicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of penis), *a brush*, Plaut.

**pēnis** -is, m. **1.** *a tail*, Cic.; **2.** = membrum virile, Cic.

**pēnitē**, adv. (penitus), *inwardly, internally*, Cat.

**1.** **pēnitus** -a -um, *inward, interior, internal*, Plaut.

**2.** **pēnitūs**, adv. (root PEN), *internally*. **I.** *in the inmost part, deep within*: **1.** lit., *periculum inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae*, Cic.; *argentum penitus ablitum*, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** *ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds*, Cic.; **b.** *secundum*; *perspicere*, Cic.; *nosse*, Cic.; **c.** *through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly*; *diffidere reipublicae*, Cic.; *perdere se ipsos*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *far away, far removed*; *penitus repositas gentes*, Verg.

**Pēnīus** -ii, m. (Πηνειός), *a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea*.

**-penna** -ae, f. (old Lat. penna, root PET, whence peto, impetus, praepes), *a feather*. **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., Plin.; **2.** meton., **a.** *wing*, gen. in plur., *wings* (of birds or insects); *aves pullos pennis fovet*, Cic.; **b.** *a flying, flight*, Ov. **II.** Poet., *the feathers on an arrow*, Ov., and hence, meton., *arrow*, Ov.

**pennātus** -a -um (penna), *feathered, winged*; fama, Verg.

**pennigēr** -gēra -gērūm (penna and gero), *feathered, winged*, Cic.

**pennipes** -pēdis (penna and pes), *wing-footed*, Cat.

**pennipōtens** -entis (penna and potens), *able to fly, winged*, Lucr.; subst., **pennipōtentes** -ium, f. = *birds*, Lucr.

**pennūla** -ae, f. (dim. of penna), *a little wing*, Cic.

**penulis** -e (pendeo), *hanging, hanging down, pendulous*, Plaut.; *uva, hung up to dry*, Hor.

**penso** -ōnis, f. (pendo), *a paying, payment, duty of payment*; **1.** *nilhil debetur ei nisi ex tertia pensioe*, Cic.; **2.** *rent*, Juv.

**pensito**, **I.** (intens. of penso), *to weigh*. **I.** Transf., *to weigh, ponder, consider*; *imperatoris consilia*, Liv. **II.** *to pay*; *vectigalia*, Cic.; *praedia quae pensitant, are liable to taxes*, Cic.

**penso**, **I.** (intens. of pendo). **I.** *to weigh*. **A.** Lit., *aurum*, Liv.; fig., *Romanos scripturas eadem trutinā*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to weigh = to judge*; *amicos ex factis*, Liv.; **2.** **a.** *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*; *consilium*, Liv.; **b.** *to weigh one thing against another, to compare*; *adversa secundis*, Liv. **II.** *to counterbalance, repay, compensate, recompense, make good, requite*; **a.** lit., *vulnus vulnere*, Ov.; *transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae*, Liv.; **b.** transf., *to pay for, purchase with*; *nece pudorem*, Ov.

**pensum** -i, n. (pendo). **I.** *a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work*; hence, *a day's work, task*; *nocturna carpentes pensa puellae*, Verg.; *mollia pensa*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a task, a duty, engagement*; *ne ad meum munus pensumque revocabo*, Cic.

**pensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pendo), *weighty, esteemed, valued, prized*; *nilhil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about*, Sall.; *aliquid nec quicquam pensi est*, Sall.; *illia nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said*, Liv.

**pentāmēter** -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), *a pentameter verse*, Quint.

**Pentēlicus mons** (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος), *a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries*. Hence, **Pentēlicus** -a -um, *belonging to Pentelicus*; *Hermæ Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble*, Cic.

**Penthesilēa** -ae, f. (Πενθεσίλεια), *queen of the Amazons, ally of Priam against the Greeks in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles*.

**Pentheûs** -ēi and -ēs, acc. -ēum and -ēa (Πενθεύς), *king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who treated with contempt the worship of Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic fury*. Hence, **A.** **Pentheûs** -a -um, of *Pentheus*. **B.** **Pentides** -ae, m. a descendant of *Pentheus* = *Lycurgus*, Ov.

**Pentri** -ōrum, m. *a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum*.

**pēnūrīa** -ae, f. (πεινία), *want, need of anything, esp., want of the necessities of life, penury*; *cibi*, Lucr.; *victūs*, Hor.; *sapientium civium bonorumque*, Cic.; *liberorum*, Sall.

**pēnus** -nis and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, a., and **pēnus** -ōnis, n. (root PEN, whence penetro, penates, penitus, lit., *that which is kept within*), *provisions, store of food, victuals*; *est enim ovine, quo vescuntur homines, penus*, Cic.

**Pēpārēthus** (-ēs) -i, f. (Πεπάρεθος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo*.

**peplum** -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλος, πέπλος), *the robe with which the statue of Athens at Athens was clad at the Panathenaea*, Cic.

**per**, prep. with acc. **I.** Of space, *through*; **a.** *through* (of passage through); *alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilius*, Caes.; **b.** *through, along, over*; *coronam auram per forum ferre*, Cic.; *per mare pauperum fugiens*, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; **c.** *before, in the presence of*; *incedunt per ora vestra magnifici*, Sall.; **d.** *over, about, all over*; *equites per ora maritum erant dispositi*, Caes.; *qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1.** *through, during*; *luli decem per dies facti sunt*, Cic.; **2.** *in the course of*; *per somnum, in sleep*, Cic.; **3.** *during, under the influence of*; *quod fecisset per iram*, Cic. **B.** Of the means or instrument by which

anything is done, through by, by means of; **I**, a, statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.; **per se** (te, etc.), by oneself, alone, without help, Cic.; **per litteras**, by letter, Cic.; **B**, under pretence of, fraudare aliquem **per** tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; **2**, from motives of, on account of; **per avaritiam** decipere, Cic.; **per metum**, from fear, Liv.; **quoniam autem per a-tatem nondum hulus auctoritatem loci attingere audeam, on account of age**, Cic.; **3**, on account of, for the sake of, regarding: **per me** vel **st-rtas licet, as far as I am concerned**, Cic.; **cum per valetudinem** posses, venire tamen noluisti, Cic.; hence, in entreaties, oaths, etc. = **by**; **oro te per deos**, Cic.; **per tuam fidem** perque hulus solitudinem te obtestor; in this sense **per** is often separated from the noun which it governs, **per ego te, fili, precor quae-que**, Liv.; **per deos atque homines** I by gods and men! Cic.

**pēra** -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

**pēraburdus** -a -um, excessively absurd, Cic.

**pēracommōdātus** -a -um, very convenient; (in times) **per** fore accommodatum, Cic.

**pēraōer** -cris -cie, very sharp; iudicium, Cic.

**pēraōerbus** -a -um, very sour, harsh; uva **peracerba** gustatu, Cic.

**pēraōesco** -ācū, **3**, to become thoroughly sour; **transf.**, to be exceedingly vexed, Plaut.

**pēraōtio** -ōnis, **f**, (perago), a finishing, completion; **peractio** fabulae, Cic.

**pēraōtē**, **adv**, (peracutus), very sharply, very acutely; **queri quod**, etc., Cic.

**pēraōūtus** -a -um, very sharp. **I**, very shrill, piercing; **vox**, Cic. **II**, **Transf.**, sharp-witted, acute; **ad excogitandum**, Cic.

**pēradōlescens** -entis, a very young man, Cic.

**pēradōlescentūlus** -i, **m**, a very young man, Nep.

**Pēraea** -ae, **f**. **I**, a strip of land on the south coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. **II**, a district in the south of Palestine. **III**, a town in Argolis.

**pēraequō**, **adv**, quite alike, quite equally, Cic.

**pēragīto**, **1**, to drive about violently, harass; **vehementius** peragitati ab equitatu, Caes.

**pērago** -gī -actum, **3**. **I**, to pierce through, thrust through, **transf**; **Theseus latus ense pergit**, Ov. **II**, **A**, to drive about, harass, disquiet; **1**, **agili freta reno**, Ov.; **agrum, to till**, Ov.; **2**, **fig**, totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, etc., ap. Cic. **B**, **1**, to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish; **navigationem**, Cic.; **inceptum**, Liv.; **concilium**, Caes.; **fabulam, to play a drama through**, Cic.; **transf**, **fabulam vitae**, Cic.; **as legal t. t.**, to conduct a suit to the end; **causam rei**, Hor.; **rem**, Liv.; **2**, to go through, relute, go over, mention; **verbis suspicia**, Liv.; **postulata**, Liv.; **sententiam**, Liv.

**pēragrātio** -ōnis, **f**, (peragro), a wandering itinerant; **itinerum**, Cic.

**pēragro**, **1**, (per and ager). **I**, to wander through, pass through, travel through; **omnes provincias**, Cic. **II**, **Fig**, to search out, penetrate, examine; **omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo**, Cic.

**pēramans** -antis, very loving; **homo per-amans semper nostri fuit**, Cic.

**pēramantēr**, **adv**, very lovingly; **observare**, Cic.

**pērambūlo**, **1**, to walk through, pass through,

travel through, **perambulare**; **rum**, Hor.; **transf**, **frigus perambulat artus**, Ov.

**pēramoenus** -a -um, very pleasant, Tac.

**pēramplus** -a -um, very large, Cic.

**pērangustē**, **adv**, very narrowly, Cic.

**pērangustus** -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined; **totum**, Cic.; **aditus**, Caes.

**pēranno**, **1**, to live through a year, Suet.

**pērantiquus** -a -um, very old; **sacrarium**, Cic.

**pērappōsitus** -a -um, very fit, suitable; **alicui**, Cic.

**perardūus** -a -um, very difficult; **mihī huc perarduum est demonstrare**, Cic.

**pērargūtus** -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, Cic.

**pērāro**, **1**, to plough through; **1**, to cover with wrinkles; **ora**, Ov.; **2**, to scratch letters with the stylus, to write on waxen tablets, to write; **litteram**, Ov.

**pērattentē**, **adv**, very attentively; **ab aliique audiri**, Cic.

**pērattentus** -a -um, very attentive; **per-attentos vestros animos habuimus**, Cic.

**perbacchor**, **1**, to revel throughout or during; **multos dies**, Cic.

**perbēātus** -a -um, very happy, Cic.

**perbellē**, **adv**, very prettily, very finely; **simulare**, Cic.

**pērbēnō**, **adv**, very well; **loqui Latine**, Cic.

**perbēnōvōlus** -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to; **alicui**, Cic.

**perbēnōgnē**, **adv**, very kindly; (in times) **per mihī benignē respondit**, Cic.

**perbibō** -bibī, **3**, to drink in, drink up. **I**, **Lat**, **lacrimas**, Ov. **II**, **Fig**, to imbibe, take in mentally; **rabiem**, Ov.

**perblandus** -a -um, very charming, very engaging; **successor**, Cic.

**perbōnus** -a -um, very good, Cic.

**perbrēvis** -e, very short; **perbrevis tempore**, or simply **perbrevis**, in a very short time, Cic.

**perbrēvītēr**, **adv**, very shortly, very briefly, Cic.

**perca** -ae, **f**, (πέρα), a fish, the perch, Ov.

**percālōfācio** -fēci -factum, **3**, to make very warm; **pass.**, **percālōfio** -factus sum -fēri, to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated, **Lucr**.

**percālresco** -cālū, **3**, to become very warm, Ov.

**percallesco** -cālū, **3**, **I**, **Intransit**, to lose all sensibility, become quite callous, Cic. **II**, to become experienced; **usu rerum**, Cic.

**percārus** -a -um, **1**, very dear, very costly, Ter.; **2**, very dear, much beloved, Cic.

**percautus** -a -um, very cautious, Cic.

**percōlēbro**, **1**, to speak of very frequently, to talk of often; **in pass.** = to be in the mouths of people; **percelebrantur versus de**, etc., Cic.

**percōlēr** -is -o, very swift, very rapid; **alliculus Interitus**, Cic.

**percōlērītēr**, **adv**, (perceler), very swiftly, very rapidly; **auferre diploma**, Cic.

**percello** -cālū -culsum, **3**, (per and \*cello).

**I**, to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter.

**A**, **a**, **lit**, **aliquem**, Verg.; **fig**, **quod duo fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint**, Liv.;

**B**, **transf**, **eos vis Martis perculeat**, Cic. **B**,

**Fig**, to shatter; **a**, to ruin; **republicam**, Tac.;

**b**, to cast down the courage of, dispirit, daunt;

**aliquem**, Liv.; **timore percussa civitas**, Cic.;

**quos pavor perculeat in silvas, driven to**, Liv.

**II**, to strike, push; **aliquem genu**, Liv.

**perconsēo** -censūi, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; **a**, promerita numerando, Cic.; **locos** invenendi, Cic.; **gentes**, Liv.; **b**, to survey, review; **captivus**, Liv.; **fig.**, to judge, criticize; **orationes**, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thessaliam, Liv.

**perceptus** -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -ōrum, n. principles, rules; artis, Cic.

**perceptiō** -ōnis, f. (percipio). **I.** a collecting, gathering together; **frugum fructuumque**, Cic. **II.** perception, apprehension, comprehension; **perceptiones animi**, Cic.

**perciōdo** -cidi -eism, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plaut.

**perciō** -civi -citur, 4. and **perciōdo** -clēre, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; **se**, Lucr.; hence, **perciōtus** -a -um, **a**, aroused, mad, excited, Cic.; **b**, excitable, irritable; **ingenium**, Liv. **II.** to call, name; **aliquem impudicum**, Plaut.

**percipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (per and capio). **I.** to lay hold of, take possession of, seize; **percipit** ne voluptas atque horror, Lucr. **II.** to take to oneself. **A.** 1, **sensus** percipit rem in se, Lucr.; 2, to get, receive, collect, gather; **fructus**, Cic.; **praemia**, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to perceive, be sensible of, feel; **voluptatem**, Cic.; **sonum**, Cic.; 2, to receive mentally; **a**, to learn, and in perf. tenses, to know; **praecepta artis**, Cic.; **omnia civium nomina** percipiat, he knew, Cic.; **b**, to comprehend, understand; **aliquid animo**, Cic.

**percitus** -a -um, partic. of percio.

**percivilis** -e, very condescending, very gracious, courteous, Suet.

1. **percōlo**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Cato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through; **humor per terras** percōlatur, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percōlo** -cōlōi -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; **quae priores nondum compta eloquentiā** percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; **patrem**, Plaut.

**percōmīs** -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

**percōmōdē**, adv. very conveniently, very appropriately; **percōmōde** cadit, or accidit, or factum est quod, etc., Cic.

**percōmōdus** -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune; with dat., **ipsis castris** percōmōdum fuit, Liv.

**percontātiō** (percontātiō) -ōnis, f. (percontor), an inquiry, interrogation, question, Cic.; **percontationem** facere, Liv.

**percontātor** (percontātor) -ōris, m. (percontor), an inquirer, asker of questions, Hor.

**percontor** (percunctor), 1. dep. (per and contus), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate; **aliquem de aliquo re**, Cic.; **aliquid ab** or **ex aliquo**, Cic.; **aliquem aliquid**, Liv.; **percontantes**, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

**percontūmax** -ācis, very obstinate, Ter.

**percoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly. **I.** Lit., **carnes**, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to heat, make hot; **humorem**, Lucr. **B.** to ripen, make ripe; **uvae**, Ov.; to burn, blacken; **nigra virum** percocto saecula colore, Lucr.

**percorēbresco** -brūi, and **percorēbesco** -brūi, 3. to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; **res** percrebuit, Cic.; **fama** percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

**percorēpo** -crēpūl -crēptum, 3. to resound, ring with; **lucum illum** percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

**percunctor**, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc. (q.v.).

**percūpidus** -a -um, very fond of; **tui**, Cic.

**percūpio**, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

**percūriōsus** -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

**percūro**, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; **vidulum** satis percūrato vulnere, Liv.

**percurro** -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to run along or over; **per t-moneu**, Caes. **B.** to hasten to; **citato equo** Cales, Liv. **II.** Transit., to run through, hasten through, travel through. **A.** Lit., **omnem agrum** Picenum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing; **multas** re oratione, Cic.; **b**, to run over in the mind or with the eye; **veloci** percurrere oculo, Hor.; **multa animo et cogitatione**, multa etiam legendo, Cic.

**percursātiō** -ōnis, f. (percurso), a running through, travelling through; **Italiae**, Cic.

**percursiō** -ōnis, f. (percurro). **I.** a rapid consideration or reflection upon anything; **propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore** percursiōnem, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; **huic** (commorationi) contraria saepe percursiō est, Cic.

**percurso**, 1. (percurro). **I.** Transit., to ramble over or about; **ripas**, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to rove about; **totis finibus nostris**, Liv.

**percussio** -ōnis, f. (percutio). **I.** a striking, knocking against; **digitorum**, a snapping of the fingers, Cic. **II.** T. t. of music and rhet., a beating time, hence time, rhythm; **numerorum percussiones**, Cic.

**percussor** -ōris, m. (percutio), 1, a striker, Plin.; 2, a murderer, assassin, Cic.

**percussus** -ūs, m. (percutio), a beating, knocking, striking; **percussu crebro**, Ov.

**percūtio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (per and quatio). **I.** to strike through, pierce, transfix; **rostrum** navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, hit. **A.** Lit., 1, **aliquem lapide**, Cic.; **forem virgā**, Liv.; **turres de caelo** percussae, struck by lightning, Cic.; 2, **a**, to kill, slay; **aliquem securi**, Cic.; **aliquem fulmine** (of Jupiter), Cic.; **fulmine percussus**, Cic.; **b**, to strike, play upon; **lyram**, Ov.; **pennas**, to soar, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, non percussit locum, he has missed the point, Cic.; 2, **a**, to affect, move, astonish, strike, shock; **percussus atrocissimis litteris**, Cic.; **suspiciōne sum** percussus, Cic.; **b**, to deceive; **aliquem strategemate**, Cic.; **c**, to wound mentally, afflict; **percussus calamitate**, Cic. (syncop. perf., percusti, Hor.).

**perdelirus** -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

**perdifficilis** -e, very difficult; **navigatio**, quaestio, Cic.

**perdifficilitēr**, adv. with very great difficulty, Cic.

**perdignus** -a -um, quite worthy of; **tui amicitia**, Cic.

**perdiligens** -entis, very careful, very diligent, Cic.

**perdiligentēr**, adv. very carefully, very diligently, Cic.

**perdisco** -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; **dictata**, Cic.; perf., **perdidici**, to understand thoroughly; with infin., **hominis speciem** pingere, Cic.

**perdisertē**, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

**perditē**, adv. (perditus), 1, exceedingly, immoderately; **filiam amare**, Ter.; 2, in an abandoned manner, very badly; **se gerere**, Cic.

**perditor** -ōris, m. (perdo), a destroyer; republicana, Cic.

**perditus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perdo). **I.** wretched, miserable, ruined; valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; iudicia, Cic. **II.** **A.** immoderate; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, sunk in grief, Cic.; aere, Cic. **B.** morally lost, abandoned, profligate; adolescens perlitus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.

**perdiū**, adv. a very long time, for a very long time, Cic.

**perdiūturnus** -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, Cic.

**perdivēs** -vitis, v. very rich, Cic.

**perdix** -dicis, c. (πέδιξ), a partridge, Plin.

**perdo** -ditū -ditum, 3. (in pass., gen., perco, perlitus, perire). **I.** to destroy, ruin. **A.** funditus civitatem, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; poet., perdere serpentem, to kill, Ov. **B.** to waste, squander, spend uselessly; operam, or oleum et operam, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to lose; liberos, Cic.; litem, to lose a lawsuit, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** to lose money in gambling; quod in alea perdidit, Cic. (old subj. pres., perditū -is -it -it, esp. in the exclamation, di te perdit! Cic.)

**perdocō** -docēni -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly; aliquem, Ov.; absol., res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

**perdoctō**, adv. very learnedly, very skilfully, Plaut.

**perdoctus** -a -um (perdoceo), very learned, very skilful, Cic.

**perdolō** -dolū -dōlitum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, Ter.

**perdolēscō** -dolū, 3. to suffer violent pain or grief; suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoierunt, Cic.

**perdomo** -domū -domitum, 1. to tame thoroughly; a, tauros feroces, Ov.; b, to subdue thoroughly, to conquer; Latium, Liv.

**perduco** -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring to any place. **A.** 1, aliquem Romam, Liv.; aliquem ad Caesarem, Caes.; bovem ad stabula, Verg.; 2, a, to seduce a woman, Cic.; b, to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another; murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretinum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to bring to; 1, ad dignitatem, Caes.; aliquem ad furorem, Cic.; ad exitum, Cic.; 2, a, to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do anything; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.; aliquem ad ducenta (talenta), to induce to join, Cic.; b, to continue, prolong; agri colendi studia ad centesimum annum, Cic. **II.** to spread over, smear over; totum nati corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

**perductor** -ōris, m. (perduco), a pimp, rander, Cic.

**perduellio** -ōnis, f. (perduellis), a hostile attempt against the state, treason, Cic.

**perduellis** -is, m. (per and duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, Cic. **II.** Transf., a private or personal enemy, Plaut.

**perdiū** -is -it, etc., v. perdo.

**perdulcis** -e, very sweet, Lucr.

**perduro**, 1. to last a long time, endure; prohibas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.

**perēdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely; a, cibum, Plaut.; b, of things, to consume, destroy; vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Verg.; transf., quos durus amor crudeli tale perēit, Verg.

**perēgrō**, adv. (per and ager), in a foreign country, abroad; a, habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic.; fig., animus est peregre, Hor.; b, from abroad; nuntiare, Liv.; c, to a foreign country, abroad; exire, Hor.

**perēgrinābundus** -a -um (peregrinor), travelling about, Liv.

**perēgrinatio** -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries; omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic.

**perēgrinātor** -ōris, m. (peregrinor), one who travels about, Cic.

**perēgrinitas** -ātis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** the condition of a foreigner or alien, Suet. **II.** foreign manners, customs; quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

**perēgrinor**, 1. dep. (peregrinus), to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries. **I.** Lat., totā Asiā, Cic.; in aliena civitate, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of things, haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic.; b, of persons, to stray, wander, ramble (mentally); in infinitatem omnem, Cic. **B.** to be strange, foreign; philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic.

**perēgrinus** -a -um (peregre). **I.** foreign, strange; amores, foreign sweethearts, Ov.; terror, caused by foreign enemies, Liv.; subst., **perēgrinus** -i, m. and **perēgrina** -ae, f.; a, a foreigner, stranger, Cic.; b, esp., a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien; neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic. **II.** strange to, inexperienced in; in agendo, Cic.

**perēlēgans** -antis, very pretty, neat, elegant; oratio, Cic.

**perēlēgantēr**, adv. very prettily, elegantly; dicere, Cic.

**perēlēquens** -entis, very eloquent, Cic.

**perēmnis** -e (per and annis), relating to the crossing of a river; auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water, Cic.

**perēemptus** -a -um, partic. of perimo.

**perēndiē**, adv. the day after to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perēndie, Cic.

**perēndinus** -a -um (perēndie), relating to the day after to-morrow; dies, the day after to-morrow, Cic.

**perēnnis** -e (per and annus). **I.** lasting or remaining throughout the year; militia, Liv. **II.** lasting, durable, perennial; aquae, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perēnnius, Hor.; virtus, Cic.; loquacitas, Cic.

**perēnnitas** -ātis, f. (perēnnis), duration, durability, perpetuity; fontium, Cic.

**perēnno**, 1. (perēnnis), to last many years, be durable; arte perēnnat amor, Ov.

**perēō** -li and -ivi -itum, 4. (to go through). **I.** to pass away, vanish, disappear; pereunt victae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolum lymphae pereuntis, passing through, moving away, Hor. **II.** to be lost, to perish. **A.** 1st., a, of persons, to perish, die; foede, praecclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; summo cruciati supplicioque, Cic.; eodem leto, Cic.; b, of things, urbes pereunt funditus, Hor.; peritura regna, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to pine away, waste away with love; amore, Verg.; 2, to be ruined politically; meo vitio perēo, Cic.; perii! I am undone! Plaut., Ter.; perēam si (nisi), etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), Ov.; 3, to be lost; a, to be wasted, spent in vain; ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire; quia multis actiones et res perēant, Liv. (syncop. perf. iuh., perisse, Ov., Liv.).

**perrepto**, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to riddle through, riddle round*; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Transit., *to riddle round*; aciem, Liv.

**pererro**, 1. *to wander, ramble, stray through*; totum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass., pererrato ponto, Verg.

**pereruditus** -a -um, *very learned*, Cic.

**pererigū**, adv. *very scantily, very sparingly*, Cic.

**pererigū** -a -um, *very small, very little, very scanty*. **I.** Lit., 1, of space, loci spatium, Caes.; 2, of number, quantity, etc., bona corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, *very short*; dies, Cic.

**perexpeditus** -a -um, *very easy*, Cic.

**perfacētē**, adv. *very wittily*; perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

**perfacētus** -a -um, *very witty, facetious*; aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

**perfacillē**, adv. *very easily*; perfacile apparet, Cic.

**perfacilis** -e. **I.** *very easy*; erat perfacilis cognitū, Cic. **II.** *very courteous*; in audiendo, Cic.

**perfamiliāris** -e, *very intimate, familiar*; alicui, Cic.; subst., m. a *very intimate friend*; meus, Cic.

**perfectē**, adv. (perfectus), *perfectly, completely*; eruditus, Cic.

**perfectio** -ōnis, f. (perficio), *perfection, completeness, completion*; perfectio maximorum operum, Cic.; hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

**perfector** -ōris, m. (perficio), *a perfecter, completer, finisher*; dicendi, Cic.

**perfectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perficio), *perfect, complete, finished*; homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, in arte, Cic.; C. Meianius perfectus litteris, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico, Cic.

**perferens** -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), *patient*; injuriarum, Cic.

**perfero** -tūli -lātum -ferre, *to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end*. **I.** Lit., **A.** nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, *did not admit of*, Liv.; reflex., se perferre hinc, *to letake oneself*, Verg. **B.** a, *to carry, bring, bear, convey*; literas ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass., *to be brought, to reach*; quin ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; b, esp., *to bring news*; equites pertulere consulem obsideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to maintain, preserve*; intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, Ov. **B.** 1, *to bring to an end, carry through, complete*; mandata, Liv.; id quod suscepti, quoad potero, perferam, Cic.; 2, *to carry through*; legem, rogationem, Cic.; 3, *to bear, suffer, endure*; perfero et perpetior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

**perfica** -ae, f. (perficio), *she that accomplishes*; natura, Lucr.

**perficio** -feci -fectum, 3. (per and facio). **I.** *to bring to an end, complete, finish*; 1, *to make ready, finish*; pontem, Caes.; candelabrum, Cic.; 2, *to accomplish a period of time, to live through*; centum qui perficit annos, Hor. **II.** 1, a, *to accomplish, achieve*; cogitata, Cic.; conata, Caes.; scelus, Cic.; b, *to bring to an end, to conduct to a close*; comitia, Liv.; bellum, Liv.; c, *to bring about, accomplish, effect*; perficiam ut, etc., Cic.; omnia perfecit ne, etc., Cic.; non perficio, soll. by quominus, Cic.; 2, *to make perfect*; Achillein citharā, Ov.

**perfidē** -e, *very faithless*, Cic.

**perfidia** -ae, f. (perfidus), *faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood*; fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, Cic.

**perfidiosē**, adv. (perfidiosus), *perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously*; multa perfidioso facta, Cic.

**perfidiosus** -a -um (perfidia), *perfidious, faithless, treacherous*, Cic.

**perfidus** -a -uni (per and fides), *perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false*; a, of persons, amicus, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, arma, verba, Ov.; sacramentum, Hor.

**perfixus** -a -um, *pierced through, transfixed*, Lucr.

**perfiābilis** -e (perflo), *that can be blown through*; dii, Cic.

**perfiāgiliosus** -a -um, *very shameful, very fugitious*, Cic.

**perflo**, 1. *to blow through, blow over*; venti terras turbine perfiant, Verg.

**perfunctio**, 1. *to swarm all over*, Lucr.

**perfluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow, stream through*, Lucr.

**perforā** -fodi -fodum, 3. *to dig through, pierce through*; a, parietes, Cic.; b, *to pierce through with the sword*; thorata, Verg.

**perforo**, 1. **I.** *to pierce through, perforate*; a, navem, Cic.; operculum ferreum, Liv.; b, *to pierce (with the sword)*; latus ense, Ov. **II.** *to form by boring*; duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic.

**perfortitōr**, adv. *very bravely*, Ter.

**perfrequens** -entis, *much visited, much frequented*; emporium, Liv.

**perfrico** -fricū -frictum and -frictum, 1. **I.** *to rub over, to scratch*; caput sinistra manu, Cic. **II.** *to rub the face to hide the sign of blushing*; os, Cic.; hence, *to lay aside* -ame or modesty, Cic.

**perfrigidus** -a -um, *very cold*; tempestas perfrigida, Cic.

**perfringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (per and frango). **I.** *to break through, break in pieces, shatter*. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; naves perfrigerant proras, Liv. **B.** Fig., *to break through, set at naught, disregard, violate*; decreta senatus, Cic.; leges, Cic. **II.** *to break through, bear down*. **A.** Lit., phalangem hostium, Caes. **B.** Fig., omnes altitudines, Cic.; animos, *to overpower*, Cic.

**perfrūor** -fructus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to enjoy thoroughly*; laetitiam, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. **II.** *to execute completely*; mandatis patris, Ov.

**perfuga** -ae, m. (perfugio), *a deserter*, Cic.

**perfugio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. *to flee away*; a, *to fly to any place, take refuge in any place*; ad aliquem, Liv.; transf., ad otium, Cic.; b, *to desert to the enemy*; quum paene quotidiana Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes.

**perfūgium** -ii, n. (perfugio), *a place of refuge, refuge, asylum*; perfugium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur., intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

**perfungor** -ōnis, f. (perfungor), *a performing, discharging*; honorum, Cic.

**perfunto** -fūdī -fūsum, 3. *to pour over*. **I.** Lit., 1, *to moisten, wet*; a, aliquem sanguine, besprinkle, Tac.; perfundi, *to be moistened with, and in middle, to bathe in, swim in*; aqua ferventi a Rubrio, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; perfusus fletu, Liv.; b, *to dye, stain*; ostro perfusae vestes, Verg.; 2, *to sprinkle, dextere*; Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. **II.** Fig., *to imbue or fill with anything*; qui me horrore perfudit! Cic.; sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, Liv.

**perfungor** -functus sum, 3. dep., a, to accomplish, perform, execute, discharge; rei-publicae muneribus, Cic.; rebus amplissimis, Cic.; b, to go through, endure; molestiâ, Cic.; bello, Cic.; partic. pass., memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.; absol., perfunctus sum, I have endured, Cic.; c, to enjoy; epulis, Ov.

**perfüro**, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

**Pergâmus** -i, n. and **Pergâmus** (-ôs) -i, f. (Περγᾶμος -ov). **I.** The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergâma** -ôrum, n. **II.** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the Kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attalian kings, now *Bergamo*. Hence, **A.** **Pergâmēnus** -a -um, relating to Pergamum (in Mysia). **B.** **Pergâmēus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

**pergaudēo**, 2. to rejoice exceedingly, Cic.

**pergo**, perrexi, peractum, 3. (per and rego). **I.** Lit., to continue, proceed with, prosecute anything; with acc., iter, Sall., Liv.; with infin., ad eum ire, Cic.; absol., perge porro, Cic.; in Macedoniam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of abstract subjects, ut ad eas (virtutes) cursum peractura brati vita videatur, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to continue; id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quatuor nihil istas partes explicare, Cic.; absol., perge ut coeperas, Cic.

**pergrandis** -e, very large, very great; a, of size, gemma, Cic.; b, of value, pecuniae summa, Cic.; c, of time, pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

**pergrâtus** -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; pergratum mihi feceris si, etc., you would give me great pleasure if, etc., Cic.

**pergrâvis** -e, very weighty, very important; oratio, Cic.

**pergrâvitēr**, adv. very seriously; aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

**pergûla** -ae, f. (pergo), a, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin.; b, a school, Juv.

**perhibeo** -tū -itum, 2. (per and habeo). **I.** to bring forward, propose; quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II.** a, to speak, say; ut Graii perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; in pass., with nom. and infin., nuntii fuisse perhibentur; b, to call, consider; vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.

**perhilum**, very little, Lucr.

**perhonorificō**, adv. very respectfully, Cic.

**perhonorificus** -a -um, 1, very honourable; discessus, Cic.; 2, very respectful; collega in me perhonorificus, Cic.

**perhorreo**, 2. to shudder at, to dread, Ov.

**perhorresco** -horruī, 3. to become rough. **I.** Of water, to be agitated; aequor perhorruit, Ov. **II.** to be filled with dread, to shudder. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; b, transit., to shudder at; tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tremble, quake; clamore perhorruit Aetna, Ov.

**perhorridus** -a -um, very dreadful; silvae, Liv.

**perhūmānitēr**, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

**perhūmānus** -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil; epistola, Cic.

**Périclēs** -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

**periclitatio** -ōnis, f. (periclitor), a trial, experiment, Cic.

**periclitōr**, 1. dep. (periculum). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to try, make a trial; periclitemur in exemplis, Cic. **B.** to be in danger, to be imperilled;

ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., rebus suis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic. **B.** to risk; non est salus periclitanda rei-publicae, Cic.

**Pēriclŷmēnus** -i, m. (Περικλŷμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

**periculōse**, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic.

**periculōsus** -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vulnus, Cic.; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv.

**periculūm** (contr. **pēriculum**) -i, n. (root PER, whence experiri), a trial, proof, test. **I.** Gen., 1, periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; with genit., tūdei, Cic.; 2, an attempt in authorship Cic. **II.** danger, peril. **A.** Gen., periculum facere alicuius rei, to risk, Liv.; salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum subire pro amico, Cic.; periculum alicui creare, or conflare, or inferre, or injicere, or facessere, Cic.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, etc., Cic. **B.** Esp., a trial, action, suit; a, lit., Cic.; b, a legal record or register; pericula magis tratum, Cic.

**peridōneus** -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate; locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

**Pērilus** -i, m. (Πέριλλος), an artist in metal at Athens, who made for Phalaris of Agrigentum a brazen bull, in which criminals were to be shut up and roasted, and who was the first to suffer death by it.

**perillustris** -e, 1, very plain, very evident, Nep.; 2, very distinguished, Cic.

**perimbēcillus** -a -um, very weak, Cic.

**perimo** -ēmi -emptum, 3. (per and emo), to destroy, ruin, annihilate. **I.** Lit., **A.** sensu perempto, Cic.; Troja perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to kill a person; aliquem, Ov.; partic. perf. = slain, Verg., Liv. **II.** Fig., to hinder, thwart, frustrate; reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

**perincertus** -a -um, very uncertain, Sall.

**perincommōdō**, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunistly; accidit incommode, Cic.

**perincommōdus** -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

**perindē**, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner; foil. by ac si, Cic.; atque, Cic.; quasi, Cic.; tamquam, Cic.; ut, Cic.; perinde ut . . . ita, Liv.; perinde utcumque . . . ita, Cic.

**perindignē**, adv. very indignantly, Suet.

**perindulgens** -entis, very indulgent, very tender, Cic.

**perinfāmis** -e, very infamous, Suet.

**perinfirmus** -a -um, very weak, Cic.

**peringēniosus** -a -um, very clever, Cic.

**periniquus** -a -um, 1, very unfair, Cic.; 2, very discontented, very unwilling; periniquo animo patior, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**perinsignis** -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, Cic.

**Pērinthus** (-ôs) -i, f. (Πέρινθος), a city in Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, now Ereklī.

**perinvisus** -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

**perinvitus** -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

**perior**, peritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plaut.

**Pēripātēticus** -a -um (Περικατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian



school of philosophy; subst., Περὶπάτητοι -δρον, m. Peripatetic philosophers.

**peripétasma** -átis, n. (περιπέτασμα), a curtain, hanging, covering, Cic.

**perirátus** -a -um, very angry, Cic.

**periscéllis** -idis, f. (περισκέλλis), a garter or an anklet, Hor.

**perístroma** -átis, n. (περίστρομα), a curtain, carpet, hanging, Cic. (abl. plur. heteroec., perístromatis).

**perístylum** -i, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle or court surrounded by a colonnade, Cic.

**perítē**, adv. (peritus), skilfully, cleverly; perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritius) de foederibus, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

**perítia** -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived from experience, skill; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

**períto**, 1. to perish utterly, Lucr.

**perítus** -a -um (perior), experienced, skilful, practised, expert; absol., peritissimi duces, Caes.; with genit., rerum, Cic.; with abl., quis iure peritior? Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad usum et disciplinam, Cic.; with infin., cantare, Verg.

**perjéro** = pejero (q.v.).

**perjúcunde**, adv. very pleasantly, very delightfully; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

**perjúcundus** -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

**perjúriósus** -a -um (perjurium), full of perjury, perjured, Plaut.

**perjúrius** -ii, n. (perjurus), false swearing, perjury, Cic.

**perjúro** = pejero (q.v.).

**perjúrus (pējúrus)** -a -um (per and jus), perjured; perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno perjurissimus, Cic.; subst., a perjured person, Cic.

**perlābor** -lapsus sum, 3. to glide through, penetrate; rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., to reach to; inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

**perlaetus** -a -um, very joyful, Liv.

**perlātē**, adv. very widely, very extensively, Cic.

**perlēcōbra (pellēcōbra)** -ae, f. (pellicio), an enticing, alluring, Plaut.

**perlectio** = pellectio (q.v.).

**perlēgo (pellēgo)** -lēgi -lectum, 3. I. to survey thoroughly, scan, examine accurately; omnia oculis, Verg. II. A. to read through; librum, Cic. B. to read through, call over; senatum, to call over the roll of senators, Liv.

**perlēvis** -e, very light, very slight; perlevis momento, Cic.

**perlēvítēr**, adv. very slightly; pungit animi dolor, Cic.

**perlibens (perlūbens)** -entis, very willing, Cic.

**perlibentēr**, adv. very willingly, Cic.

**perlibērālis** -e, well brought up, well-bred, Ter.

**perlibērālitēr**, adv. very liberally, very bountifully, Cic.

**perlibet (perlūbet)** -būit, 3. it is pleasing, very pleasant, Plaut.

**perlicio** = pellicio (q.v.).

**perlito**, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens; primis hostiis, Liv.

**perlongē**, adv. very far, Ter.

**perlongus** -a -um, 1, very long; via, Cic.; 2, lasting a long time, tedious, Plaut.

**perlūbet**, etc. = perlibet, etc. (q.v.).

**perlūcōo (pellūcōo)** -luxi, 2. I. to shine through, gleam through; 1, lit., lux perlucens, Liv.; 2, fig., to shine through, be visible; perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. II. to be transparent; pellucens, transparent; aethier, Cic.; fig., oratio, Cic.

**perlūcīdūlus (pellūcīdūlus)** -a -um (dim. of perlucidus), somewhat transparent; lapis, pearl, Cat.

**perlūcīdus (pellūcīdus)** -a -um, transparent; membranac, Cic.; transf., illustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

**perluctōsus** -a -um, very mournful, Cic.

**perlūo** -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe; manus unā, Ov.; pass., perlui, as middle, to bathe; in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.; unda, Hor.

**perlustro**, 1. I. to pass, wander, range through; agros, Liv. II. to regard, consider, examine; omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

**permagnus** -a -um, very great, very large; hereditas, Cic.; permagnum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., permagnum -i, n. a very great thing; quod permagni interest, Cic.

**permālē**, adv. very badly or unsuccessfully; pugnare, Cic.

**permanētēr**, adv. (permano), by flowing through, Lucr.

**permanēo** -mansi -mansum, 2. to remain, stay, abide. I. Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. II. 1, to last, continue; ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2, to abide, remain; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

**permanō**, 1. I. to flow through. A. Lit., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. B. Transf., to penetrate; permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. II. to flow to. A. Lit., succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. B. Transf., to reach, penetrate, extend; doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; conclusiunculae ad sensum non permanentes, Cic.

**permansio** -ōnis, f. (permaneo). I. a remaining, abiding in a place; quodvis enim supplicium levius est hac permansione, Cic. II. abiding in an opinion; in una sententia, Cic.

**permārinus** -a -um, relating to the sea; Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv.

**permātūresco** -mātūrūi, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, Ov.

**permēdiōcris** -e, very moderate, Cic.

**permēo**, 1. I. to go through, pass through, traverse; maria ac terras, Ov. II. to penetrate or reach; 1, longius in hostes, Tac.; 2, to invade, Cic.

**Permessus** -i, n. (Περμησός), a river in Boeotia, rising in the spring on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and flowing into the Copaic lake.

**permētior** -mensus sum, 4. dep. I. to measure through, measure out; solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. to traverse; sequor, Verg.

**permētūens** -entis, greatly fearing, Verg.

**permingo** -minxi, 3. to defile, Hor.

**perminūtus** -a -um, very small, very trifling, Cic.

**permirus** -a -um, very wonderful; illud mihi permirum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**permiscōo** -miscūi -mixtum or -mistum, 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly. I. Lit., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. II. Fig., A. fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. B. to confound, confuse, bring into disorder; omnia iura divina et humana, Caes.; Graeciam, Cic.

**permissio** -ōnis, f. (permitto). **I.** yielding, surrender, Liv. **II.** permission, leave; mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

**permissus** -ū, m. (permitto), leave, permission; only in abl., permissu legis, Cic.

**permitto** -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, hurl at a mark; saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittere tribunatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, orle, surrender; alicui potestatem, Cic.; consilibus rempublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, make some allowances for, Cic.; c, to allow, permit; with infin., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; partic. subst., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

**permixtō**, adv. (permixtus, from permiscere), in a mixed manner, confusedly, Cic.

**permixtio** -ōnis, f. (permiscere), a mixing, mixture, Cic.

**permōdestus** -a -um, very modest, very moderate, Cic.

**permōdicus** -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, Suet.

**permōlestō**, adv. (permolestus), very hardly, with much difficulty; permolestē tuli, I was much vexed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.

**permōlestus** -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

**permōtio** -ōnis, f. (permovere). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation; animi, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

**permōvō** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move or stir up thoroughly. **I.** Lit., mare permotum, agitated, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to move, excite, agitate mentally; a, to persuade, induce, influence; alicquem pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis nedilitas permovit quominus ludos flagitio pollueres, Cic.; permotus auctoritate, injuriis, Cic.; b, to move, affect; mentem iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundiā, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion; invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

**permulcō** -mulsi -mulum and (rarely) -mulum, 2. to stroke. **I.** **A.** Lit., alicquem manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to charm, delight; sensum voluptate, Cic.; b, to soothe, tranquillise, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently; luvina virgā, Ov.

**permultus** -a -um, very much, very many; a, adj., viii, Cic.; b, subst., **permultum** -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much; with compar., permulto clariora, Cic.; c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

**permūnio** -ivi -itum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying; quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

**permūtatio** -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permutatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; J, permutatio mercium, Tac.; plur., partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.; 2, exchange of money; publica, Cic.

**permūto**, 1. **I.** to change completely; sententiam, Cic.; dominos, Hor. **II.** to exchange, barter; 1, nomina inter se, Plaut.; 2, a, to exchange money; ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permūtaretur, Cic.; b, to exchange prisoners; captivos, Liv.

**perna** -ae, f. (πέπρα), a leg of pork, a ham, or gammon, Hor.

**pernecessarius** -a -um. **I.** very necessary; tempus, Cic. **II.** very intimate; homo intimus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.

**pernecessō**, adv. very necessary; esse, Cic.

**pernēgo**, 1. **I.** to deny obstinately, persist in denying; with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to persist in refusing, Plaut.

**perniciābilis** -e (pernicies), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

**perniciālis** -e (pernicies), deadly, fatal, Luer.

**perniciēs** -ēi, f. (per and nex). **I.** destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; perniciem afferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; incumbere ad alicuius perniciem, Cic.; moliri alicuius perniciem, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dangerous person or thing; perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic. (old genit., pernicii and dat., pernicie).

**perniciōsō**, adv. (perniciosus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously; multa perniciōsō aciscuntur in populis, Cic.; quo perniciōsius de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

**perniciōsus** -a -um (pernicies), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous; esp., dangerous to the state; exemplum, Cic.; lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

**pernicitas** -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

**pernicitēr**, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly; equo desilire, Liv.

**pernimium**, adv. far too much, Ter.

**pernix** -ulcis (\*pernitō), swift, nimble, agile, active; corpus, Liv.

**pernōbilis** -e, very celebrated; epigramma Graecum, Cic.

**pernocto**, 1. (pernox), to pass the night, spend the night; ad ostium carceris, Cic.; in nive, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv.; fig., haec studia pernōctant nobiscum, Cic.

**pernosco** -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.

**pernōtesco** -nōtūi, 3. to become generally well known, Tac.

**pernox** -nocte (only in nom. and abl.), lasting all night; luna pernox erat, Liv.

**pernūmero**, 1. to count out, reckon completely; imperatam pecuniam, Liv.

1. **perō** -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, Verg.

2. **Perō** -ūs, f. (Πηρώ), daughter of Pelcus, sister of Nestor.

**perobscūrus** -a -um, very obscure; quaestio, Cic.

**perōdi** -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly; only in partic. perf., **perōsus** -a -um, hating, detesting; decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, shunning the light, Ov.; perosum esse, to hate, detest; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

**perōdiōsus** -a -um, much hated, very troublesome, Cic.

**perofficiōsō**, adv. very obligingly, very attentively; qui me perofficiōsō observant, Cic.

**Perōlēo**, 2. to emit a bad smell, Luer.

**Perōnātus** -a -um (1. pero), wearing boots of untanned leather, Pers.

**peropportūnō**, adv. very opportunely, very seasonably; venire, Cic.

**peropportūnus** -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, very convenient; deversorium, Cic.

**peroptātō**, adv. according to one's desire, Cic.

**perōpūs**, adv. very necessary, Ter.

**peroratio** -ōnis, f. (peroro), *a, the conclusion of a speech, peroration, Cic.; b, the closing speech, Cic.*

**peroratus** -a -um, *very ornate (of an orator), Cic.*

**perorno**, 1. *to adorn greatly; senatum, Tac.*

**perōro**, 1. *I. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly; totam causam, Cic. II. to end, close; a, with accus., totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Cic.; res illā die non peroratur, Cic.; b, absol., to conclude a speech, to wind up; quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi perorandum, Cic.; also to close a case (of the last speaker at a trial), Cic.*

**perōsus** -a -um, v. perodi.

**perpāco**, 1. *to pacify thoroughly, tranquillize; necdum omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.*

**perparcō**, adv. *very sparingly, very frugally, Ter.*

**perparvulus** -a -um, *very little; sigilla, Cic.*

**perparvus** -a -um, *very little, very small; perparva et tenuis civitas, Cic.*

**perpastus** -a -um (per and pasco), *well fed, fat; canis, Phaedr.*

**perpauculus** -a -um, *very few, very little; passus, Cic.*

**perpaucus** -a -um, *very few, very little; a, adj., advocati, Cic.; b, plur. subst., (a) m., perpauci, very few, Cic.; (b) n., perpauca dicere, Cic.*

**perpaullum** (perpaullulum) -i, n. *dim. a very, very little, Cic.*

**perpaulum** (perpaullum), adv. *a very little, Cic.*

**perpauper** -āria, *very poor, Cic.*

**perpauxillum** -i, n. *a very little, Plaut.*

**perpāvēficio**, 3. *to terrify exceedingly, Plaut.*

**perpello** -pelli -pulum, 3. 1. *to drive, to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo metu ad d-ditionem, Liv.; gen. with ut or ne and the subj., Sall., Liv.; 2, to make a deep impression on; candor huius et et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, Cic.*

**perpendiculum** -i, n. (perpendo), *a plummet, plummet; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, in a straight line, Cic., Caes.*

**perpendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. *to weigh carefully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf., aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.*

**perpēram**, adv. *wrongly, falsely, untruly; judicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.*

**perpēs** -pētis (= perpetua), *continuous, unbroken, perpetual; noctem perpetem, throughout the night, Plaut.*

**perpassio** -ōnis, f. (perpetior), *suffering, endurance; laborum, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.*

**perpētior** -pessus, 3. dep. (per and patior), *to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; dolorem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Verg.*

**perpētro**, 1. (per and patro), *to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, effect, bring about, finish; caedem, sacrificium, Liv.*

**perpētuitas** -ātis, f. (perpetuus), *uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity; vitae, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, for ever, Cic.*

1. **perpētūō**, adv. (perpetuus), *perpetually, for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.*

2. **perpētūō**, 1. (perpetuus), *to make continual or perpetual, continue, perpetuate; verba,*

*to pronounce in unbroken succession, Cic.; potestate in iudicium, to maintain unbroken, Cic.*

**perpētūus** -a -um (peto), *continuous, uninterrupted, continual. I. a, of space, munitiones, Caes.; oratio, Cic.; carmen, Hor.; b, of time, unbroken, continuing, lasting, perpetual; ignis Ventae perpetuus ac semperiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, composed of a standing body of judges, Cic.; in perpetuum, for ever, Cic. II. universal, general; jus, Cic.*

**perplēcō**, 2. *to please exceedingly; ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.*

**perplexē**, adv. (perplexus), *confusedly, obscurely; indicare, Liv.*

**perplexus** -a -um (partic. of \*perpletio), *confused, intricate, entangled. I. Lit., iter, Verg. II. Transf., confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, dark, ambiguous; sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.*

**perplicatus** -a -um (per and plico), *entangled, involved, Lucr.*

**perplūcō**, 3. *to let the rain through; perpluunt tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in peccata perpluit membra, Plaut.*

**perpōlio**, 4. *I. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Plin. II. to polish, perfect, complete; illam superiorem partem perpolire atque conficere, Cic.*

**perpōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perpolio), *polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in diendo et perpōliti homines, Cic.; vita perpōlita humanitate, Cic.*

**perpōpūlor**, 1. dep. *to lay waste, devastate completely; Italiam, Liv.*

**perporto**, 1. *to carry, transport to any place, Liv.*

**perpōtatio** -ōnis, f. (perpoto), *a continued drinking, drunken debauch; plur., intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.*

**perpōto**, 1. *I. to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch; totos dies, Cic.; perpotant ad vesperum, Cic. II. to drink up, Lucr.*

**perprēmo** = perprimo (q.v.).

**perprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (per and premo), *to press hard; cubilia, to lie upon, Hor.*

**perprōpinquus** -a -um, *very nearly related; M. illius Auri perpropinquus, Cic.*

**perprosper** -āra -ārum, *very prosperous; valetudo, very good, Suet.*

**perprūrisco**, 3. *to tick all over, Plaut.*

**perpugnax** -ācia, *very pugnacious; in disputando, Cic.*

**perpulcher** -chra -chrum, *very beautiful, Ter.*

**perpurgo**, 1. *I. to make thoroughly clean; se quādam herbulā, Cic. II. Fig., 1, to explain thoroughly, to clear up; locum orationis, Cic.; 2, to confute, refute; crimina, Cic.*

**perpusillus** -a -um, *very small, very little; in double sense, perpusillus testis processit . . . non accusabis, perpusillum rogabo, i.e., I will ask a little question, I will question the little man, Cic.*

**perquam**, adv. (per and quanti), *very much, extremely; perquam grave est dictu, Cic.; perquam breviter, Cic.*

**perquiro** -sivi -situm, 3. (per and quaero), *to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly; vasa, Caes.; vasa, Cic.; illa ab accusatore, Cic.*

**perquisitē**, adv. (perquisitus, from perquiro), *accurately; in compar., perquisitus et diligentius conscribere, Cic.*

**perrāro**, adv. (parrarus), *very rarely, very seldom*, Cic.

**perrārus** -a -um, *very uncommon, very rare*, Liv.

**perrēconditus** -a -um, *very abstruse, very recordite*, Cic.

**perrēpo** -repsi -reptum, 3. *to crawl through, creep over*, Tib.

**perrepto**, 1. (intens. of perrapo), *to crawl about, to crawl through*, Plaut.

**Perrhaebia** -ae, f. (Περραιβία), *a district in Thessaly*. Adj., **Perrhaebus** -a -um, *Perrhaebian*, poet. = *Thessalian*.

**perridicūlō**, adv. (perridiculus), *very laughably*, Cic.

**perridicūlus** -a -um, *very laughable, very ridiculous*, Cic.

**perrōgo**, 1. *to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another*; *sententiam, sententias*, Liv.

**perrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** *Intransit., to break through, burst a way through*; *per medios hostes*, Caes.; *per aciem*, Liv. **II.** *Transit., to break through, burst through*. **A.** Lit., 1, *ratea*, Caes.; 2, *to make a way through*; *paludem*, Caes.; *cuneos hostium*, Liv. **B.** Fig., *to break through, rattle, overpower, annihilate*; *periculum*, Cic.; *questiones*, Cic.

1. **Persa** -ae, f. (Πέρση). **I.** *a nymph, mother of Aetes, Circe, and Hecate by Sol*. Hence, adj., **Persōis** -idis, f. (Περσῆς), = *magical*; *herbae*, Ov.; sc. *Musa, a poem*, Ov. **II.** *name of a little dog*, Cic.

2. **Persa**, v. **Persae**.

**Persae** -arum, m. (Πέρσαι), *the Persians*; sing., **Persa** -ao, m. and **Persēs** -ae, m.; hence, **A. Persia** -ae, f. *Persia*. **B. Persis** -idis, f. 1, adj., *Persian*, Ov.; 2, subst., *Persia in a narrower sense, Persis, the district between Carmania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan*. **C.** Adj., **Persicus** -a -um, *Persian*; *arbor*, or simply **Persicus** -i, f. *the peach-tree*; **Persica** -arum, n. *Persian history*.

**persaepe**, adv. *very often*, Cic.

**persalsē**, adv. (persalsus), *very wittily*; *perase et humaniter gratias mihi agit*, Cic.

**persalsus** -a -um, *very witty*, Cic.

**persalūtatio** -ōnis, f. (persaluto), *a greeting, salutation*, Cic.

**persalūto**, 1. *to greet a number in succession, greet all round*; *omnes*, Cic.

**persanctē**, adv. *very sacredly*, Ter.

**persāpiens** -entis, *very wise*; *homo*, Cic.

**persāpiēntēr**, adv. (persapiens), *very wisely*, Cic.

**perscientēr**, adv. (per and scio), *very knowingly, very discreetly*, Cic.

**perscindo** -scidi -scissum, 3. *to tear to pieces*; *omnia perscindente vento*, Liv.

**perscitus** -a -um, *very fine, very clever, very pretty*; (in tmesis) *per mihi scitum videtur*, Cic.

**perscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. *to write down accurately, explicitly*. **A.** Gen., *rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *officially, to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register*; **a**, *omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa*, Cic.; **b**, *to enter in an account-book*; *falsum nomen*, Cic.; 2, *to notify, announce, relate in writing*; *alicui mitissimam alicuius orationem*, Cic.; *de suis rebus ad Lolium*, Cic.; 3, *to make over or assign to in writing*; *illam pecuniam in aedem sacram referendam perscribere*, Cic.

**perscriptio** -ōnis, f. (perscribo). **I.** **a**, *an entering in a register*, Cic.; **b**, *an entering in an account-book*, Cic. **II.** *a making over or assigning by a written document*, Cic.

**perscriptor** -ōris, m. (perscribo), *one who writes down or makes an entry*, Cic.

**perscrūtor**, 1. dep. **I.** *to search through, look through, seek through*; *arculas mullebras*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., to examine into, to investigate*; *naturam rationemque criminum*, Cic.

**persēco** -sēcūli -sectum, 1. *to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out*; 1, *id ne serperet iterum latius*, Liv.; 2, *to dissect, lay bare*; *rerum naturas*, Cic.

**persector**, 1. dep. **I.** *to follow, pursue eagerly*; *accipitres persecutantes*, Lucr. **II.** *Transf., to investigate*; *primordia*, Lucr.

**persēcūtio** -ōnis, f. (persequor), *a prosecution*, Cic.

**persēdēo** -sēdi -sessum, 2. *to remain sitting*; *in equo dies noctesque persedendo*, Liv.

**persegnis** -e, *very sluggish, very languid*; *proelium*, Liv.

**persēnex** -is, *very old*, Suet.

**persentiō** -sensi -sensum, 4. 1, *to perceive distinctly*; *eam tali peste teneri*, Verg.; 2, *to feel deeply*; *magno pectore curas*, Verg.

**persentisco**, 3. 1, *to perceive distinctly*, Ter.; 2, *to feel deeply*, Lucr.

**Persēphōnē** -ēs, f. (Περσεφόνη), *the Greek name of Proserpina* (q.v.); *meton. = death*, Ov.

**persēquor** -sēcūtus and -sēcūtus sum, -sēcūti, 3. dep. **I.** *to follow constantly, pursue earnestly*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *vestigia alicuius*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, *to follow with hostile intent, pursue*; *fugientes usque ad flumen*, Caes.; **b**, *to search through a place*; *omnes solitudines*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *omnes vias, to use every method*, Cic.; 2, **a**, *to strive after, seek to attain*; *voluptates*, Cic.; **b**, *to follow after, busy oneself with*; *artes*, Cic.; **c**, *to imitate*; *ironiam*, Cic.; *aliquem*, Cic.; **d**, *to belong to a sect, to be a follower of*; *sectam et instituta alicuius*, Cic.; *Academiam veterem*, Cic.; **e**, *to pursue hostilely, avenge, punish*; *civitatum bello*, Caes.; *injurias*, Cic.; *mortem alicuius, to avenge*, Cic.; **f**, *to prosecute judicially*; (**a**) *a person, aliquem iudicio*, Cic.; (**B**) *to strive to obtain*; *jus suum*, Cic.; *bona sua lite atque iudicio*, Cic.; **g**, *to follow up an act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute*; *mea mandata*, Cic.; *incepta*, Liv.; **h**, *to treat of verbally or in writing*; *set forth, expound, describe*; *quae versibus persecutus est Ennius*, Cic.; *Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis perscquitur*, Cic. **II.** *to reach to, obtain to*. **A.** Lit., *aliquem ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus*, Cic. **B.** *Transf.*, 1, *to collect, call in*; *hereditates aut syngraphas*, Cic.; 2, *to write down, register*; *quae dicuntur*, Cic.

1. **Persēs** -ae and **Persous** -ēi, m. (Πέρσης), *the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus* (168 B.C.). Hence, 1, **Persicus** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*; 2, **Persēis**, acc. -ida, f. *a town in Macedonia*.

2. **Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian, v. Persae*.

**Perseus** -ēi and -ēs, m. (Περσεύς), *son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed*; hence, adj., 1, **Persēus** -a -um; 2, **Persēius** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*.

**persēvērans** -antis, p. adj. (from persevero), *holding out, enduring, persevering*, Liv.

**persēvērantēr**, adv. (perseverans), *perseveringly, persistently*; *bone coeptam rem tueri*, Liv.

**persēvērantia** -ae, f. (persevero), *perseverance, endurance, persistence*, Cic.

**persévare**, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., *to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything*; **a**, in sua sententia, Cic.; pass. used also impers., non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; **b**, *to continue or finish a voyage or journey*; una navis perseveravit, Caes. **II.** Transit., *to proceed with, persist in*; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain that*; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

**persévérus** -a -um, *very strict*; imperium, Tac.

**Persia**, v. Persae.

**Persicus**, v. Persae and Perses.

**persidēo** -sēdi -sēsum, 2. = persedeo (q. v.).

**persido** -sēdi -sēsum, 3. *to settle down*, Verg.

**persigno**, 1. *to note down, record*; dona, Liv.

**persimilis** -e, *very like, very similar*; status istius persimilis, Cic.

**persimplex** -icis, *very simple*, Tac.

**persisto**, 3. *to remain constant, persist in anything*; in eadem impudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. persto).

**Persius** -ii, m. **I.** an orator, contemporary with Lucilius. **II.** a celebrated Roman satirist in the reign of Nero.

**persolla** -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*, Plant.

**persolve** -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. **I.** *to unloose*; fig., = *to explain, expound*, Cic. **II.** *to pay, pay off*; **a**, lit., stipendium militibus, Cic.; aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copia, *to pay the debts of others with one's own money*, Sall.; **b**, transf., *to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation*; grates, Verg.; meritum diis immortalibus gratiam, Cic.; poenas, *to suffer punishment*, Cic.; epistolae, *to answer a letter*, Cic.

**persōna** -ae, f. *the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama*. **I.** Lit., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis videntur, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** *the part, character, person represented by the actor*; persona de mimo, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** *the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world*; accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, *to be a leading man in the state*, Cic.; **b.** *a person in the abstract = a personality, individuality, character*; huius Staleni persona, Cic.

**persōnātus** -a -um (persona), **1.** *clad in a mask, masked*; Roscius, Cic.; **2.** *fictional, not genuine, counterfeit*; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

**persōno** -sōnūi -sōnūtum, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to sound through, resound thoroughly*; domus cantu personabat, Cic.; aures personant huiusmodi vocibus, Cic.; id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persona, *to shout*, Tac. **B.** *to perform upon a musical instrument*; citharā iopas personat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to fill with sound, cause to resound*; aequora conchā, Verg. **B. a.** *to try loudly*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **b.** *to proclaim loudly*; quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.

**perspecto**, 1. (Intens. of perspicio), **1.** *to look at to the end*, Suet.; **2.** *to look all about*, Plant.

**perspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perspicio), *well known, fully known*; virtus, Cic.; (superl.), benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

**perspēctor**, 1. dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*, Suet.

**perspergo**, 3. (per and spargo), *to sprinkle,*

*molaten*; fig., quo tamquam male perspergatū omnia oratio, Cic.

**perspicacitas** -ātis, f. (perspicax), *sharp-sightedness*, Cic. (7)

**perspicax** -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*; id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.

**perspicientia** -ae, f. (perspicio), *a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of*; veri, Cic.

**perspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (per and specio). **I.** Intransit., *to look into, to penetrate by the look*; quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicere quidem posset, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to see through, look through, behold*; ut prae densitate arborum perspicere caelum vix posset, Liv. **B. a.** *to look at attentively, survey, examine*; domum tuam, Cic.; **b.** *to read through something written*; eas (epistolas) ego oportet perspicere, Cic.; **c.** *to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, ascertain*; alicuius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; or pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

**perspicuē**, adv. (perspicuus), *clearly, plainly, evidently*; plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

**perspicuitas** -ātis, f. (perspicuus), **1.** *clearness, brightness, transparency*, Plin.; **2.** transf., *clearness, perspicuity*, Cic.

**perspicuus** -a -um (perspicio). **I.** *transparent, bright, clear*; aqua, Ov. **II.** Transf., *clear, evident, perspicuous*; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

**persterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. *to make quite level, pave thoroughly*; viam silice, Liv.

**perstimulo**, 1. *to goad on violently*, Tac.

**persto** -stīti -stātūrus, 1. *to stand firm, remain standing*. **I.** Lit., armati omnes diem totum perstant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to remain unchanged, to last, endure*; nihil est quod toto perstat in orbe, Ov. **B.** *to stand firm, persist, persevere*; in incepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si perstiteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

**perstrēpo** -strēpi, 3. *to make a great noise*, Ter.

**perstringo** -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to graze, graze against*. **I.** Lit., **a.** *portam aratro*, Cic.; *solum aratro, to plough*, Cic.; **b.** esp., *to wound slightly*; femur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** *to touch, seize, lay hold of*; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit.; *consulatus meus eum perstringerat, had moved*, Cic.; **b.** *to scold, blame, reproach*; voluntatem facietis, Cic.; *aliquem suspicione*, Cic.; **c.** *to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly*; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

**perstudiosē**, adv. (perstudiosus), *very eagerly, very willingly*, Cic.

**perstudiosus** -a -um, *very eager, very desirous, very fond*; litterarum, Cic.

**persuādēo** -suāsi -suāsum, 2. **I.** *to convince*; with or without dat. of pers., with accus. and infin., or rel. sent., or with de and the abl., velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; *imprimis hoc voluit persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.*; pass. impers., hoc Ipsi Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. **II.** *to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action*; with or without dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj., or the subj. alone, or with rel. sent., or with the infin., huic persuadet uti ad hoates transeat, Caes.; with accus. of thing, quorum si utraque (Pompeio) persuasissem, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

**persuāsio** -suās, f. (persuadeo), **1.** a con-

**stacing, persuasion**, Cic. ; 2, a conviction, belief, opinion ; superstitionum persuasione, Tac.

**persuāsus** -ū, m. (persuadeo), **persuasion** ; hulus persuasui, Cic.

**persubtilis** -e, 1, very fine, very subtle, Lucr. ; 2, very subtle, very refined ; oratio, Cic.

**persulto**, 1. (salto). **I.** Intransit., to leap, skip about a place ; in agro, Liv. **II.** Transit., to range through ; captam Italiam, Tac.

**pertaedet** -taesum est, 2. **impers.** to be weary of, disgusted with anything ; pertaesum est levitatis, Cic. ; vos injuriae pertaesum est, Sall.

**pertendo** -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. **I.** to continue, carry through ; aliquid, Ter. **II.** to direct one's steps anywhere, to go ; pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv.

**pertento**, 1. **I.** to prove, test, try. **A.** Lit., pugionei utrumque, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to put to the test ; adolescentium animos, Liv. ; b, to consider, to examine ; perspicere rem et pertenta, Cic. **II.** to seize, lay hold of, affect ; tremor pertentat corpora, Verg.

**pertēnis** -e, 1, very fine, very small, Plin. ; 2, very small, very slight ; spes salutis, Cic. ; suspicio, Cic.

**pertērebro**, 1. to bore through ; columnam, Cic.

**pertergō** -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up. **I.** Lit., gausape mensam, Hor. **II.** Transf., to touch gently, Lucr.

**perterrēficio** (-ficio) -factum, 3. (perterreo and facio), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, Ter.

**perterrō** -terrū -territum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly ; malefici conscientia perterritus, Cic.

**perterrīcrēpus** -a -um, **sounding, rattling** terribly, Lucr.

**pertexto** -textū -textum, 3. to weave entirely ; transf., to complete, accomplish ; pertexte modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

**pertica** -ae, f. a long pole or rod, Ov.

**per timēfactus** -a -um (per timeo and facio), **frightened exceedingly**, ap. Cic.

**per timesco** -timūi, 3. (per timeo), to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of ; nullius potentiam, Cic. ; de suis periculum, Liv.

**per tinācia** -ae, f. (per tinax), **firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity** ; hominum nimia pertinacia et arrogantia, Caes. ; in pertinacia perstare, Liv. ; frangere pertinaciam, Liv.

**per tinācītēr**, adv. (per tinax), **firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously** ; fusos insequi, Liv.

**per tinax** -ācis (per and tenax). **I.** having a firm hold, tenacious ; digito male per tinaci, Hor. **II.** firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate ; virtus, Liv. ; concertatio, Cic. ; per tinax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.

**per tinō** -tinūi, 2. (per and teneo), to reach to, extend to. **I.** Lit., venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Cic. ; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to reach, extend, spread ; eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. ; 2, to tend towards, to have as an object or result ; ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. ; quorum pertinet? of what service is it? of what good is it? Hor. ; 3, to relate, pertain, belong to ; a, illa res ad officium meum pertinet, Cic. ; interpretatio, quorum quidque pertinent, Cic. ; b, to attach to, to fall upon ; ad quem suspicio malefici pertinent, Cic. ; 4, to have an influence upon, affect ; si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic. ; 5, to relate to ; quod or quantum pertinet ad, with

aca, in relation to ; quod ad populum pertinet, Cic.

**per tingo**, 3. (per and tango), to stretch out, extend to ; collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

**per tōlō**, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lucr.

**per torquō**, 2. to twist, distort, Lucr.

**per tractātio** -ōnis, f. (pertracto), an occupying or buying oneself with, application to anything ; rerum publicarum, Cic.

**pertracto** (pertracto), 1. **I.** to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel ; barbatus mullos exceptare de piscina et pertractare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to busy oneself with, treat, study ; philosophiam, Cic. ; b, to influence, work upon ; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

**per trāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. to drag to a place ; a, to forcibly conduct ; aliquem in castra, Liv. ; b, to entice or allure to a place ; hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

**per trecto** = pertracto (q.v.).

**per tristis** -e, 1, very sorrowful, ap. Cic. ; 2, very austere ; quidam patrum, Cic.

**per tūmultuōsō**, adv. in an agitated or tumultuous manner ; nutlare, Cic.

**per tundo** -tūdi -tūsum (-tūsum) and -tūsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, Cat.

**per turbātō**, adv. (perturbatus), **confusedly, in a disorderly manner** ; dicere, Cic.

**per turbātio** -ōnis, f. (perturbo), **confusion, disorder, disquiet**. **I.** Lit., caeli, stormy weather, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** confusion, disorder ; rationis atque ordinis, Cic. ; animorum, Cic. ; vitae, Cic. **B.** 1, political disorder, disquiet, disturbance ; magna rerum perturbatio impendente, Cic. ; 2, passion, emotion ; perturbationes sunt generis quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

**per turbātrix** -icis, f. (perturbo), she that disturbs, Cic.

**per turbātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perturbo), **confused, disquieted, disturbed** ; nunquam vidi hominem perturbatorem metu, Cic.

**per turbo**, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. **I.** Lit., aciem, Sall. ; ordines, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** to disturb, confuse ; conditiones factionesque bellicas perjurio, to break, Cic. **B.** 1, to disturb politically ; provinciam, Cic. ; 2, to disturb the feelings, to disquiet, alarm ; de republicae salute perturbari, Cic. ; perturbari animo, Caes.

**per turpis** -e, very base, very disgraceful, Cic.

**per tūsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pertundo) **bored through, perforated** ; doliun a fundo per tusum, Liv.

**per ungo** -unxi -unctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, besmear ; corpora oleo, Cic.

**per urbānus** -a -nūi, 1, very polite, refined, witty, Cic. ; 2, in a bad sense, over-polite, Cic.

**per urgō** -ural, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, Suet.

**per ūro** -ussī -ustum, 3. **I.** to burn thoroughly, to burn up ; agrum, Liv. **II.** **A.** to inflame (with love, etc.) ; perurimur sentu, Ov. ; perustus inani gloria, Cic. **B.** 1, to gall, chafe, inflame ; subluant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. ; 2, to pinch, nip with cold ; terra perusta gelu, Ov.

**Per ūsia** -ae, f. one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns, now Perugia. Hence, **Per ūsinus** -a -um, belonging to Perugia.

**per ūtilis** -o, very useful, Cic.

**per vādo** -vāsi -vāsum, 3. **I.** to go through, come through, pass through. **A.** Lit., incendium

per agros pervasit, Cic.; per aequa et iniqua loca, Liv. **B.** Transf., *pervade*; opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. **II.** *to attain, to reach to, to arrive at.* **A.** Lit., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to reach to*; locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

**pervagātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pervagor). **I.** *spread abroad, well known*; sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ista communia et pervagata, those well-known rules, Cic. **II.** *common, general*; pars est pervagator, Cic.

**pervāgor** -ātus sum, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to wander, to rove about.* **A.** Lit., omnibus in locis, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be widely spread*; a, = *to become known everywhere*; quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; b, *to become common*; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to wander through.* **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

**pervāgus** -a -um, *wandering everywhere*; puer, Ov.

**pervālōe** -di, 2. *to be very strong*, Lucr.

**pervārīe**, adv. *very variously*, Cic.

**pervasto**, 1. *to devastate, lay waste completely*; omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.

**pervāho** -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** *to carry through, conduct through*; commentus, Liv.; pass., *pervehi*, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*, Tac. **II.** *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*; virgines Caere, Liv.; pass., *pervehi*, as middle = *to travel to*; Chalcidem, Liv.; in portum (fig.), Cic.

**pervello** -velli, 3. *to pluck, pull, twitch violently.* **I.** Lit., aurem, Phaedr.; stomachum, to excite, Hor. **II.** Fig., *to pinch, hurt, pain*; al te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic.; hence, *to disparage, revile*; jus civile, Cic.

**pervēnio** -vāni -ventum, 4. *to arrive at, come to, reach.* **I.** Lit., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portam, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, *to attain to, to arrive at, reach*; in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, *to become a senator*, Cic.; in scripta alicuius, *to be mentioned by an author*, Cic.; ad summum, *to obtain one's own*, Cic.; ad primos coeueos, *to attain to the rank of*, Cic.; b, of things, *to come to*; pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.

**pervēnsē**, adv. (perversus), *wrongly, perversely*; interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficio, Cic.

**perversitas** -ātis, f. (perversus), *perversity*; hominum, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

**perversus** -a -um, p. adj. (from perverso), *crooked, awry, askew.* **I.** Lit., perversissimus oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic. **II.** *perversae, forward, wrong*; sapientia Tiberonis, Cic.

**perverto** (pervorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow.* **I.** Lit., tecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, pervert*; perverso more, *against tradition, custom, etc.*, Cic.; perverso numine, *against the will of the gods*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *to overthrow, destroy, pervert*; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; omnia jura divina atque humana, Cic. **C.** *to trip up, put down*; nunquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

**pervespēri**, adv. *very late in the evening*, Cic.

**pervestigatio** -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), *a track-lag out, investigation*, Cic.

**pervestigo**, 1. *to track out.* **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to investigate, search into*; pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.

**pervētus** -ūris, *very old*; rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

**pervētustus** -a -um, *very old*; verba, Cic.

**pervicācia** -ae, f. (pervicax), *persistency*; usually in a bad sense, *obstinacy, stubbornness*; mulierositas, pervicacia, ligurritio, Cic.; pervicacia tua et superbia, Liv.; pervicacia in hostem, firmness, Tac.

**pervicācītēr**, adv. (pervicax), *firmly, obstinately, stubbornly*; compar., pervicacius, Liv.

**pervicax** -ācis (\*pervico for pervinco), *firm, unyielding*; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*; virtus, Liv.; with genit., *pervicax irae*, Tac.; with adversus, *adversus penitus pervicax*, Tac.

**pervidēo** -vidi -visum, 2. **I.** *to overlook, look at, regard, behold*; **I.** lit., sol qui pervidet omnia, Ov.; **2.** transf., a, *cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis*, Ov.; b, *to look over = to review*; quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus iunctis, Hor. **II.** *to look through and through*; **I.** lit., *to distinguish*; ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stipitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv.; **2.** transf., a, *to examine*; quid ea postulet pervidendum, Cic.; b, *to look at, perceive, discern*; animi mei firmitatem, Cic.; metou., *to consider, examine*; videbo te et pervidebo, Cic.

**pervigēo** -gūi, 2. *to flourish, bloom continually*; opibus atque honoribus pervigera, remained long in possession of, Tac. [sing, Ov.]

**pervigil** -ilia, *very watchful, always watch-*

**pervigilātie** -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), *a vigil, a religious watching*, Cic.

**pervigiliūm** -li, n. 1, *a watching throughout the night*, Plin.; **2.** *a religious watching, vigil*; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigiliūm celebrare, Tac.

**pervigilo**, 1. *to watch, remain awake throughout the night*; noctem, Cic.

**pervillis** -e, *very cheap*; annona, Liv.

**pervinco** -vici -victum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to gain a complete victory.* **A.** Lit., pervicit Vardanes, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to carry one's point*; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to conquer completely, subdue utterly.* **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to surpass, outdo*; voces pervincunt sonum, Hor.; **2.** *to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing*; with ut and the subj., multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.; *to bring about with difficulty*; pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv.; **3.** *to prove, demonstrate*; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

**pervius** -a -um (per and via), *passable, accessible, having a road through*; pervius usus, Verg. **En.** **I.** Lit., loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic. Subst., **pervium** -li, n. *a passage*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *accessible*; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

**pervolgo** = pervulgo (q. v.)

**pervōlto**, 1. (intens. of 1. pervolo), *to fly through or round, to flit about*; omnia late loca, Verg.

**1. pervōlo**, 1. **I.** *to fly through, fly round*; **I.** lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aerium, Ov.; **2.** transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia passuum cisile, Cic. **II.** *to fly to a place*; in hanc sedem, Cic.

**2. pervōlo** -vōlūi -velle, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*; pervellim scire, Cic.

**pervōlūto**, 1. (intens. of pervolvo), *to roll round*; esp., *to unroll, read a book*; libros, Cic.

**pervōlvo** -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. *to roll about* **I.** Gen., **1.** lit., aliquem in luto, Ter.; **2.** fig., *ut in illis locis pervolvatur animus, may be ex-*

**pagus** (a, Cic. **II.** to turn over a book, to read.

**perversus**, perversio, perverso, etc. = perverso, perversio, perverso, etc. (q.v.).

**pervulgātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pervulgo), 1, very usual, very common; consolatio, Cic.; 2, well known; ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

**pervulgo** (pervolgo), 1. **I.** to publish, make publicly known; 1, res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi P. R. imperavi, Cic.; 2, of a woman, se, to prostitute herself, Cic. **II.** to visit or sojourn often in a place, Lucr.

**pēs**, pēdis, m. (πούς), the foot (used both of men and animals). **I.** Lit., 1, calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; pedem ferre, to go, Verg.; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; pedem referre, Cic., revocare, to go back, return, Verg.; pedibus, on foot, also by land, Cic.; servus a pedibus, an attendant, lackey, Cic.; accidere ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, to dance, Hor.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., pedibus merere, to serve in the infantry, Liv.; descendere ad pedes (of cavalry), to dismount, Liv.; pedem conferre, to fight hand to hand, Liv.; b, as polit. t. t. (of senators), pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius, to agree with, support some one's proposal, Liv.; ne (quis) pedibus iret, should vote, Cic.; 3, fig., sub pedibus, under the power of, Liv.; sub pedibus esse or jacere, to be thought little of, Ov.; so sub pede ponere, Hor.; pedem opponere, to withstand, Ov.; pedem trahere, to limp (of iambic verse), Ov.; per me ista trahantur pedibus, may as far as I am concerned be turned topsy-turvy, may go to the dogs, Cic.; ante pedes positum esse, to be before one's feet or eyes, Cic.; circum pedes = circum se, Cic.; ante pedes Manilii, before Manilius, Cic.; pes secundus, felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival, Verg., Ov. **II.** **A.** Transf., 1, poet., of water, crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor.; of time, tacito pede lapsa vetustas, Ov.; 2, a, the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, Tac.; b, pea velt, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; hence, pede aequo, with fair wind, Ov.; facere pedem, to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind, Verg.; c, the pole on which a litter is carried, Cat. **B.** Meton., 1, pedibus vincere, to a foot-race, Ov.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of poetry, a metrical foot, Cic.; b, a metre, species of verse; Leubius, Hor.; c, a foot, as a measure of length; pedem non egressi sumus, Cic.; citus pes, the lamb.

**pessimus**, pessime, v. malus.

**Pessinūs** (Pēsīnūs) -untis, f. (Πεσινούσις, Πεσινούσι -ούσις), one of the most celebrated towns of Galatia, near Mount Dindymus, chief seat of the worship of Cybele, now Balahazar or Balahisar. Adj., **Pessinuntius** -a -um, relating to Pessinus.

**pessulus** -i, m. (πάσσαλος), a bolt; pessulum ostio obdere, Ter.

**pessum**, adv. (for pedia versum), to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; pessum ire, to sink to the ground, Cic.; to be ruined, to perish, Tac. Esp., **pessum do** (or pessumido, or pessundo) dēdi, dātum, dare, to let fall to the ground, to destroy, ruin, put an end to, Sall.; ad inertiam pessum datus est, sunk into, Sall.

**pestifer** -fēra -fērum and **pestiferus** -a -um (pestis and fero), 1, pestiferous, pestilential; odor corporum, Liv.; 2, transf., deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious; vipera, Cic.; civis, Cic.

**pestiferō**, adv. (pestifer), *dearly, injuriously*, Cic.

**pestilens** -entis (pestis). **I.** pestilential, unhealthy; aedes, Cic.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., deadly, fatal, noxious; homo pestilentior, Cic.

**pestilentia** -ae, f. (pestilens), pestilence, plague, infectious disease. **I.** Lit., and meton., 1, lit., causa pestilentiae, Cic.; pestilentia laborare, Liv.; 2, meton., unhealthy air, weather, place; pestilentiae possessores (of unhealthy places), Cic.; autumnus, Caes. **II.** Transf. (moral), plague, pest, Cat.

**pestilitas** -ātis, f. = pestilentia (q.v.).

**pestis** -is, f. **I.** a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malaria; pestem ab Aegypto avertere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** destruction, ruin, death; pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; illam a republica pestem depellere, Cic. **B.** Meton., an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, ban; illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.

**pētāsātus** -a -um (petasus), wearing the petasus (q.v.) = equipped for a journey, Cic.

**pētāsio** (pētāsio) -ōnis, m. (πετασίον), a fore-quarter of pork, Varr.

**pētāsuncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of petaso), a little fore-quarter of pork, Juv.

**pētāsus** -i, m. (πέτασος), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, Plaut.

**pētaurum** -i, n. (πέταυρον), a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Juv.

**Pētēlia** (Pētēlia) -ae, f. a town in the Bruttian territory colonised by the Lucantians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., **Pētēlinus** -a -um, Petelian.

**pētesso** (pētisso), 3. (peto), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly; aliquid, Cic.

**pētītio** -ōnis, f. (peto). **I.** an attack, thrust, blow; tuas petitiones effugi, Cic.; an attack in words; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a requesting; a, petitio indutiarum, Liv.; b, an application for office, candidature; consulatus, Caes.; dare se petitioni, Cic.; 2, a, a suit, legal claim, Cic.; b, a right of claim, a right to bring an action; cuius sit petitio, Cic.

**pētītōr** -ōris, m. (peto), one who strives after anything. **I.** a candidate, Hor. **II.** the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, Cic.

**pētītūrō**, 4. (desider. of peto), to desire to become a candidate; video hominem valde petiturum, Cic.

**pētītus** -ūs, m. (peto), an inclining towards, Lucr.

**pēto** -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (root PET, whence impet-o, impes, impetus, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence πέτο-μαι, πίπτω), to reach towards. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, to grasp; Ilionea petit dextrā, Verg.; b, with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; caput et collam, Cic.; aliquem telis, Liv.; c, with the feet or with other kinds of motion, (a) to make for, go to, hasten to; Dyrrhachium, Cic.; loca callidiora, Cic.; caelum pennis, to fly to, Ov.; transf., of inanimate objects, mons petit astra, rears its head towards, Ov.; (β) to go to a person, to approach; ut to supplex peterem, Verg.; (γ) to take a certain direction, to take a road; alium cursum petere, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to attack, assail; qui me epistolā petivit, Cic.; aliquem fraude, Liv.; 2, to ask, require, claim, beg, beseech, request, entreat; a, alicuius vitam, Cic.; pacem a Romanis, Caes.; with ut and the subj., peto a te ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, ab te peto, efficias ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., peto a te ne me putes, etc., Cic.; transf., of inanimate objects, quantum res petit, needs or demands, Cic.; b, to make a claim at



*law, to bring an action, to sue for*; hereditatis possessionem, Cic.; **c**, *to sue for, to solicit*; (a) *to become a candidate for public office*; consulatum, Cic.; (B) *to woo a maiden*; virginem petere juvenes, Liv.; **3**, *to seek for*; a, sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg.; **b**, *to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain*; praedam petibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with infin., Verg. **II** *to fetch, derive*; **1**, lit. a, *to fetch*; cibum e flamma, Ter.; **b**, *to fetch, to bring forth*; gemitus alto de corde, Ov.; **2**, transf., *a litteris oblivionem*, Cic. (petit = petit, Verg.).

**pētorritum** (pētōritum) -i, n. *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage.*

**1. pētra** -ae, f. (πέτρα), *a stone, rock*, Plin.

**2. Pētra** -ae, f. (Πέτρα). **I.** *a town in Arabia Petraea, now ruins of Wady Musa.* **II.** *a town in Sicily.* Hence, **Pētrini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Petra.*

**Pētrėjus** -ii, m., M., *a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.*

**Pētrinum** -i, n. *an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.*

**Pētrōcōrii** -ōrum, m. *a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.*

**Pētrōnius** -ii, m., T. (or C.) *Arbiter, a Roman satirist under Nero.*

**pētūlans** -antis (\*petulo, from peto), *frivolous, capricious, pert, wanton, frolic, petulant*; and esp., *wanton, lustful*; homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

**pētūlantōr**, adv. (petulans), *frankly, capriciously, petulantly, frovally, wantonly*; petulantior vivere, Cic.; petulantius jactari, Cic.; petulantissime fieri, Cic.

**pētūlantia** -ae, f. (petulans), *capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance* (opp. pudor, modestia), Cic.

**pētūleus** -a -um (peto), *butting with the head*; equi, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

**Peucētia** -ae, f. *a district of Apulia.* Adj., **Peucētius** -a -um, *Peucecian.*

**pevus** -a -um (partic. of pecto), *hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence* (of a garment), *new*, Hor.

**Phaeus** -i, m. (Φαίος), *stronghold of the Macedonian kings, near Pellus.*

**Phaeōes** -aeum, m. (Φαίαιες), *the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity.* Sing., **Phaeax** -aeis, m. *a Phaeacian*; pinguis Phaeaxque, *a comfortable, luxurious person*, Hor. Hence, **A. Phaeacius** -a -um, *Phaeacian.* **B. Phaeacis** -idis, f. *a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians.*

**Phaedōn** -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), *disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul.*

**Phaedra** -ae, f. (Φαίδρα), *daughter of Minos, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she fell in love with, and was (by a false accusation) the cause of the death of, her step-son Hippolytus.*

**Phaedrus** -i, m. (Φαίδρος). **I.** *an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero.* **II.** *a disciple of Socrates.* **III.** *a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables.*

**Phaestum** -i, n. (Φαιστός). **I.** *a town on the south coast of Crete.* Hence, **Phaestias** -adis, f. *a dweller in Phaestum.* **II.** *a town in Thessaly.*

**Phaëthon** -ōntis, m. (Φαίθων), *the shining one.* **I.** *Epithet of Helios, the sun.* **II.** *the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, and*

*was killed by a thunderbolt of Jupiter.* Hence, **A. Adj., Phaëthontēus** -a -um, *relating to Phaëthon.* **B. Subst., Phaëthontias** -adis, f.; plur., **Phaëthontiaēdes** -um, f. *the sisters of Phaëthon, who were turned into poplars.*

**Phaëthūsa** -ae, f. (Φαίθουσα), *a sister of Phaëthon.*

**phāgēr** -gri, m. (φάγος), *a fish*, Ov.

**Phalaeccus** -i, m. (Φάλακκος), *a tyrant of the Phocaeans.* Hence, adj., **Phalaeceus** -a -um, *of Phalaeccus.*

**phalangae** (pālāngae) -arum, f. (φάλαγγες), *rollers on which heavy bodies were moved*, Caes.

**phalangitae** -arum, m. (φалаγγίται), *soldiers belonging to a phalanx*, Liv.

**Phalantus** -i, m. (Φάλαντος), *a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, the Tarentine territory*, Hor.

**phalanx** -angis, f. (φάλαγξ). **I. Gen.**, *a closely-arranged array of soldiers*, Verg. **II. Esp.**, **a**, *a division of the Athenian and Spartan army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx*, Nep.; **b**, *the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men (from eight to sixteen thousand strong) drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty men abreast and sixteen deep*; **c**, transf., *the order of battle array among the Gauls and Germans drawn up in a parallelogram*; phalange facta, *in close formation*, Cic.

**Phalāra** -ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα), *a port in Thessaly on the Sinus Maliacus, now Styliäha.*

**Phalāris** -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), *a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty* (v. Perillus).

**Phalāsarna** -ae, f. (Φαλάσαρνα), *a town in Crete.* Adj., **Phalāsarnēus** -a -um, *of Phalāsarna.*

**phalērae** (fālērae) -arum, f. (φάλαρα). **I.** *a metal ornament worn on the breast as a military decoration*, Cic. **II.** *a trapping on a horse's head and breast*, Liv., Verg.

**phalēratūs** -a -um (phalerae), *adorned with the phalerae*; equi, Liv.

**Phalērum** -i, n. (Φαληρόν), *the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall.*

Hence, **A. Phalēreus** -ēi and -ēos, m. *belonging to Phalerum*; Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, *regent of Athens* (about 300 B.C.).

**B. Phalēricus** -a -um, *belonging to Phalerum*; subst., **Phalēricus** -i, m. (sc. portus), *the harbour of Phalerum.*

**Phānae** -arum, f. (Φαναί), *harbour and promontory in the south of Chios, now Cap Mastico, the country near which was famous for its wine*; adj., **Phānaeus** -a -um, *Phanean*; rex Phanaeus, *poet for Phanaean wine* (as the king among wineg), Verg.

**Phantāsos** -i, m. (Φάντασος), *a son of Somnus.*

**Phāōn** -ōnis, m. (Φάων), *a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho.*

**phārōtra** -ae, f. (φάρετρα), *a quiver*, Verg.

**phārētrātūs** -a -um (phacteria), *furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver*; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

**pharmaceutria** -ae, f. (φάρμακευτρία), *the sorceress* (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

**phārmācōpōla** (-ēs) -ae, m. (φάρμακοπωλής), *a seller of drugs, a quack*, Cic.

**Pharnācōs** -is, m. (Φαρνάκος), *king in Pontus, son of Mithridates, conquered by Caesar.*

**Pharsalus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C., now Pharsa. Hence, adj., **Pharsalicus** -a -um and **Pharsalius** -a -um, *Pharsalian*.

**Phārus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a light-house; adj., **Phārius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus; b, Egyptian; juvenes, *Is, Ov.*; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

**Phāsōlis** -īlis, f. (Φασηλῖς), a town in Lycia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phāsōlitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phaselis.

**phāsōlus** (-ōs) -ī, m. and f. (φάσηλος), 1, an edible bean, the kidney-bean, Verg.; 2, a kind of light skiff formed of oysters or papyrus, or burnt and painted clay, Cic.

**Phāsīs** -īlis and -īdos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni. Hence, **A. Phāsīs** -īdis, f. adj. *Phasian*, poet. = Colchian; volucres, pheasants, Mart.; subst., Phasis (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = Melea, Ov. **B. Phāsīacus** -a -um (Φασιακός), *Phasian*, poet. = Colchian. **C. Phāsīanus** (Φασιάνος) -a -um, avis, and simply Phasiana, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phāsīās** -īlis, f. (Φασιάς), *Phasian*, poet. = Colchian; puella, and simply Phasias, = Melea, Ov.

**phasma** -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre (title of a comedy of Meander, and of a poem by Catullus), Ter., Juv.

**phatnō** -ēs, f. (φάτναι), the Crib, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

**Phēgeus** -ī and -eus, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Peopha. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Phēgeius** -a -um, belonging to Phēgeus. **B. Subst.**, **Phēgis** -īdis, f. the daughter of Phēgeus.

**Phēmīus** -īi, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca; hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

**Phēnōus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Φένεος), a town in Arcadia. Hence, **Phēnōatae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Phēneus.

**phengitēs** -ae, m. (φρυγίτης), selenite or crystallised gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

**Phērae** -ārum, f. (Φέραι). **I.** a town in Messenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Valestino; hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, *Pherean*, or Thessalian; vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.; gens, a cruel race, like that of the tyrant Alexander of Phērae, Ov.

**Phērōolus** -ī, m. (Φέρεκλος), a ship-builder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phērōolūs** -a -um, of Phēreclus.

**Phērōcōdēs** -īs, m. (Φερεκώδης). **I.** a philosopher of Szyros, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phērōcōdēs** -a -um, of Phērecydes. **II.** an Athenian chronicler, flor. 480 B.C.

**Phērēs** -ētis, m. (Φέρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phēretīādes** -ae, m. son of Phēres = Admetus.

**phīāla** -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom, bowl, saucer, Juv.

**Phidiās** -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles. Hence, **Phidiācus** -a -um, of Phidias.

**Philādelphēni** (**Philādelphīni**) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Philadelphia in Asia Minor.

**Philaeni** -ōrum, and Gr. -ōn, m. (Φίλαίνοι), ten Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; are Philaenorum and Philaenon, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

**Phlammōn** -ōnis, m. (Φελάμμων), son of Apollo and Chione, a celebrated singer.

**Philippi** -ōrum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibah or Filibejik; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philipp.

**Philippōpōlis** -ēos, f. (Φιλιππόπολις), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus, now Philippopolis.

**Philippus** -ī, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. Philippeus** -a -um, belonging to Philip; nummus, a gold coin of King Philip, worth twenty drachmae. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philip; orationes, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; subst., **Philippicae** -ārum, f. the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antonius. **II.** a Roman name, cognomen of the gens Marci.

**Philistus** -ī, m. (Φίλιστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucydides.

**philtia** -ōrum, n. (φιλιτία), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians, Cic.

**Philo** -ōnis, m. (Φίλων). **I.** an academic philosopher, flourishing at Athens, 91 B.C. **II.** a celebrated Athenian architect.

**Philoctēta** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of Peleus, the companion of Hercules, whose bow and poisoned arrows he received after Hercules' death; joined in the expedition against Troy, but was left behind in the island of Lemnos wounded by a snake; brought to Troy in the tenth year of the war (as Troy could not be taken without his arrows); healed by Machaon; slew Paris. Adj., **Philoctētāeus** -a -um, belonging to Philoctetes.

**philōlōgia** -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, Cic.

**philōlōgus** -ī, m. (φιλόλογος), a learned man, a student of literature, a scholar, Cic.

**Philōmēla** -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton., a nightingale, Verg.

**Philōmēllum** -īi, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycaonia, now Akcher. Hence, **Philōmēllenses** -īum, m. the inhabitants of Philomelium.

**Philōpōemōn** -ōnis, m. (Φιλοπομπή), general of the Achaean League, born 253 B.C.

**philōsōphīa** -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία). **I.** philosophy, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a philosophical subject, Nep. **B.** Plur., philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

**philōsōphor**, 1. dep. to philosophāre, to apply oneself to philosophy, Cic.

**philōsōphus** -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophic. **I.** Adj., Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** philōsōphus -ī, m. a philosopher, Cic. **B.** philōsōphā -ae, f. a female philosopher, Cic.

**philtum** -ī, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, Ov.

**I.** **philyra** -ae, f. (φιλύρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made, Hor.

2. **Philyra** -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree. Hence, **A. Philyreus** -a -um, relating to Philyra; heros, Chiron, Ov.; tecta, of Chiron, Ov. **B. Philyridēs** -ae, m: son of Philyra = Chiron, Ov.

**phimus** -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-bor, Hor.

**Phineus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς). **I.** a king of Salmydessus in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation. Hence, **A. Phineus** and **Phineus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineus. **B. Phinidēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

**Phintia** -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

**Phintiās** -ae, m. (Φιντίας), a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Damon.

**Phlégēthōn** -ontis, m. (Φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water; adj., **Phlégēthontis** -idis, f. of Phlegethon; lymphā, Ov.

**Phlēgra** -ae, f. (Φλέγρα = φλεγυρά, burning), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning. Hence, adj., **Phlēgraeus** -a -um, relating to Phlegra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalia (because of the fierce battle fought there), Prop.

**Phlégyas** -ae, m. (Φλεγύας). **I.** king of the Lapithae, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlégysae** -arum, m. a robber tribe in Thesaly.

**Phliūs** -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sicyon and Argos. Hence, adj., **Phliāsius** -a -um, of Phliūs.

**Phōbētōr** -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Morpheus.

**phoca** -ae, f. and **phocō** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

**Phōcaea** -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia, now Fouges. Hence, **A. Phōcaensis** -e, Phocaenn. **B. Phōcaei** -ōrum, m. the Phocaean. **C. Phōcaicus** -a -um, Phocaean.

**Phōcis** -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia. Hence, 1, **Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocian; 2, **Phōcenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; 3, **Phōceus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phocēus, or simply Phocēus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; 4, **Phōcii** -ōrum, m. the Phocians.

**Phōcus** -i, m. (Φώκος), son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

**Phoebē** -ēs, f. (Φοίβη). **I.** a, the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; b, meton., Night, Ov. **II.** daughter of Leucippus. **III.** daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

**Phoebigēna** -ae, m. (Phoebus and geno = gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius, Verg.

**Phoebus** -i, m. (Φοίβος), Apollo, the Sun-god; poet. = sun; fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phoebō, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phoebās** -adis, f. (Φοίβας), priestless of Phoebus, a prophesess. **B. Phoebēus** -a -um and **Phoebēus** -a -um (Φοιβήιος, Φοιβείος), of Phoebus; juvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, and poet. = laurel crown, Ov.

**Phoenicō**, v. Phoenicee.

**Phoenicee** -um, m. (Φοινίκεα), the Phoe-

nicians, inhabitants of the district of Phoenicia, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies, Carthage, Hippo, etc. Hence, **A. Phoenicō** -ēs, f. and **Phoenica** -ae, f. (Φοινίκη), Phoenicia, a small strip of the coast of Syria, with the chief towns Tyre and Sidon. **B. Phoenissa** -ae, f. (Φοινισσα), Phoenician; exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

**phoenicoptēres** -i, m. (φοινικώπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

**Phoenix** -icis, m. (Φοίνιξ). **I.** son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan War. **II.** a fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death; from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

**Phōlōē** -ēs, f. (Φολόη), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

**Phōlus** -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

**Phorcus** -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cysis, m. (Φόρκυς), and **Phorocy** -cynis, m. (Φόρκυρ), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorcides = Graecae, Ov. **B. Phorocynis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

**Phōrōneus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phōrōnis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

**Phrātēs** (Phrātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

**phrēnōticus** -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phrēniticus** -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic, Cic.

**Phrixus** -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence, adj., **Phrixēus** -a -um, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixēae, the Hellespont, Ov.

**Phryges** -um, m. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia, famous for their embroidery, but despised for their sloth and stupidity. Sing., **Phryx** -ygis, adj. = Phrygian; subst., a Phrygian; esp., a, = Aeneas, Ov.; b, = a priest of Cybele, Prop. Hence, **A. Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **B. Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian, and poet. = Trojan; maritus, Aeneas, Ov., Pelops, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov., Laomedon, Ov.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

1. **Phryx** -ygis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Ocletschak-Su.

2. **Phryx**, v. Phryges.

**Phryxēus**, v. Phrixus.

**Phthia** -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthiās** -adis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B. Phthiōtēs** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthiōticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Pelus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

**Phylloē** -ēs, f. (Φυλαή), **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned. Hence, **A. Phylloēis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylace; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylloēus** -a -um; conjux, Laodamia, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossis in Epirus.

**Phylacus** -i, m. (Φύλακος). **I.** founder of Phylace. **II.** grandfather of Protesilaus. Hence,

**Phylacídēs** -ae, m. (φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus = Proterilaus, Ov.

**phylarchus** -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

**Phyllōs** -i, f. (φύλλος), town in Thessalotis. Hence, **Phyllēus** -a -um (φυλλήϊος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Coeneus, Ov.

**phýsica** -ae, f. and **phýsicoē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science, Cic.

**phýsicoē**, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers; dicere, Cic.

**phýsicus** -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. **A.** Adj., ratio, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, **phýsicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic.; 2, **phýsica** -ōrum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic.

**physiognōmōn** -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic.

**phýsiōlōgia** -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

**piābilis** -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for; fulmen, Ov.

**piācūlaris** -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating; sacrificia, and subst., **piācūlaria** -ium, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv.

**piācūlum** -i, n. (pio). **I.** any means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. **A.** an expiatory sacrifice, a sin-offering, Cic.; porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; transf., ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.; hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor. **B.** punishment; gravia piacula exigere, Liv. **II.** that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed; piaculum committere, Liv.

**piāmen** -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov.

**pica** -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov.

**picāria** -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic.

**picēa** -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus silvestris, Linn.), Verg.

**Picēnum** -i, n. a district in the east of Italy on the Adriatic, famed for its oil. Hence, **A.**

**Picens** -entis, belonging to Picenum; **Picentes** -ium, m. the people of Picenum. **B.** **Piceus** -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

**picōsus** -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black; caligo, Verg.

**picō**, 1. (pix), to pitch, smear, cover with pitch; cadus picatus, Verg.

**Pictōnes** -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whence Poitou.

1. **pictor** -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter, Cic.

2. **Pictor** -ōris, m. a surname in the gens Fabia, v. Fabius.

**pictūra** -ae, f. (pingo). **I. A.** Lit., printing, the art of painting; ars ratioque picturae, Cic. **B.** Meton., a painting, picture; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. **II.** Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

**pictūrātus** -a -um (pictura), painted; vestes, embroidered, Verg.

**pictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pingo). **I.** Of style, ornamental, ornate, artistic; genus orationis, Cic. **II.** unreal, vain; metus, Prop.

1. **picus** -i, m. a woodpecker, Ov.

2. **Picus** -i, m. (πίκος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

**piē**, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully (opp. accelerate), Cic.

**Piēria** -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

**Piērus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιέρος). **I.** king of Emathia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses. **II.** a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence, **A.** **Piēris** -idis, f. (Πιερίς), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses. **B.** **Piērius** -a -um, Pierian; subst., Pieriae, the Muses, Cic.; hence, poet., via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.

**piētas** -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness. **I.** Lit., a, towards the gods, piety; est pietas iustitia adversus deos, Cic.; b, dutifulness towards parents, native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; in patrem patriamque, Liv.; c, justice, equity, Verg.; d, kindness, compassion, Verg. **II.** Pietas, personif. as a goddess with two temples in Rome.

**piger** -gra -grum (root PIQ, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lazy, slothful. **I.** Lit., serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; with in and the abl., in labore militari, Cic.; with ad and the acc., gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Hor.; with infin., ferre laborem scribendi. **II.** Transf., **A.** inactive, slow; bellum, tedious, Ov.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; pectora, insensible, Ov. **B.** Of waters, flowing slowly, sluggish, stagnant; palus, Ov.

**piget** -gūt -gītum est, 2. impers. **I.** Lit., it causes annoyance, it disgusts; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, me piget stultitia meae, Cic.; with infin., referre piget, Liv.; absol., oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, it repents; illa me composuisse piget, I repent that I, etc., Ov.; 2, it causes shame; with infin., fateri pigebat, Liv.

**pigmentārius** -ii, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents, Cic.

**pigmentum** -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. **I.** Lit., aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, ornament, decoration; pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

**pignēro**, 1. (pignus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage; bona, Liv.; transf., quin velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

**pignēror**, 1. dep. (pignus). **I.** to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own; Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** to accept as a pledge of certainty; quod das mihi pigneror omen, I take as a pledge of the fulfilment of my prayer, Ov.

**pignus** -nōris and -nēris, n. (root PAG, pango, perf. pe-pig-i), a pledge, pawn, security. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se pignori opponere, Plaut.; rem alicuius pignori accipere, Tac.; esp., a security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate; senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a wager, bet, stake; pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg.; 2, a pledge of love, used of children and parents; pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. **II.** Fig., a pledge, token, assurance, proof; voluntatis, injuriae, Cic.

**pigrītia** -ae, f. and **pigrītias** -ei, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv.

**pigro**, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lucr.

**pigror**, 1. dep. (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ne pigrere, Cic.

1. **pila** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pila** -ae, f. (for pigula, from pango), a pillar; nulla meos habeat pila libellos = a book-stall, books being sold in Rome round pillars of

buildings, Hor.; collect. *saxa pila, a pier or mole in the sea*, Verg.

3. **pila** -ae, f. a ball. I. Lit., a ball to play with; *pilā ludere*, Cic.; prov., *claudius pilam, one who cannot make a right use of a thing*, Cic.; meton., a game at ball; *quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilas*, Cic. II. Transf., any ball or sphere-shaped substance, a balloting-ball, Prop.

**pilānus** -i, m. (pilum) = triarius (q.v.).

**pilātus** -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

**pilōātus** -a -um (pileus), wearing the pileus or felt cap; *fratres, Castor and Pollux*, Cat.; *pileati epulati sunt*, Liv.; used of freedmen (slaves at their emancipation receiving the pileus), colour, Liv.; rex, Liv.

**pilentum** -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

**pilōllus** -i, m. and **pilōllum** -i, n. (dim. of pileus), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

**pilōus** -i, m. and **pilōum** -i, n. (πίλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, Liv.; *servos ad pileos vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv.

**pilo**, l. (l. pilus), to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

**pilōsus** -a -um (l. pilus), covered with hair, hairy; *genae*, Cic.

**pilum** -i, n. (piso, pinso), 1, a pestle, Plin.; 2, the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, Cic., Liv.; *pila Horatia, a pike in Rome on the forum*, Liv.

**Pilumnus** -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pilus** -i, m. a single hair; *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic.; fig., a trifle (usually with a negative); *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a hair less*, Cic.; *non facit pili cohortem*, Cat.

2. **pilus** -i, m. (pilum). I. a mantle of the triarii in the Roman army; *primi pili centurio*, Caes.; *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion*, Caes.; *primum pilum ducere, to be the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii*, Caes. II. Meton. = the centurion of the triarii; *primus pilus, the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion)*, Liv.

**Pimple** -ae, f. (Πίμυλα), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, A. **Pimpleis (Pipleis)** -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. B. **Pimpleus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; mons, Cat. Subst., **Pimplea** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

**pinā** = 2. pinna (q.v.).

**Pinārius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The Pinarii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome.

**Pindārus** -i, m. (Πίνδαρος), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj., **Pindāricus** -a -um, of Pindar, Pindaric.

**Pindēnissus** -i, f. (Πυδένισσος), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pindēnissitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pindenissus.

**Pindus** -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain in Thessaly, now Mezzara.

**pinētum** -i, n. (pinus), a pine-wood, Ov.

**pinēus** -a -um (pinus), made of pine-wood or deal; *claustra, the wooden horse of Troy*, Verg.; *plaga, places where pines grow*, Verg.; *pinus arbor, a fire of pine-wood*, Verg.

**pinge**, pinxi, pictum, 3. to paint. I. Lit., A. 1, to paint; *hominis speciem*, Cic.; 2, esp., to embroider, with or without acu, Cic.; *toga picta, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general*, Liv.; *picti reges, clad in embroidered garments*, Mart. B. Transf., 1, to stain, dye, colour; *frontem moris*, Verg.; 2, to decorate, adorn; *bibliothecam*, Cic. II. Fig., of speech, to embellish, depict eloquently; *Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo*, Cic.

**pinguesco**, 3. (pinguis), to become fat, grow fertile; *sanguine pinguescere campos*, Verg.

**pinguis** -e (pinguis), fat. I. Lit., a, of animals, Theban, Cic.; *pinguior agnus*, Plaut. Subst., **pinguis** -is, n. fatness, fat, Verg.; b, of things, *merum or vinum oily*, Hor.; *ara, covered with fat of victims*, Verg.; of soil, rich; *pinguior campus*, Hor. II. Transf., 1, besmeared; *crura luto*, Juv.; 2, thick, gross; *caelum, air*, Cic.; 3, without understanding, heavy, stupid; *ingenium*, Ov.; 4, of speech, bombastic; *poetae pingue quiddam sonantes*, Cic.; 5, quiet, undisturbed; *sonnus*, Ov.; amor, Ov.

**pinifer** -fēra -fērum (pinus and fero), producing pines, Verg.

**piniger** -gēra -gērum (pinus and gero), producing pines, Ov.

1. **pinna** -ae, f. (another form of penna), a feather. I. A. Lit., a feather, and plur., feathers, esp., the feathers in the wings and tail, Tac. B. Meton., 1, = the wing; *propetibus pinna*, Cic.; prov., *alicui incidere pinna, Cic.*; 2, poet. = flight, Ov.; 3, an arrow, Ov. II. Transf., 1, the fin of a fish, Ov.; 2, the battlement along the top of a wall, Caes.

2. **pinna (pina)** -ae, f. (πίσσα), a species of mussel, Cic.

**pinnatus** -a -um (pinna), feathered, winged, Cic.

**pinniger** -gēra -gērum (pinna and gero), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr.; transf., viscis, having fins, Ov.

**pinnirāpus** -i, m. (pinna and rapio), a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, Juv.

**pinnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of pinna), lit., a small feather; plur., meton., small wings, Cic.

**pinōtōrēs (pinōthērās)** -ae, m. (πινωτήρας), the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna.

**pinso**, pinxi and pinsum 3. (root PIS, whence piso, Gk. πίσσω, πρίσσω), to stamp, pound, crush, Plaut.

**pinus** -i and -is, f. (for pie-nus from pie, picis), the pine, fir (pinus silvestris, Linn.). A. Lit., Verg. B. Meton. = something made of pine-wood; a, a ship, Verg.; b, a torch, Verg.; c, a garland of pine-leaves, Ov.

**plo**, l. (pins). I. to seek to appease by an offering, to appease, propitiate; *Silvanum lacte*, Hor. II. Transf., A. to pay religious honours to, venerate, Prop. B. to cleanse, purify, Cic. C. to make good, atone for; *damna*, Ov.; *fulmineo, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning*, Ov.; *nefas tristere*, Verg.; *culpam morte*, Verg.

**piper**, pipēris, n. (πέπερι), pepper, Hor.

**pipilo**, l. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

**pipulus** -i, m. and **pipulum** -i, n. a chitring; hence, an out-cry, upbraiding, Plaut.

**Piraeus** -ēi, m. (Περαεὺς), and **Piraeus** -i, m. the Piraeus, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls; poet. form in neut. plur., *Piraea tuta*, Ov. Adj., **Piraeus** -a -um, belonging to the Piraeus.

**pirāta** -ae, m. (πειρατής), a pirate, corsair, Cic.

**pirāticus** -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; μυομαρ, Cic.; subst., **pirātica** -ae, f. piracy; piscicam facere, Cic.

**Pirēnē** -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirēnis** -idis, f. (Πειρηνίς), Pirenian; Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

**Pirithōus** -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

**pirum** -i, n. a pear, Verg.

**pirus** -i, f. a pear-tree, Verg.

**Pirustae** -ārum, m. (Πηρούσθαι), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

**Pisa** -ae, f. (Πίσσα), and **Pisae** -ārum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympian games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeus; Arethusa, because she came originally from Elis, Ov.; hasta, of Oenomaus, Ov.; subst., **Pisaea** -ae, f. = Hippodamia, Ov. **II.** **Pisae** -ārum, f. a town in Etruria, famous for its baths (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis. Hence, **Pisānus** -a -um, Plin.

**Pisandrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polyctor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

**Pisaurum** -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, adj., **Pisaurensis** -e, Pisaurina.

**Pisaurus** -i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

**piscārius** -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish; forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

**piscātor** -ōris, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

**piscātōrius** -a -um (piscator), of or relating to fishermen and fishing; navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

**piscātus** -ūs, m. (piscor). **I.** a fishing, catching of fish, Cic. **II.** Meton., fish, Plaut.

**piscōlulus** -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish, Cic.

**piscīna** -ae, f. (piscis). **I.** a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond; mullos exceptare de piscina, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Plin.; **2.** a reservoir, Plin.

**piscinārius** -ii, m. (piscina), one fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

**piscis** -is, m. a fish. **I.** Lit., pisces capere, Cic.; sing., used collectively, Ov. **II.** Transf., Pisces, the sign of the zodiac so called, Ov.; pisces gemini or gemelli, Ov.; piscis aquosus, Verg.

**piscor**, 1. dep. (piscis), to fish; ante hortulos aliquid, Cic.

**piscosus** -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish; annis, Ov.

**piscōlentus** = piscosus (q.v.).

**Pisida** -ae, m. (Πισιδης), a Pisidian; plur., Pisidae, the Pisidians, inhabitants of Pisidia. Hence, **Pisidia** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in Asia Minor bordering on the east on Cilicia, on the north and west on Phrygia, Caria, and Lycia, on the south on Pamphylia.

**Pisistrātus** -i, m. (Πεισιστρατός), tyrant at Athens, contemporary of Servius Tullius. Hence, **Pisistratidae** -ārum, m. (Πεισιστρατίδαι), the sons of Pisistratus.

**1.** **piso**, v. pinso.

**2.** **Piso** -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Calpurnia, v. Calpurnius,

**pistillum** -i, n. or **pistillus** -i, m. (pinso), a pestle, Plaut.

**pistor** -ōris, m. (pinso), **I.** a grinder, miller, Plaut.; **II.** a baker, Cic.; Pistor, surname of Jupiter.

**Pistorium** -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Pistoja. Hence, **Pistoriensis** -e, relating to Pistorium.

**pistrilla** -ae, f. (dim. of pistrina), a small mortar or mill, Ter.

**pistrina** -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse, Plin.

**pistrinum** -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment); humo pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi necum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

**pistris** = pristin (q.v.).

**pisum** -i, n. (πίσσον), the pea, porae, Plin.

**Pitānē** -ēs, f. (Πηταινή), a town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlik.

**Pithēōusa** -ae, f. and **Pithēōusae** -ārum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

**Pittācus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακός), a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

**Pittheus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πιτθειός), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegeus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A. Pitthēis** -idos, f. (Πιτθίς), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B. Pitthēus** and **Pitthēus** -a -um, belonging to Pittheus.

**pituita** -ae, f. phlegm, rheum; quum pituita redundat, Cic.

**pituitosus** -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; homo, Cic.

**pitysmā** = pytisma (q.v.).

**pius** -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pii, "the blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright; pax, Cic.; subst., justum piunque, justice and equity, Ov.; piun est, with infin., Ov.; b, affectionate towards one's parents, benefactors, relations, native country, etc., grateful, patriotic, obedient; in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv. **II.** Esp. (like φίλος), kind, gentle; pia testa (of wine), Hor.

**pix**, piscis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice linere, Liv.

**plācābilis** -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

**plācābilitas** -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

**plācāmen** -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

**plācāmentum** -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

**plācātē**, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

**plācātio** -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating; deorum, Cic.

**plācātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; placatiore eo et suā et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quiete placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

**plācentia** -ae, f. (πλακοῦς), a cake, Hor.

**Plācentia** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Piacenza. Hence, **Plācentinus** -a -um, Placentine.

**placōō** -ti -itum, 2. (root PLAC, cf. placo), to please, be agreeable, acceptable to. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, velle placere alicui, Cic.; placere sibi, to please, be satisfied with oneself, Cic.; middle perf., placitum sum, I am pleased, Ov.; b, of things, placet hoc tibi? does this please you? Cic.; foll. by quod, sibi non placere quod tam cupido elaborasset, Nep. **II.** Esp., **A.** Of actors and artists, to please, to win applause; admodum placere in tragœdiis, Cic. **B.** placet, with or without dat. of pers., it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of, I hold; a, ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; with infin., nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos, Cic.; as a parenthesis, si placet, Cic.; si diis placet, Liv.; b, as legal t. t., to seem good, resolve, order, command; with ut and the subj., senatui placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

**placidē**, adv. (placidus), quietly, gently, com-  
pactly, placidly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

**placidus** -a -um (placere), quiet, still, placid,  
gentle; reddere aliquem placidum, Cic.; senatus,  
Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placid-  
issima pax, Cic.

**placitum**, v. placitum.

**placitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from placere). **I.**  
Adj., pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; amor, Verg.;  
locus, Sall. **II.** Subst., **placitum** -i, n. **A.**  
that which pleases one; ultra placitum, more  
than is agreeable, Verg. **B.** opinion, teaching;  
placita majorum, Tac.

**placo**, 1. (causat. of placere, as sedo of sedere,  
connected with plu-nus), to soothe, appease, calm.  
**I.** Lit., aequora tumida, Verg. **II.** Transf., to  
a-suage, reconcile, appease; animam, animos, Cic.;  
aliquem, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Cic.: homo sibi  
ipse placatus, of a quiet mind, Cic.; transf.,  
ventrem, Hor.

1. **plāga** -ae, f. (πληγή), a blow, stroke. **I.**  
Gen., Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg. **II.** Esp., a  
stroke that wounds, and meton. = the wound it-  
self; plagam accipere, Cic.; infligere, imponere,  
Cic.; fig., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior  
est plaga ab amico, Cic.

2. **plāga** -ae, f. (root PLAC, whence plac-  
entum, Gr. ΠΑΚ, πλάγ), a flat surface. **I.** a  
net for hunting birds and similar animals; 1,  
lit., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov.;  
2, fig., a net, snare, toil; quas plagas ipsi contra  
se Stoici texerunt, Cic.; Antonium coniecti in  
Octavianum plagas, Cic. **II.** a district, zone, tract,  
region; caeli, Cic.; aetheria, the air, Verg.;  
quatuor plagae, the four zones, Verg.

**plagiarius** -ii, m. a man-stealer, kidnapper,  
Cic.; hence, in jest, a literary thief, plagiarist,  
Mart.

**plagiosus** -a -um (1. plaga), fond of flogging;  
Orbilius, Hor.

**plagula** -ae, f. (dim. of 2. plaga), a curtain,  
bed-curtain, Liv.

**Planasia** -ae, f. (Πλανασία), an island south  
of Elba in the Ligurian Sea, now Pianosa, place  
of banishment under the emperors.

**Plancius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the  
most celebrated member of which was Cn. Plancius,  
whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

**placatus** -ūs, m. (plango), a loud noise as  
of beating, esp., beating the breast, wailing,  
lamentation; placatus et lamenta, Tac.

**Planus** -i, m. (= πλατύπους, broad-footed), a  
family of the gens Munatia.

**planē**, adv. (planus). **I.** plainly, simply,

intelligibly; loqui, Cic.; planus dicere, Cic.;  
planissime explicare, Cic. **II.** wholly, entirely,  
quite, thoroughly; plane eruditus, Cic.; si plane  
occidimus, Cic.; plane nihil sapit, Cic.

**plango**, planxi, plangitum, 3. (root PLAC,  
Gk. ΠΛΑΓ, whence πλῆσσω), to beat, strike with  
a loud noise. **I.** tympana palmis, Cat.; litora  
planguntur fluctu, Ov. **II.** Esp., to strike the  
breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief; pectora, Ov.;  
femur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov. **B.** Transf., as κόρ-  
εσθαι, refl. plangere, middle plangi, to bewail  
loudly; planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina plā-  
gentia, Verg.

**plangor** -ōris, m. (plango), a striking or  
beating accompanied by noise. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.**  
Esp., the beating of the head and breast in token of  
grief, loud lamentation; plangore et lamenta-  
tione implere, complere forum, Cic.; plangorem  
dare, Ov.

**planguncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of πλῆγών), a  
wax doll, Cic.

**plānipes** -pēdis, m. (planus and pes), a  
mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore  
no shoes, Juv.

**plānitas** -ātis, f. (planus), plainness, dis-  
tinctness, Tac.

**plānitia** -ae, f. and **plānitēs** -is, f.  
(planus), level surface, a plain, Cic.

**planta** -ae, f. **I.** a green twig, cutting, graft;  
a, of the vine, Cic.; of trees, Verg.; b, a  
slip for transplanting, Ov. **II.** the sole of the  
foot, with or without pedis, Verg.

**plāntaria** -ium, n. (planta), young trees,  
slips, Verg.

1. **plānus** -a -um (root PLA, whence placo),  
level, flat. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; ilium, thick, Ov.  
Subst., **plānum** -i, n. a plain, level ground,  
Sall., Liv.; fig., via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.;  
de plano, easily, without trouble, Lucr. **II.**  
Transf., plain, clear, intelligible; narratio, Cic.;  
planum facere, to explain; foll. by acc. and  
infin., Cic.

2. **plānus** -i, m. (πλάνος), a vagrant, juggler,  
charlatan, Cic.

**Plataeae** -arum, f. (Πλαταιαί), a town in  
Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over  
the Persians (479 B.C.), now Plataea-Castra.  
Hence, **Plataeenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants  
of Plataea.

**plātālēs** -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill,  
Cic.

**plātānus** -i, f. (πλάτανος), the plane-tree,  
Cic.; caelebs, not used to train the vine on (like  
the elm), Hor.

**plātōa** -ae, f. (πλατεία), a street, Caes.

**Plāto** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων), **I.** a cele-  
brated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates,  
founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence,  
**Plātōnicus** -a -um, Platonic; homo, transf. =  
a deep thinker, Cic. Plur. subst., **Plātōnici**  
-ōrum, m. the Platonists, Cic. **II.** an Epicurean  
of Sardis, living at Athens, in 59 B.C.

**plaudo** (plōdo), plausi (plōsi), plausum  
(plōsum), 3. **I.** Intransit., to clap, strike, beat.  
**A.** Gen., alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov.  
**B.** Esp., to clap the hands in token of applause;  
a, lit., manus in plaudendo consumeret, Cic.;  
inpers., hule ita plausum est ut, etc., Cic.; esp.  
in the theatre, plaudite (said at the end of a  
piece), Hor.; b, transf., to give signs of approval,  
applaud, to approve; ingenium sepultis, Hor.:  
diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; hence  
plur., sibi, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to beat, clap;  
pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum,  
Verg.; pedibus choreas, to dance, stamping with

the feet, Verg. **B.** to strike together; plausis alia, Ov.

**plausibilis** -e (plaudo), worthy of applause, Cic.

**plausor** -ōris, m. (plaudo), an applauder at the theatre, Hor.

**plaustrum (plostrum)** -i, n. **I.** a wagon, cart; omnia ex locis publicis plaustris coacta, Cic. **II.** Transf., Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, Ov.

**plausus** -ūs, m. (plaudo), the noise made by the striking together of two bodies. **I.** Gen., plausum dare penis, Verg.; ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, Verg. **II.** Esp., the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause; accipere plausum, Cic.; captare plausus, Cic.; comprimitur plausus ipsa admiratione, Cic.

**Plautius (Plōtius)** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, adj., **Plautianus (Plōtīanus)** -a -um, Plautian.

**Plautus** -i, m. (lit. flat-footed), M. Accius (or T. Maccius), a celebrated Roman comic poet, who died about eighty years before Cicero's birth; hence, **Plautinus** -a -um, relating to Plautus; Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

**plēbētia** -ae, f. (din. of plebs), the common people, mob, rabble, Cic.

**plēbēlius** -a -um (plebs). **I.** relating or belonging to the plebs or people (opp. patricius), plebeian; familia, Cic.; ludii, games celebrated in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill, Cic. Subst., **plēbēlius** -i, m. a plebeian, and **plēbēlia** -ae, f. a plebeian woman, Liv. Plur., **plēbēli** or **plēbēli**, Cic. **II.** plebeian = common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior; sermo, of the lower classes, Cic.; purpura, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

**plēbes** -ēi, f. = plebs (q.v.).

**plēbicōla** -ae, m. (plebs and colo), a friend of the common people, Cic.

**plēbiscitum** -i, n. (plebs and scisco), a decree or ordinance of the people, Cic.

**plebs**, plēbis, f. (root PLE, whence ple-o, ple-nus, Gr. ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλήθος, πλήθος), the multitude. Hence, **I.** As a political division, the plebeians, the people (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians); consulem de plebo non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob; plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs deorum, the lower order of deities, Ov.

**1.** **plecto**, plexi and plexū, plexum, 3. (root PLEO, Gr. ΠΛΕΚ, πλέκω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited; corollae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

**2.** **plecto**, 3. (πλήττω), to punish; usually in pass., to be punished with blows. **A.** Lit., tergo, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1.** to be punished, with abl. of crime; negligentia, Cic.; **2.** to be blamed, censured, Nep.

**plectrum** -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Poet., meton., **1.** the lyre, Hor.; **2.** lyrical poetry, Hor.

**Plēiās** (Πληϊάς), **Plējās**, and **Plēiās** (Πληϊάς) -iās, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēiādēs** (Plēiādēs) and **Plējādēs** -ādum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

**Plēiōnē** -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), the wife of Atlas,

mother of the Pleiads; Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Maia, Ov.

**Plēmŷrium (Plēmŷrium)** -ii, n. (Πλημŷριον), a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante.

**plēnē**, adv. (plenus), fully; fig., fully, completely, wholly, abundantly; plene perfectae munitiones, Cues.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

**plēnitudo** -inis, f. (plenus), fulness, completeness, Plin.

**plēnus** -a -um (root PLE, whence ple-o, Gr. ΠΛΕ, πλήος), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, completely, Verg.; **b.** fig., plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; absol., plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** plump, portly, stout; homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, thick, Ov.; **2.** pregnant, Cic.; **3.** full, satiated; plenus eras minimo, Ov.; **4.** full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus plenissimus praeda, Cic.; fig., plenus inimicorum, Cic.; negotiis, occupied, Cic.; hence, absol. = well-stocked, rich; urbs, Cic.; homo, Cic.; epistola plenior, full of matter, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** full, of quantity and number; **1.** numerous; agmen, Ov.; **2.** = complete, entire; **a.** lit., annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; **b.** fig., complete, perfect; gaudium, Cic.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv. **B.** Of strength, strong, loud; vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.

**plērumquē**, v. plerumque.

**plērus** = plerumque (q.v.).

**plērusquē** -rāquē -rūquē, gen. plur., **plēriquē** -raequē -rāquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., **1.** absol., multi nihil prolesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obisso arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes.; in plerisque, in the majority of cases, Cic.; **2.** with genit., plerique Poenorum, Cic.; **3.** with the abl., plerique ex factione, Sall. **II.** Sing., juventus, Sall.; nobilitas, Sall.; Africa, Sall. Neut., plerumque; **a.** subst., the greater part; noctis, Sall.; per Europae plerumque, Liv.; **b.** adv., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, Cic.

**Pleumoxii** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Pleurōn** -ōnis, f. (Πλευρών), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleuronius** -a -um, Pleuronian.

**plīco** -ūi -ātus, l. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

**Plīnius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** C. Plinius Secundus (Major, the Elder), probably of Como, author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed 79 A.D., at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; **2.** C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Junior, the Younger), governor under Trajan in Bithynia, author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan.

**Plīsthēnēs** -is, m. (Πλεισθένης). **I.** son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who was brought up by his brother Atreus. Hence, **Plīsthēnius** -a -um, torus, of Agamemnon, Ov.

**plōdo** = plaudo (q.v.).

**plōrābilis** -e (ploro), deplorable, lamentable, Pers.

**plōrātor** -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lumenter, Mart.

**plōrātus** -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting; gen. in plur., audivi civitatum genitus, ploratus, Cic.



**plōro**, *l.* **I.** Intransit., *to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief*; *plorando fessus sum*, Cic.; *jubeo te plorare* (= οἰμώζειν λόγῳ σοῦ, *bad luck to you!*), Hor. **II.** Transit., *to weep over, to lament, deplore*; *turpe commissum*, Hor.

**plostellum** -i, *n.* (dim. of plostrum) *a little wagon*, Hor.

**plostrum** = plaustrum (q.v.).

**ploximum** (ploximum, ploxinum) -i, *n.* *a wagon-box*, Cat.

**plūit**, *v.* pluo.

**plūma** -ne, *f.* *the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather*; plur. = *down*. **I.** Lit., *plumae versicolores columbarum*, Cic.; *in plumis delituisse Jovem, to have been disguised in the form of a bird*, Ov.; *in plumam, after the fashion of feathers*, Verg.; *used to stuff pillows, bolsters, etc.*, with; hence, meton. = *bolster, feather-bed, pillow*, Juv.; *as an emblem of lightness, sickness, etc.*, *plumā aut folio facilius moventur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *the first down on the chin*, Hor.

**plūmātus** -a -um (pluma), *covered with feathers*, Cic. poet.

**plumbēus** -a -um (plumbum), *leaden, made of lead*. **I.** Lit., *glans*, Lucr. **II.** Transf., *leaden*; **1**, = *blunt*; *gladius*, Cic.; *pugio*, Cic.; **2**, = *bad*; *vina*, Mart.; **3**, *dull, stupid*; *plumbēus* in physicians, Cic.; **4**, *heavy, oppressive, burdensome*; *auster*, Hor.

**plumbum** -i, *n.* (akin to μέλμβος), *lead*. **I.** Lit., *plumbum album*, tin, Caes. **II.** Meton., **1**, *a bullet*, Verg.; **2**, *a leaden-pipe*, Hor.

**plūmēus** -a -um (pluma), *downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers*; *ulcita*, Cic.; *torus*, Ov.

**plūmipes** -pēdis (pluma and pes), *feather-footed*, Cat.

**plūmōsus** -a -um (pluma), *feathered, covered with down, downy*, Prop.

**plūo**, plūi, *3.* (root PLU, connected with FLU-o, Gr. ΠΛΥ, whence πλύω), *to rain*. **I.** Lit., *impers., pluit, it rains; dum pluit, Verg.; aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, sanguine pluisse, Cic.; lapides pluere, Liv.* **II.** Transf., *to fall down in a great mass or number; tantum glandis pluit, Verg.*

**plūries**, adv. (plus), *often, frequently*, Caes.

**plūrifariam** (plus), *on many sides, in many places*, Suet.

**plūrimus**, plurimum, *v.* multus.

**plūs**, pluris, *v.* multus.

**plūsōlus** -a -um (dim. of plus), *somewhat more, rather many*; **plūsōlium** -i, *n.* used subst., *causae in quibus plusculum negotii est*, Cic.

**plūtēus** -i, *m.* and **plūtēam** -i, *n.* **I. A.** *a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantle* (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town), Caes.; *b, a breastwork, battlement on a tower*, Caes. **II. A.** *the back board of a bed or sofa*, Mart. **B.** *the board on which a corpse is laid out*, Mart. **C.** *a book-shelf, book-case*, Juv.

**Plūto** (-ōn) -ōnis, *m.* (Πλούτων), *the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina*. Hence, **Plūtōnius** -a -um, *belonging to Pluto; domus, the grave*, Hor.; plur. subst., **Plūtōnia** -ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *a place in Asia Minor, perhaps in Lydia, where there was a temple to Pluto*.

**plūvia** -ae, *f.* (pluvius), *rain*; *pluvias metuo*, Cic.

**plūviālis** -e (pluvia), *of or relating to rain*,

*rainy; aquae*, Ov.; *fungi, growing after rain*, Ov.; *auster*, Verg.

**plūvius** -a -um (pluo), *of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing*; *aquae*, Cic.; *Hyades*, Verg.; *venti*, Hor.; *arcus, a rainbow*, Hor.

**pōcillum** -i, *n.* (dim. of poculum), *a little drinking-cup, goblet*; *Jovi Victori pocillum malis facere, to offer*, Liv.

**pōcillum** -i, *n.* (root PO, whence potus, pot), *a drinking-cup, goblet*. **I.** *poculum impavide haurire, Liv.; poculum mortis ex-haurire, Cic.; pocunt majoribus poculis* (sc. bibero), *to drink out of goblets*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a drink, draught*; *ad pocula venire, Verg.; amoris poculum, a love-philtre*, Hor.; *in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *a poisonous draught*, Cic.

**pōdāgra** -ae, *f.* (ποδάγρα), *the gout in the feet*; *podagras doloribus cruciari*, Cic.

**Pōdāliriūs** -ii, *m.* (Ποδαλείριος), **I.** *son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. **II.** *a Trojan*.*

**pōdex** -icis, *m.* *the fundament*, Hor.

**pōdium** -ii, *n.* (πόδιον), *a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat*, Juv.

**Pocās** (Pocās) -antis, *m.* (Ποίας), *the father of Philoctetes*; *Poante satius, son of Poras = Philoctetes*, Ov. Hence, **A.** adj., **Pocantius** -a -um, *proles or heros, or simply Pocantius = Philoctetes*, Ov. **B.** **Pocantiādēs** -ae, *m.* *son of Poas = Philoctetes*, Ov.

**pōēma** -ātis, *n.* (ποίημα), *a poem*; *poema facere* or *componere*, or *condere*, Cic.; plur., *poemata = poetry* (opp. oratio, prose), Cic.

**poēna** -ae, *f.* (ποίησις), *the fine paid for murder*; hence, *punishment, penalty, expiation, compensation*. **I.** *poena dupli, octupli, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; capitis, Caes.; mortis, Cic.; oculorum, loss of eyesight, Cic.; votorum, payment of one's vows, Verg.; poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic.; poenas expetere ab aliquo, Cic.; poenas domestici sanguinis expetere, to avenge the murder of a blood-relation, Cic.; poenas parentium a filijs expetere, to visit the sins of the fathers on the children, Cic.; poenas capere pro aliquo, to avenge some one, Sall.; poenam habere, to be punished, Liv.; poenas habere ab aliquo, to obtain vengeance from some one, Liv.; poenas dare, to be punished, Cic.; poenā aliquem afficere or multare, Cic.; poenas subire, ferre, perferre, luere, Cic.; extra poenam esse, to get off scot-free, Liv. **II.** Personif., *Poēna, the goddess of revenge or punishment, Cic.; plur., a liberum Poenis actum esse praecipitem, Cic.**

**Poeni** -ōrum, *m.* *the Phoenicians = the Carthaginians* (colonists from Phoenicia), proverbial among the Romans for faithlessness and breach of treaties; *Poeni foedifragi, Cic.; sing., Poenus* -i, *m.* *a Phoenician, a Carthaginian*; used for *Hannibal, Cic.; collective, Poenus advena, Liv.; Poenus uterque, the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain, Hor.* Hence, **A.** **Poenus** -a -um, *Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian*; *navis, Hor.; leones, Verg.* **B.** **Pūnicus** (Poeni-ous) -a -um, *Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian*; *a, lit., Punicum bellum, Cic.; fides = faithlessness, Sall.; so ars, Liv.; b, poet., transf. = purple-red*; *sagum, Hor.* **C.** **Pūnicus** (Poeni-ous) and **Pūnicus** (Poeni-ous) -a -um, *a, Punic, Carthaginian*; *b, purple-red*.

**Poeninus** -a -um, *Pennine*; *Alpes or Jung, the Pennine Alps. Poeninus mons, the Great St. Bernard*; or simply *Poeninus, Liv.*

**poenic**, *poenior = punico* (q.v.).

**poenitens** -entis (partic. of poeniteo).

**poenitentia** (paenitentia) -ae, f. (poeniteo), *repentance, penitence*, Liv.

**poenitēo** (paenitēo) -ūi, 2. (from poenire = punire; lit., to punish). **I.** to displease, Plaut. **II.** to feel displeasure, to repent, to regret, to be sorry. **A.** Pers., to rue; poenitens consilii, Sall.; si poenitere possint, Liv.; poenitens, Cic.; poeniturus, Sall.; poenitendo, by repentance, Cic. **B.** Impera, poenitet aliquem alicuius rei, etc., it repents one, one is displeased, vexed, etc.; (a) with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, suae quemque fortunae poenitet, Cic.; me poenitet consilii, Cic.; without acc. of pers., tamquam poenitet laboris, Liv.; (β) with acc. of pers. and nom. pron. neuter, nihil sane esset quod nos poeniret, Cic.; with only nom. pron., nihil quod poeniters possit, of which one could repent, Cic.; (γ) with acc. of pers. and infin., non poenitet me vixisse, Cic.; or, (δ) simple infin., ut fortiter fecisse poenitent, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatum (esse) certamen, Liv.; (ε) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quintum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (ζ) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torqueor, Ov.

**poësis** -is, acc. -in, f. (ποίησις), *poetry*, Cic.

**poëta** -ae, m. (ποιητής), a poet; poeta comicus, tragicus, Cic.

**poëtica** -ae, f. and **poëticō** -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry, Cic.

**poëticōs**, adv. (poeticus), *poetically, after the manner of a poet*; ut poëtico loquar, Cic.

**poëticus** -a -um (ποιητικός), *poetical*; verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.

**Poetovio** -ōnis, f. a town in Pannonia, now Pettau.

**poëtria** -ae, f. (ποίητρια), a poetess, Cic.

**poli** interj. by Poilux! truly! really! Cic.

**Pölemo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). **I.** a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus. Hence, **Pölemōnēus** -a -um, of Polemo. **II.** a king in Pontus.

**pölena** -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, πάλη), *pearl-barley, barley-groats*, Ov.

**pölio**, 4. to polish, file, make smooth. **I.** A. 1, togum ascia, Cic.; 2, exp., to cover with white mortar or gypsum, to whiten; columnas albo, Liv. **II.** Fig., to adorn, embellish, to polish, Anish; orationem, Cic.

**pölitē**, adv. (politus), *in a polished manner, elegantly*, Cic.; politius linare, Cic.

**pölitia** -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), 1, the state; 2, the Republic (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

**pöliticus** -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the state, political; philosophi, Cic.

**Pölitörüm** -ii, n. a town in Latium, south of the Tiber, according to the legend founded by the Trojan Polites, son of Priam.

**pölitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pollio), *polished, refined, accomplished*; homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.

**pollen** -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, a (cf. polenta), *fine flour, meal*, Ter.

**pollens** -entis, p. adj. (from polleo), *strong, powerful, mighty*; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl., viribus, Sall.

1. **pollentia** -ae, f. (polleo). **I.** power, strength, might, Plaut. **II.** Personif., the goddess of might, Pollentia, Liv.

2. **Pollentia** -ae, f. a town in Liguria, famous for its wool, now Polenza.

**pollēo**, 2. (potis and valeo), to be strong, mighty, powerful, able; qui in republica plurimum pollebant, had the most power, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl., scientiā, Cic.

**pollex** -icis, m. (polleo), lit., that which is strong. **A.** the thumb; Arginetis pollices praecedere, Cic.; as a measure, clavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. **B.** the great toe, Plin.

**pollicōor** -ctus sum, 2. dep. (pro and liceor), to offer, promise, proffer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc. of thing, pecuniam, Cic.; b, with acc. of thing, and dat. of person, senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, to make boundless promises, Sall.; c, with double acc., sese itineris periculique ducem, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tum de meis oñibus pollicebar, Cic.; e, with infin., obsides dare, Caes.; f, with acc. and infin., gen. future, me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; g, with rel. sent., quae meum tempus postulare, Cic.; h, with adv., ultro polliceri, Cic.; bene, Sall.; benigne, Liv.; liberaliter, Caes. **II.** Esp., of an orator at the beginning of his speech, to promise, declare; docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic. (partic. perf. pass., pollicita fides, Ov.).

**pollicitātio** -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), an offer, proffer, promise; magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.

**pollicitor**, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), to promise, proffer, Sall.

**pollicitum** -i, n. (polliceor), that which is promised, a promise, Ov.

**Pölio** (Pölio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, the patron of Vergil.

**pollis** = pollen -inis (q.v.).

**pollucōo** -luxi -luctum, 2. **I.** to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer; decumanam partem Herculi, Plaut. **II.** to put on the table as a dish, Plaut.

**pollūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (pro and luo), to defoul, defile, pollute. **I.** Lit., ora cruore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to defile morally, pollute, dishonour; jura scelere, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.

**pollūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from polluo), *morally defiled, polluted*; hence (of women), unchaste; femina, Liv.

**Pöllux** -ūcis, m. (Πολυδεύκης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, Cic.; Pöllux uterque, Castor and Pöllux, Hor.

**pölius** -i, m. (πῶλος). **I.** the pole of the earth; polus gelidus, glacialis, and simply polus, the north pole, Ov.; polus australis, the south pole, Ov. **II.** Transf., the sky, the heavens, Verg., Hor.

**Pölybius** -ii, m. (Πολύβιος), a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor.

**Pölycolitus** (Pölycolētus) -i, m. (Πολύκλειτος), a celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicily, contemporary of Pericles.

**Pölycrates** -is, m. (Πολυκράτης), tyrant of Samos, famed for his prosperity, but crucified by the Persian satrap Oroontes.

**Pölydamas** -mantis, m. (Πολυδάμας), a Trojan, friend of Hector.

**Pölydectēs** -ae, m. (Πολυδέκτης), king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.

**Pölydōrus** -i, m. (Πολύδωρος), son of Priam, entrusted to the care of Polympnestor, king in Thrace, but slain by him.

**Pōlygnōtus** -i, m. (Πολύγνωτος), a celebrated Greek painter of Thasos, contemporary with Socrates.

**Pōlyhymnia** -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

**Pōlymestōr** (Pōlymnestōr) -ōris, m. (Πολυμῆστωρ), king in Thrace, husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; the murderer of Polydorus.

**Pōlyphēmus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πολύφημος), the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses.

**pōlypus** -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. and Aeol., πολύπος, hence with long *ō* in Horace). **I.** the *polypus*, a marine animal, Ov. **II.** a *polypus* in the nose, Hor.

**Pōlyxēna** -ae, f. (Πολυξένη), daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.

**pōmārius** -a -um (pomum), of or relating to fruit; subst., **A.** **pōmārius** -ii, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B.** **pōmārium** -li, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

**pōmēridiānus** = postmeridianus (q. v.).

**pōmerium** -li, n. (orig. pomœrium, post and moerus = murus), a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini); pomœrium intrare, transire, Cic.

**Pōmētia** -ae, f. and **Pōmētii** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence,

**Pōmetinus** -a -um, Pometine.

**pōmifer** -fēra -fērum (pomum and fero), fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, Hor.

**Pōmōna** -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

**pōmōsus** -a -um (pomum), full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Prop.

**pōmpa** -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession.

**I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., of funerals, Cic.; pompam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding, pompam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph, Ov.; pompam ferulis similes esse, to resemble in gait the bearers at a procession, Cic.; 2, esp., the procession at the Circensian Games at which the images of the gods were carried. **B.** Transf., a train, suite, retinue; lictorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., display, parade, ostentation; genus (orationis) pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic.

**Pompēji** -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A. D. Hence, adj., **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeji; subst., **a.** **Pōmpējanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate of Cicero, near Pompeji; **b.** **Pōmpējani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompeji.

**Pompējōpōlis** -is, f. (Πομπηϊούπολις), later name of the town Soli, destroyed by Tigranes, rebuilt by Pompejus.

**Pōmpējus** (Pōmpēius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Cn. Pompejus, triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; 2, Pōmpēja, wife of P. Vatinius; adj., Pompeian; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey. Hence, **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; subst., **Pōmpējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

**Pōmpilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious rites at Rome. Adj., Pompilian; sanguis, descendants of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

**pōmpilus** -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the mullet, Ov.

**Pōmpōnius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

**Pōmptinus** (Pōmptinus) -a -um, Pomptine or Pontine; palus and paludes, a marshy district, thirty miles long and twelve to thirteen miles wide, exposed to the inundation of the river Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. Subst., **a.** **Pōmptinum** -i, n. the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh; **b.** **Pōmptina** -ae, f. the upper end of the Pontine marsh.

**pōmum** -i, n. **I.** any kind of fruit, a mulberry, Ov.; plur., poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. **II.** Transf., a fruit-tree, Verg.

**pōndēro**, i. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plant. **II.** Transf., to weigh mentally, to consider, deliberate upon; verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

**pōndērōsus** -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty, ponderous. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., weighty, significant; epistola, Cic.

**pōndo** (abl. of obsolete pondus -i), in weight, heavy; corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; used as an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds; argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.

**pondus** -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, a weight used in a pair of scales; pondera ab Gallis allata, Liv.; 2, a pound weight, a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, abstr., a, the weight of any body; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; b, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 2, concr., a, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; b, a mass = a quantity, sum; auri pondus ingena, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a good sense, 1, weight, gravity, authority, influence; commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, Cic.; 2, weight of words or thoughts; omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, an oppressive weight, burden; pondera amara senectutae, Ov.

**pōnō** (perhaps from ponere, connected with ποτι, πός). **I.** Adv. behind, at the back; moveri et ante et pone, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., behind; pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

**pōno**, pōsiti (pōsivi), pōsitum, 3. (for pō-sino), to lay down, put, place, lay. Constr. with adv. of place; with in and abl.; with ad, ante, sub, super; poet. with abl. alone. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, a, of things, vestigium, Cic.; fig., pedem ubi ponat in suo (regno) non habet, Cic.; ponere genu, to kneel, Ov.; ponere scalas, to put up ladders, Caes.; b, of persons, positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; 2, of furniture or too; to lay out, prepare; mensam, Hor.; casses, Ov.; 3, to lay, stretch out; artus in litore, Verg.; somno positae, Verg.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i. e., dead, Ov.; 4, to erect a statue in honour of some one; alicui statuum, Nep.; esp., to consecrate a gift to the gods; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; 5, to wager in play; pocula sagitta, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., to station men, to place; praesidium ibi, Caes.; 8, to remove away to a distant place; pone sub curru solis, Hor.; 9, to publish; edictum, Tac.; 10, to put down in writing; signa novis praeceptis, Hor.; 11, partic. perf., pōsitus -a -um, a, of snow, etc., fallen; posita nix, Hor.; b, of places, situated; Roma in montibus posita, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, put, present; aliquid sub uno aspectu, Cic.; 2, to bring, put; aliquem ponere in gratia apud aliquem, Cic.; in laude positum esse, to be famed, Cic.; 3, to place, build, rest; omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; 4, to

*pass time in some occupation; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; 5, to reckon, count; mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; hauri in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to hold, regard; aliquem principem, Cic.; 6, to put down in writing, to remark, observe, mention; cuius pauca exempla posui, Cic. II. A. to lay, place by way of building, making, etc.; 1, lit. a, of building, to erect; urbem, Verg.; milit. t.t., castra in proximo colle, to pitch one's camp, Caes.; b, of an artist, to represent, picture; Orpheus in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to found, place; ponere initia male, Cic.; b, to fix, settle; leges in conviviis, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quaestiuiculam, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office; aliqui custodem, Caes.; aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. B. to put food, dainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulis, Hor. C. to plant; pirus, Verg. D. to deposit; tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes. E. to lay out money, to invest, lend; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic.; in praedio, Cic. F. to arrange the hair; comas, Ov. G. Of the winds, etc., to lay, to soothe; tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor.; refl., ponere, of the winds, to lull, Verg. H. to lay aside; 1, lit., librum de manibus, Cic.; arma, to lay down, Caes.; and hence, to submit, Caes.; 2, transf., to lay aside, remove, give up; vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; 3, naut. t.t., to throw out an anchor; ancoris postis, Liv. (synoop. perf. partic., postus, Lucr.).*

1. **pons**, pontis, m. a bridge, Cic. I. facere pontem in flumine, to bridge over a river, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem inter-scindere, to cut down, Cic. II. Esp., A. a plank between a ship and the shore, Verg. B. a draw-bridge, Verg. C. the bridge at the comitia over which the voters passed singly, to pass into the mepra, Cic. D. a, the deck of a ship, Tac.; b, the floor of a tower, Verg.

2. **Pons**, Pontis, as a geographical name. I. Pons Argenteus, a place and bridge over the river Argenteus in Gallia Narbonensis. II. Pons Campanus, a bridge on the Via Appia.

**Pontia** -ae, f. an island of the coast of Latium, now *isola di Ponza*. Hence, **Pontiani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Pontia.

**ponticulus** -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge, Cic.

1. **Ponticus** -a -um, v. Pontus.

2. **Ponticus** -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary and friend of Propertius and Ovid.

**pontifex** -ficus, m. (from pons and facio, or = pompifex, from pompa and facio), a pontiff, a high priest, pontifex; plur., pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then eight, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic. Hence, A. **pontificialis** -e, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. B. **pontificatus** -us, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. C. **pontificius** -a -um, relating to the pontifical; libri, Cic.; jus, Cic.

**pontificialis**, v. pontifex.

**pontificatus**, v. pontifex.

**pontificius**, v. pontifex.

**Pontius** -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at Caudium; 2, L. Pontius Aquila,

one of the murderers of Caesar; 3, Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judaea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

**ponto** -onis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Caes.

1. **pontus** -i, n. (πόντος). I. the deep, depth; maris, Verg. II. Meton., A. the deep sea, Verg. B. a wave of the sea, Verg.

2. **Pontus** -i, m. (Πόντος). I. the Black Sea. II. Meton., A. the country on the shores of the Black Sea. B. Esp., a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus. Hence, **Ponticus** -a -um (Ποντικός), belonging to Pontus, Pontic; mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; serpens, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, Juv.

**pōpa** -ae, m. the inferior priest or temple-servant who slew the victims, Cic.

**pōpanum** -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Juv.

**pōpellus** -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble, Hor.

**pōpina** -ae, f. (πέπνος, πέπνος, to cook). I. a cook-shop, eating-house, Cic. II. Meton., the food sold at an eating-house, Cic.

**pōpino** -onis, m. (popina), the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, Hor.

**poplēs** -itis, m. I. the ham, hough; succidere poplitem, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. II. Meton., the knee; duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

**Poplicōla** = Publicola (q. v.).

**poppysma** -atis, n. (πόπυσμα), and **poppyamus** -i, m. (ποπυσαμός), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.

**pōpūlabilis** -e (populus), that can be laid waste, devastated, Ov.

**pōpūlabundus** -a -um (populus), laying waste, devastating, Liv.

**pōpūlāris** -e (1. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native; 1, adj., flumina, Ov.; 2, subst., a, lit. a fellow-countryman; Solon popularis tuus, Cic.; b, transf., participator; conjurationis, Sall. II. belonging to the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state; 1, gen., leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; 2, esp., a, popular, agreeable to the people, beloved by the people; b, of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic; popularis vir, a friend of the people, Liv.; homo, Cic. Subst., **pōpūlāres** -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.

**pōpūlāritas** -atis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.

**pōpūlārītēr**, adv. (popularis). I. after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly; loqui, scribere, Cic. II. after the fashion of a friend of the people, in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue; agere, Cic.

**pōpūlātio** -onis, f. (populus), a laying waste, devastating, plundering; populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Vejentes pleni jam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

**pōpūlātōr** -ōris, m. (populus), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.

**pōpūlēs** -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar; frondes, Verg.

**pōpūlifer** -fēra -fērum (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.

**pōpūliscitum** -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

**Pōpūlōnia** -ae, f., **Pōpūlōnium** -ii, n., and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūlōnenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

**pōpūlo**, 1. and **pōpūlor**, 1. dep. (1. populus), to lay waste, devastate, plunder. **I** Lit., agros, Caes.; provincias populatae, Cic. **II** Poet., transf., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob; populat acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hanius, robbed of the ball, Ov.

1. **pōpūlus** -i, m. (connected with πῶλος, plenus, etc., redupl. populus, syncop. populus), the people as forming a political community, a state. **I** Lit., 1, the union of the inhabitants of a district, a state, a free state; populi liberi . . . reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.; hence, meton., a district, canton; frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.; 2, transf., a crowd, host, multitude; fratrum, Ov. **II** In narrower sense, 1, the sovereign body in a free state, the sovereign people; a, civitas popularis in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, esp. in Rome, originally the patricians, afterwards the whole people, as opp. to the senate; often in the phrase, senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.; as opp. to the plebs, non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv.; often, esp. with historians, the people as a party, the democratical party; populum a senatu disjunctum, Cic.; 2, the people, multitude; malus poeta de populo, Cic.

2. **pōpūlus** -i, f. the poplar-tree, Verg.

**porca** -ae, f. (porcus), a sow; sometimes poet., a pig, hog, Verg.

**porcina** -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plaut.

**porcinus** -a -um, of or relating to swine, Plaut.

**Porcius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorinus or Major, a severe Censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age; 2, M. Porcius Cato, the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero, called Ulicensis, from his suicide at Utica; 3, Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Adj., Porcian; lex, forbidding corporal punishment of a Roman citizen, Cic.

**porcilus** -i, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker, Plaut.

**porcus** -i, m. a pig, hog; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

**porgo** = porrigo (q. v.).

**Porphyrio** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. one of the giants.

**porrectio** -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension.

**porrectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from porrigo). **I** stretched out, extended, long; porrector acies, Tac. **II** Transf., poet. of time, long; mora, Ov.

**porricio** -rēci and -rēxi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifice to the gods; prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i. e., at the eleventh hour, Cic.

1. **porrigo** -rēxi -rectum, 3. (pro and rego), to stretch out, reach out, extend. **I** A. 1, lit., 3, membra, Cic.; manum, Cic.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out; corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to extend; aciem, Sall.; c, porrigere manum, to hold up the hand in voting; 2, transf., of position, scopulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv. **B** Fig., a,

vectigalia, to increase, Hor.; se porrigere, to extend, reach; quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov.; b, syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Ov. **II** A. to lay at full length, to lay low; hostem, Liv.; hence, partic., porrectus = dead; senex, Cat. **B** Meton., to hold out to, reach to, offer to; 1, lit., dextram regi Delotaro, Cic.; gladium nobis, Cic.; 2, fig., to afford, supply; praesidium clientibus, Cic.

2. **porrigo** -giniis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandruff, Hor.

**porro**, adv. (πρόσω), forward, further. **I** Of space, at a distance, afar off; a, with verbs of motion, ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; b, with verbs of rest, inaciis Aeneas quae sint es flumina porro, Verg. **II** Transf. A. Of time, formerly, Cat. **B** To express advances from one thought to another, then, next, further, again, in succession, in turn; saepe audivi a senioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

**porrus** -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (σπάρον), a leek, Juv.

**Porsēna** (Porsenna) and **Porsīna** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορσηνας, Πορσηνας), king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus; as a formula on the sale of booty, bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

**porta** -ae, f. (connected with πρῶτα, πρόπτος, experior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I** A. Lit., with or without urbis, Cic.; portas eandere, Caes.; portā introire, Cic.; pelein portā non extulisse, Cic. **B** Transf., any place of ingress or egress, door, gate of a camp; porta decumana, Caes.; porta Taenaria (where Hercules entered the lower world), Ov.; portae jecoris, Cic. **II** Fig., quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, by what ways or means, Lucret.

-**portatio** -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying; armorum, Sall.

**portende** -tendi -tentum, 3. (pro-tendo), to indicate, predict, presage, forbode, portend; magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; dii periculum portendunt, Liv.

**portentifer** -fēra -fērum (portentum and fero), bringing prodigies, Ov.

**portentificus** -a -um (portentum and facio), extraordinary, supernatural, marvellous, miraculous; venena, Ov.

**portentōsus** -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural; nata, abortions, Cic.

**portentum** -i, n. (portendo). **I** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II** Transf. A. a wonderful story, extravagant tale; poëtarum et pictorum, Cic. **B** a monster, monstrously; hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity;" portentum republicae (of Piso), Cic.

**portheus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (πορθητής), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

**porticūla** -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico, Cic.

**porticus** -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I** 1, lit., a, quum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., the Stoic school (so named from πορτά, a porch), the Stoics; clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur. **II** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the besiegers of a place, Caes.

**portio** -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. ΠΟΡ-), a part, portion, section, division. **I** Lit., Plin. **II** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic.

1. **portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), a custom-house officer, collector of customs, Cic.

2. **portitor** -ōris, m. (root POR-o, whence porto), a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman; Charon, Verg.

**porto**, 1. (root POR-o, POP-o, whence fero, portus), to bear, carry, convey, bring. **I.** Lit., concrete objects, 1, gen., a, things, (a) onera, Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; with abl. or abl. and prep., in triumpho Massiliam, a representation of Massilia, Cic.; with adv., or prep., or acc., multa undique portari, Caes.; Romae domum ad Antonium frumentum, Cic.; viaticum ad hostem, Cic.; (β) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus loligo, Ov.; b, persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

**portorium** -ii, n. (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods; portorium vini institvere, Cic.; exigere portorium, Cic.; portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

**portūla** -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postera, Liv.

**Portūnus** -i, m. (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence, **Portūnalia** -ium, n. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

**portuōsus** -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports; superum mare, Cic.; navigatio minime portuosa, without harbours, Cic.

**portus** -ūs, m. (POR-o, whence porto), a harbour, port, haven. **I.** 1, lit., portus Caletae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum pervehi, Cic.; as a place for levying duties, in portu operam dare, to be a custom-house officer, Cic.; prov., in portu esse, navigare, to be out of danger, Cic.; 2, transf., the estuary of a river, Ov. **II.** Fig., a place of refuge, harbour, haven; nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.

**poscaenium** -ii, n. (post and scaena), the theatre behind the scenes; fig., poscaenia vitae, the secret actions of men, Lucr.

**posco**, pōposci, 3. (pet-sco, from peto), to ask earnestly, request strongly, demand. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; with etib. dat., audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with acc. and ab with abl., munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., magistratum Sicyonium nummos pōposcit, Cic.; absol., poscimus, we are asked for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, to demand, require; quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** to demand for judgment, require to be given up; accusant ii, quos populus jussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight; aliquem in proelia, Verg.; so absol., transf., poscunt majoribus poculis, challenge one another, Cic. **C.** to inquire; causas, Verg. **D.** to call; 1, poscor Olympo, heaven summons me to battle, Verg.; 2, to call upon; tua numina posco, Verg.

**Pōsidōnius** -ii, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panætius and teacher of Cicero.

**pōsitio** -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; caeli, dimale, Tac.

**pōsitor** -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

**pōsitūra** -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Lucr.

**positus** -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac. **II.** arrangement of the hair, Ov.

**possessio** -ōnis, f. (possideo). **I.** possession; a, lit., fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; aliquid movere, demovere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property; paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.

**possessivocūla** -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a little possession, small property, Cic.

**possessor** -ōris, m. (possideo), a possessor. **I.** Gen., locorum, Cic. **II.** Esp., a possessor of land; possessor agrorum, Liv.; absol., Cic.

**possidēo** -sēdi -sessum, 2. (potis and sedeo), to possess, have, hold. **I.** A. Lit., ex edicto bona, Cic. **B.** Fig., ingenium, Cic. **II.** Transf., to occupy a place by force, beset; forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic.

**possido** -sēdi -sessum, 3. (potis and sideo), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totamque eius praeturam, Cic.

**possum**, pōtūi, posse (potis and sum), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can. **I.** Gen., facere ut possem, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; si potest, if it is possible, Cic.; qui potest? how is it possible? Cic.; with superl., Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. **II.** Esp., to avail, be efficacious, have influence; a, of persons, apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; quum omnia se posse censebat, thought himself all-powerful, Cic.; b, of things, plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

**post** (= ponst, from pono). **I.** Adv. behind. **A.** Of place, behind, in the rear; qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after, afterwards, subsequently; multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, shortly afterwards, Cic.; multo post, long after, Cic., 2, of the order of succession, primo . . . post, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of place, behind; post nostra castra, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, after; post Brutum consulam, Cic.; foll. by quam, post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic.; 2, of order, next to; erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.

**postea**, adv. (post and abl. eā), after, after that, afterwards; postea aliquanto, Cic.; quid postea? what then? what next? Cic.

**posteaquam**, conj. after that; with indic.; (a) with perf., posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.; (β) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic.; (γ) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodabatur, Cic.; (δ) with prea., posteaquam in Formiano sum, Cic.

**postēri**, v. posterus.

**postērius**, v. posterus.

**postēritas** -ātis, f. (posterus). **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity; omnium seculorum, Cic.; posteritati servire, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

**postērus** (poster) -a -um, compar., **postērior** -us; superl., **postremus** and **postūmus** -a -um (post). **I.** Posit., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in posterum, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subst., **postēri** -ōrum, m. posterity. **II.** Compar., **postērior** -us, 1, following after

*next in order, later, posterior*; posteriores cogitationes, *second thoughts*, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; neut. adv., posterius = *later*, Cic.; 2, transf., *inferior, worse*; nihil posterius, Cic. **III.** Superl., **postrēmus** and **postūmus** -a -um. **A.** postrēmus, *the hindmost, last*; 1, lit., pagina, Cic.; acies, Sall.; hoc non in postremis, Cic.; abl., postremo, *at last*; primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; postremum, *for the last time*, Cic.; 2, transf., of position and value, *the worst, most pitiable*; homines, Cic. **B.** ad postremum, *at last, lastly*; meton., *the last*; **postūmus** -a -um, *the last, last-born* (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), *posthumous*; proles, Verg.; subst., **postūmus** -i, m., Cic.

**postfēro** -ferre, *to esteem less, consider of less account*; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

**postgēniti** -ōrum, m. (post and gigno), *posterity, descendants*, Hor.

**posthābēo** -di -itum, 2. *to esteem less, make of less account*; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

**posthāc**, adv. *hereafter, after this, in future*, Cic.

**posticus** -a -um (post), *hinder, back, behind*. **I.** Adj., partes aedium, Liv. **II.** Subst., posticum aedium, *a back-door*, Liv.

**postillo** -ōnis, f. (postulo), *the demand of a deity for a sacrifice*, Cic.

**postillā**, adv. *after, afterwards*, Cat.

**postis** -is, m. *a post, door-post*. **I.** Lit., postem tenens (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., poet., *a door, gate*, Verg.

**postliminium** -ii, n. (post and limen), *a return home, postliminy; the resumption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were in abeyance during his captivity*; ei esse postliminium, Cic.; gen. abl., postliminio, *by right of postliminy*; redire, Cic.

**postmeridianus** (pōmeridiānus) -a -um (post and meridianus), *belonging to the afternoon, afternoon*; tempus, Cic.

**postmodō** and **postmodum**, adv. *after, afterwards*, Liv.

**postpono** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. *to esteem less, consider of less account, put after*; omnia, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, Cic.

**postquam**, conj. *after, after that, as soon as*; a, with indic. (α) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (β) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (γ) with pres., Hostilia curia minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (δ) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere etc., Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exuli aequalitas, Tac.

**postremo**, v. posternus.

**postrēmum**, v. posternus.

**postrēmus** -a -um, superl. of posternus (q.v.).

**postridiā**, adv. (for posteri dies), *the day after, the following day, on the next day*; primā luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam, postridie quam a vobis ludos, Cic.; with acc., ludos, *the day after the games*, Cic.; with genit., postridie eius diei, Caes.

**postridūo** = postridie (q.v.).

**postscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. *to write after*, Tac.

**postulatio** -ōnis, f. (postulo), *a request, entreaty, demand*. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, *for pardon*, Cic.; concedere postulatiōni eius, Cic. **II.**

*Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought*, Cic.

**postulātum** -i, n. (postulo), *a demand, request*, Cic.

**postulātus** -ūs, m. (postulo), *a legal complaint, accusation*, Liv.

**postūlo** = postillo (q.v.).

**postūlo**, 1. (= posculo, from posco), *to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request*. **I.** Gen., (α) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (β) with double acc., haec quum praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulat abs te ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postulant, eos sibi dederunt, Caes.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postularentur, Cic.; (ε) absol. and transf., of things or subjects, quum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., a, *to demand from the praetor against some one*; iudicium, Cic.; b, *to impeach, accuse*; aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquam majestatis, Cic.

**Postūmus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, the consul P. Postumius Tubertus, conqueror of the Sabines; 2, A. Postumius Tubertus, dictator, who ordered the execution of his own son for fighting against orders*; poet. form, Postumus; adj., *Postumian*, and hence, **Pōstūmiānus** -a -um, *Postumian*.

1. **postūmus** -a -um, superl. of posternus (q.v.).

2. **Postūmus**, v. Postumius.

**Postverta** (Postvorta) -ae, f. (post and verto), *the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation*, Ov.

**pōtatio** -ōnis, f. (poto), *a drinking-bout*; hesterna ex potatione oescitantes, Cic.

**pōtātor** -ōris, m. (poto), *a drinker*, Plant.

**pōtō**, v. potis.

**pōtens** -entis, p. adj. (from possum). **I.** *powerful in, having power over*. **A.** neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac. **B.** 1, *capable of*; arinorum tenendorum, Liv.; 2, *mighty, influential*; civis, civitas, Cic.; subst., *a powerful person*, Liv.; plur., Cic.; 3, of things, *powerful, efficacious*; nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; 4, *master of, lord of*; potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv.; Diva potens Cypri, *ruling over Cyprus*, Hor.; fig., potens sui, *having command over oneself, temperate*, Hor.; potens irae, *able to control one's anger*, Liv. **II.** *that which has obtained something*; voti, Ov.; iussi, *having fulfilled the command*, Ov.

**pōtentātus** -ūs, m. (potens), *political power, supremacy*, Cic.

**pōtentēr**, adv. (potens). **I.** *powerfully, strongly, efficaciously*, Hor. **II.** *according to one's power*, Hor.

1. **pōtentia** -ae, f. (potens), *power, might, ability*. **I.** Physical, 1, lit., solis, Verg.; 2, transf., *efficacy, potency*; herbarum, Ov. **II.** *political power*; a, *influence, authority*; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; b, *supremacy, rule*; rerum, Cic.

2. **Pōtentia** -ae, f. *a town in Picenum, on the river Floris, now, perhaps, Monte Santo*.

**pōtēstas** -tātis, f. (possum), *power*. **I.** Gen., *might, strength, efficacy*; herbarum, Verg. **II.** *power to do something, power over something*. **A.** 1, gen., *habere potestatem vitae necisque in* aliquem, Cic.; *esse in potestate senatūs, Cic.*

**erisae ex or de potestate** (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; 2, esp., a, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alicuius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; b, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (β) meton., the magistracy itself; imperia et potestates, military and civil commands, Cic. **B.** might, power, ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion; data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, (a) to give an opportunity of fighting, Caes.; (β) to allow access to oneself, grant an interview, Caes.; potestas est, it is possible, with infin., non fugis hinc praecipis dum praecipitare potestas, Verg.

1. **potio** -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, poison. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, a draught of poison, Cic.; b, a love-draught, philtre, Hor.

2. **potio**, 4. (potis), to put any one in the power of; aliquem servitutis, to reduce to slavery, Plaut.

1. **potior**, 4. dep. (potis). **I.** to get, get possession, become partaker of, obtain; with abl., urbe, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; with genit., illius regni, Cic.; with acc., urbem, Cic. **II.** to possess, have, be master of; with abl., mari, Liv.; with genit., rerum, Cic. (potior has some forms from the third conjug., potitur, Verg.; potēremur, Ov.; potērentur, Liv.).

2. **potior**, v. potis.

**potis**, **potē** (root POT, whence *δο-νός*, *compos*, etc.). **I.** Adj., compar., **potior** -us; superl., **potissimus** -a -um. **A.** Posit., able, capable; usually in the phrase potis est, he can, is able; potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg.; nec potis est cerni, nor is it possible to distinguish, Lacr.; neut., pote est, Cat.; pote = pote esse, hoc quidquam pote imparius, Cic. **B.** Compar., **potior** -us, preferable, better; cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors servitute potior, Cic. **C.** Superl., **potissimus** -a -um, best of all, chief, principal; quid potissimum sit, Cic. **II.** Adv., only in compar., **potius**, and superl., **potissimum**. **A.** compar., potius, rather, more, preferably; magnus (homo) vel potius summus, Cic.; potius quam, full by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, amori potius quam servire praestaret, Cic. **B.** Superl., **potissimum** (potissimae), chiefly, above all, Cic.

**potissime**, potissimum, v. potis.

**potito**, 1. (intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plaut.

**potius**, v. potis.

**Potniae** -arum, f. (Πορνια), a place in Boeotia on the river Aeopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed them mad. Hence, **Potnia** -adis, f. belonging to Potnia; equae, Ov., quadrigae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

**poto**, **potāvi**, **potātum** and **potā**, 1. to drink. **I.** Lit., 1, aquas, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt potum juveni, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; totos dies potabatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to absorb, suck in; potantia vellera fucum, Hor.; partic., a, **ptens** -a -un, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine poto, Cic.; poti faece tenuis cadi, Hor.; (β) act., having drunk, drunken; anus, Hor.; bene potus, Cic.; b, **poturus** -a -un, Prop.

**poter** -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker. **I.** aquas, Hor.; Rhodani, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. **II.** a tippler, drunkard, Hor.

**potrix** -icis, f. (potos), a female tippler, Plaut.

**potulentus** -a -um (poto), drinkable, potable; hence, subst., **potulenta** -ōrum, things that can be drunk, drinkables; esculenta et potulenta, Cic.

1. **potus**, v. poto.

2. **potus** -us, m. (poto). **I.** a drinking; immoderatus, Cic. **II.** Meton., a draught, that which is drunk, drink; cibi potusque, Ter.

**prae**, adv. and prep. (old dat. fem., like pro, dat. neut., from *prus* -a -um, formed from per). **I.** Adv. before, in front; i prae, Plaut., Ter. **II.** Prep. with abl., **A.** before; prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; oculus, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in comparison with, compared with; Atticos prae se agrestes potat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; 2, on account of, because of, in consequence of; nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae meta, Cic.; prae ira, Liv.

**praecido** (-di) -ctum, 3. to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praecutus** -a -un, sharpened to a point, pointed; sudes, Sall.; stipes, Caes.

**praecaltus** -a -um. **I.** very high; rapae, Liv. **II.** very deep; flumen, Liv.

**praebere** -bui -bitum (= praebere, from praee and habeo). **I.** to offer, hold out; crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumeliam, Liv.; manum verberibus, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to expose; se telis hostium, Liv. **B.** to show, give; operam alicui, to serve, Liv.; reflex., with or without se, to show oneself, prove oneself; with acc. of predicate, misericordem se praebuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos se severum vehementemque, Cic.; utriusque se aequum, Cic. **C.** to furnish, supply, afford; alicui naves, Liv.; rebus adversis periculum ac solatium, Cic.; hence, a, to offer, present, cause, bring about; speciem horribilem, Caes.; modum, to make music, Ov.; b, to allow; praebuit ipse rapi, Ov.

**praebibo** -bibi, 3. to drink before, to drink to; ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

**praebitor** -ōris, m. (praebere) = *επίφορος*, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessaries, Cic.

**praecellus** -a -um, very hot, Tac.

**praecans** -a -um, prematurely grey, Hor.

**praecavere** -cavi -cantum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to take precaution beforehand, to be on one's guard, to be careful; providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; with dat., to take care for some person's safety; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; quod a me ita praecantum est, Cic.; peccata, quae difficillimus praecaventur, Cic.

**praecede** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede. **I.** Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens consulis illius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv.; 2, transit., agmen, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, to go before, precede; fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. **B.** Of rank, etc., to surpass, be before; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.

**praecellens** -entis, p. adj. (from praecello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.; vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic.

**praecello**, 3. (prae and *cello*), to surpass, excel, exceed; a, absol., gravitate morum, Tac.; b, with acc. or dat., aliquam fronsditate, Tac.; genti, had the supremacy over, Tac.



**praecelsus** -a -um, *very high, very lofty*; rupes, Verg.

**praecentio** -ōnis, f. (praecino), *a musical prelude, playing before a sacrifice*, Cic.

**praecipis** -cipitis (prae and caput), *headlong, headforemost*. I. Adj., **A.** Of motion, 1, lit., a, of persons, (a) aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic.; praecipis in terram datus, Liv.; (β) in haste, hasty, quick; praecipites columbae, Verg.; praecipites se fugas mandabant, Caes.; praecipis fertur, Cic.; b, transf., (a) of things, hasty, precipitate; profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; (β) of time, declining; praecipis dies, Liv.; praecipis aetas, Sall.; 2, fig., a, of persons, blind, rash, headlong; agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipis, Cic.; praecipis ingenio in iram, inclined to, Liv.; b, of things, circumstances, etc., dangerous; libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adolescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praecipis, Cic. **B.** Of rest, 1, adj., of places, steep, precipitous; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig., iter ad fluitimum malum praecipis ac lubricum, Cic.; 2, subst., **praecipis** -cipitis, n. a steep place, precipice; in praecipis deferri, Liv.; fig., danger; prope totam rempublicam in praecipis dederat, Liv. II. Adv., vim mortalium praecipis trahit, drags headlong, Tac.

**praecipio** -ōnis, f. (praecipio), 1, a pre-conception, Cic.; 2, a precept; Stoicorum, Cic.

**praecipitor** -ōris, m. (praecipio), a teacher, instructor, preceptor; vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

**praecipitrix** -trix, f. (praecipitor), she that teaches; quā (sapientiā) praecipitrix, Cic.

**praecipitum** -i, n. (praecipio), a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction; medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latino loquendi, Cic.; praecipitum dare, Cic.

**praecipio** -cepis -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), to pluck prematurely, gather before the time. I. Lit., inesse, Ov. II. Fig., to lessen or take away; fructum officii tui, Cic.

**praecipio** -cidi -cisum, 3. (prae and caedo). I. to cut off in front, cut off. **A.** Lit., alicui caput, Liv.; fistulas (aquae), Cic.; ancoras, to cut the cables, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, to cut short, to cut, abbreviate, abridge; brevi praecipiam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.; praecipio, make it short, Cic.; 2, to take away, deprive of; sibi reditum, Cic.; 3, to refuse point blank; plane sine exceptione, Cic. II. to cut in pieces. **A.** Lit., canem, Liv.; cotem novacula, Cic. **B.** Fig., to break off suddenly; amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecipere, Cic.

**praecipitotus** -a -um, partic. of praecipio.

**praecipio** -cincti -cinctum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; midalle, praecipio, to gird oneself, Cic. Partic., recte praecipit pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecipit, girded higher up, i. e., more rapid travellers, Hor.

**praecipio** -cēni and -cēni -centum, 3. (prae and cano). I. Intransit., **A.** to sing or play before; a, of musical instruments (esp. the flute), epulis magistratum fides praecipit, Cic.; b, of flute-players, praecipere sacrificiis or sacris, Liv. **B.** to sing an incantation, Tib. II. Transit., to prophesy, predict; magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecipere, Cic.

**praecipis** -is = praecipis (q. v.).

**praecipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), to take before, get before, receive in advance. I. Lit., pecuniam mutuam, Cic.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praeeperit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur seges, ripens too fast, Ov. II. Transf., **A.** to

take beforehand, anticipate; praecipio gaudii suppliciorum vestrorum, I enjoy in anticipation, ap. Cic.; antino victoriam, Caes.; consilia hostium, know beforehand, Cic. **B.** Esp., to tell beforehand, to write beforehand; a, to instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, charge, command; hoc tibi praecipio, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., illud potius praecipendum fuit ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, Sall.; with infin., temporibus parere, Cic.; absol., ut erat praecipitum, Caes.; b, to teach; artem, Ov.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; praecipio cantus, Hor.; absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction; de eloquentia, Cic.

**praecipitator**, adv. (praecipio), headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Lucr.

**praecipio**, 1. (praecipio). I. Transit., to cast down headlong. **A.** 1, lit., sese Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; pass., praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall.; poet., lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves, Ov.; 2, transf., partic., praecipitatus, drawing to a close, Ov.; nox praecipitata, Ov. **B.** Fig., a, to cast down; alicum ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.; to cast to the ground, destroy, ruin; rempublicam, Liv.; b, pass., praecipitari, as middle, to rush into; in insidias, Liv.; hence, (a) to hurry away; furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; (β) to hasten; moras omnes, Verg.; (γ) to press on; with infin., dare tempus sociis humanis, Verg. II. Intransit., to fall down, to sink violently. **A.** 1, lit., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.; in fossam, Liv.; 2, transf., to draw to a close, hasten to the end; sol praecipitans, declining, Cic.; hienis jam praecipitaverat, was drawing to a close, Caes. **B.** Fig., a, praecipitatem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitum, Cic.; respublica praecipitans, hastening to its fall, Cic.; b, to fall into; in amorem, to fall in love, Plaut.

**praecipitō**, adv. (praecipio), especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, Cic.

**praecipitō** -a -um (prae and capio). I. peculiar, especial; nihil consuli praecipitum fuit praeter alios, Cic.; in communibus miseris praecipitō quodam dolore angere, Cic. Subst., **praecipitō** -i, n. a special right, a prerogative, Cic. II. excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; a, quos praecipitō semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; natura ingenua praecipitō quendam amorem, Cic.; praecipitō toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg. Subst., **praecipitō** -i, n. pre-eminence, superiority; homini praecipitō a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur., **praecipitō** -ōrum, n. = προσημένα, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good; b, especially suited for; praecipitō ad pericula, Tac.

**praecipitō**, adv. (praecipio). I. briefly, in few words; id praecipitō dicitur, Cic. II. absolutely, decidedly; negare, Cic.

**praecipitō** -a -um, p. adj. (from praecipio). I. steep, abrupt, precipitous; saxa, Verg. II. Rhet. t. t., short, brief, broken off, Cic.

**praecipitō**, adv. (praecipitō). I. very plainly, very clearly; intelligere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. II. admirably, excellently; gerere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; facere, to do something remarkable, Cic.

**praecipitō** -a -um, very bright, very brilliant. I. Lit., lux, Lucr. II. Fig., 1, noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; gens bello praecipitō, Verg.; situs (urbis), Cic.; indoles, Cic.; praecipitōssimi conatus, Cic.; subst., **praecipitō** -ōrum, a

*siluabris*, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, *notorious*; *scleribus ferox atque praecelatus*, Sall.

**praecūdo** -clāsi -clūsum, **3**. (prae and claudō). **I** Lit., *to close in front, to shut up, to close*; *praecūdere portas consuli*, Caes. **II** Transf., *to close to any one, deprive of access to*; *sibi curiam*, Cic.; *maritimos cursus*, Cic.; *vicem alicui, to stop a person's mouth*, Liv.

**praeco** -ōnis, **m**. **I** a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); *per praeconem vendere aliquid*, Cic.; *fundum subficere praeconi, bring to the hammer*, Liv. **II** Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; *virtutis*, Cic.

**praecōgīto**, **1**. *to think meditate, consider carefully beforehand*; *multo ante facinus*, Liv.

**praecognosco** (-cognōvi) -cognitum, **3**. *to learn beforehand*; *praecognito nostro adventu*, ap. Cic.

**praecōlo** -cōlū -cultum, **3**. *to cultivate before*, fig. **I** animi praeculti rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. **II** *to honour highly, to revere*; *nova et ancipitia*, Tac.

**praecompōsitus** -a -um (prae and compono), *composed beforehand, studied*; *os, mien*, Ov.

**praecōnīus** -a -um, *belonging to a praeco or crier*. **I** Adj., *quaestus*, Cic. **II** Subst., **praecōnium** -ii, **n**. **A** *the office or business of a public crier*; *praeconium facere*, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, *a public crying, publishing, making known*; *tibi praeconium deferam*, Cic.; *perago praeconia casus*, Ov.; **2**, *a public laudation, commendation*; *laborum suorum*, Cic.

**praecōnsūmo** -consumptus, **3**. *to consume, exhaust beforehand*, Ov.

**praecōtracto**, **1**. *to handle beforehand*, Ov.

**praecōquis** -e and **praecōquus** -a -um = **praecox** (q. v.).

**praecordiā** -ōrum, **n**. (prae and cor). **I** *the muscle separating the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, the diaphragm*, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** *the bowels, stomach*; *anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus*, Cic.; *quid veneni saevit in praecordiis*, Hor. **B** *the breast, heart* (as the seat of feelings and passions); *relict in praecordia virtus*, Verg.; *spiritus remanet in praecordiis*, Liv.

**praecorrumpto** -rūpi -ruptum, **3**. *to corrupt, bribe beforehand*; *me donis*, Ov.

**praecox** -cōcis, **praecōquis** -e, and **praecōquus** -a -um (prae and coquo), *ripe before the time, premature*, Plin.

**praeculturn** -a -um, *partic. of praecolo*.

**praecurro** -cūcurri and -cūri -cursum, **3**. **I** **A** Lit., *to run before, hasten before*; *praecurrit ante omnes*, Caes.; *ad aliquem*, Caes.; *aliquem equis albis*, fig. = *to excel*, Hor. **Partic. subst.**, **praecurrentia** -ium, **n**. *what goes before, antecedents*, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, *to go on before*; *eo fauna jam praecurrerat de praello Dyrriachino*; **2**, *of time, to precede*; *aliquem setate*, Cic.; *with dat.*, *ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrent*. **II** Esp., *to surpass, exceed*; *aliquem veleritate*, Caes.

**praecursio** -ōnis **f**. (praecurro), *a going before*. **I** Gen., *sine praecursione visorum*, Cic. **II** *in rhet.*, *the previous preparation of the hearer*, Cic.

**praecursor** -ōris, **m**. (praecurro), *a goer before, precursor*. **I** Lit., **A** *Milit. t. t.*, *praecursores, the vanguard, advanced guard*, Liv. **II** Transf., *a spy, scout*; *in omni calumniā praecursorem habere*, Cic.

**praecūtio** -cūssi -cūsum, **3**. (prae and

quatio), *to shake before, brandish before*; *taedas*, Ov.

**praeda** -ae, **f**. (connected with praehendo), *spoils of war, plunder, booty*. **I** Lit., *praeda parca*, Cic.; *ingentes praedas facere*, Liv. **II** Transf., **A** *the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey*; *cervi luporum praeda rapaculum*, Hor. **B** *plunder, gain*; *maximos quaestus praedasque facere*, Cic.

**praedābundus** -a -um (praedor), *plundering*, Sall.

**praedamno**, **1**. **I** *to condemn before*; *aliquem*. **II** *to give up*; *spem*, Liv.

**praedatio** -ōnis, **f**. (praedor), *a plundering, pillaging*, Tac.

**praedator** -ōris, **m**. (praedor). **I** Lit., *a plunderer, pillager, robber*; *vexatores ac praedatores*, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** *a hunter*; *caprorum*, Ov. **B** *a gain-loving, greedy person*, Tib.

**praedatōrius** -a -um (praedor), *plundering, pillaging, predatory*; *classis*, Liv.

**praedēlasso**, **1**. *to weary, weaken beforehand*, Ov.

**praedestino**, **1**. *to appoint, ordain beforehand*; *sibi similes triumphos*, Liv.

**praediator** -ōris, **m**. (praedium), *a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates*, Cic.

**praediatorius** -a -um (praediator), *of or relating to the sale of land by auction*; *ius*, Cic.

**praedicābilis** -e (1. praedico), *praiseworthy*, Cic.

**praedicatio** -ōnis, **f**. (1. praedico). **I** *a making publicly known, the public announcement of the praeco*, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, *a declaration, deposition*; *nefariae societatis, relating to*, Cic.; **2**, *a praising, commending, praise*, Cic.

**praediator** -ōris, **m**. (1. praedico), *a praiser, commender, public eulogist*, Cic.

**1. praedico**, **1**. *to make publicly known, publish*. **I** Lit., *of the praeco, dimittias venire partes*, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, *to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell*; *paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Caes.*; *with acc. and infin.*, *praedicantem contumelliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse*, Sall.; *ea juventutis exercendae causā fieri praedicant*, Caes.; *praedicat se servq imperasse*, Cic.; **2**, *to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast*; *virtutem*, Cic.; *falsa de se*, Cic.; *de suis laudibus*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant*, Caes.

**2. praedico** -dixi -dictum, **3**. **I** *to say beforehand, speak before*; *praedicta cornua quaerunt*, Ov.; *esp. of writers and orators, haec mihi praedicta fuerunt*, Cic. **II** Esp., **A** *to predict, foretell, prophesy*; *defectiones solis*, Cic.; *futura*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *nilil Antonium facturum (esse)*, Cic. **B** **a**, *to fix, appoint beforehand*; *dilem (of the praetor)*, Tac.; **b**, *to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command*; *Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent*, Caes.; *Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret*, Cic.

**praedictio** -ōnis, **f**. (2. praedico), *a prophesying, predicting*, Cic.

**praedictum** -i, **n**. (2. praedico), *a prophecy, prediction*, Cic. **II** *an order, command*, Liv. **III** *a concert, agreement*, Liv.

**praediolum** -i, **n**. (dim. of praedium), *a small landed estate, little farm*, Cic.

**praedisco** -didici, **3**. *to learn before*; *ea quae agenda sunt in foro*, Cic.

**praedispositus** -a -um, *arranged beforehand*; *nuntii*, Liv.

**praeditus** -a -um (prae and do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl., *sensibus*, Cic.; *virtute*, Cic.; *amentia*, Cic.; *crudelitate*, Cic.

**praedium** -ii, n. (prae), *a plot of land, landed estate*; *rusticum*, Cic.; *praedium vendere*, Cic.

**praedivēs** -itis, *very rich*, Liv.

1. **praedo**, 1. = *praedor* (q.v.).

2. **praedo** -ōnis, m. (prae), *a robber, pillager, plunderer*; *urbis*, Cic.; *maritimi*, *pirates*, Nep.; *praedo maritus*, *the husband that carried her off* (of Pluto), Ov.

**praedocō** -doctus, 2. *to teach before, instruct before*; *praedocī ab duce*, Sall.

**praedōmo** -dōmī, 1. *to tame before*, Sen.

**praedor**, 1. dep. (prae). I. Intransit., A. Lit., *praedatum exisse in agrum Latinum*, Liv.; *milites praedantes*, Caes. B. Transf., *to rob, plunder, get gain*; *in bonis alienis*, Cic.; *de aratorum bonis*, Cic.; *apud Maneritius*, Cic.; *ex alterius inscitia*, Cic. II. Transit., A. *to plunder, pillage, rob*; *socios magis quam hostes*, Tac. B. 1, lit., *to carry off as prey*; *ovem unam*, Ov.; 2, transf., *amores alicuius, one's sweetheart*, Ov.; *singula de nobis anni praedantur*, Hor.

**praedūco** -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forward, carry forward*; *fossas vias*, Caes.; *murum*, Caes.

**praedulcis** -e. I. Lit., *very sweet*, Plin. II. Transf., *very pleasant, very delightful*; *decus*, Verg.

**praedūrus** -a -um, *very hard, very strong*; *homo praedurus viribus*, Verg.; *corpora*, Verg.

**praemīnō** (praemīnō), 2. *to surpass, excel*; *ceteros peritia legum*, Tac.

**praeco** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. *to go before, precede*. I. Lit., *Laevinus Roman praevit*, Liv. II. Fig., A. Gen., *natura praeeunte*, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *to say before, sing before, play before*; a, gen., *ut vobis voce praerent, quid iudicaretis*, Cic.; b, *religious and legal t. t., to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; *verba praere*, Liv.; *carmen*, Liv.; *praere alicui*, Cic.; 2, *to order, command*; *omnia, ut decemviri praerent, facta*, Liv.

**praefatio** -ōnis, f. (prae), *a religious or legal form of words, formula*; *sacrorum*, Liv.; *donationis*, Cic.

**praefectūra** -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*. I. Gen., *annonae*, Tac.; *vigilum*, Tac. II. Esp., 1, *the command of auxiliary troops, esp. of cavalry*, Suet.; 2, *a subordinate provincial command*; *praefecturam petere*, Cic.; 3, *meton., an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture*, Cic.

1. **praefectus** -a -um, *partic. of praeficio*.

2. **praefectus** -i, m. (praeficio), *an overseer, superintendent*. I. In private life, *his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum susurri*, Cic. II. In political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*. A. Gen., *annonae*, Liv.; *castrorum* and *castris*, Tac.; *praefectus urbis, governor of the city (Rome), and commander of the five cohortes urbanae*, in the time of the republic only *commanding in the place of the consul when absent*, Liv.

**praefero** -tūllī -lātum -ferre. I. A. *to bear, carry before or in front*; *ardentem faciem*, Cic.; *faeces praetoribus*, Cic. B. Fig., 1, *gen., clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti mene*, Cic.; 2, *esp., a, to bring to light, to show, manifest, display*; *avaritiam*, Cic.; *judicium, express one's judgment*, Liv.; *haec eius diei praefertur opinio*, Caes.; b, *to give the preference to, to refer*; *aliquem sibi*, Cic.; *otium labori*, Sall.

II. *to carry by*; middle, *praeferrī = to hasten by, to ride by*; *praeter castra praeciati*, Liv. III. *to anticipate*; *diem triumphi*, Liv.

**praeferox** -ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*; *legati*, Liv.

**praefervidus** -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. I. Lit., *balneum*, Tac. II. Fig., *ira*, Liv.

**praefestino**, 1. I. *to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much*; *ne delicere praefestinent*, Liv. II. *to hasten by*; *sinuum*, Tac.

**praeficio** -fēci -fectum, 3. (prae and facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, oversee, etc.*; *aliquem pecori*, Cic.; *bello gerendo* or *simply bello*, Cic.; *legioni*, Caes.; *praeficere aliquem in eo exercitu*, Cic.

**praefidens** -entis, *very confident, overconfident*, Cic.

**praefigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix in front, fasten before*; *ripa sudibus praefixa munita*, Caes.; *arma puppibus*, Verg. II. Transf., A. *to tip, point with*; *jacula praefixa ferro*, Liv. B. *to pierce through, transfix*, Tib.

**praefinio**, 4. *to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand*; *diem*, Cic.; *sumptum funerum*, Cic.; *non praefinire*, foll. by *quominus*, Cic.

**praefloro**, 1. *to pluck the blossom prematurely*; *fig., to diminish, lessen*; *gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas caes*, Liv.

**praeflō**, 3. *to flow past*; *infirmā valle*, Liv.; with acc. of place, *Tibur fertile*, Hor.; *Noricam provinciam*, Tac.

**praefoco**, 1. *prae and faux*, *to choke, suffocate*; *viam aulmae*, Ov.

**praefodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. I. *to dig in front of*; *portas*, Verg. II. *to bury previously*; *aurum*, Ov.

**praefor** -fatus sum -fari, *to speak before*. A. a, *to utter beforehand*; *maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabuntur*, Cic.; *carmen*, Liv.; *so with acc. of deity, divos*, Verg.; b, *to mention beforehand, to promise*; *quae de deorum natura praefati sumus*, Cic. B. *to prophesy, foretell*, Liv.

**praefractō** (praefractus), *sterned, resolutely*; *nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere*, Cic.

**praefractus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from praefringo). I. Of written style, *abrupt, disconnect*; *Thucydides praefractior*, Cic. II. Of character, *stern, severe, harsh*; *Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus*, Cic.

**praefrigidus** -a -um, *very cold*, Ov.

**praefringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (prae and frango), *to break off in front, break in pieces*; *hastas*, Liv.

**praefulcio** -fulsi -fultum, 4. *to support, prop up*; *fig., illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, etc.*, Cic.

**praefulgō** -fulsi, 2. *to gleam forth, shine forth*. I. Lit., *equus praefulgens dentibus aureis*, Verg. II. Fig., *triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuous, distinguished*, Tac.

**praegōlidus** -a -um, *very cold*; *Alpes*, Liv.

**praegestio**, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; *praegestit animus videre*, Cic.

**praegnans** (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant*. I. Lit., Cic. II. Fig., *full of*; *fusus stamine*, Juv.

**praegracilis** -e, *very slim, slender, lean*, Tac.

**praegravis** -e, *very heavy*. I. Lit., A. Of weight, *onus*, Ov. B. Of movement, *praegravis corpus*, Liv. II. Transf., *of persons, wearisome*, Tac.

**praegrāvo**, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, to weigh down. **I.** Lit., praegravata inhaerentibus scuta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to overwhelm, oppress, weigh down; dantem et accipientem, Liv.; animum, Hor.

**praegrēdiōr** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (prae and gradiōr). **I.** to go before, prevail; praegredientes ansei, Cic.; with acc., signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, funam, outstrip, Liv. **II.** to pass by, march by; ea (castra), Liv.

**praegressio** -onis, f. (praegredior), a going before, precedence; causae, Cic.

**praegressus** -ūs, m. (praegredior), a going on before, Cic.

**praegustātor** -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster, forlaster. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

**praegusto**, 1. to taste before; cibos, Ov.

**praehibēo** -di -itum, 2. (prae and habeo), to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, Plaut.

**praeiācō**, 2. to lie before; campus qui castra praeciācet, Tac.

**praeiudicātus** -a -um, v. praedjudico.

**praeiudiciūm** -ii, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings). **I.** Lit., a, de quo non praedjudicium sed plane iudicium iam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus iam praedjudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.; b, transf., a premature decision; neminem praedjudicium tantae rei afferre, Liv. **II.** Meton., an example, precedent; Pompeius vestri facti praedjudicio demotus, by your example, Caes.

**praeiudico**, 1. to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment; a, legal t. t., re semel atque iterum praedjudicatā, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praeiudicātum** -i, n. = praedjudicium, (i.); b, transf., in partic., **praeiudicātus** -a -um, previously decided; opinio praedjudicata, Cic.

**praeiūvo** -iūvi, 1. to assist before, Tac.

**praelābor** -lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide before, flow, swim before or along; insula in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.; with acc., praelabi flumina rotis, Verg.

**praelambo** -lambi, 3. to lick before, taste before, Hor.

**praelargus** -a -um, very abundant, Juv.

**praelēgo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. to sail past, coast along; Campaniam, Tac.

**praeligo**, 1. **I.** to bind in front; sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. **II.** to bind up; os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic.

**praelium**, etc. = proelium, etc. (q.v.).

**praelongus** -a -um, very long; gladius, Liv.

**praelūcō** -luxi, 2. to carry a light before; lit., to light before. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., 1, with acc. (amicitia) bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic.; 2, to outshine, surpass; nullus sinus Baëis praelucet, Hor.

**praelum** = prelum (q.v.).

**praelustris** -e (prae and lustrō), very illustrious; praelustri ab arce, Ov.

**praemando**, 1. to order beforehand; ut conquiretetur, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemandata** -ōrum, n. a writ of arrest, Cic.

**praematūrus** -a -um, too early, premature; hiems, Tac.; canities, Tac.

**praemēdicātus** -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, Ov.

**praemēditatio** -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), considering beforehand; futurorum malorum, Cic.

**praemēditor**, 1. dep. to meditate upon, consider beforehand; praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., id praemeditari ferendum modice esse, Cic.; partic. perf. pass., **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand; mala, Cic.

**praemētūens** -entis, p. adj. (from praemetuo), fearing beforehand, Phaedr.

**praemētūentōr**, adv. (praemetuens), apprehensively, anxiously, Lucr.

**praemētūo**, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive. **I.** Intransit., alicui, Caes. **II.** Transit., to fear beforehand; deserti conjugis iras, Verg.

**praemitto** -misi -missum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before. **I.** Lit., (a) of persons, alicuique, Cic.; legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; without acc., to send before; ad eos equites, Caes.; (b) of things, alicui odiosas literas, Cic. **II.** Transf., to send before; haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

**praemium** -ii, n. (prae and emo), that which is taken first. **I.** Gen., advantage, gain, profit; omnia praemia donaque fortunae, Cic. **II.** Esp., A. an honourable reward, recompense; praemia bene de republica meritorum, Cic.; alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re, Cic.; praemium praepone or exponere, to promise, Cic.; ironically = punishment; cape praemia facti, Ov. B. Esp., booty; in war, pugnae, Verg.; in the chase, leporem et gruem jucunda captat praemia, Hor.

**praemolestia** -ae, f. trouble beforehand, Cic.

**praemōlior**, 4. dep. to prepare beforehand; rein, Liv.

**praemōnēo** -ti -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. **I.** Gen., with acc., conatus hostis, against hostile attempts, Liv.; with ut and the subj., me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. **II.** to foretell, presage, Ilion arsurum Ov.

**praemōnitus** -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, premonition, Ov.

**praemonstro**, 1. **I.** to show, point out before, Lucr. **II.** to prophesy, presage, predict; magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic.

**praemordēo** -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite off; fig., to pilfer; aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

**praemōriōr** -mortuus sum -mōri, 3. dep. to die prematurely, Ov.; transf., praemortui iam est pudoris, his modesty is dead, Liv.

**praemūnio** (praemoenio), 4. **I.** to fortify in front; aditus duos magnis operibus, Caes. **II.** Fig., to fortify, secure, make safe; genus dicendi praemunitum, Cic.; quae praemuniuntur sermoni, premised to meet objections, Cic.

**praemūnitio** -ōnis, f. (praemunio), a fortifying beforehand; rhet., fig., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers, Cic.

**praenāto**, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, Verg.

**Praeneste** -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for the temple and oracle of Fortuna, now Palestrina. Hence, **Praenestinus** -a -um, belonging to Praeneste; sortes, the utterances of the oracle there, Cic.

**praenitēo** -ti, 2. to shine forth; fig., cur tibi junior praeniteat, outshines thee, Hor.

**praenōmen** -inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name, and distinguished the individual, the first name, the praenomen (e.g., Caius, in C. J. Caesar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero), Cic.

**praenosco** -nōri -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow; futura, Cic.  
**praenōtio** -ōnis, f. (praenosco), preconception, innate idea (translation of πρόληψις), Cic.  
**praenūbilis** -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, Ov.  
**praenunciā, etc.** = praenuntia, etc. (q.v.).  
**praenuntia**, v. praenuntius.  
**praenuntio**, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; futura, Cic.  
**praenuntius** -a -um, foretelling; subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen; stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.  
**praecooccupatio** -ōnis, f. (praecooccupo), a taking possession of before; locorum, Nep.  
**praecooccupo**, 1. I. to take possession of before, seize before; iter, Caes.; loca, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy; animos timor praecooccupaverat, Caes.; 2, to anticipate, to surprise; ne adventu Caesaris praecooccuparetur, Caes.; with iustit., legem ipsi praecooccupaverant ferro, Liv.  
**praecocepto**, 1. I. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praecoceptet, Liv.; with iustit., nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. II. aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.  
**praepando**, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Cic.  
**praeparatio** -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation; ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.  
**praeparo**, 1. to make ready, provide, prepare; nares, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.  
**praepedio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (prae and root PĒI). I. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter; praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac. II. Transf., to hinder, impede, obstruct; quum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedissent, Liv.; singultu modios praepediente sonos, Ov.; praepediti valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.  
**praependeo** -pendi, 2. intransit., to hang before, hang in front, Caes.  
**praepes** -pētis (prae and peto). I. Lit., t. f. of augury, of birds from whose flight favourable omens were gathered, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; praepes avis, and subst. simply praepes, Cic.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg. II. Transf., quick in flight and motion; a, adj., deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.; b, subst., a bird; Jovis, the eagle, Ov.; Medusaeus (of Pegasus), Ov.  
**praepilatus** -a -um, having a ball or bullock in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons); insillia, Liv.  
**praepinguis** -e, very fat, very rich; solium, Verg.  
**praepollēo** -pollēi, 2. to be very powerful, to excel or surpass in power; vir virtute praepollens, Liv.  
**praepondēro**, 1. to outweigh; fig., neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.  
**praepono** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put before, place before. I. Lit., A. Gen., pauca (scribendo), Cic.; transf., praepositae causae, antecedent, Cic. B. Esp., to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc.; aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes. Partic. subst., praepositus -i, m. a commander, Tac. II. Fig., to prefer; salutem rei publicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., praepositum -i, n. (translation

of προτιμῆρον), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g., riches, etc., Cic.  
**praeporto**, 1. to carry before, Lucr.  
**praepositio** -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. I. 1, lit., negationis, Cic.; 2, meton., grammat. t. t., a proposition, Cic. II. a preferring, preference, Cic.  
**praepotens**, partic. of praepono.  
**praepossum** -pōssi -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tac.  
**praepostērō**, adv. (praeposterus), in a reversed order, perversely, absurdly, Cic.  
**praepostērus** -a -um. I. having the last first, inverted, perversely, distorted, absurd; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. II. Transf., of persons, perversely, Cic.  
**praepotens** -entis, very powerful, very mighty; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr., praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit., Juppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.; b, transf., of things, philosophia, Cic.  
**praepropērantēr**, adv. very quickly, very hastily, Lucr.  
**praepropērō**, adv. (praeproperus), very hastily, too quickly; festinare, Liv.; agere, Liv.  
**praepropērus** -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate. I. Lit., festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. II. Transf., ingenium, Liv.  
**praepūtium** -ii, n. the foreskin, Juv.  
**praequam**, v. prae.  
**praequeror** -questus sum -queri, to complain beforehand, Ov.  
**praeradio**, 1. to outshine, Ov.  
**praerapidus** -a -um, very rapid; gurgis, Liv.  
**praerigesco** -rigiti, 3. to grow very stiff, Tac.  
**praeripio** -rīpi -reptum, 3. (prae and rapio), to snatch away, pluck from, tear away, carry off. I. Gen., alicui arma, Ov.; alicui laudem destinam, Cic. II. Esp., a, to carry off before the time; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, to anticipate, forestall; hostium consilia, Cic.  
**praerodo** -rōdi -rōam, to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through, Hor.  
**praerogativus** -a -um (praerogo, to ask beforehand), asked before others (for vote, opinion, etc.). I. Lit., polit. t. t., voting first, voting before others; centuria praerogativa, and gen. subst., praerogativa -ae, f. the century in which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia, Cic.; praerogativam referre, Cic.; hence, omen praerogativae, the omen given by the urne of the prerogative century, Cic. II. praerogativa -ae, f. A. a precious choice, Liv. B. a sure sign, indication, praesage; triumph, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.  
**praerumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 2. to break off, tear off in front; funes, Caes.  
**praeruptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from praerumpo), broken off. I. Lit., of places, steep, precipitous, overhanging; saxa, Cic.; mons, Verg. Plur. subst., praerupta -rum, n. precipices, Liv. II. Transf., juvenis animo praeruptus, violent, Tac.; dominatio, sterni, severo, Tac.  
**praes**, praedis, m. (praevideo). I. a surety, security; praedem eas pro aliquo, Cic.; praedes dare, Cic. II. Meton., the property of the security; ne L. Plancus praedes tuos venderet, Cic.  
**praesaepes** (prasaepis) -is, f., praesaepes -is, n., and praesaepium -ii, a

(praesepio), *as inclosure*. **I.** a crib, manger, Ov., transf., certum praesaepe, contemptuously = table, Hor. **II.** a stall, Verg.; transf., praesepibus arcent, from the hives, Verg.; in praesepibus, in low houses, Cic.

**praesepio** -saepti -saeptum, 4. to block up in front; omnem aditum, Cic.

**praesagio**, 4. **I.** to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of; praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, Cic.; quasi praesagiret, Cic.; de fine belli, Liv. **II.** Transf., to foreshow, predict, Lucr.

**praesagitio** -ōnis, f. (praesagio), a presentiment, foreboding, presentiment, Cic.

**praesagium** -ii, n. (praesagio). **I.** a presage, presentiment, foreboding; malorum, Tac. **II.** Transf., a prediction, prophesying; Tiberii de Servio Galba, Tac.

**praesagus** -a -um. **I.** presaging, foreboding; pectora, v.; with genit., mens praesaga mali, Verg. **II.** Transf., predicting; fulmen, Verg.; verba, Ov.

**praescisco** -acivi, 3. to learn, find out beforehand; praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.

**praescius** -a -um, knowing beforehand, present; corda, Verg.; with genit., periculorum, Tac.

**praescribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write before, set before in writing; **1.** lit., sibi nomen, Verg.; auctoritates praescriptae, the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate, Cic.; **2.** transf., to put forward or take as a pretext, Tac. **II.** to write down for imitation. **A.** to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; jura civibus, Cic.; ne quid ageret, Cic. **B.** to draw up an outline of, Tac.

**praescriptio** -ōnis, f. (praescribo). **I.** Lit., a writing before; hence, meton., a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; legis, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a precept, rule, order; rationis, Cic.; **2.** limitation; in hac praescriptione semihorae, Cic.; **3.** a pretext; honesta, Cic.; hence, legal t. t., an objection, demurrer, Cic.

**praescriptum** -i, n. (praescribo), that which is written down. **I.** Lit., **A.** a prescribed limit; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule; legum, Cic.

**praeseco** -sēcūi -sēcātum and -sectum, 1. to cut in front; crines, Caes.; fig., carmen praesectum, pruned down, Hor.

**praesens** -entis (praesum). **I.** Gen., present, in person, at hand; quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.; praesens tecum egi, in person, Cic.; in praesenti (sc. tempore), now, Cic.; in praesens tempus, for the present time, Cic. Subst., **praesentia** -ium, n. the present, Ov. **II.** **1.** on the spot, immediate, momentary, not delayed; poena, immediately following the offence, Cic.; decretum, passed instantly, Liv.; **2.** immediately efficacious, effective, powerful; auxilium, Cic.; memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin., praesens ino tollere de gradu, with power to, Hor.; **3.** open, visible; ora, Verg.; transf., insidiae, plain, Cic.; **4.** pressing, urgent; jam praesentior res erat, Liv.; **5.** of character, resolute, determined; animus, Cic.; **6.** present, aiding, propitious; deus, Cic.

**praesentio** -ōnis, f. (praesentio), a presentiment, foreboding, premonition; rerum futurarum, Cic.

**praesentia** -ae, f. (praesens). **I.** presence; alivius, Cic.; animi, presence of mind, determination, courage, Caes., Cic.; in praesentia, for the present, now, at present, Cic. **II.** impression, effect; veri, Ov.

**praesentio** -sonsi -sonsum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.

**praesepes**, etc. = praesaepe, etc. (q. v.).

**praesepio** = praesaepe (q. v.).

**praesertim**, adv. especially, chiefly; praesertim quum and quum praesertim, Cic.; praesertim si, Cic.; praesertim quod, Cic.

**praesēs** -sēdis, c. (praesideo), sitting before (i. e., to protect, take care of); hence, **I.** protecting; usually subst., a protector, protectress; republicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic. **II.** a chief, ruler, president; praeses belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), Verg.; praeside pendet ab uno, Ov.

**praesidens** -entis, m. (praesideo), a president, ruler, Tac.

**praesidēo** -sēdi -sessum, 2. (prae and sedeo). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., huic imperio, Cic.; urbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc., Galliae litus, Tac. **B.** to preside over, manage, direct, govern; rebus urbanis, Caes.; orbi terrarum, Cic.; with acc., exercitum, Tac.

**praesidiarius** -a -um (praesidium), serving as a guard or protection; milites, Liv.

**praesidium** -ii, n. (praesēs), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lit., protection, defence; a, alicui esse praesidio, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a guard, patrol, escort; legiones quae praesidium impediuntis erant, Caes. **II.** Meton., **A.** that which defends, protection, help; a, classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., the soldiers who form the guard; praesidium agitare, to set guards, Liv.; praesidia in urbes inducere, Cic.; fig., in praesidio collocatus, Cic. **B.** a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; quum legio praesidium occupavisset, Caes.; in praesidiis esse, Cic.; praesidium communire, Liv.; fig., de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. **C.** help, assistance, support; magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

**praesignifico**, 1. to signify, announce beforehand; hominibus futura, Cic.

**praesignis** -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable before others, Ov.

**praesono** -sōnūi, 1. to sound forth, resound, Ov.

**praespargo**, 3. to scatter, strew before, Lucr.

**praestābilis** -e (praesto), distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilium me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorem, Cic.

**praestans** -antis, p. adj. (from praesto), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; a, of persons, gen. with abl., or in with the abl., homo prudentiā praestans, Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virginitus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic.; b, of things, praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

**praestantia** -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantium virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

**praesterno**, 3. to strew, spread before, Plaut.

**praestēs** -astis, c. (2. praesto) = praesēs, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, Ov.

**praestigia** -ae, f., usually plur., **praestigiae** -arum, f. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, Cic.

**praestitio** -stitio -stitutum, f. (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand; tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.

1. **praestō**, adv. (from praestus = praesitus, as repositus = repositus), present, at hand, here, ready; gen. with esse, to be at hand, to show oneself, to appear, with the notion of, to attend or to wait upon, to be at one's service; alicui, to appear to help one at a court of law, Cic.; quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutis tuae, Cic.

2. **praesto** -stiti -stitum and -statum -statum, l. I. Intransit., to stand before, excel, be distinguished; inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat. or acc. of person, to surpass, excel; alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquā re, Cic.; aliquem aliquā re, Liv.; praestat used impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. II. Transit., to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. A. Lit., Messalliam Caesari, Cic.; damnum emptori, Cic.; a vi, from violence, Cic.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat, Cic. B. Transf., a, to perform, do, execute, fulfil; suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; b, to keep, hold; fidem, to keep one's word, Cic.; c, to preserve; socios salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; benevolentiam, Cic.; se, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic.; e, to give, evince; honorem debitum patri, to show proper respect, Cic.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

**praestōlor**, l. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius adventum ad Clupeam, Cic.

**praestringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. I. to bind up, tie up; faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. II. to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

**praestrūdo** -struxi -structum, 3. I. to build in front, construct before; hence, to block up, render impassable; aditum montis, Ov. II. to prepare, make ready for anything; fraus fidem sibi in parvis praesurit, procures for itself creditability in little things, Liv.

**praesūl** -sūlla, c. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

**praesultātor** -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

**praesulto**, l. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

**praesūmo** -fūi -esse, to be before. I. to be over, be placed over, preside over; a, sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; b, to be placed over, to govern; populo, Cic.; magistratui, to preside as a magistrate, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., to command; exercitui, Caes.; in Bruttis, Liv. II. Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; temeritati T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

**praesūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. I. remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov. II. Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam principatūs, Tac.; 2, a, to imagine, represent to oneself beforehand; spe praesumite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.; b, to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tac.

**praesumptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from praesumo), taken for granted, presumed; suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

**praesūo** -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta follis hasta, Ov.

**praetempto** = praetentio (q. v.).

**praetendo** -tendi -tentum, 3. I. to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; rimum olivae manu, Verg.; poet., nec conjugia unquam praetendi taedas, i. e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. II. to place before, hold, spread before. A. I, lit., saepem segeti, Verg.; 2, transf., to place before; sermonem decreto, Liv.; hence, praetendi, of places, to lie before or in front; praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol., tenue praetentum litna esse, Liv. B. Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, allage in excusar, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

**praetento** (praetempto), l. to feel, try, test beforehand. A. Lit., iter baculo, Ov. B. Fig., vires, Ov.

**praetepesco** -tēpti, 3. to glow beforehand; fig., si praetepisset amor, Ov.

**praeter** (from prae and suffix -ter, like inter propter). I. Adv., A. With negatives, more than, except, with exception of; nil praeter canna fuit, Ov. B. more than; foll. by quam, praeter aspit quam, etc., Plaut. II. Prep. with acc., A. Of space, past, by, beyond; praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, before the eyes of, Cic. B. Transf., 1, beyond, beside, contrary to; praeter spem, Liv.; praeter modum, beyond measure, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic.; 2, beyond, more than; praeter ceteros laborare, Cic.; 3, except, with the exception of; omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; with preceding negatives, nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic.; hence, sometimes = besides, in addition to, with; num quid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic.; ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.

**praeterāgo**, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

**praeterā** (praeter and abl. eā). I. besides, beyond this, further, Cic. II. henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

**praeterēo** -ivi and oftener -ii -itum -ire. I. Intransit., to go by, pass by; unda praeterit, Ov.; of time, to pass, elapse; hora, Ov. II. Transit., to go by, pass by. A. Gen., 1, hortos, Cic.; of time, in pass. partic., praeteritus -a -um, past, Cic.; praeterita -ōrum, n. the past, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to escape the notice of, be unknown to; non me praeterit, I am not unaware, Cic.; b, (a) to pass, omit; nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, leave unpractised, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, was unapplauded, Cic.; (β) to omit, not to mention; caedes praetero, libidines praetero, Cic.; esp., of the Censor, not to read the name of a senator at the census (to publish his expulsion from the senate); quatuor praeteriti sunt, Liv.; (γ) to forget to do; foll. by quin and subj., praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, Cic.; (δ) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, pass over, in presents, legacies, etc.; Philippus et Marcellus praetercuntur, are passed by, get nothing, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. B. Esp., 1, to pass in a race, outstrip; jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg.; 2, fig., to surpass; virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.

**praeterēquito**, l. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

**praeterfero** -tūll -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

**praeterfūa**, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia,

Liv.; *fig.*, nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterduere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

**praetergrēdiōr** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and grēdiōr), *to pass by, go beyond*; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

**praetērītus** -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

**praeterlābor** -lāpus sum, 8. dep. **I.** *to glide by, flow by*; tumulum, Verg.; tellurem, *to sail by*, Lucr. **II.** *Fig.*, *to slip away*; ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

**praetermēō**, 1. *to pass by, go by*, Lucr.

**praetermissio** -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). **I.** *a leaving out, omission*; sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. **II.** *a passing over, neglecting*; aedilitatis, Cic.

**praetermitto** -misi -missum, 3. *to let pass*. **A.** Lit., *remittam*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to let pass time, opportunity, etc.*; diem, Cic.; occasiones, Caes.; 2, *to neglect, omit*; gratulationem, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; non or nihil praetermittere, *folly by quit, or nihil praetermittere, folly by quit*, Cic.; 3, *in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit*; quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligentem, Liv.; 4, *to overlook, let pass unpunished*, Liv.

**praeterquam**, adv. *except*, Cic.; praeterquam quod, *except that*, Cic.; praeterquam . . . etiam, Liv.; nihil praeterquam, Liv.

**praetervectio** -ōnis, f. (praetervehor), *a passing by, travelling past*; in praetervectione omnium, Cic.

**praetervehōr** -vectus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to ride by, sail by, be carried past*, Cic.; naves Apolloniam praetervectas, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.; praetervehens equo, Liv.; *fig.*, locum cum silentio, *pass by in silence*, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic. **II.** *Of soldiers, to march past*, Tac.

**praetervolō**, 1. *to fly past*. **I.** Lit., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*, *to slip by, escape*; praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasionis opportunitas praetervolat, Cic.

**praetexo** -texi -textum, 3. **I.** *to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe*; 1, lit., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov.; toga or tunica purpurā praetexta, Liv.; or simply toga praetexta, Cic.; or subst., **praetexta** -ae, f. *an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis*, Cic.; hence, meton., **praetexta** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), *a Roman national tragedy*, Hor.; 2, *transf.*, **a**, *to provide with a border, adorn*; *to provide, furnish with*; omnia lenioribus principibus natura praetexit; **b**, *to fringe, cover*; puppes praetextunt litora, Verg.; *fig.*, *to cover, conceal*; euham nomine conjugii, Verg.; **c**, *to adorn*; Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov. **II.** *to put forward as a pretext*; cupiditatem triumph, Cic.

**praetexta**, v. praetexo.

**praetextātus** -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** *clad in the praetexta*, Cic. **II.** *licentious*; mores, Juv.

**praetextum** -i, n. (praetexo), *a pretence, pretext*, Tac.

**praetextus** -ū, m. (praetexo). **I.** *outward appearance, consideration, consequence*, Tac. **II.** *a pretext*; sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

**praetingo** -tinctus, 3. *to dip in or moisten beforehand*, Ov.

**praetor** -ōris, m. (for praetor, from praeseo),

lit., *one who goes before*; hence, *a leader, chief*. Hence, **I.** *In civil business, the praetor*; used of the chief magistrate at Capua, Cic.; of the Suffetes at Carthage, Nep.; of the consul at Rome (also called praetor maximus), Liv.; at Rome, esp., *one of the praetors, the Roman magistrates who administered justice* (orig. two, the praetor urbanus and the praetor peregrinus, of whom the former was judge in disputes between Roman citizens, the latter in disputes between foreigners and between Roman citizens and foreigners); praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, was sent as a governor to a province; praetor primus, *the praetor who headed the poll*, Cic. **II.** *To translate Gr. στρατάρχης, a commander of the army of a non-Roman nation*, Cic.

**praetōriānus** -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*, Tac.; plur. subst., **praetōriāni** -ōrum, m. *the praetorian guard*, Tac.

**praetōrium**, v. praetorius.

**praetōrius** -a -um (praetor). **I.** Adj., **A.** *relating to the praetor, praetorian*; **a**, of the praetor at Rome, comitia, *election of the praetor*, Liv.; *ius, administered by the praetor*, Cic.; *potestas, office of praetor*, Cic.; **b**, *relating to a praetor or propraetor in the provinces*; domus, *dwelling of a propraetor*, Cic. **B.** *relating to a general or commander*, Cic.; *navis, the admiral's ship*, Liv.; *Imperium, command of the fleet*, Cic.; *porta, the gate of the camp near the general's tent*, Caes.; *cohort praetoria*; (a) *the general's body-guard*, Caes.; *ironically, scortatorum praetoria cohort*, Cic.; (s) *(in imperial Rome) the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard*, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** **praetorium** -ii, n. 1, *the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province*, Cic.; hence, *transf.*, *a palace*, Juv.; 2, *the chief place in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augural, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold a council of war*; sit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, *dimittere, to dismiss the council of war*, Liv.; *poet.*, *the cell of the queen-bee*, Verg.; 3, *the imperial body-guard*, Tac. **B.** **praetorius** -ii, m. (sc. vir), *a past praetor*, Cic.

**praetrepīdo**, 1. *to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient*; praetrepidans, *hasty*, Cat.

**praetūra** -ae, f. (praetor). **I.** *the office, dignity of a praetor at Rome*; praeturā se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατῆρεια, *the dignity of a general in Greece*, Cic.

**Praetūtīl** -ōrum, m. *a people in Italy, in Picenum*. Adj., **Praetūtīānus** -a -um, *Praetutian*; ager, Liv.

**praecumbro**, 1. *to overshadow*; *fig.*, *to obscure*, Tac.

**praevālēns** -entis, partic. of praevaleo (q.v.).

**praeuo** -ussi -ustum, 3. *to burn at the end or tip*; hasta praecusta, Liv.; stipites ab animo praecuti et praecusti, Caes.

**praevālēō** -vālūi, 2. **I.** *to be physically strong*; praevalens juvenis Romanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail, to get the upper hand*; praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalet pugnā equestri, *to be stronger in*, Tac.

**praevālidus** -a -um. **I.** Lit., *very strong, very powerful*; juvenis, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*, **a**, of persons, etc., *Blaesus*, Tac.; *urbs*, Liv.; **b**, of things, terra, *too fertile, too productive*, Verg.



**praevaricatio** -ōnis, f. (praevaricor), a violation of duty; esp. of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, collusion, Cic.

**praevaricator** -ōris, m. (praevaricor), one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate, accuser, etc., one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer; praevaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

**praevarior**, 1, dep. (varico). **I** Lit., to go crooked, walk crookedly; Plin. **II** Fig., to play a false or double part; esp. of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion, Cic.

**praevarius** -a -um, very perverse, Cic.

**praevehor** -vectus sum, 3, dep. to ride or be carried before, in front, past; praevectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.

**praevenio** -veni -ventum, 4, to come before, anticipate, get the start of; hostis breviorē viā praeventurus erat, Liv.; with acc., hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.

**praeverro**, 3, to sweep or brush before; veste vias, Ov.

**praevertō** (praevertō) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3, and **praevertor** -verti, 3, dep. **I** to undertake before; quod huic sermōni praevertendum, Cic. **II** to go before, run before, outstrip. **A** Lit., ventos, Verg. **B** Fig., 1, to anticipate; with acc. = to hinder, make of no avail; quorum usum opportunitas praevertit, Liv.; 2, to lay hold of before, preoccup.; praevertere animos amore, Verg.; 3, to be of more importance, to surpass, to be weightier; nec posse bello praevertisse quidquam, Liv.; 4, (dep. praevertor only in present forms); a, to turn to first, to take more notice of; illuc praevertamur, Hor.; b, to go to, make a visit to; in Thessaliam, Liv.

**praevidēō** -vidi -visum, 2, to see before, foresee. **I** Physically, ictum venientem, Verg. **II** Transf., republica quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic.

**praevitio**, 1, to corrupt or vitiate beforehand; gurgitem, Ov.

**praevisus** -a -um (prae and vis), going before, preceding, Ov.

**praevolō**, 1, to fly before; praevolantes grues, Cic.

**pragmaticus** -a -um (πραγματικός), skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.; pragmatici homines, Cic.; subst., **pragmaticus** -i, m. a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches, Cic.

**prandēō**, prandi, pransum, 2, (prandium), to take breakfast, to breakfast, Cic.; with acc., to breakfast on; olus, lusciniās, Hor.

**prandium** -ii, n. (conn. with Dor. πρᾶν = πρᾶν), a late breakfast or lunch, taken about noon, of bread, fish, cold meat, etc.; prandium (alicui) dare, Cic.; alicui ad prandium invitare, Cic.

**pransus** -a -um (prandeo), having lunched; curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.

**pratensis** -e (pratium), of or relating to a meadow, growing in a meadow; fungus, Hor.

**pratulum** -i, n. (dim. of pratium), a little meadow, Cic.

**pratium** -i, n. **I** a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. **II** Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

**pravō**, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ill, wrongly, Cic.

**pravitas** -ātis, f. (pravus). **I** crookedness, irregularity, deformity; membrorum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** irregularity, impropriety, Cic. **B** moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consulum, Liv.

**pravus** -a -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. **I** Lit., membra, Cic. **II** Transf., morally crooked, perverse, improper, wrong; affectio, Cic.; pravissima regula, Cic.

**Praxitélēs** -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, especially famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cnidus and of Eros at Thespiae. Hence, adj., **Praxitélius** -a -um, of Praxiteles.

**prēcario**, adv. (precarius), by entreaty; rogare, Cic.

**prēcarius** -a -um (precor), begged for, asked for, obtained by entreaty. **I** libertas, Liv.; oras precarium opem, Liv. **II** Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious; forma, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

**prēcatio** -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreating, request, prayer; illa sollemnis comitorum precatio, Cic.

**preces**, v. prex.

**prēcīae** (prēcīae) -arum, f. a kind of rind, Verg.

**prēcō** (praecor), 1, dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. **I** Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic.; (β) with acc. of thing, opem, Liv.; haec precatus sum, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne, or ut ne or non precor, foll. by quominus and subj., precor ab diis ut, etc., Cic.; (δ) absol., eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things, dextra precans, Verg. **II** to wish good or evil; bene precari, Liv.; male precari, Cic.; precari alicui, to curse a person, Cic. (partic., precantia, three syllables, Verg.).

**prēhēndō**, prēhendi, prēhensum, 3, and syncop., prendo, prendi, prensum (prae and HENDŌ, χερσάρω), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. **I** aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil, tellus praehendit stirpes, Cic. **II** Esp., **A** to lay hold of, to catch, detain, in order to speak to a person; aliquem, Cic. **B** to catch, detect in any act; in furto, Plaut. **C** to seize violently, to take hasty possession of; Pharum, Caes. **D** Meton., to reach; oras Italiae, Verg.; quum ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene praeherit, observed, Cic.

**prēhēnsō**, and oftener **prēsō** (intens. of praeherendo), 1, to lay hold of, seize. **I** manus, Liv. **II** Esp., **A** to lay hold of a person in order to speak to him, to make a request, etc.; genna, Tac.; veteranos, Liv. **B** to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prensat Galba, Cic.

**prēmum** -i, n. (premo), a wine-press, olive-press, Verg.

**prēmō**, pressi, pressum, 3, to press. **I** Gen., 1, a, lit., ad pectora natos, Verg.; vestigia alicuius, to follow in any one's footsteps, Tac.; frenā dente, to champ, Ov.; b, fig., necessitas cum premebat, Cic.; premi aere alieno, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to touch; litus, Hor.; insulam premit amnis, surronda, Ov.; b, to hold; frenā manu, Ov.; c, locum, to be often in a place, frequent; forum, Cic.; so to press with the body, lie on; humum, Ov.; ebur, poet. = the curule chair of ivory, Ov.; d, to cover, conceal; canthilem paleā preminus, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; Sg., (a) to bury, wrap; me pressat alta quies, Verg.; (β) to conceal, suppress; curam sub corde, Verg.; e, to make something by pressing; caseunt, Verg.; lac, to make cheese, Verg.; f, to press hard, to pursue closely, mess upon; hostes, Caes.; op

pidum obsidione, Caes.; cervum ad retia, to drive into the nets, Verg.; fig., to pursue with words; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem criminibus, Ov.; g, to lade, to load; carinae pressae, Verg. **II. A.** to press in; dentes in vite, Ov.; presso vestigio, Cic.; transf., to mark; rem nosā, Ov. **B. a.** to extinguish; ignem, Verg.; **b.** to press out; oleum, Hor. **C.** to press down; **a.** lit., (a) currum, Ov.; aulaeum premitur, Hor.; (B) to plant; virgulta per agros, Verg.; (γ) to strike to the ground; tres famulos, Verg.; **b.** fig., (a) to slander, depreciate; aliquem, Liv.; humana omnia, to despise, Cic.; (B) to surpass; facta prestant annos, Ov.; (γ) to rule, keep within bounds; populos ditione, Verg. **D.** to press together; **a.** alicui saucis, Ov.; collum laqueo, Hor.; **b.** to draw in; habenas, Verg.; equos currentes, to check, Verg.; **c.** to pare down, prune; umbrae sulce, Verg.; fig., to shorten; quae dilantantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **E.** to hold back; cursum, to check, Cic.; vocem, to be silent, Verg.

**prendo** = prehendo (q.v.).

**prensatio** -ōnis, f. (prensio), the canvassing for an office, Cic.

**prensio** = prehensio (q.v.).

**pressō**, adv. (pressus), **a.** of pronunciation, not broadly, neatly; pressae et aequabiliter et leniter, Cic.; **b.** of style, briefly, concisely; dicere, Cic.; **c.** accurately, precisely; pressius agere, Cic.

**pressio** -ōnis, f. (premo), in plur., props, days, Caes.

**presso**, l. (intens. of premo), to press; manu brachia, Hor.; ubera, to milk, Ov.

**1.** **pressus** -a -um, p. adj. (from premo). **I.** Lit., slow, measured; presso gradu, Liv. **II.** Transf., **1.** measured; of pronunciation, slow, controlled, moderate; seni, Cic.; **2.** short, concise; oratio, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **3.** accurate, precise; Thucydides verbis pressus, Cic.

**2.** **pressus** -ūs, m. (premo), a pressing, presses; ponderum, Cic.

**prestēr** -ēris, m. (πρηστήρ), a fiery whirlwind, Lucr.

**pretiosō**, adv. (pretiosus), in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently; vasa pretiose carata, Cic.

**pretiosus** -a -um (pretium). **I.** costly, precious, of great value; equus, Cic.; sulvo pretiosior acre, Ov.; res pretiosissimae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** costly, high-priced, dear, Prop. **B.** extravagant, giving a high price for a thing; emptor, Hor.

**pretium** -ii, n. (root PRET, ΠΡΑΔ, φράζω), worth, value, price. **I.** Lit. and fig., **1.** lit., pretium constituere, to fix the price, Cic.; pretium habere, to be worth something, Cic.; so esse in pretio, Liv.; parvi pretii esse, Cic.; **2.** fig., operae eorum pretium facere, to prize, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** money; pretio emere, for money, Cic.; esp., ransom-money; pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. **B.** wages, pay; **a.** manus, Cic.; fig., operae pretium est, or videtur, with infin., it is worth the while, Cic.; **b.** prize, reward; certaminis, Ov.; nullo satis digno morae pretio tempus terunt, Liv.; **c.** pay = punishment; et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor.; **d.** bribe; adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.

**prex**, precis, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., preces, precium, f. a request, entreaty. **I.** Gen., preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere or orare ut, etc., Caes., Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.** prayer; eorum preces ac vota, Cic.; **b.** a curse, execration; omnibus precibus detestari aliquem, Caes.; **c.** a wish; damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

**Priāmus** -i, m. (Πριάμος). **I.** the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc. Hence, **A. Priāmēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Priam, Cassandra, Ov. **B. Priāmīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Priam, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Priāmēius** -a -um, belonging to Priam; hospes, Paris, Ov.; conjux, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** grandson of foregoing, son of Polites.

**Priāpus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Πριάπος), the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, orig. worshipped at Lampsacus.

**pridem**, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pridie and -dem). **I.** long ago, long since; jam pridem, long ago, Cic.; non ita pridem, not very long ago, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cic.

**pridīe**, adv. (from old form pris, whence prior, pridem and dies), on the day before yesterday; with acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken, or foll. by quam, pridie eum diem, Cic.; pridie eius diem, Cic.; pridie quam Athenas veni, Cic.

**Priēnē** -ēs, f. (Πριήνη), a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samsun Kalesh.

**primaevus** -a -um (primus and aevum), young, youthful; Helenor, Verg.

**primānus** -a -um (primus), belonging to the first legion. Subst., **primāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the first legion, Tac.

**primārius** -a -um (primus), in the first rank, excellent, distinguished; vir populi, Cic.

**primigēnus** -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), original, primitive, Varr. Subst., **Primigēnia** -ae, f. a surname of the goddess Fortune, Cic.

**primigēnus** -a -um (primus and geno = gigno), original, primitive, Lucr.

**primipilāris** -is, m. (primipilus), the centurion of the first manipule of the triarii.

**primipilus**, v. pilus.

**primitiāe** -ārum, f. (primus), first-fruits, Ov.; transf., metallorum, the minerals first taken out of a mine, Tac.; spolia et primitiāe, first-fruits of victory, Verg.

**primitiās**, adv. first, for the first time, Lucr.

**primō**, adv. (primus), firstly, at first, in the beginning; primo . . . dein or deinde, Cic.; primo . . . post, Liv.; quam primo, as soon as, Liv.

**primor** -ōris (primus), the first. **I.** the foremost part, tip, end; primori in acie versari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitulis duobus primoribus, with the tips of the fingers, Plaut.; aliquid primoribus labris attingere, or gustare, to touch with the lips, i.e., to treat superficially, Cic. Subst., primores, the foremost (nihil t. t.); quam primores caderent, Liv. **II.** Transf., the first in rank, most distinguished; juvenus, Liv. Subst., **primōres** -um, m. the most illustrious; civitatis, Liv.

**primordium** -ii, n. (primus and ordior), the first beginning, commencement, origin; urbis, Liv. Plur., primordia rerum, Cic.

**primum**, adv. (primus). **I.** first, firstly, at first; foll. by deinde, tum, etc., Cic. **II.** for the first time; quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. **III.** With ut, ubi, quam, simulac, as soon as, Cic.; quam primum, as soon as possible, Cic.

**primus**, v. prior.

**princeps** -cipis, a (primus and capio), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., princeps est in agendo, Cic.; princeps inveniendi, first to discover, Cic.; princeps senatus, the senator whose name stood first on the Censor's list, Liv. **II.** the chief, the most distinguished. **A.** Gen., with genit., prin-

cipes civitatis, Cic.; principes conjunctionis, the heads, Cic.; rerum publicarum principes, Cic.; esp., princeps juventutis, one of the most distinguished of the patrician youth, esp. among the patrician knights, Cic.; with in and the abl., in jure civili princeps, Cic.; plur., principes, distinguished men, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, chief, leader, founder; Zeno princeps Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, a ruler, prince, esp. of the emperor at Rome, Ov.; 3, princeps, orig. the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii; hence, princeps, a, a number of the principes; signum primi principis, Liv.; b, a centurion of the principes; princeps prior, Caes.

**principālis** -e (princeps). **I.** first, original; cause, Cic. **II.** Transf., relating to the chief place in a Roman camp (principia); via, porta, the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp, Liv.; porta principalis, dextra, sinistra, the gate on each side, Liv.

**principātus** -ūs, n. (princeps), the first place, preeminence. **I.** Gen., tenere principatum sententiae, to have the right to vote first, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** the first rank in the state or army, and gen., rule, dominion; Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic. **B.** In philosophy, the governing principle of actions (Gk. τὸ ἡγεμονικόν), Cic. **C.** a beginning, origin, Cic.

**principiālis** -e (principium), original, Lucr.

**principium** -ii, n. (princeps), a beginning, origin. **I.** Lit., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab aliquo, to make a beginning with, Cic.; (in) principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; a principio, from the beginning, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** the groundwork, foundation; id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, the elements, first principles; juris, Cic. **B.** 1, the tribe or curia which voted first, the prerogative tribe, etc.; Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv.; 2, the beginner, founder; moris, Ov. **C.** Milit. t. t., **principia** -orum, 1, the front ranks, Ball.; 2, the chief place, chief street in a camp, where stood the tents of the general, legates, and tribunes, and where speeches were delivered to the soldiers, the headquarters; in vestrorum castrorum principis, Cic.

**prior** -ua, genit. -is, superl., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, priatinus). **I.** Compar., **A.** Lit., the first of two; priores pedes, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order of time, former, first of two; comitia, Cic.; consul anni prioris, Liv.; priore aestate, in the previous summer, Cic.; subst., **priores** -um, n. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; nihil prius nec potius est quam (foll. by infin.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. **A.** Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., Eburonum fines, Caes.; primis labris, with the tips of the lips, Cic.; b, subst., primi, the foremost, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order or in time; a, adj., primae litterae, Cic.; esp., (a) in poets, primus for primum, viz prima inceperat aestas, Verg.; (b) partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night, Caes.; b, subst., a primo, from the beginning, Cic.; in primo, at first, Cic.; plur., prima, the beginning, Liv.; the elements, Lucr.; in primis, at the beginning, Liv.; 2, of rank, station, etc., first, most excellent, most distinguished; hominea primi, the most illustrious, Cic.; comitia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, to hold the first place, Verg.; partes primae, or simply primae, the leading part (on the stage), Cic.; primas agere, Cic.; primae, the first prize; primas ferre, deferre, Cic.; in primis, especially, Cic.

**priscus**, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; agere, Cic.

**priscus** -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *eplos*). **I.** ancient, antique; priscus viris, Cic.; hence Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his line, Liv.; esp. with the notion of ancient, venerable, belonging to the good old times; priscam imitari severitatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** former, precious; Venus, Hor. **B.** severe, stern, Cal.

**pristinus** -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *epios*, as crastinus from cras), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., dignitas, Cic.; nom., Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; diel pristini, Caes.

**pristis** -is, f. and **pristrix** -trix, f. (*epioris*). **I.** any sea monster, a whale, shark, saw-fish, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the constellation of the Whale, Cic.; b, a small, swift-smiling ship of war, Liv.; name of a ship, Verg.

**prīus**, adv. (prior). **I.** before, previously, Cic.; foll. by quam, before that, before, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cal.

**privātim**, adv. (privatus), privately, as a private person, in private life. **I.** Lit., privatum aliquid gerere, Cic.; si privatum mansisset, Cic. **II.** Transf., at home; privatum se tenere, to remain at home, Liv.

**privātio** -ōnis, f. (privo), a freeing from; doloris, Cic.

**privātus** -a -um (privo), private, of or relating to a private individual. **I.** a, of things, privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; neut. subst., in privato at home, Liv.; privato consilio, without the authority of the state, on one's own account, Caes.; in privatum vendere, for private use, Liv.; tributum ex privato coferre, from one's private property, Liv.; b, of persons as a private man, Cic.; vir privatus, Cic.; and subst., privatus, a private person, Cic.; reges, augures, privati, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

**Prīvernum** -i, n. a town in Latium, now Píperno. Hence, **Prīvernās** -Atia, relating to Prīvernum, Cic.; in Prīvernati, in the county of Prīvernum, Cic.

**privigna** -ae, f. (fem. of privignus), a step-daughter, Cic.

**privignus** -i, m. (= privigenus, from privus and gigno, one begotten separately), a step-son, Cic.

**privilegium** -ii, n. (privus and lex), a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law; privilegium ferre, irrogare, Cic.

**privo**, v. (privus). **I.** In a bad sense, to deprive of; aliquem vitā, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, to free from; aliquem dolore, Cic.

**privus** -a -um. **I.** single; in dies privos, Lucr.; homines, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** each, every, Lucr.; used distributively, one each; badius privis biniisque tunicti donati, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; priva triremis, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of \*prus -a -um, cp. prae, connected with *spō*), before, far. **I.** Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout. **II.** Prep. with abl. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, before, in front of; a, in answer to the question, where? sedens pro aede, Cic.; b, in answer to question, whither? Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit; 2, before, on, in; pro tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, for, in behalf of, in favour of; hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic.; 2, a, in place of, for; pro consule, Cic.; pro quaestore, Cic.; b, as, as good as; pro damnato esse, as good as condemned, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, to behave as a citizen, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (aliquid) pro meritis gratiam referre, Cic.; pro

rectura solvere, Cic.; aliquem pro scelere suo alicui, Caes.; 4, in proportion to, according to, conformably with, in consideration of; pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cic.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the best of one's abilities, Cic.; pro tempore et re, as the time and circumstances demanded, Caes.; pro mea parte, for my part, Cic.; pro me quisque, each one according to his strength, Cic.; pro eo, just as, according as; foll. by ac and atque, or quam, quantum, etc., pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you; 5, through; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

**2 pro!** (proh!), interj. oâ / aâ / pro dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Juppiter, Cic.

**prôagôrus** -i, m. (προάγορος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, Cic.

**prôavitus** -a -um (proavus), of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral; regna, Ov.

**prôavus** -i, m. **I.** a great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** Transf., an ancestor, forefather, Cic.

**prôbâbilis** -e (probo). **I.** probable, credible, not impossible; ratio, Cic. **II.** pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good; probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabilis, Cic.

**prôbâbilitas** -âtis, f. (probabilis), probability, credibility; captiosa, Cic.

**prôbâbilitér**, adv. (probabilis), probably, creditly; dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.

**prôbâtio** -ônis, f. (probo). **I.** a proving, testing, test, trial, examination; athletarum, Cic. **II.** an approving, approval, Cic.

**prôbâtor** -ôris, m. (probo), one who approves, an approver; facti, Cic.

**prôbâtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from probo). **A.** approved, excellent; ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. **B.** pleasant, agreeable; ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

**prôbê**, adv. (probus), well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently; scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

**prôbitas** -âtis, f. (probus), honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, Cic.

**prôbo**, 1. (probus). **I.** **A.** to try, test, prove, examine; a, lit., mœnera, Tac.; opera quae locassent, Liv.; b, transf., amicitias utilitate, Ov. **B.** to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable; (a) lit., domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic.; (B) transf., to approve of, morally or intellectually; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquem iudicem, Cic. **II.** to recommend as good, represent as good, guarantee; a, alicui libros oratorios, Cic.; obscurus vitium pro vero probatur, Cic.; se probare alicui, to recommend oneself to some one, gain a person's approval; se in legatione sociis, Cic.; in pass., probari alicui, to appear worthy of approval, Cic.; b, to show, prove, demonstrate; crimen, Cic.; causam, Cic.; with acc. and intlu., probare iudicibus Verrem per inias cepisse, Cic.; absol., difficile est probatu, Cic.

**prôbrôsus** -a -um (probrum), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, ignominious; crimen, Cic.; carmen, Tac.

**prôbrum** -i, n. **I.** a shameful, infamous deed; 1, gen., alicui probrum obiectare, Cic.; emergere ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; 2, esp., unchastity; probri inanimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. **II.** Transf., shame, disgrace, infamy; 1, gen., probro esse, Cic.; pro-

brum inferre alicui, Cic.; alicui ut probrum obijcere quod, etc., Cic.; 2, esp., abuse, insult, libel; epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic.; multa obijcere probra, Cic.

**prôbus** -a -um, good, excellent. **Ane;** a, physically or intellectually, res, Cic.; navigium, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.; b, morally, good, upright, virtuous, honourable; filius, Cic.; homo probior, Cic.

**Prôca** (Prôcâs) -ae, m. an old king of Alba.

**prôcâcitas** -âtis, f. (procax), shamelessness, impudence, Cic.

**prôcâcitér**, adv. (procax), shamelessly, impudently, Liv.

**prôcax** -câcis (procax), shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent; a, of persons, in lacesendo, Cic.; procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, of things, sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

**prôcêdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed. **I.** Lit. and transf., **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, to go to meet, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to advance; lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; c, to appear, show oneself, step forward; procedere in medium, Cic.; esp., to come forward to speak to an assembly; procedere in contionem, Liv.; 2, transf., to advance; a, of ships, quantum navcs processissent, Caes.; b, of stars, to appear; processit Vesper, Verg. **B.** Transf., to advance, progress, of work, etc., magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., a, in dando et credendo longius procedere, to go too far, Cic.; eo processit vecordiae ut, etc., he went to such a pitch of madness that, etc., Sall.; esp., to advance towards some good, go on, make progress; in philosophia, Cic.; b, to run on, continue, be counted up; stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, Liv.; hence, transf., to be of use to, do good to; benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, of time, dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diel processerat, Sall. **B.** Of actions, etc., to turn out in a certain way, to result; si bene processit, Cic.; alicui bene, pulcherrime, Cic.; and absol., to turn out well, to be prosperous; si processit, Cic.

**prôcella** -ae, f. (procello), a storm, tempest, gale; 1, lit., nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, charge; primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; b, procellae insidiarum, Cic.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

**prôcello**, 3. (pro and cello), to throw down, cast down, Plaut.

**prôcellôsus** -a -um (procella), stormy, tempestuous, Verg., Liv.

**prôcer** -êris, m. an illustrious person; usually plur., **prôcêres** -um, m. chiefs, nobles, princes; andiam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

**prôcêrê**, adv. (procerus), far outstretched; compar., brachium procerius projectum, Cic.

**prôcêritas** -âtis, f. (procerus), height, slenderness, slenderness. **I.** Lit., camelii adjuvantur proceritate collorum, by the length of their necks, Cic.; arborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., length (of a syllable or foot in poetry); pedum, Cic.

**prôcêrus** -a -um (pro and cerus, from root CER, CRE, whence cresco), tall, slender, long. **I.** Lit., of bodies, etc., collum, rostrum, Cic.; of trees, procerissima populus, Cic. **II.** Transf., in rhythm and pronunciation, long; procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

**prôcessio** -ônis, f. (procedo), a military advance, Cic.

**processus** -ūs, m. (procedo), a going forth, advance, course, progress; gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus effiebat ut, etc., Cic.

**Prōchŷta** -ae, f. and **Prōchŷtē** -ēs, f. (Προχῆτα), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

**prōcido** -cidi (pro and cado), 3. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

**prōcinctus** -ūs, m. (procingo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, on the battle-field, Cic.

**proclāmator** -ōris, m. (proclamo), a bawler, vociferator (of a bad advocate), Cic.

**proclāmo**, 1. to call out, cry out; absol. Cic.; with acc. and infin., se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

**Prōcles** -is, m. (Προκλῆς), son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, founder of the family of the Proclidae.

**prōclino**, 1. act. to bend, incline forwards, to bend; mare in litora, Ov.; transf., proclinatā jam re, approaching consummation, Caes.; adjuvare rem proclinatam, tottering to its fall, Caes.

**prōclivē** (prōclivī), compar. prōclivius, adv. (proclivis), downwards; proclivi currere, labi, Cic.

**prōclivis** -e and **prōclivus** -a -um (pro and clivus), inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep. I. Lit., via proclivis, Liv.; subst., per proclive, downwards, Liv. II. Fig., 1. meton., going downwards; proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic.; 2. inclined to, ready for, prone to; ad morbum, Cic.; ad comitatum, Cic.; 3. easy to do; illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, it is easy to say, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**prōclivitas** -ātis, f. (proclivis), a slope; fig., inclination, tendency, proneness; ad morbos, Cic.

**prōclivus** = proclivis (q.v.).

**Procnē** (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Πρόκνη). I. daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow. II. Meton., a swallow, Verg.

**prōco**, 1. and **prōcor**, 1. dep. to ask, treat, Cic.

**prōconsul** -sulis, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

**prōconsulāris** -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

**prōconsulātus** -ūs, m. (proconsul), the office or dignity of a proconsul, Tac.

**prōcrastinātio** -ōnis, f. (procrastino), a putting off from day to day, procrastination, Cic.

**prōcrastino**, 1. (pro and crastino), to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, Cic.

**prōcrēatio** -ōnis, f. (procreo), begetting, procreation, Cic.

**prōcrēator** -ōris, m. (procreo), a begetter; mundi, Creator, Cic.; procreatores = parents, Cic.

**prōcrēatrix** -icis, f. (procreator), one that brings forth, mother; transf., artium, Cic.

**prōcrēo**, 1. I. to beget, procreate; of animals, to bring forth; multiplies fetus, Cic. II. Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

**prōcreseo**, 3. I. to grow forth, arise, Lucr. II. Fig., to increase, Lucr.

**Prōcris** -cridis, f. (Πρόκρις), daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who killed her in a forest, mistaking her for an animal.

**Prōcrustes** -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and cutting off the limbs of those who were taller; killed by Theseus.

**prōcūbo**, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

**prōcūdo** -cūsi -cūsum, 3. I. 1. to thrust or drive forward, Lucr.; 2. to forge; enses, Hor. II. Fig., linguam, to form, train, Cic.

**prōcūl**, adv. (from procello). I. a far off, at a distance, far away; non procul, sed hic, Cic.; foll. by a, ab, far from; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetu hominum, Liv. II. Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; haud procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, haud procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

**prōculco**, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon; 1. things, is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; 2. persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; aliqueum, Tac.

**Prōcūlētus** -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

**prōcumbo** -cūbūi -cūbītum, 3. to lean or bend forward. I. Gen., A. 1. lit., of persons, olli certamine summo procumbunt (of rowers), Verg.; 2. transf., of things, to incline forward; secundum naturam fluminis, Caes. II. to fall down, sink down, to fall prostrate. A. 1. lit., of living beings, alces procumbunt, Caes.; of persons in prayer, entreaty, etc., procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; of persons wounded, vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; 2. transf., of things, frumenta inlubris procubuerant, verra laeta low, Caes. B. Fig., to sink, fall; res procubuerunt meae, Ov.

**prōcūratio** -ōnis, f. (procuro), a taking care of, management, administration. I. Gen., republicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic.; annonae, Cic. II. Esp., 1. under the empire, the office of imperial procurator, Tac.; 2. a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity; ut sine plena procuratio fieret, Cic.

**prōcūrator** -ōris, m. (procuro), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. I. Gen., regni, a viceroy, Caes.; with genit. of person, procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. II. Esp., 1. a land steward, land agent, Cic.; 2. in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue both in Rome and in the provinces; procurator Caesaris, Tac.; procurator Judaeae, Tac.

**prōcūrātrix** -trix, f. (procurator), she that governs; fig., sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

**prōcūro**, 1. to take care of, look after, tend. I. Gen., corpus, Verg.; sacrificia, Caes. II. Esp., 1. to manage, administer any one's affairs; alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; 2. to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen; monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

**prōcurro** -curri and -cūcurri -cursum, 3. to run forward, rush forward, charge. I. Lit., of persons, ex castris, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes. II. Transf., of places, to project, jut out, run forward; infelix saxi in procurantibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrat in aequo, Ov.

**prōcursatio** -ōnis, f. (procuro), a running forward, charge; vellum, Liv.

**prōcursātor** -ōris, m. (procurso), *one who runs forward*; milit. t. t., procuratores, *skirmishers*, Liv.

**prōcurso**, 1. (intens. of procurrere), *to run forward, spring forward*; as milit. t. t., *to skirmish*, Liv.

**prōcursus** -ūs, m. (procurro), *a running forward*; and esp., in military language, *an advance, charge*; procursum militum, Liv.

**prōcurvus** -a -um, *bent forward, curved forward*; falx, Verg.; litorn, winding, Verg.

**prōcus** -i, m. (proco), *a wooer, suitor*; transl., *impudentes proci, candidates*, Cic.

**Prōcyōn** -ōnis, m. (Προκύων), *a constellation which rises before the Dog-star*, Cic.

**prōd** = pro (q.v.)

**prōdēo** -II -stare, 4. *to go, come forth*. **I.** A. 1, lit., *obviam mihi est proditum*, Cic.; *prodire ex porta*, Caes.; in publicum, *to appear in public*, Cic.; in proelium, Caes.; 2, esp., *to appear in some character, to come forth*, e.g., *as an actor*; in scenam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, *to appear, show itself*; consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.; b, *to go forth = to become*; prodixit ex iudice Damaturpis, Hor. **II.** *to advance, go forward*. **A.** 1, lit., longius, Caes.; 2, transl., *to project*; rupes prodit in aequor, Verg. **B.** Fig., *sumptu extra modum, to exceed the mark*, Cic.

**prōdicō** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** *to say before*, Cic. (?) **II.** *to fix for a later time, put off*; diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

**prōdictātor** -ōris, m. *one who acts as dictator*, Liv. (?)

**Prōdicius** -i, m. *a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates*.

**prōdigē**, adv. (prodigus), *prodigally, extravagantly*; vivere, Cic.

**prōdigiētā** -ae, f. (prodigo), *profusion prodigality*, Tac.

**prōdigiālītēr**, adv. *strangely, wonderfully*, Hor.

**prōdigiōsus** -a -um (prodigium), *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*, Ov.

**prōdigiūm** -II, n. (prod and agere), *a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign*. **I.** Lit., multa prodigia eius vim declarant, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, *a monstrosity, something unnatural*; prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic.; b, *a monster*; prodigiūm triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiūmque rei publicae (of Clodius), Cic.

**prōdigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. (prod and ago), **I.** *to drive forth*; aues, Varr. **II.** Transf., *to spend, waste*; aliēna, Sall.

**prōdignus** -a -um (prodigo), *prodigal, profuse, extravagant*. **I.** a, lit., Cic.; with genit., acris, Hor.; b, fig., with genit., animae, *not sparing his own life*, Hor.; with in and the abl., in honoribus decernendis ninius et tamquam prodigus, Cic. **II.** Transf., *rich, abounding in*; locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

**prōditio** -ōnis, f. (prodo), *a betraying, betraying, treachery, treason*; amictiarum proditiōnis et rerum publicarum, Cic.

**prōditōr** -ōris, m. (prodo), *a betrayer, traitor*; consulis, Cic.; transl., risus latentis puellae proditor, Hor.

**prōdō** -dixi -ditum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, bring forth*. **A.** Gen., *to bring forth*; fumoso condita vina cedo, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, a, *to give, show, publish*; decretum, Cic.; exemplum, Liv.; b, *to proclaim elected, to appoint*; flaminem, interrigen, Cic.; c, *to relate*;

quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; d, *to reveal, betray something secret, to betray*; consocios, Cic.; crimen vultu, Ov.; 2, *to give up, discover, betray treacherously*; classem praedonibus, Cic.; aliquem ad mortem, Verg.; utilitatem communem, Cic. **II.** A. *to hand over, deliver, transmit*; sacra sua posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing, memoriae prodere, *to commit to writing*, Cic.; memoriae prodiderunt, with acc. and infin., Cic. **B.** *to propagate*; genus, Verg.

**prōdōcō**, 2. *to teach, inculcate*, Hor.

**prōdrōmos** -i, m. (πρόδρομος), *a messenger, forerunner*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., *a north-north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star*, Cic.

**prōducō** -dixi -ductum, 3. *to lead forth*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, equos, iumenta, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., *to lead forth troops*; copias pro castris, Caes.; 3, a, polit. t. t., *to bring before the public assembly or before a court of justice*; harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic.; b, *to bring out of prison*; aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; c, *to bring forward on the stage, on the arena, etc.*; aliquem, Cic.; 3, *to bring forth a corpse to the funeral pile*; aliquem funere, Verg.; 4, *to entice forth*; aliquem dolo in proelium, Nep. **B.** Fig., *to bring before some one, reveal*; occulta ad patres crimina, Juv. **II.** A. Lit., 1, *to advance*; unam navem longius, Caes.; *to draw out, stretch out, extend*; a, ferrum incude, Juv.; b, in pronunciation, *to lengthen out, make long*; litteram, Cic.; syllabam, Ov.; 2, a, *to beget, produce*; fig., nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.; b, *to rear, bring up*; subolem, Hor.; of plants, arborem, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, *to advance, promote*; aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; 2, *to prolong* (in duration of time); a, *to continue, keep on*; sermonem longius in multam noctem, Cic.; b, *to put off, postpone*; rein in hiemem, Caes.; c, *to put off, delay*; conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit, Cic.

**prōductē**, adv. (productus), *in a lengthened manner, long* (of pronunciation); producte dici, Cic.

**prōductio** -ōnis, f. (produco), *an extending, lengthening*; a, of a word by the addition of a syllable, Cic.; b, of a syllable in pronunciation, Cic.; c, of time, *prolonging*; temporis, Cic.

**prōductus** -a -um, p. adj. (from produco). **I.** Adj., *extended, lengthened, prolonged*; productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.; of words, nomen, *lengthened by addition of a syllable*, Cic.; of syllables, long (in pronunciation); (syllaba) producta atque longa, Cic.; of time, *prolonged, drawn out*; dolores, Cic. **II.** Subst., **producta** -ōrum, n. (τὰ προσημεία), *preferable things* (in the Stoic philosophy, things which, while not absolutely good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health), Cic.

**proeliātor** -ōris, m. (proelior), *a warrior, combatant*, Tac.

**proelior**, 1. dep. (proelium), *to give battle, fight*; ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes.; transl., vehementer proeliatum sum, striven, Cic.

**proellium** -II, n. *a battle, fight*. **I.** a, lit., proelium facere, Cic.; redintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proello abstinere, Caes.; b, transl., of a fight in words, proelia mea causā sustinere, Cic. **II.** Meton., proelia = *fighters, combatants*, Prop.

**Proetus** -i, m. (Προίτος), *king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*. Hence, **Proetis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Proetus*; plur., Proetides, *the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows*.

**prōfāno**, 1. (profanus), to profane, desecrate; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

**prōfānus** -a -um (pro and fanum, lit., lying before a temple, i.e., outside it), not sacred, not consecrated. **I** Gen., common, profane; 1, lit., locus, Cic.; bubo, avis, of evil omen, Ov.; subst., **prōfānum** -i, n. that which is profane, unconsecrated, Tac.; 2, transf., profane, godless, impious; verba, Ov. **II** Esp., 1, not initiated, uninitiated; procul este profani, Verg.; 2, transf., not initiated in the service of the Muses; profanum vulgus, Hor.

**prōfectio** -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), 1, a departure, Cic.; 2, transf., source, origin; pecuniae, Cic.

**prōfecto**, adv. (pro and factus), truly, really, indeed, Cic.

**prōfero** -tūll -lātum -ferre. **I** to carry forth, bring forth (from a place); 1, lit., a, nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to deliver up, bring forth; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; c, to raise a limb or part of the body; caput, Ov.; digitum, Cic.; d, to bring forth, show; proferre in conspectum liberos, Caes.; of writings, to publish, make known; orationem, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to bring to light, reveal; (a) aliquid in medium, Cic.; (b) as a discoverer, to bring to light, produce; aliquid proferre in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; proferre artem, Cic.; b, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; testes, Cic.; nominatum multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic. **II** 1, to advance, move forward; a, milit. t. t., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, to move from thence, Liv.; b, to extend; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fig., fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic.; 2, fig., a, of duration of time, to extend, lengthen; beatam vitam usque ad rogum, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; diem auctionis, Cic.

**prōfessio** -ōnis, f. (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession. **I** Gen., bonae voluntatis, ap. Cic. **II** Esp., **A** Lit., public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.; haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non eget, Cic. **B** Meton., 1, the register of persons and their property, Cic.; 2, an occupation, art, profession; bene dicendi, Cic.

**prōfessorius** -a -uni, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tac.

**prōfessus** -a -um, partic. of profiteor (q.v.).

**prōfestus** -a -um, not kept as a festival, common; dies, work-days, ordinary days, Liv.

**prōficio** -fēci -fectum, 3. (pro and facio), to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect anything. **I** Of persons, nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic. **II** Of things, a, to be of use or advantage to, to assist, help; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; b, of medical remedies, herbā proficiente nihil, Hor.

**prōficiscor** -fectus sum -fiscisci, 3. dep. (pro and facio, facesso, faciscor), to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey. **I** Lit., ex portu, Caes.; Aegyptum, Cic.; ad or contra hostem, Caes.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv. **II** Fig., **A** to go towards; ad reliqua, Cic. **B** 1, to set out from, begin with; a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes.; 2, meton., to arise from, spring from, originate from; a natura, Cic.; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zeno's disciples, Cic.

**prōfiteor** -fessus sum, 2. dep. (pro and fateor), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow. **I** Gen., fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin., profiteor me relaturum, Cic. **II** Esp., **A** to profess or declare oneself anything; a, with double acc. of pers., se grammaticum, Cic.; b,

with acc. and infin., me defensorem esse; profiteor, Cic.; c, with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.; philosophiam, Cic.; ius, Cic. **B** indicium, to turn king's evidence, Sall., Tac.; to offer, promissae; operam, Cic.; prostitur se venturum, Cic. **C**, to make a public statement or return of property, etc.; jugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; nomen, Cic.; and simply profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall. (Partic., **prōfessus** -a -um, pass., known, acknowledged, avowed; culpa, Ov.)

**prōfligātor** -ōris, m. (profligo), a spendthrift, prodigal, Tac.

**prōfligātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from profligo), 1, cast down, ruined, wretched, Cic.; 2, dissolute, profligate; tu omnium mortalium profligatissime, Cic.

**prōfigo**, 1. (pro and figere), to strike to the ground. **I** Lit., to overthrow, overcome; copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes. **II** Fig., **A** a, politically, to ruin; rempublicam, Cic.; b, to lower, abuse; judicia senatoria, Cic.; c, to bring almost to an end, nearly finish; profligatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic.; profligata iam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Cic.

**prōfio**, 1. to blow forth, breathe forth; flammus, Ov.; fig., toto profabat pectore somnum, Verg.

**prōflūens** -entis, p. adj. (from profluo), flowing. **I** Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **prōflūens** -entis, f. running water, Cic. **II** Transf., of discourse, flowing, fluent; genus sermonis, Cic.

**prōflūentēr**, adv. (profluens), flowingly, easily, Cic.

**prōflūō** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow, flow forth. **I** Lit., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic. **II** Fig., to flow forth, proceed; ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

**prōflūvium** -ii, n. (profluo), a flowing forth; sanguinis, Lucr.

**prōfor** -fātus sum, 1. dep. 1, to say, speak, Verg.; 2, to foretell, predict, Lucr.

**prōfore**, v. prosum.

**prōfugio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I** Intransit., to flee away, escape; ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse pertulit, profugit, Cic. **II** to flee away from; agros, Hor.

**prōfūgus** -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive; a, gen., (a) of persons, populus, Tac.; poet., Scythae, wandering, migratory, flying from one's native country, banished, Hor.; (b) of animals, taurus, Tac.; (γ) of things, currus, Ov.; b, of soldiers, flying from battle, Sall.; c, of exiles, with abl., patriā profugus, Liv.; ab Thebis, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv.; subst., **prōfūgus** -i, m. a fugitive, exile, Ov.

**prōfundo** -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour forth, shed abundantly, cause to flow. **I** **A** Lit., sanguinem sum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; reflex, se profundere, and middle, profundi, to strain forth; lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic. **B** Transf., 1, to stretch at full length; somnus membra profudit, Lucr.; 2, a, reflex, se profundere, or middle, profundi, to pour out, rush forth; omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; of plants, quae (in vitibus) se nimium profuderunt, have shot out, Cic.; b, to utter; clamorem, Cic.; c, to bring forth, produce; ea quae frugibus atque hinc terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; 3, to spend, sacrifice, give up; pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, to spend, lavish, squander; pecuniam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic. **II** Fig., a, to pour, vent, expend upon; omne odium in me, Cic.; b, reflex, se profundere, to burst forth, to pour forth, rush forth; voluptates subito se profundunt, Cic.

**prōfundus** -a -um. **I.** *deep, profound*; **1.** lit, mare, Cic.; subst., **prōfundum** -i, n. *the bottomless depth*; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = *the sea*, Verg.; **2.** fig., libidines, Cic.; avaritia, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *high*; caelum, Verg. **B.** *deep, dense*; silvae, Lucr.

**prōfusō**, adv. (profusus). **I.** *in a disorderly manner*; profuse tendere in castra, Liv. **II.** Fig., *lavishly, extravagantly*; profusius sumptul deditus erat, Sall.

**prōfusus** -a -um, p. adj. (from profundo), *immoderate, extravagant*; **1.** gen., hilaritas, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** *immoderate in expenditure, extravagant*, Cic.; with genit., sui profusus, Sall.; **b.** transf., *costly*; epulae, Cic.

**prōgēner** -i, a grand-daughter's husband, Tac.

**prōgēnēro**, **1.** *to engender, produce*, Hor.

**prōgēnies** -ēi, f. (progigno). **I.** *descent, race, lineage*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *progeny, offspring, descendants*; veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.

**prōgēntor** -ōris, m. (progigno), *the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor*, Ov.

**prōgigno** -gēndi -gēnitum, **3.** *to engender, bring forth, bear*, Cic.

**prognātus** -a -um (partic. of \*prognoscor), *born, sprung from*; deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.

**Prognē** = Procoe (q.v.).

**prognostica** -ōrum, n. (προγνωστικά), *signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero*, Cic.

**prōgrēdiōr** -gressus sum -grēdi, **3.** dep. (pro and gradior). **I.** *to go forth, go out*; ex domo, Cic. **II.** *to go forwards, to advance*. **A.** Lit., of persons, *regredi quam progredi mallent*, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to advance*; longius a castris, Caes. **B.** Fig., *to proceed, advance*; **a.** *quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat*, Cic.; **b.** in a speech, etc., *to proceed to, go on*; ad reliqua, Cic.; **c.** of time, *paulum aetate progressus, advanced in years*, Cic.

**prōgressio** -ōnis, f. (progredior), *an advancing, progress, increase*; **a.** *progressionem facere ad virtutem*, Cic.; **b.** rhet. t. t., *a gradual strengthening of expression, climax*, Cic.

**prōgressus** -ūs, m. (progredior), *a going forwards, advance*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem progressu arcere*, Cic. **II.** Fig., **a.** *beginning of a speech*; primo progressu, Cic.; **b.** *progress, increase*; aetatis, Cic.; *tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, progress in the Stoical philosophy*, Cic.; *progressus facere in studiis*, Cic.

**prohi** = pro I (q.v.).

**prōhibēo** -biti -bitum, **2.** (pro and habeo). **I.** *to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder*. **A.** Gen., *praedones a Sicilia*, Cic.; *aliquem a familiaritate*, Cic.; *vim hostium ab oppidis*, Caes.; *se suosque ab injuria*, Caes.; *exercitum itinere, to obstruct on the march*, Caes.; with infin., *prohibeo aliquem exire domo*, Cic.; with ne and the subj., *potuisti prohibere ne fletet*, Cic.; with quin and the subj., *nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat*, Liv.; with quominus and the subj., *prohibuisse, quominus de te certum haberemus*, Cic.; with double acc., *ideo ut prohiberet, Liv.*; with simple acc., *Caesarem, Caes.*; *constatus alienius*, Cic. **B.** *to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit*; *lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria*, Cic. **II.** *to preserve, defend, protect*; *a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam*, Cic.

**prōhibitō** -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), *a hindering, prohibition*; tollendi, Cic.

**proicio** = projicio (q.v.).

**prōin** = proinde (q.v.).

**prōindē**, adv. **I.** *just as, in the same manner, in like manner*; *foli. by atque (ac), ut, quasi, quam, tamquam*, Cic. **II.** *therefore, then, hence, accordingly*; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc., Cic.

**prōiectio** -ōnis, f. (projicio), *a throwing forward, stretching out*; brachii, Cic.

**1.** **prōiectus** -ūs, m. (projicio), *a projecting, jutting out*, Lucr.

**2.** **prōiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from projicio), *stretching out, jutting forward, projecting*; urbs, Cic.; saxa, Verg. **I.** Fig., **a.** *prominent*; sudacia, Cic.; **b.** *addicted to*; homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. **II.** *stretched out, prostrate, lying*. **A.** Lit., *ad terram*, Caes.; *in antro*, Verg. **B.** Fig., **a.** *abject, base*; *patientia*, Tac.; **b.** *cast down*; vultus, Tac.

**prōicio** -jēci -jectum, **3.** (pro and jacio). **I.** *to throw, cast before, throw down*. **A.** Gen., *cibum*, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to stretch forth, throw out*; **a.** of limbs, *brachium*, Cic.; **b.** of buildings, *pass.*, *projici, to project*; *tectum projiceretur*, Cic.; **c.** *to throw or place a weapon before one*; *clipeum prae se*, Liv.; **2.** *to push forth, drive forth*; **a.** *aliquem foras*, Cic.; *aliquem ab urbe*, Ov.; **b.** *to banish*; *aliquem in insulam*, Tac. **II.** *to throw out, throw in front*. **A.** Gen., *crates*, Caes.; *se ad pedes alicuius*, Cic.; *projecta villor algā, cast upon the shore*, Verg. **B.** Esp. **1.** *to throw away*; *arma*, Caes.; fig., **a.** *se projicere, to immer oneself to, to stoop to*; in muliebres fletus, Liv.; **b.** *to reject, abandon*; *libertatem*, Cic.; **c.** *to expose, betray*; *ab aliquo projici et prodi*, Cic.; **2.** *to cast to the ground*; *effigies*, Tac.; **3.** *to put off*; *aliquem ultra quinquennium*, Tac.

**prōlābor** -lāpens sum -lābi, **3.** **I.** *to glide forward, slide forward, slip along*. **A.** Lit. (elephanti) *clunibus subsistentes prolābentur*, Liv. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to come in, fall into*; *huc libido est prolāpsa*, Cic.; **2.** *to slip out, escape*; *verbum a cupiditate prolāpsum*, Liv. **II.** *to fall down*. **A.** Lit., *ex equo*, Liv.; *prolāpsa Pergama*, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** *to fail, to err*; *cupiditate, timore*, Cic.; **2.** *to fall, go to ruin, sink*; *ita prolāpsa est juvenus ut, etc.*, Cic.

**prōlāpsio** -ōnis, f. (prolabor), *a slipping, sliding*, Cic.

**prōlātio** -ōnis, f. (profero). **I.** *a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning*; *exemplorum*, Cic. **II.** **1.** *an extension*; *finium*, Liv.; **2.** *a putting off, deferring*; *judicii*, Cic.

**prōlāto**, **1.** (intens. of profero). **I.** *to extend, enlarge, lengthen*; *agros*, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to put off, delay, defer*; *comitia*, Liv.; *malum*, Cic. **B.** *to prolong*; *vitam*, Tac.

**prōlecto**, **1.** (intens. of prolicio), *to entice, allure*; *egentes spe largitionis*, Cic.

**prōles** -is, f. (pro and \*aleo, alesco). **I.** *offspring, descendants, posterity*; **a.** of gods and men, *illa futurorum hominum, future generations*, Cic.; *Apollinea, Aesculapius*, Ov.; *Latonia, Apollo and Diana*, Ov.; **b.** of animals, Verg.; **c.** of plants, *fruit*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *youth, young men*; *equitum peditumque*, Cic.

**prōlētārius** -ii, m. (proles), *a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children*, Cic.

**prōllicio**, **3.** (pro and lacio), *to lure forth, entice*, Ov.

**prōlixē**, adv. (prolixus). **I.** *abundantly, copiously*; *id prolixē cumulateque fecit*, Clā. **II.** *freely, willingly*; *in delectu parum prolixē respondere*, Cic.

**prōlixus** -a -um (pro and latus), *widely extended, wide, broad, long*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.**



**Fig.** 1, *willing, obliging*; tua proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic.; 2, *prosperous, fortunate*; cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic.

**prōlōgus** -i, m. (πρόλογος), a *prologue*, Ter.

**prōlōquor** -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum -lōquī, 3. dep. to *speak out, say out*. I. Gen., quod proloquū piget, Liv. II. Esp., to *prophesy, predict*, Prop.

**prōlūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. I. to *play beforehand, to prelude, to practise beforehand*. I. Lit., ad pugnam, Ov. II. Fig., ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

**prōlūdo** -lūsi -lūsum, 3. I. to *wash forth or out*. A. to *cast up, to wash out*; genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg. B. to *wash off*; tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. II. to *wash*; in vivo prolus rose manus, Ov.; leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

**prōlūsiō** -ōnis, f. (proludo), a *prelude, preliminary exercise, essay*, Cic.

**prōlūvies** -ēi, f. (proluo). I. an *inundation*, Lucr. II. *excrement*; ventris, Verg.

**prōmēreō** -ēsi -ētum, and **prōmēreōr** -itus sum -ēri, 2. dep. to *deserve*. I. reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; suo beneficio promeruit, se ut ames, Cic.; partic. subst., **prōmēritum** -i, n. *deserts, merit*; vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. II. (Gen. in form promereor), to *deserve (well) of*; promereri bene de multis, Cic.

**Prōmētheus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the *Forethinker*), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus and father of Deucalion, the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire to animate his creation from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture devoured his liver. Hence, A. Adj., **Prōmethous** -a -um, *Promethean*; juga, Prop.; rupes, the *Caucasus*, Mart. B. Subst., **Prōmethiades** -ae, m. son of Promethus, *Deucalion*.

**prōminens** -entis (promineo), *jutting out, projecting*; subst., **prōminens** -entis, n. a *projection*; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

**prōminēo** -minūi, 2. to *stand out, jut out, project*. I. Lit., collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominentes, Caes. II. Fig. (justitia) foras tota promineat, to *step forth, be prominent*, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, *extends*, Liv.

**prōmiscēo**, adv. (promiscuus) = *promiscue*, Cic.

**prōmiscuēo**, adv. (promiscuus), *promiscuously, without distinction*, Caes.

**prōmiscuus** = promiscuus (q.v.).

**prōmiscūus** -a -um, *mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous*. I. Lit., comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, to *make no distinction between*, Sall.; in promiscuo esse, to *be common*, Liv. II. Transf., *common, usual, general*, Tac.

**prōmissio** -ōnis, f. (promitto), a *promise*; auxilii, Cic.

**prōmissor** -ōris, m. (promitto), a *promise*, esp., one who *promises boastingly, a boaster*, Hor.

**prōmissum** -i, n. (promitto), a *promise*; promissum facere, to *make a promise*, Hor.; promissa servare or promissis stare, to *keep promises*, Cic.; praeflorum promissa, Cic.

**prōmissus** -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). I. *long, hanging down*; of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. II. *producing much expectation*; carmen, Hor.

**prōmitto** -misi -missum, 3. to *let go forward, send forth*. I. to *grow*; capillum et barbam, to *let grow*, Liv. II. I. to *promise, assure to expect, assure*; a, with acc. of thing and with or without acc. of person, si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl., de horum erga me benevolentia promittēbam, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; b, to *swear, promise to a god*; donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic.; c, *promise to accept* an invitation to dine with; ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

**prōmo**, prompei, promptum, 3. (for prolo, from pro and emo), to *bring forth, bring out, produce*. I. Lit., I. gen., medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to *bring money out of a coffer, to produce*; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, aurum pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; b, to *bring wine up out of the cellar*; vina, Hor.; c, to *bring weapons out*; tela e phaetra, Ov. II. Transf., I. gen., to *bring forth, draw forth*; animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod dedit, Cic.; 2, to *bring forward, utter, express, mention*; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

**prōmōnēo**, 2. to *warn*; t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

**prōmontōrium** -ii, n. (promineo). I. a *mountain-peak*, Liv. II. a *promontory*, Cic.

**prōmōta** -ōrum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek προσημεία), *preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good*, Cic.

**prōmōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to *move forward, push onward*. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, of things, saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; b, of persons, promovere legiones, *cause to advance*, Caes. B. Esp., 1, to *advance a building in a certain direction, to push on*; aggerem in urbem, Liv.; assa in alterum angulum, to *remove*, Cic.; 2, to *extend*; imperium, Ov. II. Fig., A. Gen., promovere arcana loco, to *bring to light*, Hor. B. to *increase, improve*; doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.

**prōptē**, adv. (promptus). I. *promptly, quickly, readily*, Tac. II. *easily*, Juv. III. *frankly, freely*; dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. **promptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from pro and mitto). I. *visible, apparent, manifest*; aliud celsum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic. II. Transf., *ready, at hand, prepared*. A. Of things, I. gen., fidem suam populo Romano promittam, at the *disposition of*, Cic.; 2, esp., *easy*; defensio, Cic. B. Of persons, *ready, prepared, resolute, quick, disposed for*; promptissimus homo et experient, Cic.; with ad or in and the acc., ad vim promptus, Cic.; with abl., ingenio, lingua, Liv.; with genit. (of place), belli (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. **promptus** -us, m. (promio). I. a *being visible, visibility*, only in the phrases: in prompta esse, to *be visible, manifest*, etc., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to *make manifest*, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall. II. Transf., A. *readiness*, only in the phrases: in promptu esse, to *be ready at hand*, Cic.; in promptu habere, to *have ready at hand*, Cic. B. *easiness*, only in phrases in promptu esse, to *be easy*, Sall.

**prōmulgatio** -ōnis, f. (promulgo), a *making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation* (of a proposed law), Cic.

**prōmulgo**, 1. (pro and mulco), to *publish, promulgate*. I. Lit., legal t. t., to *publish a proposed law* (on three market-days); leges, Cic.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., to *publish, make known*; proelia, Cic.

**prōmulsis** -idis, f. (pro and mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a whet.

**prōmuntūrium** = promontorium (q.v.).

**prōmus** -i, m. (promo), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Hor.

**prōmūtūs** -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Caes.

**prōnē**, adv. (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone ac fastigate, Cic.

**prōnēpos** -pōtis, m. a great-grandson, Cic.

**prōneptis** -is, f. a great grand-daughter, Pers.

**prōnis** = pronus, (q.v.).

**prōnoea** -ae, f. (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

**prōnūba** -ae, f. (pro and nubo), a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding; Juno Pronuba, the goddess who presided over marriage; transf., of Bellona, as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war), Verg.; so of the Furies, Ov.

**prōnuntiātiō** -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). **I.** making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. **II.** In logic, a proposition, Cic.

**prōnuntiātor** -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a reporter; rerum gestarum, Cic.

**prōnuntiātum** -i, n. (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

**prōnuntiō**, **I.** to make publicly known, publish. **I.** Gen., to proclaim, announce; pronuntiare quae gesta sunt, Caes. **II.** **A.** Esp., polit. and milit. t. t., to publish, proclaim, make known by proclamation; **a.**, in public gatherings, by the herald or crier at the command of the magistrate; te illo honore affici pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare alicuius praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp; pronuntiatum primam luce ituros, Caes.; so, publicly to promise something to the people; nummos in tribus, Cic.; **b.**, in the senate, of the consul, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer; Lentulus sententiam Calpurni pronuntiatum se negavit, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., **a.**, of judges, etc., (a) to express; graviorem sententiam, Caes.; (b) to decide, pronounce a judgment; de tribunali pronuntiatum sese recepturum, Cic.; **b.**, in an agreement for a sale, to make a statement as to the defects of the thing sold; quum in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. **C.** Rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver; summa voce versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.

**prōnūrus** -tis, f. a grandson's wife, Ov.

**prōnus** -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down. **I.** **A.** Adj., **a.**, of persons, pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; so of persons, swiftly running, Ov.; **b.**, of the position of parts of the body, mota prono, Cic.; **c.**, of things, annis, rushing down, Verg.; **d.**, transf., (a) of places, sloping; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; poet., precipitous, steep; via, Ov.; (b) of stars, setting; Orion, Hor.; (y) of time, hastening away; menses, Hor. **B.** Subst., **prōnum** -i, n., nihil proni habere, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** inclined towards; **1.**, to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consillium, Liv.; **2.**, inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. **B.** Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronius ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

**prōoemium** -ii, n. (προομιον). **I.** a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. **II.** a beginning, Juv.

**prōpāgātiō** -ōnis, f. (I. propago). **I.** an extension, enlargement. **A.** In space, imperii nostri, Cic. **B.** In time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. **II.** planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

**prōpāgātor** -ōris, m. (I. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

**1. prōpāgo**, **I.** (pro and PAG-o, pango). **I.** Gen., **A.** to extend, enlarge; fines provinciae, Cic. **B.** to extend in point of time, prolong; bellum, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; multa saecula reipublicae, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. **II.** Esp., to propagate, plant; transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

**2. prōpāgo** -inis, f. (I. propago). **I.** a sucker, layer, shoot; esp., of the vine, Cic. **II.** Transf., of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity; Romana, Verg.; catulorum, Lucr.; plur., clarorum virorum propagines, genealogies, Nep.

**prōpālam**, adv. publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

**prōpātūlus** -a -um, open, uncovered. **I.** Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. **II.** Subst., **prōpātūlum** -i, n. an open place, unroofed space; hence, in propatulo; **a.**, openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; **b.**, esp., in propatulo aedium, in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

**prōpē** (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., propia). Compar., **prōpius**; superl., **proxime**. **I.** Adv., **A.** near; **1.**, of space, near; volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius, nearer; accedere, Cic.; proxime, next; proxime trans Padum, Caes.; **2.**, of time, near; hence, proxime, a short time ago, just now; quem proxime nominavi, Cic.; **3.**, of other relations; **a.**, of approximation to; **a.** nearly; prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; (b) nearly, almost; annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesse, to be close at hand, Cic.; (y) more closely, more accurately; propius res aspice nostras, Verg.; (d) of similarity, proxime atque (ac) ille, Cic.; **b.**, of order, near; proxime a Lacyde, Cic. **B.** near by, close to, hard by; gen. with a and the abl., prope a Sicilia, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. (sometimes with dat.), **1.**, of space, near to; prope me, Cic.; proxime hostem, next the enemy, Caes.; propius grammaticos accessit, Cic.; **2.**, of time, near to, close on; prope calendae Sext., Cic.; **3.**, of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to; propius, nearer to; proxime, nearest to, very like to; prope accessione plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

**prōpēdiem**, adv. at an early day, very soon, Cic.

**prōpello** -pūli -pulsum, **3.** to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. **I.** Lit., **1.**, of things, **a.**, to drive away, push away; crates pro mulitione objectas, Caes.; **b.**, to hurl down; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; **c.**, to drive forward; navem in altum, Liv.; **2.**, **a.**, of persons, to drive away forcibly, repulse; hostes, Caes.; **b.**, of animals, to drive away; pecus extra portam, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.**, to drive away; vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv.; **b.**, to drive forwards; orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.; **c.**, to drive, to compel; aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

**prōpēmōdō**, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Liv.

**prōpēmōdum**, adv. (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

**prōpendēo** -pendi -pensum, 2. *to hang down*.  
**I.** Lit., tantum propendere illam boni laucein ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendent, *to preponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, *to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

**prōpensē**, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensius, Liv.

**prōpensio** -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *an inclination towards, propensity*, Cic.

**prōpensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from propendeo), 1, *inclined to, disposed to*; ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; 2, *coming near to*; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

**prōperantēr**, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

**prōperantia** -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

**prōperatio** -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*, Cic.

**prōperatō**, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

**prōperō**, 1. (properus). **I.** Intransit., *to hasten (from a particular point)*; a, of persons, Roman, Cic.; with in and acc., in patriam, Caes.; with ad and acc., ad aliquem, Caes.; with adv., alio, Sall.; with infin., redire, Cic.; absol., properantes arma currunt, Sall.; b, of things, properans aqua per agros, Hor. **II.** Transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

**Prōperius** -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49-15 B.C.).

**prōperus** -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty, bustling*; circumstant properi aurigae, Verg.

**prōpexus** -a -um (pro and pecto), *combated forwards, hanging down*; propexa in pectore larba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbain, Ov.

**prōpinatio** -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to one's health*, Sen.

**prōpino**, 1. (πρωίνω). **I.** *to drink to any one*; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to give drink to any one*, Mart.

**prōpinquē**, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

**prōpinquitas** -ātis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*; loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transf., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

**prōpinquo**, 1. (propinquus). **I.** Intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, with dat., scopulo, Verg.; with acc., campos, Tac.; b, of things, ignis domui alicuius propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transf., of time, *to draw near*; Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to bring near, hasten*; augurium, Verg.

**prōpinquus** -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subst. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, *to be near*, Liv.; oppido propinqua, *the neighbourhood of the town*, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *near, as regards time*; reditus, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, a, *similar*; quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.; b, *near in point of relationship, closely connected*; cognatio, Cic.; with dat., tibi genere propinqui, Sall.; subst., a *kinsman*, Cic.

**prōplor** -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **proximus** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **prōplor**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subst., propiora, *the nearer re-*

*gions*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, *nearer, more recent*; epistola, Cic.; with dat., propior leto, Ov.; 2, a, of relationship, *nearer, more closely connected*; societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.; b, *nearer, more closely affecting*; sua sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea, Cic.; c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*; scelere propiora, Cic.; propior est vero, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; d, *more suitable to*; portus propior huic aetati, Cic.; e, *more inclined towards*; propior Saturnia Turno, Ov. **II.** Superl., **proximus** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostium, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subst., a, **proximal**, *those standing next*, Caes., or those standing nearest, Caes.; b, **proximum** -i, n. *the nearest, the neighbourhood*; c proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, a, of the future, *next, following*; nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; b, of the past, *nearest, most recent*; quid proxima nocte egeris, Cic.; proxima superioribus diebus, Caes.; 2, of succession, *next, following next*; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximum est, with infin., non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (the next best thing) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., the next thing is to, etc.; proximum est ut doceam, Cic.; 3, *next in succession, in rank, in worth*; proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; 4, *nearest akin, most nearly related*; proximus cognatione, Cic.; subst., **proximi** -ōrum, m. *near relations*, Cic.; 5, *nearest in resemblance, most like*; deo proximum, Cic.

**prōpitio**, 1. (propitius), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*; Veuerem, Plaut.

**prōpitius** -a -um (pro and peto, Gr. προπετής), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dii, Cic.; huic propitium sperant, Cic.

**prōpius**, comp. of prope (q. v.).

**Prōpoetides** -um, f. *maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone*.

**prōpōla** -ae, m. (προπωλητής), *a forestaller, retailer, huckster*, Cic.

**prōpollio**, 3. *to pollute greatly*, Tac.

**prōpono** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display*. **A.** Lit., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *expose for sale*, Cic.; oculis and ante oculos, *to place before the eyes*, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, *to place before, set before*; aliquem sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; 2, *to bring forward*; proposita sententia, Cic.; 3, *to propose*; proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.; 4, *to report, relate, tell*; rem gestam, Caes.; 5, *to make known*; epistolam in publico, Cic.; hence, a, *to propose, promise, offer as a reward*; praemia alicui, Cic.; b, *to threaten, menace*; poenam improbis, Cic.; 6, *to propose a question for answer*; quaestionem, Nep.; 7, *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuissem ad commoverem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism*, Cic.

**Prōpontis** -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντίς), *the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora*; hence, **Prōpontiacus** -a -um, *of or relating to the Propontis*.

**prōporrā**, adv. *further, moreover*, Lucr.

**prōportio** -ōnis, f. *proportion, relation, analogy, similarity*, Cic.

**prōpōsītio** -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; 1, the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something; animi, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; 2, the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

**prōpōsītum** -i, n. (propono). **I.** that which is set before one; 1, a design, plan, purpose, intention; propositum assequi, to accomplish a design, Cic.; tenere, to keep to a design, Cic.; 2, the subject or theme of a discourse; ad propositum redeamus, Cic. **II.** the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

**prōpraetor** -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**, a praepretor, a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

**prōpriā**, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvā parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiarly, characteristically, personally; quod tu ipse tui amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; b, specially, expressly; cuius causam neque senatus publica neque ullus ordo proprie susceperat, Cic.; c, accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie verique dicitur, Cic.

**prōprietas** -ātis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum proprietates, Liv.

**prōprītim** (proprius), properly, peculiarly, Lucr.

**prōprius** -a -um, one's own, special, peculiar, peculiar. **I.** Lit., a, opp. to communis; ista calumnia communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic.; often with possess. pron., proprius est suus, suus proprius, uoster proprius, Cic.; b, one's own, as opp. to alienus; assumpto aliunde uti bono, non proprio, non suo, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. peculiar to a person or thing; a, characteristic of; proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; proprium est alicuius, with acc. and infin., it is the distinguishing mark of, it is peculiar to; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; b, special, exclusive; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, Cic.; c, of words, proper, peculiar; discedat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. **B.** Esp., lasting, permanent; munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

**proptēr** (for propter from prope), adv. **I.** near, hard by; quum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope assint, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Lit., of a place, near, hard by; insulae propter Siciliam, Cic. **B.** Transf., on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from; metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life, Cic. (propter sometimes put after its case, as quem propter, Cic.).

**proptērēā**, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; foll. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut or ne and the subj., Cic.

**prōpūdīōsus** -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plaut.

**prōpūdīum** -ii, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

**prōpugnācūlum** -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., inoenium, Tac.; propugnaculum Siciliae, of the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; b, grounds of defence; firulissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

**prōpugnātio** -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

**prōpugnātor** -ōris, m. (propugno), a defender, combatant, soldier. **I.** Lit., a, duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; b, a marine; dimisso propugnatorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a defender; patrimonii sui, Cic.

**prōpugno**, 1. to skirmish to the front. **I.** Intransit., to fight in defence, to defend oneself; a, lit., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic.; partic. subst., propugnantes, the defenders, Caes.; b, transf., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro faina alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

**prōpulso**, 1. (intens. of propello), to drive back, repel, ward off. **I.** Lit., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. **II.** Transf., frigus, famem, Cic.; suspitionem a se, Cic.

**prōpūlaeon** -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance; plur., **Prōpūlaea** -ōrum, n. (ῥὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

**prō-quaestōre**, a quaestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

**prōquam**, conj. according as, Lucr.

**prōra** -ae, f. (πρόρα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prorae tutela = proreta, Ov. **II.** Meton. = a ship, Verg., Ov.

**prōrēpo** -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

**prōrēta** -ae, m. (προράτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plaut.

**Prōreus** -ēi, m. (Πρωρεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

**prōripio** -ripui -reptum (pro and rapio), 2. to snatch, tear, drag forth; hominem, Cic.; se proripere, to rush forward, hurry; se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Cic.; se portā foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

**prōrōgatio** -ōnis, f. (prorogo), 1, a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; 2, a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

**prōrōgo**, 1. 1, to propose to the people an extension of something for some person, to prolong; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; 2, to put off; dies ad solvendum, Cic.

**prorsum**, adv. (pro and versus), forwards. **I.** Lit., a, Plaut.; b, straight/forwards, straight on, Plaut. **II.** Transf., at all, Plaut., Ter.

**prorsus**, adv. (pro and versus), turned forwards, forwards. **I.** prorsus ibat res, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely; ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; prorsus assentior, Cic.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, not at all; nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic.; b, in a word, to sum up, Sall.

**prōrumpo** -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Transit., to cause to break forth, thrust forth, send forth; 1, lit., nubem atram, Verg.; mare proruptum, the sea breaking in front, Verg.; transf., prorupta audacia, unbridled, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to burst forth, break forth. **A.** Lit., per medios, Cic. **B.** Transf., to break out; prorumpit pestis, Cic.; of persons, in scelera ac decora, Tac.

**prōrūto** -rūi -rūtum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to rush forth; qua proruebat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to overthrow, throw down, cast to the ground, destroy; munitiones, Caes.; vallum, Liv.; Alban a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profligare ac pro-ruere, Tac.

**prōsapia** -ae, f. a family race, stock (an archaic word), Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

**proscænium (proscœnium)** -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, stage, Liv.

**proscindo** -scildi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to rend. I. Lit., to break up fallow land, plough up; poet., to plough; terram, Verg.; ineton., aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. II. Transf., to censure, defame, satirise, Ov.

**proscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. I. to make publicly known, publish, Cic.; with acc. and infin., auctionem in Gallia Narbone se facturum esse, Cic. II. Esp., A. to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise; insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. B. to confiscate the property of any one; possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by Pompey, Cic. C. to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list); aliquem, Cic.; **proscripti** -ōrum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

**proscriptiō** -ōnis, f. (proscribo), 1, an advertisement of sale; bonorum, Cic.; 2, a proscription, outlawry, Cic.

**proscriptūrio**, 4. (desider. of proscribo), to desire to declare any one an outlaw, Cic.

**proscō** -scēli -sectum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, esp., to cut off the portions of a victim to be sacrificed; exta, Liv.

**prosectum** -i, n. (proseco), the part of a victim cut off to be offered to a god, the entrails, Ov.

**prosemīno**, 1. to sow. I. Lit., vel in tegulis proseminare ostreas, Cic. II. Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

**prosequor** -cūtas (-quūtas) sum -sequi, 3. dep. to follow, accompany. I. In a friendly sense, A. to accompany, attend, esp. of friends who "see off" a person going on a journey; aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi exsequias, Cic.; transf., of things, ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg.; eos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, Cic. B. Fig., 1, to accompany; aliquem votis, ominibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; 2, a, to honour, adorn, or present with, treat with; aliquem verbis honorificis, Cic.; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.; misericordiā, Cic.; b, of a discourse, to go on with, continue; quod non longius prosequar, Cic. II. In a hostile sense, to attack, pursue; hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.

**Prōserpina** -ae, f. (Προσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world; hence, meton., the lower world, Hor. (in Verg. and Ov. Proserpina, in Hor. Proserpina).

**proseucha** -ae, f. (προευχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

**prosilio** -iū (-ivi or -ii), 4. (pro and salio). I. to spring, leap forth. A. I, lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; 2, of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. B. Fig., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. II. to spring forward to a place; in contionem, Liv.

**prosocer** -eri, m. a wife's grandmother, Ov.

**prospecto**, 1. (intena. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon. I. A. Lit., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. B. Transf., of places, to look towards, be situated towards; villa quae subjectos sinus prospectat, Tac. II. Fig., to look for, hope, expect; exsilium, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

**prospectus** -ūs, m. (prospicio). I. an out-

look, view, prospect; unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.; meton., the sight; aequora prospecta metior alta meo, Ov. II. Pass., view, sight; cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, were within sight, Caes.

**prospēctor**, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre, Liv. II. Transi., to look for, wait for; adventum imperatoris, Liv.

**prosper (prospērus)** -a -um (pro and spero), according to one's hope; hence, I. fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous; fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; subst., **prospēra** -ōrum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. II. Transi., bringing good fortune, propitious; Bellona, Ov.; with genit., prospera frugum, Hor.

**prospērē**, adv. (prosper), prosperously, fortunately, favourably; procedere prospere, Cic.

**prospargo** -spersi -sparsum, 3. (pro and spargo), to sprinkle, Tac.

**prospēritas** -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune; vitae, Cic.; plur., improborum prosperitates, Cic.

**prospēro**, 1. (prosper), to make fortunate or prosperous, to cause to succeed, to give a favourable issue to; alicui victoriam, Liv.

**prospērus** = prosper (q.v.)

**prospiciētia** -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution, Cic.

**prospicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. (pro and specio). I. Intransit., to look forward, look into the distance. A. Lit., 1, ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic.; 2, to look out, be upon the watch, Nep. B. Fig., to exercise foresight, to take precaution; with dat., consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Caes. II. Transi., to see, behold, gaze upon from afar. A. Lit., 1, Italiam ab unda, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to look towards, be situated towards; domus prospicit agros, Hor. B. Fig., a, to foresee; casus futuros, Cic.; b, to look out for, provide, procure; ferramenta, Cic.; comestus, Liv.

**prosterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. A. Lit., a, circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes silius, Cic.; hence, **prostrātus** -a -um (sc. humi), lying on the ground; ad pedes, Cic.; b, to throw down with violence; hostem, Cic. B. Fig., 1, se abjicere et prosternare, to debase oneself, Cic.; 2, to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furore, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infn. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.)

**prostitūo** -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (pro and statuo), to prostitute; vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

**prosto** -stiti, 1. to stand before; hence, I. to stand forward, project, Lucr. II. Of goods, to be exposed for sale; liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; to sell one's person, prostitute oneself; transf., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

**prostrūbigo**, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

**prosum**, prōfūi, prōdesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, dicere quod causae prosit, Cic.; with infn., multum prodest ea quae metuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

**Prōtagōrās** -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Adera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

**prôtēgo** -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederâ, Caes.; aliquem scuto, protect, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, protect; jacentein, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

**prôtelo**, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, Ter.

**prôtelum** -i, n. (protendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

**prôtendo** -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; tenu protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

**prôtēnūs (prôtinūs)**, adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ego capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergerent, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightway, on the spot; Laodiceam protenus ire, Cic.; ut is ad te protenus mittat, Cic. **B.** of unbroken extent, continuously; quum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Verg. **C.** Of unbroken succession in time, 1, constantly, continuously; quem (morem) protenus urbes Albanæ coluere aarum, Verg.; 2, immediately, at once; a, protenus Carthaginem ituros, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; b, immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus perficiens auditorem benevolam, Cic.

**prôtēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** to trample under foot, tread down. **A.** a, lit., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Cnes.; frumentum, Liv.; b, hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat; Poesnos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

**prôtērrēo** -terrū -terrūm, 2. to frighten away, scare away; Themistoclem patriâ pulsū atque proterritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.

**prôtērvē**, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

**prôtērvitas** -âtis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

**prôtērvus** -a -um (protero), trampling upon everything; hence, **I.** violent, vehement; venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov. **II.** bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert; homo, Cic.; juvenes, Hor.

**Prôtēsilaus** -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek who landed before Troy in the Trojan war, and the first of the Greeks to be slain. Adj., **Prôtēsilaeus** -a -um, belonging to Protesilaus.

**Prôtēus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a god of the sea, the herdsman of Poseidon's sea-calves, a prophet who would not answer those who consulted him except when bound in chains, and who had the power of changing himself into different shapes; Protel columnæ, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appellat., a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

**prôtinam (prôtēnam)**, adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plaut.

**prôtinūs** = protenus (q. v.).

**Prôtogônēs** -is, m. (Πρωτογόνης), a famous Greek painter of Caunos on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

**prôtollo**, 3. **I.** to put forth, stretch forth, Plaut. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plaut.

**prôtëräho** -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to draw forth; a, aliquid in lucem, Lucr.; b, to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.; 2, to compel, force; aliquem ad

iudicium, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, protract, defer, Suet.

**prôtërüdo** -trisi -tridum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; comitia in Januariū mensē, Cic.

**prôtërurbo**, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; a, of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes tellis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; b, of things, pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov.

**prôtüt**, conj. according as; prout res potulat, Cic.

**prövectus** -a -um (p. adj. from proveho), advanced in age; longius aetate provectus, Cic.

**prövēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., aër a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr. **B.** Fig., 1, to carry away, carry too far, lead on; pass., provehi = to be carried away, to allow oneself to be carried away; vestra benignitas provehit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me), Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; 2, to bring forward, to advance, raise, promote; aliquem ad summos honores, Liv. **II.** Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place. **A.** Lit., of persons, esp. of persons in a ship or of the ship itself, Nasidius cum classe freta Siciliae provehitur, Caes. **B.** Fig., to go too far; sentio me esse longius provectum quam, etc., Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg.

**prövēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come forth. **I.** Lit., in scenam, to appear upon the stage, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to come up, shoot forth, grow; frumentum propter siccitatis angustias provenerat, Caes. **B.** Fig., to result, turn out; ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; and esp., to turn out well, succeed, prosper; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

**pröventus** -us, m. (provenio). **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., growth, product, crop; preventu oneret sulcos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugna, Caes.; secundi rerum preventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superioris, Caes.

**pröverbium** -ii, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudine venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

**prövidens** -entis, p. adj. (from provideo), provident, prudent, Cic.; quod est providentius, Cic.

**prövidentër**, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

**prövidentia** -ae, f. (provideo). **I.** foresight, foreknowledge; providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; deorum, Cic.

**prövidēo** -vidi -visum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to see beforehand, to foresee; quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; medicus morbum providet, Cic.; 2, to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for, care for; (a) with acc., rem frumentariam, Caes.; multa, Cic.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; (ß) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (γ) with dat., saluti hominum, Cic.; (δ) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei deat, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (e) absol., actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.

**próvidus** -a -um (provideo). **I.** *foreseeing*; rerum futurarum, Cic. **II.** *caring beforehand*; **1.** *providing for, taking measures for*; natura provida utilitatum, Cic.; **2.** *cautious, provident*, prouid; orator, Cic.

**próvincia** -ae, f. (perhaps pro and VIC, root of vices). **I.** *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*; illam officiosam provinciam ut in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis dare, Cic. **II.** *Polit. t. t., the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate, a charge, office.* **A. a.** of Roman magistrates, sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus, provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command, Sicinio Volsci, Aquillo Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia eventi, Cic.; of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.** of non-Roman magistrates, Hannonis cis Iberum provincia erat, had the command, Liv. **B.** *the government of a province, a country outside the limits of Italy*; and meton., *the province itself*; primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; dare alicui provinciam, Cic.; administrare provinciam, Cic.; hence, *provincia, the province, esp., either a, the east part of Gallia Narbonensis, Caes., or b, the Roman province of Asia, Caes.*

**próvinciális** -e, of or relating to a province. **I.** *Adj., scientia, how to govern a province, Cic.; administratio, government of a province, Cic.; abstinentia, moderation in governing, Cic.* **II.** *Subst., provinciáles -ium, m. inhabitants of the province, provincials, Cic.*

**próvisio** -ónis, f. (provideo), **1. a.** *foreseeing, a foreknowledge*; animi, Cic.; **b.** *foresight*; animi, Cic.; **2.** *a providing, provision*; **a.** *for something*; temporis posterius, Cic.; **b.** *against something*; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

**1. próvisio**, **3.** *to look out for, go to see, Ter.*

**2. próvisó**, *adv. with forethought, circum-spectly, Tac.*

**próvisor** -óris, m. (provideo), **1.** *one who foresees*; dominationum, Tac.; **2.** *a provider*; utillum, Hor.

**próvisus** -ús, m. (provideo). **I.** *a looking before, a looking into the distance, Tac.* **II.** *Transf., A. seeing beforehand, foreseeing*; periculi, Tac. **B. a providing, provision; provisus rei frumentariae, Tac.**

**próvivo** -vivisse, **3.** *to live on, continue to live, Tac.*

**próvocatio** -ónis, f. (provoco), *a calling forth, an appeal to a higher court of law*; provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocazione, *from whose decision there is no appeal*, Liv.; est provocatio, *an appeal is possible*, Liv.

**próvocator** -óris, m. (provoco), *one who challenges or summons to fight, esp., a kind of gladiator, Cic.*

**próvoco**, **1.** *to call forth, call out.* **I.** *Gen., a, lit., herum, Plaut.*; **b.** *transf., of things, to cause to come forth*; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov. **II.** *Esp., A. to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke*; **1.** *munificentia nostrá provocemus plebem, Liv.*; beneficio provocati, Cic.; **2.** *to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc.*; ad pugnam, Cic.; *esp. in pass., provocatus maledictis, injuriis, Cic.* **B.** *Legal t. t., to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal*; **a, lit., ad populum, Cic.; ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic.; **b.** *transf., to appeal to*; provocare ad Catonem, Cic.**

**próvolo**, **1.** *to fly forth*; *transf., of men, to rush forth, hasten forth*; subito, Caes.; *ad primores, Liv.*

**próvolve** -volvi -vólutum, **3.** *to roll forward,*

*roll along, roll over and over.* **I.** *Lit., a, gen., congestas lapidum moles, Tac.*; **b.** *to throw oneself down, fall down before*; se alicui ad pedes, Liv.; *provolveri ad genua alicuius, Liv.* **II.** *Fig., a, multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac.*; **b.** *middle = to abase oneself, Tac.*

**próvomo**, **2.** *to vomit forth, Lucr.*

**proxime**, *superl. of prope (q. v.).*

**proximitas** -átis, f. (proximus). **I.** *nearness, vicinity, proximity, Ov.* **II.** *Fig., 1, near relationship, Ov.*; **2.** *similarity, Ov.*

**proximo**, *adv. (abl. of proximus), very lately, Cic.*

**proximus** -a -um, *superl. of propior (q. v.).*

**prúdens** -entis (contr. from providens), *foreseeing.* **I.** *Partic. = knowing, with intention*; quos prudens praetereo, Hor.; *prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic.* **II.** *Adj., A. versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything*; rei militaris, Nep.; *locorum, Liv.*; with infin., *prudens dissipare, Hor.* **B.** *prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious*; vir naturá peracutus et prudens, Cic.; *transf., of things, consilium, Cic.*; with genit., *ceterarum rerum prudens, in all other matters, Cic.*; with do and the abl., *in iure civili, Cic.*; *in existimando admodum prudens, Cic.*

**prúdentér**, *adv. (prudens), prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely*; *facere, Cic.*; *intel-ligere, Cic.*

**prúdentia** -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** *knowledge of any subject*; *juris publici, Cic.*; *physicorum, Cic.* **II.** *prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, discretion*; *prudencia est rerum expectandarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.*; *prudencia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.*

**prúina** -ae, f. **I.** *hoar-frost, rime, Cic.* **II.** *Plur., pruinae, meton., a, = winter, Verg.*; **b.** *= snow, Verg.*

**prúinosus** -a -um (pruina), *full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost*; *nox, Ov.*; *axis (Aurorae) pruinosis = matutinus, Ov.*

**prúna** -ae, f. *a live coal, Hor.*

**prúnicósus** -a -um, *of plum-tree wood, Ov.*

**prúnus** -i, n. *a plum, Hor.*

**prúnus** -i, f. (προυνή), *a plum-tree, Plin.*

**prúriga** -inis, f. (prurio), *the itch, Mart.*

**prúrio**, **4.** *to itch, Juv.*

**Prúrias** -ae, m. *king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.*

**prýtáneum** -i, n. (πρυτανείον), *the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished services to the state were entertained, Cic.*

**prýtánis**, *acc. -in, m. (πρυτανίς), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, Liv.*

**psallo**, psalli, **3.** (ψάλλω), *to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara*; psallere docta, *skilled in singing, Hor.*

**psalterium** -ii, n. (ψαλτήριον), *a stringed instrument, the psalter, Cic.*

**psaltria** -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), *a female player on, or singer to the cithara, Cic.*

**Psámáthē** -ēs, f. **I.** *daughter of the Argive king Crotopus, Ov.* **II.** *a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.*

**1. pséōs** -ēdis, f. (ψεάς), *the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair, Juv.*

**2. Pséōs** -ēdis, f. *name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana.*

**pséphisma** -átis, n. (ψήφισμα), *a decree of the people among the Greeks, Cic.*

**Pseudocato** -onis, m. a sham Cato, Cic.

**Pseudodamasippus** -i, m. a sham Damasippus, Cic.

**Pseudolus** -i, m. *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

**pseudomēnos** -i, m. (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

**Pseudophilippus** -i, m. (Ψευδοφίλιππος), a sham Philip, i. e., Ambriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Persens, king of Macedonia.

**pseudothyrum** -i, n. (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; fig., per pseudothyrum revertantur (nummi), in a secret way, Cic.

**psithius (psythius)** -a -um, psithian, name of a kind of Greek wine; vitis, Verg.; subst., **psithia** ar, f. (sc. vitis), Verg.

**psittacus** -i, m. (ψιττακος), a parrot; loquax, Ov.

**Psōphis** -idis, f. (Ψωφίς), a town in Aronia.

**psōra** -ae, f. (ψωρα), the mange, itch, Plin.

**psychomantium** -ii, n. (ψυχομαρταίων), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practised, Cic.

**psythius** = psithius (q. v.).

**ptē**, enclit. particle appended to pers. and poss. pronouns in the abl., *self, our*; suapte pndere, Cic.; suapte inanū, Cic.

**Ptoléon (-um)** -i, n. (Πτελεόν), a town in Thessaly, orer against Euboea, now Ktelta, Liv.

**ptisanarium** -ii, n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

**Ptolémaeus (Ptolémaeus)** -i, m. (Πτολεμαίος), the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death with the surname Lagi (sc. filius, i. e., son of Lagos); after him each king of his line was called Ptolemaeus. Hence, 1, **Ptolémaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian; 2, **Ptolémāis** -idis, f. name of several towns, one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene.

**pūbens** -entis (\*pūbeo), arrived at puberty; transf., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, Verg.

**pūber** -beria = 2. pūbes (q. v.).

**pūbertas** -atis, f. (pūber), puberty, the age of maturity. I. Lit., nondum pūbertatem ingresus, Tac. II. Meton., **A.** the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. **B.** virility, Tac.

1. **pūbes** -is, f. I. the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. II. Meton., **A.** the pūbenda, Verg. **B. a.** the youth, adult population; omnis Italia pūbes, Verg.; **b.** transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. **pūbes** -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. I. Lit., prope pūberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūberes** -um, m. the men, the adult population, Caes. II. Transf., downy, ripe; folia, Verg.

**pūbesco** -bāli, 3. (Inclont. of pūbeo). I. to become pūbescent, arrive at the age of puberty. **A.** Lit., Hercules, quum primum pūbesceret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to grow up, arrive at maturity; quae terra gignit, maturata pūbescent, Cic. II. Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prata pūbescent variorum flore colorum, Ov.

**publicānus** -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subst., **publicānus** -i, m. a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

**publicatio** -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation; bonorum, Cic.

**publicō**, adv. (publicus). I. publicly (opp. privatim); **a.** in the name or at the command of

the state; dicere, Cic.; venire, Cic.; **b.** in the interest of the state, to the good of the state, for the state; publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Caes.; publice scribere or litteras mittere, Cic.; **c.** at the cost of the state; venci, Liv. II. generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

**publicitās**, adv. (publicus). I. at the public expense, in the public service, Plaut. II. transf., publicly, before all the world, Plaut.

**Publicius** -n -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were the two brothers L. and M. Publicii Malleoli, both Aediles, who laid out and paved the Clivus Publicus, the chief entrance to the Aventine. Hence, adj., **Publicianus** -a -um, Publician.

**publico**, 1. (publicus). I. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. II. to give over to the public use. **A.** Gen., Aventinum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

**Publicola** -ae, m. (also written Poplicola and Poplicula, from populus (= populus) and colō), the honourer of the people, the people's friend, a surname of P. Valerius Publicola, the first consul of the Roman republic.

**publicus** -a -um (so publicus and poplicus from populus for populus), belonging to the people, public. I. of or belonging to the commonwealth, in the name of or on account of the people, at the public expense. **A.** Adj., loca, Cic.; sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonweal, Liv. **B.** Subst., **publicum** -i, n., a, the property of the state, public territory; Campanum, Cic.; **b.** the public revenue, the treasury; convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; dum in eo publico essent, farming of the taxes, Liv.; plur., societates publicorum, companies of the farmers of the taxes, Cic.; **c.** the public stores; in publicum confere frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; **d.** publicity, an open place, the open street; prostrare in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; legem proponere in publicum or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. II. universal, common, general, ordinary; **a.** lit., verba, Cic.; lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura juvenum prodis, general object of the care of, etc., Hor.; **b.** poet., common, bad, ordinary; structura carminis, Ov.

**Publius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were: Publilia, the second wife of Cicero; Publius, her father; and Publius Publilius Luchius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the Publilian gens, Liv.

**Publius** -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

**pūdendus** -a -um (partic. of pūdeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Verg.

**pūdēns** -entis, p. adj. (from pūdeo), modest, shamefaced; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudēntiorem fuisse, Cic.; femina pudētissima, Cic.

**pūdētēr**, adv. (pudens), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudētius ad hoc genus vermonis accedere, Cic.; pudētissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

**pūdēo** -ūi -itum, 2. I. to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subst., pudēntes, modest persons, Caes. II. to cause shame, fill with shame. **A.** Pers., me autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. **B.** Impers., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; ceteros



**pucent**, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; *te huius templi pudet*, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque, ut te a diis ante deum et homines*, Liv.; with *infm.*, *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *puditum est, nomine esset pudicum si, etc. ? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc. ?* Cic.

**pudibundus** -a -um (pudeo), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*; *matrona*, Hor.

**pudico**, adv. (pudicus), *modestly, virtuously, chastely*, Cat.

**pudicitia** -ae, f. (pudicus), *bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue*, Cic.; *Pudicitia personif. as a goddess (patrician and plebeian)*, Liv.

**pudicus** -a -um (pudeo), *modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous*; a, of persons, Cic.; b, transf., of things, mores, preces, Ov.

**pudor** -oris, m. (pudeo), *the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency*. I Lit., a, *natura pudorque meus, my natural modesty*, Cic.; *paupertatis, on account of poverty*, Cic.; *maiae, Cic.*; *pudor est or pudori est with infm.*, *I am ashamed*, Ov.; b, *chastity, purity*; *pudorem projicere*, Ov.; *Pudor, personif. as a deity*, Verg. II Meton., A, *that which causes shame, a disgrace*; *pudori esse*, Liv. B, *the blush of shame*; *hincosus*, Ov.

**puella** -ae, f. (puellus), *a girl, maiden*. I Lit., A Gen., *a maiden*, Cic. B, Esp., 1, *a sweetheart*, Ov.; 2, *a daughter*; *Danae puellae*, Hor. II Transf., *a young woman, a young wife, used of Penelope*, Ov.; of *Lucretia*, Ov.; *puella Phasiae, Melos*, Ov.; *Lesbis, Sappho*, Ov.; *Lyda, Omphale*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaedra*, Ov.

**puellaris** -e (puella), *of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly*, Ov.

**puellula** -ae, f. (dim. of puella), *a little girl*, Cat.

**puellus** -i, m. (dim. of puer, for puerulus), *a little boy*, Lucr.

**puer** -i, m. (root PU, whence *Laconian ποῖρ = vaic*). I, *a child*; plur., *pueri = children*, Cic. II Esp., *a male child, boy, lad*. A Lit., a, properly *a boy under seventeen*, Cic.; but used also of *Octavianus* in his nineteenth year, Cic.; and of *Pallas*, who commanded a company of soldiers, Verg.; *puer sine iam adolescens*, Cic.; a *puero*, *a pueris, from boyhood*, Cic.; b, *boy = son*; *Ascanius puer*, Verg.; *Latoniae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledaie pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor. B Transf., 1, (*like vaic*), *a waiter, serving-lad, a servant, slave*; *trium, Ca.*; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv.; 2, *an unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov.

**puerilis** -e (puer), *youthful, boyish*. I Lit., *asina*, Cic. II Transf., *puerile, childish, silly*; *consilium*, Cic.; *si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

**puerilitér**, adv. (puerilis). I, *boyishly, like a boy*; *blandiri*, Liv. II Transf., *childishly, foolishly, facere*, Cic.

**pueritia** -ae, f. (puer), *boyhood*; a *pueritia, from boyhood*, Cic.

**puerperus** -a -um (puer and pario), *relating to child-birth*; *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov.

**puerperium** -ii, n. (puerperus), *a lying-in, labour, confinement*, Tac.

**pueritia** = *pueritia* (q.v.).

**puerulus** -i, m. (dim. of puer), *a little boy, a young slave*, Cic.

**puga** (pýga) -ae, f. (πυγή), *the rump, buttocks*, Hor.

**pugil** -ilis, m. (connected with pugnus), *a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist*, Cic.

**pugilatio** -onis, f. (pugil), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

**pugilatus** -us, m. (pugil), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

**pugillaris** -e (pugillus), *that can be grasped with the fist*, Juv.; subst., **pugillares** -lum, m. (ac. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets, wax-tablets*, Cat.

**pugillus** -i, m. (dim. of pugna), *a handful*, Plin.

**pugio** -onis, m. (pungo), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. I Lit., *eruentium pugionem tenens*, Cic. II Fig., *plumbeus pugio, a weak argument*, Cic.

**pugionculus** -i, m. (dim. of pugio), *a little dagger*, Cic.

**pugna** -ae, f. (connected with pugnus), *a fight, either of one man against another, or of several (proelium, a fight between armies, ep. diurnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant, Caes.)*. I A Lit., a, gen., *equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnam committere*, Cic.; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna decertare*, Caes.; b, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. B Meton., a, *the line or array of battle*; *pugnam medium tueri*, Liv. II Transf., *content, contention*; *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.

**pugnacitas** -atis, f. (pugnax), *desire of fighting, pugnacity*, Tac.

**pugnaciter** (pugnax), *pugnaciously, obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

**pugnator** -oris, m. (pugno), *a fighter, combatant, soldier*, Liv.

**pugnax** -acis (pugno), *fond of fighting, combative, contentious, martial*. I Lit., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. II Transf., A, *combative, contentious, polemical*; *exordium dicendi*, Cic.; *oratio pugnacior*, Cic. B, *Of discourse, obstinate, refractory*; *contra senatorem*, Cic.

**pugno**, 1. (pugna), *to fight, combat, give battle*. I Lit., both of single combatants and of whole armies, *cum aliquo*, Caes.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commoda patriae*, Cic.; *pugna summa contentione pugnat*, Cic.; *impers.*, *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; *partic. subst.*, *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes. II Transf., A, *to struggle, to contend, fight*; *pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligis*, Cic.; with acc. and *infm.*, *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; transf., of things, *pugnans diu sententia secum*, Ov. B, Esp., b, *to contradict*; *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares*, Cic.; b, *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by *ut* or *ne* or *quominus* with the subj., *illud pugna et enitere ut, etc.*, Cic.

**pugnus** -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence *πυξ*), *the fist*; *pugnus facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.

**pulchellus** -a -um (dim. of pulcher), *very pretty*; *Bacchae*, Cic.; used ironically of *Clodius*, with a pun on his surname *Pulcher*, Cic.

1. **pulcher** -chra -chrum and **pulcher** -crum (connected with *pol-ire, parere, etc.*) *beautiful, fair, lovely*. I Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *quid aspectu pulchrius?* Cic.; *urbs pulcherrima*, Caes. II Transf., a, *excellent, admirable, fine, glorious*; *exemplum*, Caes.; *facinus*, Sall.; *factum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est, it is noble, glorious, fine*; with acc. and *infm.*, *illis pulcherrimum fuit tantum vobis imperii gloriam tradere*, Cic.; b, *lucky, happy*; *dies*, Hor.; *ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret*, Cic.

**1 Pulcher** -chri. m. **I.** a Roman surname, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher. **II.** Pulchri Promontorium, a promontory in Africa, now Cap Bono.

**pulchrē (pulcrē)**, adv. (pulcher), beautifully, admirably, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic.; hostia litatur pulcherrime, very favourably, Cic.; pulchra est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

**pulchrītūdo (pulcrītūdo)** -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

**pūlējum (pūlēgium)** -ii, n. *flubane, penny-cup*, Cic.; fig., ad cuius rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

**pūlex** -icis, m. a flea, Plaut.

**pullārius** -ii, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

**pullātus** -a -um (2. pullus), clad in dirty or black garments (of mourners); proceres, Juv.

**pullūlo**, l. to shoot up, sprout out. **A.** a, of plants, etc., Verg.; b, poet., transf., tot pullulat atra columbis, burgeons with, Verg. **B.** Fig., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, luxuriate, Nep.

**1. pullus** -i, m. (root PU, whence puer, Gr. πῦλος, etc.), a young animal. **I.** Lit., a, gen., columbinus, Cic.; pulli ex ovis orti, Cic.; b, esp., a young cock (whence Fr. poulet), Hor.; of the sacred chickens, Cic.; Liv. **II.** Transf., of men; a, as a term of endearment, chicken, Hor.; b, pullus milvius, a young kite, Cic.

**2. pullus** -a -um (connected with πῦλος), dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black; capilli, Ov.; myrtus, dark-green, Hor.; esp., pulla vestis, a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, Cic.; poet., pulla stantia (of the threads of the Parcar), sad, gloomy, Ov.; subst., pullum -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

**pulmentārium** -ii, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread; pulmentaria querere edendo, get an appetite by hard work, Hor.

**pulmentum** -i, n. (= pulmentum, from pulpa), a relish, Hor.; in general, food, victuals; nullum in singula pulmenta minuere, into small portions, Hor.

**pulmo** -ōnis, m. (from πλείμων = πνεύμων), the lung; usually pl., pulmones, the lungs, Cic.

**pulmonōus** -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

**pulpa** -ae, f. flesh; a, lit., Mart.; b, meton., pulpa scelerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

**pulpāmentum** -i, n. (pulpa). **I.** flesh, esp. of fish, Plin. **II.** a relish; mihi est pulpamentum fama, Cic.

**pulpitum** -i, n. a platform, tribune for public readings, debates, etc., Hor.; for actors, "the boards" of a theatre, Ov.

**puls**, pultis, f. (πόλτος), a porridge or potage of flour, pulse, used as food for the sacred chickens, Cic.

**pulsātio** -ōnis, f. (pulso), a knocking, striking, beating, Cic.; scutorum, Liv.

**pulso**, l. (intens. of pello), to strike, beat, knock. **I.** Gen., l, lit., a, of stamping the ground, dancing, etc., pede libero tellurem, Hor.; of horses, pedibus spatium Olympi, poet. = to hasten over, Ov.; b, of knocking at the door, fores, Ov.; c, to heat, ill-treat; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; transf., of the wind, storms, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg.; d, to knock against, reach to; ut arduus alta pulsat sidera, Verg.; e, to

strike, touch, of a musical instrument; septem discrimina vocum, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to move, affect; dormientium animos externā et adventiciā visione pulsari, Cic.; b, to alarm, agitate; pavor pulsans, Verg. **II.** to drive away; sagittam, Verg.; divi pulsati, Verg.

**pulsus** -us, m. (pello), pushing, beating, striking, blow, push, stroke. **I.** Gen., remorum, Cic.; pedum, a footstep, Verg.; lyrae, a playing on the lyre, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. **II.** influence, impulse; ex ternus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

**pulto**, l. (= pulso), to knock, beat, strike; januam, Plaut.

**pulvērēus** -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., mixing dust; pulva (Boracae), Ov.

**pulvērulentus** -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; praemia militiae, Ov.

**pulvillus** -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

**pulvinar** -āris, n. (pulvinus). **I.** a couch covered with cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium (q.v.), a cushioned seat; pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; meton., ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decretā est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

**pulvinārium** -ii, n. (pulvinus), a cushioned seat for the gods, Liv.

**pulvinus** -i, m. a pillow, cushion, Cic.

**pulvis** -ēris, m. and rarely f. dust. **I.** Lit., A. multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; nunquam eruditum illum pulverem attingistis, you have never learnt mathematics, Cic.; pulvis exiguus, a handful of dust thrown on the dead, Hor.; poet., pulvis hibernus, dry winter, Verg.; plur., novendiales pulveres, dust nine days old (= fresh ashes of the dead), Hor.; prov., subleas in pulvere ducere, to labour in vain, Juv. **B.** Esp., the dust of the circus or wrestling-place; pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; hence, meton., place of exercise, arena; dominant in pulvere currus, Verg.; and fig., scene of action; doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, into public, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, without effort, Hor. **II.** Transf., the earth, Prop.

**pūmex** -icis, m. (f. Cat.), pumice-stone. **I.** Lit., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc., Cat., Ov. **II.** Transf., any kind of soft, porous stone; pumices cavi, Verg.

**pūmicōus** -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

**pūmico**, l. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

**pūmillo** -ōnis, c. a dwarf, Lucr.

**punctim**, adv. (pungo), by stabbing, by thrusting (opp. caesim); petere hostem, Liv.

**punctum** -i, n. (pungo). **I.** a little hole, small puncture, Mart. **II.** 1, lit., a, a point, and meton., a division of a discourse, a short clause, section; puncta argumentorum, Cic.; b, in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as often as one of the candidates was voted for, hence a vote; quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tult punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.; 2, transf., a mathematical point, the smallest quantity; hence, a, a very small space; quasi punctum terrae, Cic.; b, a small portion of time, a moment; ad punctum temporis, in a moment, Cic.

**pungo**, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab. **I.** 1, lit., a, neminem, Cic.; b, to make by piercing; vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to penetrate, enter; corpus, Lucr.; b, to touch, move; sensum, Lucr.; c, to point off; hence, puncta tempore, in a moment, Lucr. **II.** Fig., to sting, vex, annoy, mortify; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic.; si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, Cic.

**Pūnicōsus**, v. Poeni.

**Pūnicus**, Punice, v. Poeni.

**pūnio** (poenio) -ivi and -li -itum -ire, and dep. **pūnior** (poenior) -itus sum -iri (poena). **I.** to punish; fontes, Cic.; maleficia, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; dep., peccatum, Cic. **II.** to avenge; dolorem, Cic.; dep., necem, Cic.

**pūnitor** -ōris, m. (pūnio), a punisher, avenger; doloris, Cic.

**pūpa** -ae, f. (pupus). **I.** a little girl, Mart. **II.** a doll, Pers.

**pūpilla** -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). **I.** an orphan girl, ward, minor, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like Gr. κόρη), the pupil of the eye, Cic.

**pūpillāris** -e (pupillus), of or relating to a ward; pecuniae, Liv.

**pūpillus** -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan, ward, Cic.

**Pupinia** -ae, f. the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; hence, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

**Pūpius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens; adj., lex Pupii, proposed by Pupius, a tribune, that the senate should not hold a meeting on the day of the Comitium.

**puppis** -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel. **I.** Lit., navem convertere ad puppim, Cic.; ventus surgens a puppi, from behind, Verg.; fig., sedebamus in puppi, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic. **II.** Meton., the whole ship, Verg.; the constellation of the Ship, Cic. (abl. sing., puppi, acc., puppim).

**pūpūla** -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye, Cic.; meton., the eye, Hor.

**pūpūlus** -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy, Cat.

**pūpus** -i, m. a boy, child, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

**pūrē** and poet. **pūrītēr**, adv. (purus). **I.** A. Lit., a, purely, cleanly; pure lauta corpora, Liv.; b, brightly; splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. **B.** Transf., clearly, naturally; pure apparere, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., a, uprightly, purely; pure et eleganter acta vita, Cic.; pure et caste deos venerari, Cic.; b, of style, purely, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; 2, esp., finely, perfectly, entirely; quid pure tranquillet, Hor.

**purgāmen** -inis, n. (purgo). **I.** filth, dirt, sweepings; Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, Ov. **II.** a means of purgation or expiation; mali, Ov.; caedis, Ov.

**purgāmentum** -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, filth; urbis, Liv.

**purgātiō** -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out, cleansing. **I.** 1, lit., alvi, purging, Cic.; 2, meton., plur., purgationes, purgatives, Cic. **II.** Transf., excising, justification, Cic.

**purgo**, 1. (purigo, from purus), to clean, cleanse. **I.** Lit., 1, locum, to clean out, make ready for ploughing, Cic.; arva longis ligonibus, Ov.; 2, to purge the body; purgor bilem, I free myself from gall, Hor.; purgatum te illius morbi,

healed, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to purge, cleanse, purify; eluc tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem, Cic.; 2, to cleanse morally; a, to excuse, defend, justify; aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dietique, Liv.; crimen, to confute, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to allege in defence, Liv.; b, to purge, purify religiously; populos, Ov.; c, to make good; malum facinus forti facinore, Liv.

**pūrītēr** = pure (q. v.).

**purpūra** -ae, f. (πορφύρα). **I.** the purple-fish, Plin. **II.** Meton., A, the purple dye, purple, Verg. **B.** any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, Cic.

**purpurasco**, 3. to become purple or dark, Cic.

**purpurātus** -a -um (purpura), clad in purple. **I.** Adj., mulier, Plant. **II.** Subst., a high dignitary among eastern princes (clad in purple); plur., courtiers; purpuratis tuis ista mimitare, Cic.

**purpurēus** -a -um (πορφύρεος). **I.** purple, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic. **II.** Meton., A, clad in purple; rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor.; transf., adorned with purple; torus, Ov.; purpureis pennis, with purple plumes, Verg. **B.** bright, beautiful; olores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

**purus** -a -um, clean, pure. **I.** A. Lit., a, unda, Verg.; fons, Plant.; aere purior ignis, Ov.; terra, cleared of stones, stubble, etc., Cic.; b, of the air, sun, etc., bright, clear, Cic.; neut. subst., per purum, the clear sky, Verg. **B.** Transf., without addition, simple, plain; a, hasta, without a head, Verg.; b, mundornis, plain; parma, Verg.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; of dress, without ornament; esp., among the Romans, without a purple stripe; vestis, Verg.; toga, Phaedr.; c, clear, unmixed, unadulterated; nardum, Tib.; d, clear (gain, profit); quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., 1, spotless; a, holy, upright; purus et integer, Cic.; b, free from crime, esp., murder; pura manus, Verg.; with genit., sceleris, Hor.; c, free from sensuality, chaste, pure; animam puram conservare, Cic.; d, of discourse, pure, faultless; pura et incorrupta consuetudo, Cic.; 2, a, religious t. t., (a) unconsecrated, Cic.; (β) untraded, undefiled; locus, Liv.; (γ) free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites); familia, Cic.; (δ) act., purifying; arbor, Ov.; b, rhet. t. t., unadorned, natural, simple; purum genus dicendi, Cic.; c, legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional; iudicium, Cic.

**pūs**, pūris, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

**pūillus** -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I.** Lit., testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. Subst., **pūillum** -i, n. a trifle, a little, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of ability, very insignificant; ingenium, Mart.; b, of courage, animus, timid, Hor.; c, petty, mean; animus, Cic.; d, little, insignificant; causa, Ov.

**pūilo** -ōnis, m. a little boy, Cic.

**pūtā** (imper. 2. puto), for example, suppose, for instance, Hor.

**pūtāmen** -inis, n. (1. puto), a cutting, paring, shred, shell, Cic.

**pūtēal** -ālis, n. (puteus). **I.** a stone curb round the mouth of a well. **II.** Transf., a similar enclosure around a sacred place—e.g., the Puteal Libonis or Scribonianum at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, in the Comitium, Cic.

**pūtēālis** -e (puteus), of or relating to a well; *Andae*, Ov.; *lymphae*, Lucr.

**pūtēārīus** -īl, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

**pūtēō**, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence πύθω, πύθονται), to stink, Cic.

**Pūtēōlī** (Pōtēōlī) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favorite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo. Hence, **Pūtēōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Pūtēōlānum** -ī, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli; b, **Pūtēōlāni** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

**pūter** -tris -tre and **putris** -e. **I.** rotten, putrid, stinking; *poma*, Ov.; fervent examina *putri de bove*, Ov. **II.** Transf., loose, flabby, crumbling, friable; *gleba*, Verg.; *campus*, Verg.; *mammae*, Hor.; *oculi*, languishing, Hor.

**pūtesco** (pūtisco) -tūi, 3. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

**pūtēs** -ī, m. (root PUT, connected with BOŒ, whence βοῦπος), a pit; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg.; b, a well, spring, Cic.

**pūtīdē**, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectually, disgustingly; *dicere*, Cic.; *putidius literas exprimeret*, Cic.

**pūtīdīnosūlus** -a -um (dim. of putidus), somewhat affected, nauseous, Cic.

**putidus** -a -um (puteo), rotten, stinking, putrid. **A.** Lit., caro, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, cerebrum putidius, addled, Hor.; 2, nauseous, troublesome, peevish, affected; *haec satis spero vobis molesta et putida videri*, Cic.; *putidum est, with infin., it is peevish, etc.*, Cic.; of orators, affected, ornate; *Demosthenes*, Cic.

1. **pūto**, 1. (root PU, whence purus, putus), to cleanse; hence, to lop, to prune trees; *vites*, Verg.

2. **pūto**, 1. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, πύθισθαι, var. of πύθασθαι), to reckon. **I.** Gen., a, to reckon, calculate, compute, to estimate, value at; with genit. of value, *magni putara honores*, Cic.; with pro and the abl., *aliquem pro nihilo*, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hominum numero putabat, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, se solum beatum, Cic.; b, to consider, hold, believe, suppose; with acc., *putare deos*, to believe in the gods, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *noli putare me maluisse*, Cic.; absol., *non putaram*, Cic.; parenthet., *puto or ut puto, I suppose*, Cic. **II.** a, to count over; *rationes cum publicanis, settle accounts with*, Cic.; b, to weigh, reflect; *debes putare comitibus studium esse populi, non iudicium*, Cic.

**pūtor** -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

**pūtrēfaciō** -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., **pūtrēficio** -factus sum -fēcī (putreo and facio). **I.** to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay; *nulatum tectum patere humilibus putrefactum*, Liv. **II.** to make pliable, to soften; *ardentis saxa infuso ueto*, Liv.

**pūtresco** -trūi, 3. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

**pūtridus** -a -um (putreo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid; *dentes*, Cic.; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

**pūtror** -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

**pūtus** -a -um (root PU, whence puto, purus), pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with purus, Plaut.; without purus, *meae putissimae orationes, brilliant*, Cic.

**pyta** (-es) -ae, m. (πύτης), a dozer, pugilist, Phaedr.

**Pydna** -ae, f. (Πύδνα), a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 168 B.C., perhaps modern Ayan. Hence, **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pydna.

**pŷga** = puga (q.v.).

**pŷgargus** -ī, m. (πŷγάργος), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin.; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

**Pygmaei** -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa, and to engage in war with cranes. Hence, adj., **Pygmaeus** -a -um, Pygmaean; *quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane*, Ov.

**Pygmaliōn** -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλιών), **I.** grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made, and which Venus at his prayer endowed with life. **II.** king in Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew.

**Pŷlādēs** -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), son of Strophon, and the faithful friend of Orestes; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pŷlādēs** -a -um, Pyladean; *amicitia*, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

**pŷlae** -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. **I.** Gen., *Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **Pŷlae** = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pŷlāicus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae; *conciliūm, convention, congress held at Thermopylae*, Liv.

**Pŷlaemēnēs** -is, m. an old king of the Henei in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

**Pŷlius**, Pylus.

**Pŷlus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Alt-Navarino; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pŷlius** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus; subst., **Pŷlius** -ī, m. the Pylion, i.e., Nestor; b, poet. = of Nestor; dies, Ov.

**pŷra** -ae, f. (πυρά). **I.** a funeral pyre, Verg. **II.** As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

**Pŷracmōn** -ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

**Pŷracmōs** -ī, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

**pŷrāmīdātus** -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

**pŷrāmīs** -īdis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. **Pŷrāmus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. **Pŷrāmus** -ī, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Geihun.

**Pŷrēne** -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebrux, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain called after her; hence, **Pŷrēnaeus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene; *Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenices, the mountains between Gaul and Spain*; so simply, **Pŷrēnaeus** -ī, m., Liv. (Pŷrēnē, in Tib.).

**pŷrēthrum** -ī, n. (πŷρέθρον), a plant, pelitory, Ov.

**Pyrgi** -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι = turres), a town in Etruria, now the village of St. Severo. Hence, **Pyrgensis** -a, belonging to Pyrgi.

**Pyrgo** -ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

**Pŷriphlēgēthōn** -ōntis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world; gen. simply Phlegthon.

**Pŷrōis** (-eis) -ēntos, m. (πŷρόεις), Acty, one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.

**pŷrōpus** -ī, m. (πŷρωπός), a kind of mixed metal, brass, Ov.

**Pyrrha** -ae, f. (Πύρρα) **I.** daughter of Epimeleus, wife of Deucalion. **II.** a town in Lesbos, now Caloni. Adj., **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

**Pyrrho (Pyrrho)** -ōnis, m. (Πύρρος), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical School, contemporary of Alexander the Great. Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. the followers of Pyrrho.

**Pyrrhus** -i, m. (Πύρρος). **I.** son of Achilles and Deidamia of Scyros (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. **II.** king in Epirus, enemy of the Romans. Hence, **Pyrrhēum** -i, n. the royal castle of Pyrrhus.

**Pythagōrās** -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 550 B.C.), who afterwards settled in Lower Italy (in Crotona and Metapontum), and founded the school named after him. Hence, **Pythagōrēus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst., a Pythagorean.

**Pytho** -ūs, f. (Πυθώ), the old name of the part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus where Delphi lay. Hence, **A. Pythiūs** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo. **B. Pythiūs** -a -um, relating to Apollo, Delphic; subst., a, **Pythia** -ae, f. the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; **b. Pythiās** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Πυθία), the Pythian games, celebrated every five years in the Cumean plains near Delphi in honour of Apollo, who slew the Python.

**Pythōn** -ōnis, m. (Πύθων), a great snake killed by Apollo, near Delphi.

**pytisma** -ātis, m. (πύσιμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

**pytisso**, l. (πυτίσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

**pyxis** -idis, f. (πυξίς), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; veneni, Cic.

## Q.

**Q**, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, bet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque *πέντε*, equus *ἵππος*, sequor *ἕλω*. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

**quā**, adv. (from qui, quae, quod). **I.** on which side, where; ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; corresp., ea . . . qua, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** partitive, qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic. **B.** in so far as, in as much as; effuge qua potes, Ov., Cic. **C.** in what manner, how; illuc qua veniam? Cic.

**quācumque**, adv. (sc. parte, from quicumque). **I.** wherever, wheresoever; quacumque iter fecit, Cic. **II.** by all means, in every manner, Verg.

**quādamtēnūs**, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in the tmesis, est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

**Quādi** -ōrum, m. a people in the south-east of Germany in modern Moravia.

**quādra**, v. quadrus.

**quādrāgēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadraginta), forty each, Cic.

**quādrāgēsīmus** -a -um (quadraginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quādrāgēsīma** -ae, f. the fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

**quādrāgēs**, adv. forty times, Cic.

**quādrāgīnta**, forty, Cic.

**quādrans** -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. **I.** heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the property, Suet. **II.** As a coin, the fourth part of an as, three unciae, Liv.; the ordinary price of a bath; dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

**quādrantal** -ālis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congi, Plaut.

**quādrantārius** -a -um (quadrans), pertaining to a quarter. **I.** Gen., tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. **II.** Esp., costing a quarter of an as, Cic.

**quādrātus** -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quādrātum** -i, n.; a, a square, Cic.; b, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

**quādrīdūm** (quātrīdūm, quatridūm) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadrīduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

**quādrīennīum** -īi, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

**quādrīfāriam**, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

**quādrīfidus** -a -um (quatuor and fīdo), split into four portions, Verg.

**quādrīgae** -īrum, f. (= quadrījugae, from quatuor and jugum), a team of four horses abreast, used of the animals alone, of the animals and the chariot, and of the chariot alone. **I.** Lit., alborum eorum, Liv.; esp., of racing chariots, curru quadrīgarum vehi, Cic. **II.** Fig., equis aut quadrīgīs poeticis, Cic.

**quādrīgārius** -īi, m. (quadrīga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

**quādrīgātus** -a -um (quadrīga), stamped with the figure of a quadrīga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

**quādrīgūlāe** -īrum, f. (dim. of quadrīga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

**quādrījūgis** -ae (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Verg.

**quādrījūgus** -ī -um (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; currus, Verg. subst., **quādrījūgi** -ōrum, m. a team of four horses, Ov.

**quādrīmūs** -a -um (quatuor), four years old, Cic.

**quādrīgēnārius** -a -um (quadrīgēni), of four hundred each, Cic.

**quādrīgēni** -ae -a (quadrīgēnti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

**quādrīgēntēni** -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

**quādrīgēntēsīmus** -a -um (quadrīgēnti), the four hundredth, Liv.

**quādrīgēntī** -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

**quādrīgēntīes**, four hundred times, Cic.

**quādrīpartītō**, in four parts, Co.

**quādrīpartītus** (quādrīpertītus) -a -um (quatuor and partior), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

**quādrīrēmīs** -ae (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadrirēmis navis, and

subst., **quadrirēmis** -is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic.

**quadrivium** -li, n. (quatuor and via), a place where four roads meet, Cat.

**quādro**, 1. (quadrus). **I.** Transít., to make square, to square; transf., to join properly together, complete rhythmically; quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. **II.** Intransít., to be square; a, to fit exactly, to suit; omnia in istam quadrant, correspond with, Cic.; b, esp., of accounts, to agree; quo modo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic.

**quādrum**, v. quadrus.

**quadrūpédans** -antis (quatuor and pes), going on four feet, galloping; a, adj., Echellus, a Centaur, Ov.; transf., sonitus (of a galloping horse), Verg.; b, subst., a horse, Verg.

**quadrūpes** -pēdis (quatuor and pes), four-footed; usually subst., **quadrūpes** -pēdis, c. a four-footed animal, quadruped; (a) masc., saucius quadrupes, Verg.; (β) fem., quadrupes nulla, Verg.

**quadrūplātor** -ōris, m. (quadruplor), an informer who received a fourth part of the penalty, Cic.

**quadrūplēx** -plīcis (quatuor and plīco), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

**quadrūplor**, 1. dep. to be an informer, Plaut. (cf. quadruplātor).

**quadrūplus** -a -um (quatuor and plus = πλούς = τετραπλοῦς), fourfold. Subst., **quadrūplum** -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

**quādrus** -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., **A. quādra** -ae, f. a square; 1, a square dining-table; hence, a piece of bread used as a plate, Verg.; alienā vivere quadrā, to live at another person's table, Juv.; 2, a square piece or morsel, Hor. **B. quādrum** -i, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

**quārito**, 1. (intens. of quaero). **I.** to seek eagerly, Plaut. **II.** to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

**quaero**, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3. **I.** to seek, search for; 1, lit., (a) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, to decisa suum dextera quaerit, Verg.; 2, transf., (a) to seek to obtain, strive to get; alicui or sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; (β) to prepare, make ready for; fugam ex Italia, Cic.; (γ) to seek with longing, to miss, want; Caesarem, Hor.; eas balneas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omissio veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (e) with infin., to seek to, wish to; abrumperē lucem, Verg.; 3, to investigate, make an examination of; reliquorum sententiam, Cic.; with de and the abl., de vita et de moribus, Cic.; 4, to wish to know, to ask, to inquire; aliquem a janua, to ask after some one at the door of his house, Cic.; aliquid ex ore aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quaesivit si (whether) incolumis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. the question, Ov.; 5, to ask judicially, hold a judicial investigation, inquire into; de morte alicuius, Cic.; de servo in dominum, to interrogate the slave under torture about his master, Cic. **II. a**, to seek = to obtain (by work, etc.), to win, gain; nummos aratro et manu, Cic.; iam diu nihil quaesivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -i, n. and plur., **quaesita** -ōrum, n. that which is gained, acquisition, Ov.; b, to look round for in vain, to miss; Siciliam in Sicilia,

Cic.; quaerit Boecia Dirceam, Ov.; c, to demand, make necessary; dictatoriam majestatem, Liv.

**quaesitio** -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

**quaesitor** -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

**quaesitum**, v. quaero.

**quaesitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). **I.** sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quaesitiores (opp. simplices), Tac. **II.** unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

**quaeso** -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). **I.** to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. **II.** to beg, beseech, entreat; with acc., ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

**quaesticulus** -i, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

**quaestio** -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. **A.** an asking, questioning; captivorum, Caes. **B. 1**, an inquiring, investigating, inquiry; tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in quaestionem vocare, to investigate, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the subject of inquiry; de natura deorum, Cic.; b, esp., rhet. t. t., (a) the subject of debate in a speech, Cic.; (β) the main point, the issue, Cic. **C. 1**, a public judicial inquiry, investigation, often with torture, hae quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; quaestionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; quaestionem habere de servis in flum, Liv.; quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, on an assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice at Rome for the investigation of crime (instituted 149 B.C.); 2, meton., record (of such a court), fictam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

**quaestiunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question; ponere alicui quaestiunculam, Cic.

**quaestor** -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores paricidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestors, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestors accompanied the consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters; the number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

**quaestorius** -a -um (quaestor), belonging or relating to a quaestor. **I.** Gen., **A.** Adj., comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by a quaestor, or investigated by a quaestor, Cic.; porta, gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **B.** Subst., **quaestorium** -li, n. 1, (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp, Liv.; 2, (sc. aedificium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province, Cic. **II.** Esp., having the rank of a quaestor. **A.** Adj., legatus, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quaestorius** -li, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

**quaestiosus** -a -um (quaestus), gainful, profitable. **I.** mercatura, Cic. **II.** Of persons, 1, fond of gain, eager after profit; homo, Cic.; 2, having gained much, rich, Tac.

**quaestura** -ae f. (quaestor), the office or dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

**quaestus** -us, m. (quaero), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage; quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni, Cic.; quaestui deditum esse, to be devoted to money-getting, Sall.; quaestui habere rempublicam, to make the administra-

tion of the state an occasion of profit, Cic.; furtis quaestum facere, Cic.; quaestu iudiciario pasci, to live on the pay of a judge, Cic.

**quālibēt (quālūbēt)**, adv. (abl. of quilibet). **I.** wherever you like, everywhere, Plaut. **II.** in any way you please, Cat.

**quālis** -e (from quam, as talis from tam) = *voies, of what sort, what kind of.* **I.** Interrog., qualis est istorum oratio? Cic. **II.** Rel., with corresponding talis, as; without talis, of such a kind, such as; qualem te praebuisti, talem te impertias, Cic.; ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, Cic.; in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as, Caes.; doce me quales sint, Cic. **III.** Indef. subst., quale, having some quality or other; illa quae appellantur qualia, Cic.

**quālicumquē**, quālēcūquē. **I.** Rel., of whatever kind, of whatever sort; homines qualescumque sunt, Cic. **II.** Indef., any, without exception, any whatever; sin qualescumque locum sequimur, Cic.

**quālibēt**, quālībēt, of what sort you will; formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet, Cic.

**quālitās** -ātis, f. (qualis), a quality, property, Cic.

**quālitēr**, adv. (qualis), as, just as, Ov.

**quālus** -i, m. and **quālum** -i, n. a wicker-basket, Verg.

**quam** (acc. of quae, analogous to tam), *how, in what way; and emphatic, how much.* **I.** In correlation. **A.** In comparison, a, with tam, v. tam; with tam left out, homo non, quuru isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv.; quam si = tanquam si, as if, Cic.; often with superl., quam maximā possum voce dico, with as loud a voice as possible, Cic.; quam celerrime potuit, Caes.; elliptically, without possum, as much as possible, very; with adj. and adv. In posit. and superl., quam magnis itineribus, Caes.; quam plurimo vendere, as dear as possible, Cic.; quam saepissime, as often as possible, Cic.; quam primum, as soon as possible, Cic.; nocte quam longa est, the whole long night through, Verg.; b, with tantus, v. tantus; c, with sic, Verg.; d, with comparatives or words implying comparison, than, as; nihil est magis timendum quam, etc., Cic.; major sum quam cui possit, etc., too great to be, etc., Ov.; with a second comparative following, longior quam latior, more long than wide, Cic.; with a superl., to express an emphatic comparative, cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo, Liv.; with verba implying a comparison, such as malle, potius malle, praestat, etc., Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, as aequae, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus, etc.; quam pro, foll. by abl., after a comparison; praelium atrocium quam pro numero pugnantium editur, fiercer than you would expect from the number of the combatants, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, after that, tial; postero die or postridie quam, Cic. **II.** To express degree, how, how great, how little; a, in indirect speech, (a) with adv. and adj., memoriā tenetis quam valde adinmurarint, Cic.; (β) with verbs, attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, Cic.; b, in direct speech, in questions and exclamations; (a) with adj. and adv., quam multus, quam paucis, Cic.; (β) with verbs, quam hoc non curo, Cic.

**quāmdīū**, so long as, as long as, until; quāmdīū potuit tacuit, Caes.; diaceo quāmdīū voles, Cic.

**quāmlibēt**, adv. **I.** as you please, as you will, Inscr. **II.** *howsoever, ever so much*; manus quāmlibet infirmae Ov.

**quamobrem (quam ob rem)**, or *whom account, for which reason, wherefore, why.* **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur, Cic.

**quāmpriūm**, adv. as soon as possible, forthwith, Cic.

**quamquam**, conj. although, though, and sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and yet, yet; gen. with indic., only in classical prose with subj. when the thought would require the subj. even without quamquam; medici quamquam intelligunt saepe, tamen nunquam aegris dicunt, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, quamquam quis ignorat, Cic.; with a partic., omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expetenda, summo bono continentur, Cic.

**quāmvīs**, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., as you will, as much as you please, ever so much; quāmvīs multos nominatim proferre, Cic.; et praeter eos quāmvīs enuntes multos licet, Cic. **B.** as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; quāmvīs copiose, Cic. **II.** Conj. however much, although, albeit, gen. with subj.; quāmvīs prudens sis, tamen, etc., Cic.; with an adj. or partic. without a verb, quāmvīs iniqua passi, Cic.

**quānam** (abl. of quānam), where indeed, where, Liv.

**quādo**, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., when. **A.** when = at what time; a, interrog., quando enim me ista curasse arbitravim? Cic.; b, rel., non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic.; c, indef., at any time, ever; quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. **B.** when = in what circumstances, Cic. **II.** Conj., a, temporal = when; tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic.; b, causal, since, because; quando ad majores quaedam nati sumus, Cic.

**quāndocūquē**, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as; quāndocūquē trahunt invisā negotia Romam, Hor. **II.** Indef., at some time or other; quāndocūquē mihi poenas dāba, Ov.

**quāndōquē**, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as, Cic. **II.** Indef., at some time or other, Cic.

**quāndōquidē**, conj. since, because, Cic.

**quantillus** -a -um (dim. of quantulus), how little! how small! how insignificant! Plaut.

**quanto**, v. quantus.

**quāntōpōrē (quāntō ōpērē)**, adv. (quantus and opus), with what great trouble. **I.** Lit., with what care, how much; quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., to what an extent, how much; dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic.

**quantūlus** -a -um (dim. of quantus), how little, how small, how unimportant; quantulus sed nobis videtur! Cic.; quantulum iudicare possemus, Cic.

**quantūluscūquē** -icūquē -umcūquē, how little soever, however small; de hoc mea, quantulacumque est, facultate, Cic.; neut. subst., how little soever; quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic.

**quantum**, v. quantus.

**quantūmvīs**. **I.** Adv. as much as you please, ever so much, very much, Suet. **II.** Conj. although; ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

**quantus** -a -um (from quam and adj. ending tus), of what size, how great. **I.** Rel. = *ōros.* **A.** Gen. of size, number, etc., how great, and (without corresponding tantus) as great as; of time, how long, so long as; of other relations, how important, as important as; **I.**, adj. (a) with tantus or tam, v. tantus, tam; (β) with correl.

left out, ut acciperent pecuniam quantum velent, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, as long as it lasted, the whole long night, Ov.; quanta maximā celeritate potui, with the greatest possible speed, Liv.; 2, neut. subst., quantum; a, with genit. or absol., quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.; quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est, as far as in me lies, Cic.; in quantum, fa so far, Ov.; b, genit. of price, how dear, at what price; quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam solventiam, Cic.; quanti quanti, at whatever price, Cic.; c, abl., quanto in comparatives, the more; quanto longius discederent, eo, etc., Liv.; so, quanto ante, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., a, as far as; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret, Liv.; b, = quam, to strengthen a superl., quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.; c, parenthet., ea, quantum potui, feci, to the best of my power, Cic. **II.** Interrog. = *quōtus*, how great? **A.** Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions, in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis? Cic.; (β) in direct speech, quum ipsa pecunia numero et summa sua, quanta fuerit, ostendat, Cic.; 2, neut. subst., genit. quanti, at what a price? how dear? in indirect questions, cum scias, quanti Tullian faciam, how highly I esteem, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., how much; quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.; **B.** Emphatic, how little? 1, adj., in indirect speech, me ipsum poenitet, quanta sint, Cic.; 2, subst., a, quantum, (a) in direct question, Ov.; (β) in indirect speech, quantum tu speres perspicio, Cic.; b, genit., quanti est ista hominum gloria quae, etc., Cic.

**quantuscumquē** -cumquē -umcumquē, **I.** how great soever; bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.; emphat., quantacumque victoria, Cic. **II.** as much soever as; quantuncumque possum, Cic.

**quantuslibet** -tallbet -tumlibet, as great as you will, however great, however much; ordo, Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

**quantavis** -avis -umvis, as great as you please, how great or how much soever; quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Cæs.; portum satis amplum quantavis classi, Liv.

**quāpropter**, on which account, wherefore, Cic.

**quāquā** (abl. of quisquis), wherever, whither-ever, Plaut.

**quārē**, adv. (qui and res). **I.** by which means, whereby; permulta sunt quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. **II.** wherefore, on which account. **A.** Interrog., quare negasti, etc., Cic. **B.** Rel., utendum est excusatione, quare id necesse fuerit, Cic.

**quartadécimāni** -drum, m. (quartus decimus), soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tac.

**quartāna**, v. quartanus.

**quartānus** -a -un (quartus), relating to the fourth. **I.** relating to the fourth day; febris quartana, Cic.; and subst. simply, **quartāna** -ae, f. a quartan fever; quartana ab aliquo discessit, Cic. **II.** relating to the fourth legion; **quartāni** -drum, m. the soldiers of the fourth legion, Tac.

**quartārius** -ii, m. (quartus), the fourth part of a sextarius, Liv.

**quarto**, v. quartus.

**quartum**, v. quartus.

**quartus** -a -um, the fourth. **I.** Adj., pars, Cæcæ. **II.** Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc. liber), the fourth book; in quarto accusationis, Cic.; (β) (sc. lapis), the fourth milestone, Tac.; 2, **quarta** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the fourth hour, Hor. **III.** Adv., 1, quartum, for the fourth time, Cic.; 2, quarto, for the fourth time, Ov.

**quartusdecimus** -a -um, the fourteenth, Tac.

**quasi**, adv. as if. **I.** Of the comparison of whole sentences; 1, in hypothetical comparisons, as if; a, corresponding to ni, ita, tam, penitide, proinde, and idem, with subj., sensu amisso sit idem quasi natus non esset omnino, Cic.; with partic., quas ni avide arripui quasi sitim explere cupiens, Cic.; b, without any corresponding partic. in the subj., quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit, Cic.; often ironical, as if, just as if; medico tria in illa jugerum (dediti) quasi te sanasset, Cic.; with partic., hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi partē jam atque exploratā victoriā, Cic.; 2, in pure comparison, as, like as; with the indic., quasi joma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur ni, etc., Cic. **II.** To compare clauses or words; 1, to soften an unusual expression, as it were, a sort of; phillosophia procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; 2, transf., as it were, almost, all but; quasi in extrema pagina, Cic.

**quāsillus** -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n. (dim. of qualus), a little wicker-basket, esp. for holding wool, Cic.

**quassatio** -ōnis, f. (quasso), a shaking, Liv.

**quasso**, 1. (intens. of quatio). **I.** Transf., to shake violently. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, esp., to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces; classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves quassatae, Liv. **B.** Transf., to shake, shatter; republicam, Cic. **II.** Reflex., to shake oneself, shake; siliquā quassante, Verg.

**quassus** -a -um, partic. of quatio.

**quātēnis**, adv. how far. **I.** Lit., quatenus progredi debeat, Cic.; ut nulla in re statuere possimus quatenus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, how long. **B.** Of other relations, 1, in so far as, Cic.; 2, since, seeing that, Hor.

**quātēr**, adv. numer. (quatuor), four times, Verg.; ter et quater, again and again, often, Hor., Verg.

**quāterni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor), four each; quāternae centesimae, interest at four per cent. monthly, Cic.

**quātio**, quassi, quassum, 3. to shake. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas Verg.; hastam, to brandish, Verg.; 2, esp., a, o conrulse; risu populum, make their sides shake with laughing, Hor.; b, to strike, beat; cymbala, Verg.; c, to crush, shatter; muros arietibus, Liv.; esp. partic., quassus; quassae naves, leaky, shattered, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to shake, agitate, trouble; quod aegritudine quatitur, Cic.; b, to harass; oppida bello, Verg.

**quātriduum** = quadriduum (q. v.)

**quātūor** (quāttūor), adj. num. (τέσσαρες or τέτταρες), four, Cic.

**quātūordēcim**, adj. num. (quatuor and decem), fourteen; quātūordēcim ordines, or simply quātūordēcim, the fourteen rows of seats reserved in the circus for the equites, or knights, at Rome; in quātūordēcim ordinibus sedere, to be a knight, Cic.

**quātūorvirātus** -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), the office of the quatuorviri; sp. Cic.

**quātūorvirī** -drum, m. a college of four magistrates; e.g., in Rome, for the care of the streets; in municipia and coloniae, the chief magistrates, Cic.

-**quē** (Gr. *τε*) (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), and; teque hortor, Cic.; que . . . que, both . . . and, and . . . and; quique Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv.; special uses of que, a, and above all; largitiones



temeritatique invitamenta, Liv.; b, and indeed, Caes.; c, and accordingly, Cic.; d, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patri vindicat, Cic.; e, also, moreover; Trebatioque mandavi, Cic.; f, or, uxores habent demum duodenique inter se comminues, Caes.

**quæis, quis** = quibus, v. qui.

**quemadmodum (quem ad modum)**, in what manner, how. I. Interrog., quemadmodum est asservatus? Cic. II. Rel., A. Gen., semper vigilavi et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. B. Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., as, just as; quemadmodum socius in societate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.

**quæo**, quivi and qui, quillum, quire, to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can; often with the negative non quæo, esp. with Cicero, who never uses the 1st pers. nequæo; non quæo reliqua scribere, Cic.

**queroetum** -i, n. (quercus), an oak-wood, Hor.

**queroëus** -a -um (quercus), oaken; coronæ, of oakleaves, Tac.

**quercus** -us, f. I. the oak, Cic. II. Poet., meton., 1, that which is made of oak; quercus civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; 2, an acorn, Juv.

**querela (querella)** -æ, f. (queror), a complaint. I. as an expression of pain; a, wailing, cry; inæstis implere juga querela, Ov.; b, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. II. as an expression of sadness, complaint, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

**queribundus** -a -um (queror), complaining, plaintive; vox, Cic.

**querimonia** -æ, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

**queritor**, 1. dep. (intens. of queror), to complain exorbitantly, Tac.

**queroëus** -a -um (for quereus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

**quernus** = quereus (q.v.)

**queror**, questus sum, 3. dep. to complain, bewail. I. Gen., a, of birds, Hor.; b, of musical instruments, flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. II. to lament or bewail something; summi fatum, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; de Milone, Cic.; cum patribus conscriptis, to have a cause of complaint of, to complain of, Liv.; with acc. and infin., se tum exstingui, Cic.; with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing, Oceano furta mariti, Ov.

**querquetulanus** -a -um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome, Tac.

**querquetum** = quercetum (q.v.)

**querulus** -a -um (queror), I. complaining, plaintive; cicada, Verg.; vox, Ov. II. complaining, querulous; senex, Hor.

**questus** -us, m. (queror), a complaining, complaint, lament; a, of human beings, qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; b, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

**1. qui**, quæ, quod. I. Pron. rel., who, which, what, that. A. Agreement: agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but for case depends on its own verb, luna eam lucem, quam a sole accipit, mittit in terras, Cic. Peculiarities: a, qui sometimes has the same nonn as the antecedent in its own clause, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderat-

loncin nos noli habemus, Cic.; b, qui takes a subst. as an attribute, ab Romanis emi uni sudebant auxilio, Liv.; often used parenthetically with esse, spero, quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te valere, such is your temperance, Cic.; c, with an adj. as attribute, ad suas res revocet, quas aut tulerit aceritas aut timeat, Cic.; d, qui often introduces a new sentence, and ita; res loquitur ipsa; quæ semper valet plurimum, Cic. Irregularities a, qui in a different gender from its antecedent (a) with a verb of calling, when it agrees with an attrib. subst. in its own clause, agrum, quæ postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv.; (b) quod with neut., referring to the whole previous sentence, Lacedæmonii regem, quod nunquam antea apud eos acciderat, necaverunt, Cic.; b, when qui is in a different number from its antecedent, (a) with a collective noun as antecedent, equitatum præmittit qui videant, Cic.; (b) when the rel. sent. is more general than the antecedent clause, si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt, Cic.; c, qui is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent, illo augurio quo diximus, Cic. B. Mood: 1, foll. by the indic. when a simple statement is made, mora quæ naturâ debita est, Cic.; 2, by the subj. a, to express purpose, that; eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; b, to express reason, as; recte Socrates execrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset, Cic.; c, with such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, tam and with adj., aptus, idoneus, dignus, ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, the kind of man to, etc., Cic.; and with verbs such as habere, reperire, esse, and in the phrase, nemo est qui, nullus est qui, quotusquisque est qui, etc., qui est qui dicere audeat, Cic.; also after a comparative, Liv. II. Pron. interrog., who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of? A. In direct speech, a, adj., qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; b, subst., qui primus American nuntiavit, Cic. B. In indirect speech, a, adj., scribis te velle scire, qui sit republicæ status, Cic.; b, subst., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. III. Pron. indef., qui, quæ and quæ, quod; a, adj., any, some; nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic.; b, subst., any one; si qui Romæ esset deinortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with cum, quicum = quocum, Cic.; plur. dat., quæis, Verg.; quis, Sall., Hor.)

**2. quî** (old abl. of qui). I. Rel., where-with, wherefrom; in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; habeo qui utar, Cic. II. Interrog., A. In direct questions, in what manner? how then? deum nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. B. In indirect questions, Plaut.

**quâ**, conj. (old neut. plur. of qui), because (used only of a reason that is certain); often with particles, ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitiae sempiternæ sunt, Cic.; under the phrases, a, quiane, in questions, is it because? quiane jvat ante levatos, Verg.; b, quianam = cur, why, Verg.

**quicumquæ**, quæcumquæ, quodcumquæ, whomever, whichever, whatever. I. Gen., quicumque is est, et, etc., Cic.; quicumque potai ratione, in every possible way, Cic.; ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere every thing that he chose, Nep.; neut., quodcumque, however much; hoc quodcumque est or vides, the whole, Verg. II. = qualiscumque, of whatever kind; quæcumque meas illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.; separated, quæ re cumque possemus, Cic.

**quidam**, quaedam, quoddam, and subst., quiddam, a certain person or thing. I. Lit., a, quaedam vox, Cic.; quodam tempore, at a certain

**quis**; subst., quidam de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with genit., quiddam mali, Cic.; **q**, quidam or quasi quidam, tamquam quidam, velut quidam, *a kind of, so to speak*; Incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingeni, Cic. **II** Plur., quidam, quaedam, *some*; quidam dies, Cic.

**quidem**, conj. *indeed, even*. **I** To strengthen an assertion, est illum quidem vel maximum animo ipso animum videre, Cic. **II** Uniting an assertion, *at least, for certain*; non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.; ne . . . quidem, *not even*, Caes. **III** In explanation, *indeed, truly*; doleo ac mirifico quidem, Cic.

**quidni?** *why not?* Cic.

**quies** -ētis, f. rest. **I** Gen., *repos, quiet*; **1**, lit., mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, *to enjoy*, Caes.; quies ab armis, Liv.; plur., somno et quietibus ceteris, *kinds of rest*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *a place of rest*, Lucr. **II** Esp., **A** rest at night, sleep; **1**, lit., **a**, gen., ire ad quietem, *to go to sleep*, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg.; **b**, *the sleep of death*; dura quies, Verg.; **2**, meton., **a**, *dream*, Tac.; **b**, *time of sleep, night*, Verg. **B** silence, Tac. **C** keeping quiet; **1**, lit., **a**, *peace*, Sall.; **b**, *neutrality*, Tac.; **c**, *quiet of the mind*, Ov.; **2**, *transl.*, of things, calm, Verg.

**quiesco** -ēvi -ētum, **3**. (quies), *to rest, repose*. **I** Gen., *to rest from work*, etc.; **a**, of living beings, ipse dux (grænum) revolvat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; **b**, *transf.*, of things, præto gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. **II** Esp., **A** to rest, to lie down, Cic. **B** to rest = to sleep; **a**, of the living, conatus quiescebat, Cic.; **b**, of the dead, to rest in the grave; placida composita pace quiescit, Verg. **C** to keep quiet; **1**, lit., **a**, to be silent; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; **b**, to remain quiet, to do nothing; esp. in politics, (a) to be inactive; quiescere viginti dies, Cic.; (b) to undertake no war, etc., to be at peace; urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; (y) not to mix in politics, to hold aloof, to be neutral; quiescere in republica, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, of things; **a**, to be still, calm; alta quierunt nequora, Verg.; **b**, of the soil, to remain fallow; ager qui multos annos quiescit, Cic. **D** to remain free from trouble, to be peaceful, undisturbed; nunquamne quiescit civitas nostra a suppliciis? Liv. **E** to rest; **a**, to cease from one action, to leave off doing something, Hor.; **b**, to cease to be of any weight; potentia quiescit, Cic. **F** to be quiet in mind, Ter. (syncop. form, quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiescent, quiesce).

**quiescē**, adv. (quietus), *quietly, peaceably*; vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

**quietus** -a -um (quies), *quiet, peaceful*. **I** Lit., *resting from activity*. **A** Gen., aer, Verg. **B** Esp., **1**, resting, sleeping, Tac.; **2**, resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.; **a**, quiet, inactive; (a) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Euphem, Liv.; (b) of places, free from tumult, quiet, at peace; quieta Gallia, Caes.; with ab and the abl., a seditione et a bello quietis rebus, Liv.; neut. plur. subst., quieta movere, Sall.; **b**, neutral, quiet, Liv.; **3**, keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace; (a) of persons, major cura efficiendi rempublicam gerentibus quam quietis, Cic.; (b) of situations, viti privata et quieta, Cic. **II** *Transf.*, of character, **1**, quiet, peaceful, mild; homo quietissimus, Cic.; animus quietus et solutus, Cic.; **2**, *deliberate, slow*, in a bad sense (opp. acer); quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.

**quilibet**, quælibet, quodlibet and subst., quilibet, *any you will, any one, anything*. **I** Gen., quælibet minima res, *any the least thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv.;

subst., quilibet, *anything and everything*, Hor. **II** Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, *the first that comes, any*; certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.

**quim** (for quine, from qui and ne). **I** In dependent sentences with a preceding negative. **A** *that not, so that not, without*; nunquam tam male est Sicilia quin aliquid faceret et commode dicant, Cic.; esp., with phrases nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; non quin ipse dissentiam, *not as if I did not disagree*, Cic. **B** **a**, with verbs of hindering, neglecting, etc., to be translated into English by *without* and the present participle, nullum adhuc intermisit diem, quin aliquid ad litterarum darcin, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserissimus, Cic.; **b**, after verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *that, but that*; non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetæ, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint? *who does not know that?* Cic. **II** In principal sentences. **A** To express encouragement, exhortation, etc., *why not?* quin conscendimus equos, Liv. **B** To add emphasis, *rather, yea rather*; quin contra si, etc., Liv.; quin etiam, quibus inimo, Cic.

**quanam**, quænam, quodnam, pron. interrog., *who, which, what then?* **I** In direct questions, non quanam est ille epilogus, Cic. **II** In indirect questions, quæsitit quænam fornicos virginis haberet, Cic.

**Quinctius** (Quintius) -a um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*: **1**, L. Quinctius Cincianus, *summoned from the plough to be dictator*; **2**, T. Quinctius Flaminius, *the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip*. Adj. = *Quinctian*; gens, Liv. Hence, adj., **Quinctianus** -a -um, *Quinctian*.

**quincunx** -cuncis (quinque and uncia), *five-twelfths of a whole*. **I** Lit., *five-twelfths of an as*; as a coin = *five uncie*, Hor. **II** *Transf.*, *the form of the five . . . spots on dice*; and hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted; directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

**quindocies**, adv. (quinque and decies), *fifteen times*, Cic.

**quindocim**, num. (quinque and decem), *fifteen*, Caes.

**quindécimprîmi** -drum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium*, Caes.

**quindécimvir** -i, m. and **quindécimviri** -drum and (gen.) -um, *a college of fifteen magistrates*; esp., quindécimviri sacris faciundis or quindécimviri sacerorum, or simply quindécimviri, *one of the three great priestly colleges, having the superintendence of the Sibylline books*; separated, quindécim Diana preces virorum curret, Hor.

**quindécimvirâlis** -e, of or relating to the quindécimviri, Tac.

**quingēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingenti), *five hundred each*, Cic.

**quingentōsimus** -a -um (quingenti), *the five hundredth*, Cic.

**quingenti** -ae -a, num. (quingenti and centum), *five hundred*, Cic.

**quingentiēs**, adv. (quingenti), *five hundred times*, Cic.

**quini** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque). **I** *five each*, Cic. **II** *five*, Liv.

**quindēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. *fifteen each*, Liv.

**quinvicēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. *twenty-five each*, Liv.

**quingūgēni** -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingūginta), *fly rack*, Cic.

**quingūgēsīmus** -a -um, num. (quingūginta), *the fiftieth*, Cic.; subst., **quingūgēsīma** -ae, f. (see pars), a *fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

**quingūgēs**, adv. *fly times*, Plin.

**quingūgīnta** num. (πεντήκοντα), *fly*, Cic.

**quingūctus** -um, f. and **quingūctria** -um, n. a *festival of Minerva*; maiores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minusculae (on the 13th of July), Cic.

**quingūē**, num. (πέντε), *five*, Cic.

**Quingūgentīani** -ōrum, m. a *people in Cyrenica* (Pentapolitani).

**quingūennālis** -e (quingūennis). **I.** *happening every five years*, quingūennal; *celebritas ludorum*, Cic. **II.** *lasting for five years*; *cen-sura*, Liv.

**quingūennis** -e (quinque and annus). **I.** *five years old*; *vinum*, Hor. **II.** *Transf., poet., celebrated every five years*; *Olympias, the Olympic games*, Ov.

**quingūennium** -ii, n. (quinque and annus), a *period of five years*; quingūennii imperium, Cic.; *illius quingūennio major, more than five years old*, Liv.

**quingūēpartītus** (quingūēpartītus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*, Cic.

**quingūēprimi** -ōrum, m. *the five chief senators in a municipium*, Cic.

**quingūērēmīs** -e (quinque and remus), *having five banks of oars*; *navis*, Liv.; oftener as subst., **quingūērēmīs** -is, f. a *ship with five banks of oars, a quinquereme*, Cic.

**quingūēvir** -i, m., plur. quingūeviri, a *commission of college of five persons*, e.g., the agrarian commission for distributing the public land, Cic.; for *repairing fortifications*, Liv.; for *helping the treasury in the night-police*, Liv.

**quingūēvirātus** -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a quingūevir*, Cic.

**quingūēs**, adv. *five times*, Cic.

**quingūiplicō**, i. *to make fivefold*, Tac.

**quintādēcīmāni** -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac.

**quintānus** -a -um (quintus), *of or relating to the fifth*. **I.** Subst., **quintāna** -ae, f. a *road in a Roman camp which intersected the tents of the legionary soldiers, dividing the fifth maniple and the fifth turma from the sixth*, Liv. **II.** *belonging to the fifth legion*; subst., **quintāni** -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

**Quintīlīanus** -i, m. a *Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Fabius Quintilianus, the famous rhetorician, born at Cnagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome, teacher of Pliny the Younger and of Juvenal*.

**Quintīlis** (Quintīllis) -is, m. (with or without mensis), *the fifth month* (reckoning from March as the first), afterwards called *Julius*, in honour of *Julius Caesar*, Cic.

**Quintīlius Vārus**, of *Cremona*, a *friend of Horace and Vergil*.

**1. quintus** -a -um (quinque), adv. *the fifth*, Cic.; *quintum, quinto, for the fifth time*, Liv.

**2. Quintus**, fern., **Quinta**, a *common Roman praenomen*, the masc. usually abbreviated **Q.**

**quintusdēcīmū** -a -um, *the fifteenth*, Liv.

**quippē**, conj. (quā-pe, as nempt from nau-pe), *certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure*.

**I.** *Con., a to quidem apte et rotunde* (dicta sunt), quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic.; used with *quod*, Cic., *quum*, Cic.; *qui, quae, quod* (and subj. in Cic.); quippe etiam, quippe et, Verg. **II.** *Esp., ironically, forsooth*; quippe homini erudito, Cic.

**quippīni** (quippēni), adv. *why not?* Plant.

**Quīrinus** -i, m. (from Sabine curia, a spear, the wielder of the spear, the warlike one). **I.** the name of *Romulus after his apotheosis*; *populus Quirini, the Romans*, Hor.; *gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus*, Juv. **II.** *Janus*, Suet. **III.** *Augustus*, Verg. **IV.** *Antonius*, Prop.; hence, **A. Quīrinus** -a -am, *of or relating to Romulus*; *collis, the Quirinal*, Ov. **B. Quīrinālis** -e, *relating to Quirinus or Romulus*; *trabea*, Verg.; *collis, the Quirinal Hill* (now *Monte Cavallo*), Cic.; and, **Quīrinālis** -ium, n. a *festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*, Cic.

**1. Quīris**, v. Quīrites.

**2. quīris** -is, f. (curis) (a Sabine word), a *spear*, Ov.

**quīritātio** -ōnis, f. (quiritio), a *shriek, scream, cry of distress*, Liv.

**Quīrites** -ium and -um, m. (Cures), the inhabitants of the *Sabine town Cures*, Verg.; after the union of the *Romans and Sabines* the name *Quirites* was used of the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character. *Romani* of them in their political and military character; found in the expressions, *Populus Romanus Quiritium, Populus Romanus Quiritisque, Quirites Romani*, Liv.; for a general to address his soldiers by the term *Quirites* was equivalent to a discharge, Tac.; *ius Quiritium, full Roman citizenship*; sing., **Quīris** -itis, n. a *Roman citizen*, Cic.; plur., **Quīrites**, poet., *transf., of the bees in a hive*, Verg.

**quīrito**, i. and **quīritor** -āri, i. dep. (Quirites), orig., *to call the Quirites to help*; hence, *gen., to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*; *vox quiritantium*, Liv.

**1. quis**, quid, pron. interrog. **I.** In direct questions, *who? what? quis clarior Themistocle?* Cic.; *quis tu?* Cic.; *esp., quid, a, subst., what? quid tum? what follows?* Cic.; *quid igitur est? how stands it, then?* Cic.; with *genit. = how much? how many?* *quid pictarum tabularum*, Cic.; **b.** adv., (a) to express surprise, *quid! what! how! quid! eundem nonne destitisti?* Cic.; (β) *why? wherefore? sed quid argumentur?* Cic.; *quid ita? why so? how so?* Cic.; *quidni? why not?* Cic. **II.** In indirect questions. **A.** Subst., *considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur*, Cic. **B.** Adj., *rogitat, quis vir esset*, Liv.

**2. quis**, quid, pron. indef., *any one, anybody, anything*; *potest quis errare aliquando*, Cic.

**3. quis** = quibus, v. qui.

**quisnam**, quidnam, pron. interrog. *who then? what then? quisnam igitur tnebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui?* Cic.; frequently joined with *num*, *num quidnam novi* (sc. accidit)? Cic.; sometimes separated with *nam* placed first or afterwards, *quid se nam facturam arbitratus est?* Cic.; *nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos?* Verg.

**quispiam**, quaequam, quodpiam and subst. quidpiam or quippiam. **I.** *any, any one, anything, some one, something*; *quaequam cohors Caes.*; *si cuiquam pecuniam ademit*, Cic. **II.** *many a one*; *Innocens est quispiam*, Cic.

**quisquam**, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), *any person, anybody, any one, anything* used chiefly in negative sentences, or in *quis*

tions; *exno quisquam qui, etc.* Cic.; *nec quisquam, and no one*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *vestrūm quisquam*, Liv.

**quisquē**, *quaequē*, *quidquē* and *adj.*, *quodquē*, *each, every, every one, everybody, everything*; often used with the plur. of verbs; pro se quisque nostrūm debemus, Cic.; generally used with *aut*, *sibi*, *se*, *suus*; suo cuique iudicio est utendum, *every one must use his own judgment*, Cic.; *suūm quisque fugitium aliis objectantes*, Thec.; with *comp.*, *quo quisque est sollicitior*, hoc docet laboriosius, *the more . . . the more*, Cic.; with *superl.*, *doctissimus quisque, all the most learned*, Cic.; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic.; so with numerals, *quinto quoque anno, every five years*, Cic.; *esp.*, *primus quisque, (a), the first possible, the very first*; *primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion*, Cic.; (*β*) *one after the other*, Cic.

**quisquiliāe** -*rum*, *f.* (perhaps from *quisque*, *any sort of thing*), *rubbish, sweepings, refuse, offscourings*; applied to persons, *quisquiliāe scditionis Clodianae*, Cic.

**quisquis**, *quaequae*, *quidquid* (*quisquid*, and *adj.* *quodquod*). **I.** *whoever, whichever, whatever*; *quisquis ille est, whoever he may be*, Cic.; *quoquo modo res se habeat, however the affair may stand*, Cic.; with *genit.*, (*a*) *masc.*, *deorum quisquis amictor Afris*, Hor.; (*β*) *neut.*, *deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who, etc.*, Cic.; *acc.*, *quidquid, adv.*, *how much soever*; *quidquid progredior*, Liv.; *abl.*, *quoquo, adv.*, *whithersoever*, Cic. **II.** *any one, anything, any*; *quocumque in loco quisquis est*, Cic.

**quivis**, *quaevis*, *quidvis* and *adj.*, *quodvis*, *whichever, whatever you will, any one, anything whatever*; *quivis ut perspicere possit*, Cic.; *quodvis genus*, Cic.; *quivis unus, any one you please*, Cic.; *quidvis, anything whatever, everything*; *quidvis perjeti, all possible evil*, Cic.

**quiviscumquē**, *quaeviscumquē*, *quodviscumquē*, *who or whatsoever you will*, Lucr.

**quō**, *adv.* (*orig.* *qui*, *dat.* and *abl.* of *neut.* of *rel. pron.*, *qui*). **I.** *Indef.*, **A.** *any whither*; *si quo erat proleundum*, Cic. **B.** *anyhow*, Liv. **II.** *Rel.*, **A.** **1.** *lit.*, *whither*; *ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer*, Cic.; *eos quo se contulit (= ad quos)*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *quo terrarum possent*, Liv.; **2.** *transf.*, **A.** *how far, to what extent*; *scire quo amentiae progressi sitis*, Liv.; **b.** *to what end*; *quo tantam praemium*, Cic. **B.** *Causal*, **1.** *because, as if*; *non quo ipso audieris*, Cic.; **2.** *with compar.*, *to the end that, that the (more)*, Cic.; **3.** *wherewith, on which account*; *in causa esse, quo serius, etc.*, Liv.; *quominus, that not*, after verbs of hindering, such as *impedire*, *detertere*, *recusare*, Liv.; *stetit per Trebonium quominus, etc., it was owing to Trebonius that not*, Cic. **C.** *how*, Ov.

**quōdā**, *adv.* **I.** *Of space, how far, as far as*; *videte nunc quoad fecerit iter*, Cic.; *quoad possum*, Cic.; *quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, as far as men can know them*, Cic.; with *genit.* of the object or limit; *quoad eius facere possum*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, a, as long as*; *quoad potui*, Cic.; **b.** *until, up to the time that*; (*a*) with *indic.*, *quoad senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; (*β*) with *subj.*, *quoad te videam*, Cic. (*quoad* one syllable, in Hor.).

**quōcirōā**, *conj.* *therefore, on that account* Cic.; in *tmesis*, *quo, bono, circa*, Hor.

**quōcumquē**, *adv.* *whithersoever*, Cic.; in *tmesis*, *num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar?* Cic.

**quod**, *orig.* *neut.* of *rel. pron.*, *qui*. **I.** *Rel. adv.*, **1.** *in which relation, wherein*; *quod*

*continens memoria sit*, Liv.; **2.** *why, on which account*; *esp.*, *est quod, there is reason for, etc.*; *est magis quod gratuler*, Cic.; at the beginning of a new sentence, *therefore, thereby*; *quod vobis ventro in mentem necesse est*, Cic.; with other conjunctions, *quod si, but if*, Cic.; *quod utinam, might it be so*, Cic.; so also, *quod ubi*, Cic.; *quod quum*, Cic. **II.** *Conj.*, **A.** **1.** *because*; *nocte ambulabat, quod somnium capere non posset*, Cic.; **2.** *after verbs of rejoicing, praising, blaming, that, because*; *tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti*, Cic. **B.** **1.** *bene facis, quod me adjuvas*, Cic.; **2.** *as respects that, as to that*; *quod scribis*, Cic.; **3.** *although*, Ov.

**quōdammōdō**, *adv.* *in a certain way, in a certain measure*, Cic.

**quōlibēt**, *adv.* (*orig.* *quolibet*, *dat.* of *quolibet*), *whithersoever you please*, Ov.

**quōmīnus**, *v.* *quo*.

**quōmōdō**, *adv.* *in what manner, how*. **I.** *Interrog.*, **a.** *in questions, quomodo?* Cic.; **b.** *in exclamations, quomodo mortem filii tulit!* Cic. **II.** *Rel.*, *haec negotia quomodo se habeant ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo*, Cic.; corresponding with *sic* or *ita*, Cic.

**quōmōdōcumquē**, *adv.* *in what way soever, howsoever*, Cic.

**quōmōdōnam**, *adv.* *how then?* Cic.

**quōnam**, *whither then, whither pray*, Cic.; *quoniam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere?* *what end tend they to?* Caes.

**quōndā**, *adv.* (= *quondam*). **I.** *at a certain time*; **a.** *once*, Cic.; **b.** *at times*, Cic. **II.** *Esp.*, **a.** *of past time, once*, Cic.; **b.** *of the future, at some future time, sometime*, Verg.

**quōniam**, *conj.* (*quom = quum and iam*), *since, seeing that, whereas, because*, Cic.

**quōquam**, *adv.* *to any place, any whither*, Lucr.

**1. quōquē**, *adv.* (never at the beginning of a clause, but placed after the word to which it immediately refers), *also*, Cic.; *ne . . . quoquo = ne . . . quidem*, Liv.

**2. quōquē**, **a.** *from quisque (q.v.)*; **b.** = *et quo*, Liv.

**quōquō**, *v.* *quisquis*.

**quōquōversūs** (**quōquōvorsūs**) and **quōquōversum** (**quōquōvorsum**), *adv.* *in every direction*, Cic.

**quorsum** (**quorsūs**), *adv.* (= *quo versus*), *whither, to what place?* *transf.*, **a.** *quorsum haec pertinent?* Cic.; **b.** *to what purpose? with what view? to what end?* *quorsum igitur haec disputo*, Cic.

**quōt**, *adj.* *plur. indecl.* **I.** *how many*; **a.** *interrog.*, *how many?* *quot calamitates?* Cic.; **b.** *rel.*, *quot dies erimus in Tusculano, as long as I shall be, etc.*, Cic.; in correlation with *tot*, *as many, so many*; *quot homines, tot causae*, Cic. **II.** *all, every*; *quot annis, yearly*, Cic.

**quōtannis**, *v.* *quot*.

**quōtuncquē**, *as many as, how many soever*, Cic.

**quōtēni** -*ae -a* (*quot*), *how many each*, Cic.

**quōtidīānus** (**cōtidīānus**, **cōtidīānus**) -*a -um* (*quotidie*). **I.** *every day, daily, aspectus*, Cic.; *exercitatio*, Caes.; *vita*, Cic.; *adv.*, *quotidiano, daily*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, *every-day, common, ordinary*; *verba*, Cic.; *vis*, Cic.

**quōtidie** (**cōtidie**, **cōtidie**), *adv.* *daily, every day*, Cic.

**quōtīens** (**quōtīens**) *adv.* (*quot*). **I.** *Interrog.*, *how often?* Cic. **II.** *Rel.*, in correlation, *as often . . . so often*; *totios . . . quoties*, Cic.;

and with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

**quotiescumquē**, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

**quotquot**, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

**quotus** -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many?* quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.; tu, quotus esse velis, rescribo, *how many guests you would like to be invited with you*, Hor.; quotusquisque, *how many, ironically = how few*; quotus enim quisque disertus, Cic.

**quotuscumquē** -icumquē -umcunquē, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever*, Tib.

**quotusquisque**, v. quotus.

**quousquē**, adv. *until when, how long, how far*; quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, *patientia nostra?* Cic. (separated, quo enim usque, Cic.)

**quum (cum)**, conj. (an old acc. neut. from quus = qui). **I.** Of time, **A.** Gen., **1.** *when*; qui non defendit injuriam quum potest, *injuste facit*, Cic.; esp. with tunc, tum, num, jam; quum primum, *as soon as*, Cic.; with historic present or aorist perf. or imperf., or with the historic Infl., Liv., Cic.; **2.** *as often as, whenever*; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferabatur, Cic.; **3.** *since*; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. **B.** **1.** used in a relative sense after a subst., *when, at which*; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraret, Cic.; **2.** used in a causal sense, *when*; praclare facis quum puerum dilligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, *when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*; volvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis, Cic.; quum maxime, *particularly, above all*; nunc quum maxime, Cic. **II.** To express cause with subj., **A.** *as*; quum vita metus plena sit, Cic. **B.** **1.** with a mixture of connexion in time and in cause, esp. in narrative, with imperf. and pluperf., *as when*; Epaminondas quum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quae sivit, Cic.; **2.** *although*; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.

## B.

**R**, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by ρh in some words derived from that language. The letters r and s seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as in arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaeso for quaero; hesternus, from heri, etc.; r is also assimilated with l, as in the diminutive libellus from liber, in intelligo from inter-lego, etc. For abbreviations in which R. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

**rābīdē**, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely*; omnia appetere, Cic.

**rābīdus** -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, raving, savage*. **A.** **1.** lit., of animals, canes, Ov.; leones, Hor.; **2.** transf., of things, personal characteristics, *wild, savage*; mores, Ov.; fames, Verg. **B.** Of inspired madness, *raging*; ora, ora, Verg.

**rābīes** -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness*. **I.** In a narrow sense, *as a disease*, Ov.; contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. **II.** In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage*; a. of persons, animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; b. transf., of things, *fury, rage*; fatalis temporis, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. **B.** Esp., of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

**rābīo**, 3. *to be mad*, Varr.

**rābīōsē**, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously*, Cic.

**rābīōsūlus** -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *something raging, furious*, Cic.

**rābīōsus** -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad*. **I.** In a narrow sense, of madness as a disease, Plaut. **II.** In a wider sense, *furiously, savage*; canis, Hor.; transf., of things, vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.

**Rābīrius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1. C. Rabirius Postumus, *accused of treason, and defended by Cicero*; **2.** Rabirius, *a poet, contemporary of Vergil*. Adj., **Rābīriānus** -a -um, *relating to Rabirius*.*

**rābo** = arriabo (q.v.)

**rābūla** -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling adroent, pettifogger*, Cic.

**rācēmīfēr** -fēra -fērum (racemus and fero). **1.** *bearing berries*; uva, Ov.; **2.** *crowned with grapes*; capilli, Ov.

**rācēmus** -i, m. **I.** *the stalk of a cluster of grapes*; uva lentis racemis, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a cluster of grapes*, Verg. **B.** *the juice of the grape*, Ov.

**Rācīllus** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero*. **Rācīlla** -ae, f. *wife of the dictator L. Q. Cinna*.

**rādīātus** (radius), *provided with rays, beaming*; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.

**rādīcītās**, adv. (radix), *with the root*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., *roots and all, utterly*; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

**rādīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root*, Cic.

**rādīo**, **1.** and **rādīor**, **1.** dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate*; argenti radiabant hunc valvae, Ov.; partic., *radians, gleaming*; luna, Verg.

**rādīus** -ii, m. *a staff, rod*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *acuti atque alius per alium inmissi radii*, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.** *the spoke of a wheel*, Verg.; **2.** mathem. t. t., *the staff that mathematicians used for drawing figures on the abacus*; **3.** t. t. of weaving, *a shuttle*, Verg.; **4.** t. t. of zoology, *a, the sting of the fish pastinaca*, Plin.; **b.** radii, *the spurs of birds*, Plin.; **5.** t. t. of botany, *a kind of long olive*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** mathem. t. t., *the radius or semi-diameter of a circle*, Cic.; **2.** *a ray, beam of light*; radii solis, Cic.

**rādīx** -icis, f. (perh. connected with rāca), *a root*. **I.** Gen., **A.** **1.** lit., *the root of a tree or plant*; cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes.; **2.** transf., *a, the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue)*, Ov.; *of a feather*, Ov.; **b.** *the foot of a mountain*; in radicibus Caucasii natus, Cic. **B.** Fig., *a, origin, source*; patientiae, Cic.; ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum, *a native of the same place*, Cic.; **b.** *firm foundation*; Pompejus, eo robore vir, *his radicibus*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *an edible root*; a genus radicis quod appellatur chara, Caes.; **b.** *a radish*, Hor.

**rādo, rāsi, rāsum**, 3. *to scrape, scratch, shave. I. to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.; lapides palmā, Hor. II. to graze, brush along, touch; litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. III. to scratch or scrape away, erase; a, nomen fastis, Tac.; b, to shave the hair with a razor (tondere, to cut it with scissors); caput et supercilia, Cic.; radere caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv., in pursuance of a vow, Juv.*

**Raeti (Rhaeti)** -ōrum, m. *a people between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, north of the Po. Hence, A. Raetia* -ae, f. *Raetia, their country. B. Raeticus* -a -um, *Raetian. C. Raetus* -a -um, *Illyrian.*

**rāja** -ae, f. *a fish, the ray, Plin.*

**rallum** -i, n. (*rado*), *a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Plin.*

**rallus** -a -um (*rad-lus, from rado*), *thin, of fine texture, Plaut.*

**rāmāle** -is, n. (*ramus*), usually plur., *twigs, branches, brushwood, Ov.*

**rāmentum** -i, n. (*for radimentum, from rado, as clementum from cedo*), *I. a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. II. Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.*

**rāmēus** -a -um (*ramus*), *of or relating to branches; fraginenta, brushwood, Verg.*

**rāmex** -icis, m. *I. a rupture, Plin. II. ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.*

**Ramnes** -ium, m. (*from ROM -us, Romulus*), and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. *I. one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Ramnes, the Latin stem; Tatian, the Sabine; Luceres, the Etruscan), and hence the name of one of the three centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus. II. Poet., transf. = nobles, Hor.*

**rāmōsus** -a -um (*ramus*), *full of boughs, branching, branchy. I. Lit., arbor, Liv. II. Poet., transf., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.*

**rāmūlus** -i, m. (*dim. of ramus*), *a little branch, twig, Cic.*

**rāmus** -i, m. *I. a bough, branch, twig. A. Lit., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic. B. Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. II. Transf., I, branch of a mountain range, Plin.; 2, rami, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; Saniū rami, Pers.*

**rāna** -ae, f. *a frog. I. Lit., Verg.; rana tarpis, a toad, Hor. II. Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Aspius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.*

**rancōo**, *to stink, only in partic., rancens -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.*

**rancidūlus** -a -um (*dim. of rancidus*), *I. somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. II. Transf., loathsome, Pers.*

**rancidus** -a -um (*ranceo*), *stinking, rank. I. Lit., aper, Hor. II. Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.*

**rānuocūlus** -i, m. (*dim. of rana*), *I. a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pontine Marshes, Cic. II. a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.*

**rāpa** -ae, f. = *rapum (q. v.)*

**rāpācida** -ae, m. (*rapax*), *a robber, Plaut.*

**rāpācitas** -ātis, f. (*rapax*), *greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate varior? Cic.*

**rāpax** -icis (*rapio*). *I. seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furious, violent. A. Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. B. Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, simillius sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. II. plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.*

**rāphāninus** -a -um (*ραφανίνος*), *of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.*

**rāphānītis** -idis, f. (*ραφανίτης*), *a sword-lily, Plaut.*

**rāphānus** -i, m. and f. (*ράφανος*), *a radish, Cat.*

**rāpīdē**, adv. (*rapidus*), *hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. I. Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. II. Transf., quod quum rapide fertur, Cic.*

**rāpīditas** -ātis, f. (*rapidus*), *rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.*

**rāpīdus** -a -um (*rapio*), *tearing, seizing. I. a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. II. Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; 1, a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, amnis, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; 2, transf., oratio, Cic.*

**rāpīna** -ae, f. (*rapio*). *I. Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. II. Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.*

**rāpio** -rāpīi -raptum, 3. (*stem RAP, Gk. APH in ἀρᾶζω*), *to snatch. I. Gen., A. Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex., se rapere hinc ocius, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (a) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (B) to hasten through; densa ferarum tecta, Verg. B. Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste; occasionem de die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. II. to take or snatch away by force. A. Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virginca, Cic. Subst., (a) raptā -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (B) raptum -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; raptō gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armenian, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti vis rapuit gentes, Hor. B. Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commoda ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sull.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rapi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rapit, ap. Cic.)*

**raptim**, adv. (*raptus, from rapio*), *violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi raptim, Cic.*

**raptiō** -ōnis f. (*rapio*), *a carrying off, abduction, Ter.*

**rapto**, 1. (*intens. of rapio*). *I. to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illic vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, in Parnasi desertis per ardua raptat amor, Verg. II. to carry off from, drag away violently. A. Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. B. Fig., a, to drag along;*

quid raptum in crimina divos, accuse, Prop.; b, to hurry along with passion, Plaut.

**raptor** -ōris, m. (rapio). **A.** Lit., a, a robber, plunderer, Tac.; attrib., lupi raptores, ravenous, Verg.; b, an abductor, ravisher, Ov. **B.** Transf., raptores alieni honoris, Ov.

**raptus** -us, m. (rapio). **I.** a tearing off, rending away, Ov. **II.** 1, a carrying off, abduction, rape, Cic.; 2, plundering, Tac.

**rāpūlum** -i, n. (dim. of rapum), a little turnip, Hor.

**rāpum** -i, n. (ράπυς), a turnip, Liv.

**rārē**, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plaut.

**rārōfācio** -fēcī -factum 3. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarefy, Lucr.

**rāresco**, 3. (rarus). **I.** to become thin, to lose density; humor aquai ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II.** Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarescunt montes, Tac.

**rārītas** -ātis, f. (rarus). **I.** want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II.** Transf., fewness, rarity; dictorum, Cic.

**rārō**, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely; ita raro, Cic.; quod si rarius fiet, Cic.

**rārūs** -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I.** Lit., retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, scattered, scanty, far apart; vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; b, milit. t. l., scattered, wide apart, dispersed (opp. confertus); ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. **B.** 1, gen., a, few in number, rare; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.; in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; neut. plur. subst., rara (anteponantur) vulgaribus, Cic.; b, of a man that does something rarely, nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, seldom, Ov.; 2, esp., rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

**rāsīlis** -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

**raster** -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastri** -ōrum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

**rātio** -ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I.** **A.** Lit., (a) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, comes right, is correct, Cic.; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic.; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic.; (β) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account; rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic.; 2, a sum, number, Plaut.; 3, a business transaction, matter, affair; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudicisque rationem Messala suscipit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuisse, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** an account, reckoning, calculation; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a, a relation with, reference to; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic.; quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? Cic.; b, respect, consideration, regard for anything; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic.; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic.; c, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic.; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, principes, Caes.; 2, esp., the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason; homo rationis particeps, Cic.; meis et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratio est, it seems reasonable, with infin., Cic.; hence, a, reason, motive, ground; (a) nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; (β) rhet. t. l., ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition, Cic.; b, meton., reasonableness, propriety, method, order, rule; modo et ratione omnia facere, moderately and reasonably, Cic.; c, principle, view, tendency; florens homo in populari ratione, the most distinguished representative of the democratic view, Cic.; d, theory, doctrine, system, knowledge; Epicuri ratio, philosophical system, Cic.; de ratione vivendi, the art of living, Cic.; e, meton., a view, opinion; quum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; f, an adducing of proof, reasoning; concludatur igitur ratio, Cic.

**rātiocinātio** -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I.** a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II.** a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

**rātiocinātīvus** -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

**rātiocinātor** -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

**rātiocinor**, 1. dep. (ratio), 1, to compute, calculate, Cic.; 2, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**rātiōnālis** -e (ratio), reasonable, rational, Quint.

**rātiōnāriūm** -li, n. (ratio), a statistical account; imperii, Suet.

**rātīs** -is, f. **I.** a raft, Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, resolutis, Liv.; sing., collect. = a bridge of boats, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a ship, boat, vessel, Verg.

**rātiuncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I.** a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** a poor, insufficient reason; huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B.** a petty syllogism; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

**rātūs** -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I.** reckoned, calculated; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II.** Transf., determined, fixed, settled; a, rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; b, ratūl, fixed, legal; id iussum ratum ac firmum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, ducere, to consider ratūl, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

**raucisōnus** -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

**raucitas** -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

**raucus** -a -um (for ravicus, connected with ravis), hoarse. **I.** Lit., **A.** hoarse through illness; fauces, Lucr. **B.** a, hoarse through shouting; nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; of birds, screaming; cornix, Lucr.; palumbes, cooing, Verg.; b, of sound, vox raurum, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; murmur unclae, Verg.

**Raudius** -a -um, Raudia; Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

**raudus** (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

**rauduscŭlum** -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money; transf., de rauduscŭlo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

**Raurici** -ŏrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

**Rāvenna** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

**rāvŏ**, 4. (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

**rāvŏs** -is, f. (connected with raucus), hoarseness, Plaut.

**rāvus** -a -um, grey, greyish, Hor.

**rē** - prep. insepar., meaning sometimes back, as in recurro; sometimes against, as in reductor; sometimes again, as restituo (orig. form red, which appears before vowels, e.g., redeo, sometimes lengthened, as redi-vivus).

1. **rēa**, v. reus.

2. **Rēa** = Rhea (q.v.).

**rēapsō**, adv. (re and eapse, i.e., eā and suff. pse), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

**Rēatē**, n. (defect., with same form for noun, acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj., **Rēatŭnus** -a -um, Rentine; subst., **Rēatŭni** -ŏrum, m. the people of Rite.

**rēatŭs** -ŏs, m. (reus), the state or condition of an accused person., Mart.

**rēbellātŏ**, = rebellio (q.v.).

**rēbellātrix** -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

**rēbellŏ** -ŏnis, f. (rebellis), a renewal of war by a conquered people; rebellionem facere, Caes. Plur., Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

**rēbellis** -e (re and bellum), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., colonia, Tac.; 2, fig., amor, Ov.

**rēbellŭm** = rebellio (q.v.).

**rēbello**, 1. to renew a war; a, lit., septies rebellare, Liv.; b, poet., transf., to renew the fight, Ov.

**rēbito**, 3. to go back, return, Plaut.

**rēbō**, 1. to echo, resound, Verg.

**rēcalcitro**, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards; fig., to deny access, Hor.

**rēcalēfācŏ** = recalcacio (q.v.).

**rēcalēo**, 2. to be warm again; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

**rēcalesco** -cālŭi, 3. (recaleo), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione recalescent corpora, Cic.; fig., mens recalescit, Ov.

**rēcalfācŏ** (**rēcalēfācŏ**) -fēci -factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

**rēcandescŏ** -candŭi, 3. I. to grow white; recanduit unda, Ov. II. Transf., to become hot, to begin to glow. A. Lit., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. B. Fig., recanduit ira, Ov.

**rēcanto**, 1. I. Intransit., to resound, echo, Mart. II. Transi., A. to recall, recant; recantata opprobria, Hor. B. to charm away; curas, Ov.

**rēcēdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. I. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire. A. 1, lit., of persons, ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; Anchisae domus recessit, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from the view; provel-

imur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. B. Fig., 1, of persons, in otia tuta, Hor.; 2, of things, anni recedentes, Hor. II. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; recedit caput e cervice, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; b, to vanish, disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebes pariter maris ira recessit, Ov.; c, recedere ab aliquo, to pass away from, be lost; quum res (property) ab eo quorum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

**rēcello**, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

**rēcens** -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., caespes, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors, Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; injuriarum memoria, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to; Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praetura, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romae sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulis), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recente; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

**rēcensŏ** -censŭi -censŭm and -censum, 2. to review, muster, examine. I. Lit., milit. t. t., exercitum, legiones, Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor, equites, Liv. II. Transf., A. to go through, pass through; signa (of the sun), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to go over in thought, review; fataque fortunaeque virum, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; fortia facta, Ov.

**rēcensŏ** -ŏnis, f. (recenseo), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

**rēcensŭs** -ŏs, m. (recensio) = recensio, a reviewing, mustering; equitum recensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

**rēcēptācŭlum** -i, n. (recepto). I. a magazine, reservoir, receptacle; cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. II. Esp., a place of refuge, shelter, retreat; militum Catilinae, Cic.; receptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.

**rēcēptŏ** -ŏnis, f. (recipio), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

**rēcēptŏ**, 1. (intens. of recipio). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., hastam, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire; Saturni sive quo stella receperet, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucret. II. to receive frequently; mercatores, Liv.

**rēcēptŏr** -ŏris, m. (recipio), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; praedarum, Tac.; transf., ipse ille latronum occulator et receptor locus, Cic.

**rēcēptrix** -trix, f. (receptor), a receiver (of stolen goods); furtorum, Cic.

**rēcēptŭs** -ŏs, m. (recipio). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig., re-



*tractation, recantation; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. II. A. a, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; b, esp., recourse to; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. Milit. t. t., a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptus cani iussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptus a miseris, Cic.*

**recessim**, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

**recessus** -ūs, m. (recedo). **I.** a going back, receding, retreating; **1**, lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimarum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabant, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2**, fig., accessum ad res salutes, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quendam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, lit., **a**, a hollow, recess, Verg.; **b**, a place of retreat, quiet, retired place; mihi solitudo et recessus provinciae est, Cic.; **2**, fig., in aninis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

**recidivus** -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuill, Verg.

**1. recido** -cidi -cāsūrus, **3.** (re and caedo). **I.** to fall back. **A.** Lit., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, **a**, to relapse, sink; in graviores morbum, to relapse, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; **b**, to fall to; cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; **c**, to fall upon, reach; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; esp., to fall on the head of; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic.; **2**, to come to, fall to, Cic.; **3**, to fall, happen, occur, light upon; illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, to come to naught, Cic. **II.** **1**, to fall into, to become; quorum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2**, to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

**2. recido** -cidi -cisum, **3.** (re and caedo). **I.** to cut off, cut away; **1**, caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg.; **2**, transf., to extirpate; nationes, Cic. **II.** to cut away; **1**, lit., barbam falce, Ov.; **2**, transf., to cut away, lop off, abbreviate, re-erect; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

**recingo** -cinxī -cinctum, **3.** to unbind; tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, I unbind myself, Ov.

**recino**, **3.** (re and cano), to resound, echo. **I.** Intransit., in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parra recinens, shrieking, Hor. **II.** Transiit., to cause to resound; **a**, of echo, cuius recinet jocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; **b**, of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyrā Latonam, Hor.

**recipio** -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1**, lit., **a**, of things, ense, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; **b**, of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat; milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; **b**, business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; **c**, to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B.** to take back, receive again, receive; **1**, lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsides, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2**, transf., to recover; antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II.** to receive, accept, take to oneself; **1**, lit., **a**, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosā, parte qualium ex Ithene accepta quae, etc., Caes.; **b**, to receive into a place; (a) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxes, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (β) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (γ) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (e) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (ς) with supine, senem scssum, Cic.; (η) absol., qui receperant, Caes.; **c**, to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; **d**, to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; **b**, to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; **c**, to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam biculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; **d**, hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; **e**, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to undertake, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

**reciprocatio** -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

**reciproco**, **1.** (reciproco). **I.** Transit., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquemem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, turned round and moved back, Liv.; esp. of the ebb tide, in motu reciprocando, on the ebb, Cic.; fig., si quidem ista reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to move backwards and forwards; fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus stas reciprocāt, ebbs and flows, Liv.

**reciprocus** -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I.** Lit., mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II.** Fig., ars, alternating, Plin.

**recisamentum** -i, n. (recido), a chip, shaving, Plin.

**recisio** -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

**recisus** -a -um, partic. of recido.

**recitatio** -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b**, of literary works, Plin.

**recitator** -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; **a**, of documents in legal proceedings Cic.; **b**, of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

**recito**, **1.** to read, read aloud, read publicly; **a**, legal t. t., (a) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (β) to read out the name of a person; testamento herodem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (γ) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; **b**, to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

**reclamatio** -ōnis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

**reclamo**, **1.** (intens. of reclamo), to cry out against loudly, violently contradict, Cic.

**reclamo**, **1.** to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly. **I. A.** Lit., (a)

absol., Cic.; (8) with dat. of pers., alicui, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (9) with ne and the subj., unâ voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B.** Fig., quoniam ratio reclamavit vera, Lucr. **II.** Poet., transf., to reverberate, re-echo, resound; with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

**reclînâs** -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

**reclino**, 1. (re and \*clino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I.** Lit., se, Caesa; scuta, Verg.; **reclînâtus** -a -um, bent back, reclined, Caes. **II.** Transf., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me from labour, Hor.

**recludo** -clûsi -clûsum, 3. (re and claudo), to unclose, to open. **I.** A. Lit., portas hosti, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, to disclose, reveal; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, to turn over, cultivate, Verg.; ensim, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas aperta recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

**recogito**, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon; de re, Cic.

**recognitio** -ônis, f. (recognosco). **I.** recollection; scelorum suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining; agri Campani, Liv.

**recognosco** -nôvi -nîtum, 3. **I.** A. to recognise, to know again; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to recall, to go over again; recognosce mecum noctem illam, Cic. **II.** a, to inspect, examine, investigate; agros, Liv.; b, to examine critically, to revise, authenticate, certify; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

**recolligo** -lêgi -lectum, 3. to collect again, gather together again; fig., se, to regain courage, Ov.; primos annos, to become young again, Ov.; animum alicuius, to reconcile, Cic.

**recollo** -colûi -cultam, 3. to cultivate again. **I.** Lit., desertam terram, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1, to practise again, reuma; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to set up again, renew, repair; imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again; aliquem sacerdotiis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to reflect upon again; inclusas animas instrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to recollect, think over again; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to call to mind, remember again, Ov.

**recommisissor**, 3. dep. to recollect, Plaut.

**recompôno** (-pôsûi) -pôsûtum, 3. to re-adjust, re-arrange; comas, Ov.

**reconciliatio** -ônis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment; concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation; irridelatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.

**reconciliator** -oris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pacis, Liv.

**reconcilio**, 1. **I.** A. to make good again, restore, repair; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollicitâ et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. **B.** to re-unite, bring together again; a, inimicos in gratiam, Cic.; b, to appease, to reconcile; aliquem alicui, Cic. **II.** to restore, re-establish; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

**reconcino**, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus loca bellicis, reliqua reconcino, Cic.

**reconditus** -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), far removed, secret, concealed. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., a, abstruse, profound; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; b, of character, reserved, mysterious; naturâ tristâ ac reconditâ fuit, Cic.

**recondo** -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to lay back, put back; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; post, oculos, to close again, Ov. **II.** to lay aside. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.; b, of provisions, treasure, etc., to lay up in store, keep; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up in store, Cic. **B.** to conceal, hide; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic.; Ascanium curvâ valle, Verg.; b, to thrust, etc.; ense in pulmone, Verg.; c, to devour; volucres avilâ alvo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

**recondûco** -dûxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

**reconfio**, 1. to rekindle, Lucr.

**recoquo** -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smelt, forge again. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, new-moulded, Hor.

**recordatio** -ônis, f. (recordor), a recollection, remembrance; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

**recordor**, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (8) with acc., majorum diligentiam, Cic.; (9) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (8) with rel. sent., non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (5) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

**recrastino**, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

**recreatio** -ônis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

**recrementum** -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

**recreo**, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive; reflex., se recreare and middle, recitari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; a, physically, voculae recreandae causâ, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; b, politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

**recrepo**, 1. to echo, resound, Cat.

**recreseo** -crêvi -crêtum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

**recredesco** -crêdûi, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh; quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. **II.** Fig., to break out again; recrudescens Maullianâ seditione, Liv.

**rectâ**, adv. (se. viâ), straightway, straight-forward, right on, directly, Cic.

**recte**, adv. (rectus). **I.** in a straight line, in a straight (horizontal) direction; recte ferri, Cic. **II.** Fig., rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably. **A.** a, of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, judicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; b, of condition, well; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; c, of consequence, well, favourably, safely; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, recte ambulare, Cic.

**rectio** -ônis, f. (rego), a ruling, governing; rerum publicarum, Cic.

**rector** -ōris, m. (rego), a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader. **I.** Lit., navis, steersman, Cic. **II.** Fig., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; of deities, ruler; Olympi, or superum, or deūm, Jupiter, Ov.; maris, Neptune, Ov.

**rectrix** -icis, f. (rector), she that leads or guides, Plin.

**rectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from rego), straight; (whether horizontally or vertically), upright. **I.** lit., a, in a horizontal direction, straight; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, straight, steadfast look, Cic.; b, of vertical direction, upright; ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.; **2.**, transf., grammat. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus), Quint. **II.** Fig., right, correct, proper, suitable, due; a, physically and intellectually, (a) rectum et justum proelium, Liv.; (b) simple, natural, plain, straightforward; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (y) right, free from mistakes; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; neut. subst., rectum pravumque, Cic.; b, morally, (a) straightforward, honest, upright; consilia recta, Liv.; conscientia recta, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic.; (b) right, virtuous, dutiful; in neut. subst., right, virtue, good; neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, it is right, with acc. and infin., Cic.

**recubitus** -ūs, m. (recumbo), a falling down, Plin.

**recūbo**, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline; in hortulis suis, Cic.

**recumbo** -cubūi, 3. to lie backwards, recline. **I.** Of persons. **A.** Gen., in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. **B.** Esp., to recline at table; in triclinio, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down; cervix in humeros, Verg.

**recupērātio** -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

**recupērātor** -ōris, m. (recupero). **I.** a recoverer; urbis, Tac. **II.** Esp., recuperatores, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, Cic.

**recupērātorius** -a -um (recupero), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

**recupēro**, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, supremacy in the state, Cic.; b, of persons, obsides, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. **II.** Transf., to win again, recover again (a person's favour); voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

**recūro**, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

**recorro** -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back. **I.** a, lit., of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.; b, transf., of things, luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurro, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; esp., of the course of the sun and the year, to roll round; sol recurrens, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** to come back to, return to; ad eandem conditionem, Caes.

**recorso**, 1. (intens. of recorro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

**recursus** -ūs, m. (recorro), a return, coming back, retreat; a, of persons, Liv.; b, of water, etc., Ov.

**recurvo**, 1. (recurvus), to bend or curve back-

wards; colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, mās to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, Ov.

**recurvus** -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexus hederæ, winding, Ov.

**recusatio** -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

**recūso**, 1. (re and causa), to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genus cursum recusant, Verg.; (b) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (y) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (d) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (g) absol., non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

**recusatus** -ū, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

**recūtio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and quatio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

**recūtitus** -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumsised; Judaei, Mart. **II.** smooth-shorn, Mart.

**reda** (rhēda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels; vehi in reda, Cic.

**redambulo**, 1. to walk back, Plaut.

**redāmo**, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

**redardesco**, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

**redargūo** -gūi -gūtum, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict; a, of persons, redargue me, si mentior, Cic.; b, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguunt vires deorum, Cic.

**redārius** -li, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

**redauspicio**, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly = to return, Plaut.

**redditio** -ōnis, f. (reddo), the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, Quint.

**reddo** -didī -ditum, 3. **I.** to give back, restore; **1.** to restore (the same object); (o) of concr. obj., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex., se reddere convivio, to return to, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; so pass., reddi, as middle, reddar tenebris, I shall return to, Verg.; (b) of abstr. obj., alicui patriam, Liv.; **2.** to give back something as an equivalent, to give back, requite, repay; a, gen., (a) of concr. obj., oscula, Ov.; (b) of abstr. obj., beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; b, esp., (a) to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret; quum ea quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.; (b) to give back in utterances, to imitate; verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; to answer, verus audire et reddere voces, Verg.; **3.** to represent, imitate, reflect, resemble; qui te nomine reddet Sylvius Aeneas, Verg.; **4.** to make, render, cause to be, with double acc. aliquid or aliquem, foll. by an adj., aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; with a subst., aliquem avem, Ov. **II.** to give forth from oneself, to give out; **1.** to give what is due or asked for or settled; a, suum cuique, Cic.;

honorem, Cic.; *caute vota, to fulfil*, Cic.; *rati-  
onem alicui, to render an account*, Cic.; *so also (a)  
of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo,  
patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (β)  
of persons sacrificing, to offer; liba deae, Ov.;  
(γ) of persons writing or speaking, to com-  
municate; sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et  
reidit quae restant, Cic.; b, (a) to give, bestow,  
grant; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.;  
legal t. t., reddere iudicium, to grant or appoint  
a judicial inquiry; in aliquem, Caes.; reddere  
ius, to administer justice, pronounce sentence;  
alicui petenti, Caes.; (β) to grant, allow, leave;  
Thermitanis urbem, agrum legesque suas, Cic.;  
2, to give forth from the body; a, to give out, give  
forth (animam) a pulmonibus, Cic.; sonum, to  
sing or play, Hor.; b, to repeat, recite, narrate;  
ea sine scripto verbis isdem, Cic.; carmina, Hor.*

**redemptio** -ōnis, f. (redimo). **I.** a buying  
up; a, bribing; iudicii, a corrupting by bribery,  
Cic.; b, a farming of taxes, Cic. **II.** ransom-  
ing, redemption; captivorum, Liv.

**redempto**, 1. (freq. of redimo), to ransom,  
redeem; captivos, Tac.

**redemptor** -ōris, m. (redimo), a buyer, con-  
tractor, farmer (of taxes), Cic.; fruuenti, Liv.

**redemptura** -ae, f. (redimo), a contracting,  
farming (of taxes, etc.); redempturis auxisse  
patrimonia, Liv.

**redeo** -li (-ivi) -itum, 4. to go back, come back,  
return. **I.** **A.** Lit., a, of persons, e provincia,  
Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum,  
Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; with  
predic. nom., victor ex hac pugna rediit, Liv.;  
with 1. sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; b, of  
things as subjects, redeunt humerique manus-  
que, Ov.; of water, flumen in eandem partem,  
ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; of the stars, day  
and night, etc., quum ad idem, unde profecta  
sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; of places, collis  
paulatim ad planitiem redibat, sloped down to,  
Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina  
campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior  
rediit, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., a, of persons,  
in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gra-  
tiam, to be reconciled with, Cic.; redire ad se,  
to return to one's senses, physically, Liv., and men-  
tally, Cic.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos,  
Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.; Caesar ad duas legiones  
redierat, was reduced to, Caes.; b, of things, res  
redit, the matter comes up again, Cic.; 2, esp.,  
of discourse, to return to the previous subject;  
sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II.** **A.**  
Of revenue, income, to come in; pecunia  
publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. **B.** to  
come to, be brought to, fall to; a, pilis omissis,  
ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to  
their swords, Caes.; b, of things, bona in tabulas  
publicas redierunt, have been registered in, Cic.;  
summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem,  
Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state)  
ad patres redierat, Liv.

**redhālo**, 1. to breathe out again, Lucr.

**redhibeo** -hī -itum, 2. (re and habeo). **I.** to  
give back, return, Plaut. **II.** In business, to give  
back, return a damaged article; mancipium, Cic.

**redigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. (re and ago). **I.** to drive  
back, bring back, lead back. **A.** Lit., hostium  
equitatum in castra. **B.** Fig., rem in pristinum  
belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, to  
a person's recollection (foll. by acc. and infin.),  
Cic. **II.** to bring or carry to. **A.** Lit., to draw  
in, call in, collect; quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis  
patriis redegiasset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idibus,  
Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; esp.,  
aliquid in publicum redigere, to deliver into  
the public treasury, to confiscate, Liv., or simply  
redigere; Heraclii bona verbo redigere, re dis-

sipare, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to bring or reduce to a  
state or condition; to make, render such; Aeduous  
in servitutum, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem  
potestateinque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum,  
to make certain, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et  
irritum, make fruitless, Liv.; aliquem or aliquid  
en ut, etc., to bring to such a point that, etc.,  
Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficil-  
iiniis animi magnitudo redegerat, had made diffi-  
culties easy, Caes.; in ordinem redigere, reduce  
to order, Liv.; b, to reduce in compass, number,  
value, etc.; to lessen, bring down; ex hominum  
millibus LX. vix ad D., Caes.; nobilissima  
familia jam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem ad  
assem redigi, Cic.

**redimiculum** -i, n. (redimio), a lappet or  
fillet, frontlet, necklace, Cic.

**redimio** -ii -itum, 4. to bind round, tie round,  
wreath round, crown; sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.;  
tempora vittā, Verg.; partic. perf., **redimitus**  
-a -um, silvis redimita loca, Cat. (syncop. im-  
perf., redimibat, Verg.).

**redimo** -emi -emptum (-emptum s. (re and  
emo). **I.** to buy back; domum, Cic.; fundum,  
Cic. **II.** to buy; **A.** Gen., 1, lit., necessaria  
ad cultum, Liv.; vitam alicuius pretio, Cic.;  
2, transf., to buy. I. e., to procure, obtain for a  
price; pacem parte fructuum, Cic.; pacem ob-  
sidibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., polit. and legal t. t.,  
1, to farm, hire; vectigalia, Caes.; pccarias,  
Cic.; 2, to contract for; opus, Cic. **III.** to  
ransom. **A.** to set free by payment of money; 1,  
lit., captivos e servitute, Cic.; 2, transf., to set  
free, deliver; se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a  
Gallis auro, Liv. **B.** to buy off, avert, remove;  
acerbitatem a republica, Cic.; litem, to com-  
promise, Cic.

**redintēgro**, 1. to restore, renew, repair; a,  
of persons, deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium,  
Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; spem, Caes.;  
pacem, Liv.; b, of things as subjects, redinte-  
gravit luctum in castris consulum adventus,  
Liv.

**redīpiscor**, 3. dep. (re and apiscor), to get,  
obtain again, Plaut.

**reditio** -ōnis, f. (redeo), a going back, coming  
back, returning, return; celeritas reditionis, Cic.

**reditus** -ūs, m. (redeo). **I.** a coming back,  
going back, return. **A.** Lit., a, of persons,  
domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.;  
est hominibus reditus in curiam, may return to,  
Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur.,  
sanguine quaerendi reditus, Verg.; b, transf.,  
of the stars, Cic. **B.** Fig., ad rem, ad propositum,  
Cic.; reditus in gratiam, reconciliation,  
Cic. **II.** returns, income, revenue; sing., Nep.;  
plur., reditus metallorum, Liv.

**redīvia** = reduvia (q. v.).

**redivivus** -a -um (redi = re and vivus), re-  
newed, renovated; applied to old building ma-  
terials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subst.,  
**redivivum** -i, n. and **rediviva** -ōrum, n.  
old building materials used again, Cic.

**redōlēo** -ōi, 2. to emit an odour, diffuse an  
odour. **I.** Lit., redolent murræ, Ov.; with abl.,  
redolere thymo, smell of thyme, Verg.; with acc.,  
vinum, to smell of wine, Cic. **II.** Fig., ita domus  
ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia  
redolent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius oration-  
ibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with  
acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

**redōmitus** -a -um, tamed again, subdued  
again, Cic.

**redōno**, 1. **I.** to give back, Hor. **II.** to  
pardon; graves iras et invisum nepotem Marti  
redonabo, Hor.

**redardior**, 4. dep. to *waravel, unware*, Plin.

**redormio**, 4. to *sleep again*, Plin.

**redormitio** -ōnis, f. (redormio), a *going to sleep again*, Plin.

**redūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. I. to *bring back, lead back*. A. to *draw back, to draw backwards, draw towards oneself*; 1, lit., a, gen., *falces tormentis internis, Caes.*; *remos ad pectora, Ov.*; b, esp., (a) to *draw in*; *auras naribus, Lucr.*; (β) to *extend a fortification*; *reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCC. reduxit, Caes.*; 2, fig., a, to *rescue*; *sucios a morte reduxi, Verg.*; b, to *keep back from*; *meque ipse reduco a contemptu dinoveque mali, Ov.* B. to *lead back, often with rursus or rursum*; 1, lit., a, gen., (a) of *persons as obj.*, *aliquem domum, Cic.*; (β) of *things, diem or lucum, Verg.*; b, esp., (a) to *accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect*; *aliquem domum, Cic.*; (β) to *restore an exile*; *aliquem de exsilio, Cic.*; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to *draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back*; *legiones ex Britannia, Caes.*; *copias a munitionibus, Caes.*; *victorum exercitum Roman. Liv.*; 2, fig., a, *aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.*; *aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.*; in *memorian, to recall to recollection, Cic.*; b, to *re-introduce*; *legem maiestatis, Tac.* II. to *bring or reduce to a certain state or condition*; (carneum) *laubendo mater in artus fugit et in fornax reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.*

**reductio** -ōnis, f. (reduco), a *bringing back*; *regis Alexandrii, restoration, Cic.*

**reductor** -ōris (reduco), *one who brings back*; *pluribus Romanis in urbem, Liv.*

**reductus** -a -uius, p. adj. (from reduco), *withdrawn, retired*. I. Lit., of *places, retired, sequestered*; *vallis, Verg.* II. Fig., *virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, distant from both extremes, Hor.*; applied to a *painting, reductions, the background, Quint.*; subst., **reductota** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀνοπονημενα), in the language of the Stoics, *things which though not evils were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.*

**reduonus** -a -um, bent, bowed, curved; *rostrum (aquilae), Ov.*

**redundantia** -ae, f. (redundo), an *overflowing*; fig., of *style, redundancy, Cic.*

**redundo**, 1. (re and unda), to *overflow, stream over*. I. 1, lit., of *water, etc., lacus, Cic.*; *pituita, Cic.*; partic. perf., *redundatus poet. = redundans, overflowing*; *aquae, Ov.*; 2, transf., to *overflow with*; full. by abl., *Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic.* II. Fig., 1, to *overflow, abound, flow forth freely*; a, *nationes in provincias redundare poterant, Cic.*; *infamia a inimicos redundat, Cic.*; b, of *orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copiose, diffuse, Cic.*; 2, to *be very abundant, abound*; *ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.*; with abl., to *abound in*; *splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.*

**redūvia** (redūvia) -ae, f. (from \*reduo, as exuvia from exuo), a *hangnail, whilow, a loosening of the skin round the nails*; prov., *quum capiti meleri debeat, reduviam curem, attend to a trifle, Cic.*

**redūx** -iūctis (reduco). I. Act., *bringing back, restoring*; epithet of *Jupiter, Ov.* II. Pass., *brought back, returned*; *reduces oculi, Verg.*; *me reducem esse voluistis, returned from exile, Cic.* (abl. sing., *reduci* in poets, Ov.).

**refectio** -ōnis, f. (reficio), a *repairing, restoration*. Suet.

**refector** -ōris, m. (reficio), a *repairer, restorer*. Suet.

**refolle** -falli, 3. (re and fallo), to *refute, confute, disprove*; *aliquem, Cic.*; *refellere et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.*; *crimen commune ferro, Verg.*

**refero** -ferri -fertum, 4. (re and ferio), to *stuff quite full, fill full*. I. Lit., *cloacas corporibus civium, Cic.* II. Fig., A. Gen., *complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.*; *libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic.* B. to *crowd together*; *quae Crassus peranguate referit in oratione sua, Cic.*

**refero**, 4. I. to *strike back, strike again*, Plaut. II. to *reflect*; *speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, Ov.*

**refero** -tūll -lātum -ferre. I. to *carry back, bring back, bear back*. A. 1, to a *place, a, to bring back, carry back*; *candelabrum, Cic.*; *pecunias in templum, Caes.*; esp., of the *wounded, aliquem in castra, Liv.*; b, to *take back, restore what has been lent or stolen, give back*; *pateram, Cic.*; fig., *ad equestrem ordinem iudicia, Cic.*; c, to *give back from oneself*; (a) to *split out*; *cum sanguine mixta vna, Verg.*; (β) to *cause to sound back, to cause to echo*; in pass. = to *echo, to resound*; *theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romanam significationes vocaeque referantur, Cic.*; d, to *carry back = to make to return*; (a) of *return, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic.*; esp., *referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, to return, to turn back again, to return home*; *se iterum Romam, Cic.*; *classem relatum nuntio, Verg.*; esp., (aa) to *bring back time that is past*; *o mihi praeteritos referat mi Jupiter annos, Verg.*; (ββ) to *direct again one's look, energy, etc.*; *oculos animunisque ad aliquem, Cic.*; *animum ad studia, Cic.*; *se ad philosophiam, Cic.*; (γγ) to *restore to a condition*; *consilia in melius, Verg.*; (δδ) legal t. t., to *bring again before a court of justice*; *rem iudicatum, Cic.*; (εε) to *refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard*; *omnia ad voluptatem, Cic.*; *omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.*; (β) of *retreat, to move back*; *castra, Liv.*; esp., *referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield*; esp. as milit. t. t., *paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.*; (γ) naut. t. t., to *drive back*; *auster aliquem in Italiam referit, Cic.*; 2, to *bring back from a place, as a trophy, present, discovery*; a, *tabulas repertas ad Caesarem, Caes.*; *pro re certa falcam apem domum, Cic.*; esp., milit. t. t., *signa militaria sex, Caes.*; b, to *bring back a message, report, etc.*; *responsum, Cic.*; *rumores, Cic.*; with acc. and infin., *imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.*; 3, to *bring back as equivalent, return, requite*; a, *vicem, Ov.*; *alicui plurimum salutem, Cic.*; b, *gratiam, to return thanks, to recompense, Cic.*; 4, to *turn back (parts of the body)*; *oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.*; *os in se, Ov.*; 5, to *repeal, renew, restore*; a, *eandem totius caeli descriptionem, Cic.*; b, to *represent, be the image of, recall*; *aliquem ore, Verg.* II. to *give away from oneself*. A. to *give up, present, deliver*; *frumentum omne ad se referri iubet, Caes.*; *polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.*; *rationes ad aerarium, Cic.*; esp., a, to *pay off*; *octonis idibus aera, Hor.*; b, to *offer as a sacrifice*; *solenia ludis, Verg.*; c, to *procure, confer upon*; *consulatum ad patrem, Cic.*; d, to *report, relate by word of mouth or by writing*; *certorum hominum sermones ad aliquem, Cic.*; *haec mandata Caesari, Caes.*; *aliquem in numero deorant, to raise to, Cic.*; with acc. and infin., *referant Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.*; e, to *place before for advice, apply to, refer to*; *de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-*

legim, Cic.; esp., 1, referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate; ad senatum de lexibus abrogandis, Cic.; 2, to register, record, enter; iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptos, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; esp., to write in an account-book: pecuniam operi publico, under the head of a public work, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre or acceptum referre, to enter as paid, Cic. (perf. and sup., retuli and retulatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

**refert**, refertit, referre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest; with meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuius; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; a, with possess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuâ nihil referabat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quain ei, etc., Cic.; b, without poss. pron., refert magno opera id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? Cic.; c, with dat., quid refert intra naturae fines viventi, jugora centum an mille aret? Hor.; d, with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam suâ retulisse videretur, Sall.; e, absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequences, Tac.

**refertus** -a -um, p. adj. (from refercio), stuffed, crammed, filled, full; (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (b) with genit., mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; (y) with de and the abl., cur de proemiis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (d) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; thestrum refertissimum, Cic.

**refervô**, 2. to boil over; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

**refervesco**, 3. (refervô), to boil up, bubble up; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

**reficio** -feci -fectam, 3. (re and facio). I. to make again. A. to make afresh, prepare again; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt omissa, Cic. B. to choose again; tribunus, Cic. II. to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition; salutem, Cic.; esp., a, to build again; pontem, Caes.; fana, Cic.; b, to rest, repair; naves, classem, Caes.; sedes, Cic.; c, to light again, kindle again; flammam, Ov.; d, to restore in point of number, to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; copias, Caes.; e, to restore health, heal, cure; Tironis reficiendi spes, Cic.; f, to restore (physically, politically, mentally), to refresh, revive; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viâ ad vigiliis militem, Liv.; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, gives me strength, Cic.; of things, herbas, Ov. III. to get back again, receive, get; plus mercedis ex fundo, Cic.

**refigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten. I. Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. II. Meton., A. to take down the tables of the law, i. e., to repeal, abrogate; leges, aera, Cic. B. to pack up, ap. Cic.

**refingo**, 3. to form anew; cerea regna, Verg.

**refragito**, 1. to ask back, demand again, Cat.

**reflatus** -us m. (reflo). I. a blowing against, Plin. II. Meton., a contrary wind; naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

**reflecto** -flexi -flexum, 3. to turn back, bend back. I. Lit., cervicem, Ov.; oculos, Ov.; pass., reflecti, as middle, tereti cervice reflexa, Verg.; longos reflectitur unguis, bends his nails into long talons, Ov. II. Fig., to turn back, turn, divert; animum, Cic.; mentes, Cic.; orsa in melius, Verg.

**reflo**, 1. I. Intransit., to blow back, blow against, blow contrary; etsi etiam valde refloant, Cic. II. Transit., to blow out, breathe out, Lucr.

**refloresco** -fiorî, 3. to begin to bloom again, Plin.

**refluo** -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow back, to overflow; Nilus reflouit campis, Verg.

**refluus** -a -um (refluo), flowing back; mare, Ov.

**refodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig out, dig up, Plin.

**reformator** -oris, m. (reformo), one who forms again, a reviver, improver, Plin.

**reformidatio** -onis, f. (reformido), excessive dread, fear, terror, Cic.

**reformido**, 1. to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid; a, of persons, (a) with acc., aliquem, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; (b) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (y) with rel. sent., nec, quid occurrat, reformidat, Cic.; (d) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; b, of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.

**reformo**, 1. to form again, mould anew, alter in form; Iolcus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.

**refovéo** -fovi -fotum, 2. to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. I. Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. II. Fig., provincias internas certaminibus fovens, Tac.

**refractarius** -a -um (dim. of refractarius), somewhat contentious, stubborn; hoc iudiciale dicendi genus, Cic.

**refractorius** -a -um (refragor), stubborn refractory, contentious, Sen.

**refragor**, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), to oppose, withstand, thwart; petenti, Cic.; honori eius, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragrata est, is opposed to, Cic.

**refreno**, 1. to hold back, rein in; transf., to hold back, restrain, curb; fluvios, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., animum, Cic.; juventutem, Cic.; adolescentem a gloria, Cic.

**refrigo** -friculi -friculus, 1. to rub again, scratch again, gall. I. Lit., alliculus vulnera, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. II. Transf., to excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus republicae praeterita fata refricabis, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; crebro refricatur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.

**refrigeratio** -onis, f. (refrigero), a cooling, coolness; me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.

**refrigeratorius** -a -um (refrigero), cooling, Plin.

**refrigeratrix** -icis, f. cooling, Plin.

**refrigero**, 1. to make cool. I. Lit., a, physically, stella Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; b, of animal heat, membra unda, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aquisve, Cic. II. Transf., to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence, pass., to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid; refrigerata accusatio, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.

**refrigesco** -frixi, 3. to grow cold, cool down, become cool. I. Lit., cor corpore cum toto refrixit, Ov. II. Transf., to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; vereor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persons, Scaurus refrixerat, Cic.

**rēfringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (re and frango), to break up, break open. **I.** Lit., claustra, Cic.; carcerem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to break in pieces, to break, destroy; vim fluminis, Caes.; vim fortunae, Liv.

**rēfugio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, take to flight, escape. **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusas, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to turn away from, avoid; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; b, of places, to retire from, recede from; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; c, to take refuge with, have recourse to; ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly from, avoid, run away from. **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., to avoid, shun; iudicem, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

**rēfugium** -ii, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae dedere refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

**rēfugus** -a -um (refugio). **I.** Flying, fugitive, receding; quidam in castra refugi, Tac. Subst., refugi, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, recolling; unda, Ov.

**rēfulgēs** -fulsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter. **I.** Lit. arma refulgentia, Liv.; Jovis tutela refulgens (of Jupiter, as an auspicious birth-star), Hor. **II.** Fig., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

**rēfundo** -fūdī -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eādem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refluxus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg. **II.** to cause to flow forth; pass., refundi, as middle, to overflow; stagna refusa vadis, Verg.

**rēfutatio** -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation, consultation, Cic.

**rēfutatus**, abl. -ū = refutatio (q. v.).

**rēfuto**, 1. **I.** to drive back, press back; nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig., to resist, oppose, repel, repress. **A.** Gen., clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. **B.** Esp., to confuse, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjuriam testimoniis, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

**rēgālīōnis** -i, m. (dim. of regalia), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

**rēgālis** -e (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Lit., genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov. **II.** Transf., kingly, princely, worthy of a king; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.

**rēgālītēr**, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

**rēgēlo**, 1. to thaw, warm, Mart.

**rēgēnēro**, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

**rēgerminatio** -ōnis, f. (regermino), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

**rēgermino**, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

**rēgēro** -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back. **I.** Lit., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. **II.** Transf., to throw back, return, retort; convicia, Hor.

**rēgia**, v. regius.

**rēgiō**, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

**rēgīficus** -a -um (rex and facio), princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

**rēgīno**, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lucr.

**Rēgillus** -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e and **Rēgillānus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus. **II.** a small lake in Latium on the via Laviniana, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

**rēgimen** -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratus, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Post., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum, of a state, Liv.

**rēgina** -ae, f. (rex), a queen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., of Cleopatra, Cic.; of Dido, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, of goddesses, regina, Juno, Cic.; b, a king's daughter, a princess (of Ariadne), Verg.; of Medea, Ov. **II.** Fig., queen, mistress, sovereign; haec una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

**Rēginus**, v. Regium.

**rēgiō** -ōnis, f. (rego). **I.** a direction, line. **A.** Gen., si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regio et via, Cic.; oppidi murus recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; recta regione, in a straight line, Liv. **B.** Esp., e regione, adv., a, in a straight line; alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; b, in the opposite direction, over, against; (a) with genit., e regione solis, Cic.; (b) with dat., esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a boundary line, boundary; 1, gen., a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definitur, Cic.; b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, Cic. **B.** 1, a region, country, territory, district; a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; b, fig., sphere, department, territory; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2, esp., a, an administrative division, province, district; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

**rēgionātīm**, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

**Rēgium** -ii, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēgīenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Bruttii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēginus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

**rēgius** -a -um (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Cic.; causa (of the installation of Ptolemaeus Auletes), Cic. **B.** Transf., royal, splendid, magnificent; moles, Hor.; morbus, jaundice, Hor. **II.** Subst., **A.** **rēgīō** -ōrum, m. 1, the troops of the king, Liv.; 2, the satraps of the king, Nep. **B.** **rēgia** -ae, f. 1, the royal dwelling, the palace; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the priests,

**Cic.**; so atrium regnum, Liv.; **c.**, meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; **2.**, = basilica, a public hall, Suet.

**reglutino**, *l.* to unglue, separate, Cat.

**regnator** -ōris, m. (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

**regnatricis** -triciis, f. (regnator), ruling; domus, Tac.

**regno**, *l.* (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; imper., post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to rule as a king; **a.**, of persons, to be master, to have absolute sway, to play the lord; partly in a good sense, Graecia jam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; **b.**, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, Ovid.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transit., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albani, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

**regnum** -i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I. A.** Lit., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ovid.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forensis, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a country ruled by a king, a kingdom; fines regni, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** the kingdom of the dead, Verg.; **2.** any possession, estate; in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

**rego**, *rex*, *rectum*, *3.* to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., **A.** equum, Liv.; regit bellum quocumque vult, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., regere fines, to mark out boundaries, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** to guide, direct; **a.**, motum mundi, Cic.; juvenem, Cic.; **b.**, esp., as a ruler, to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer; rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summi iustitia, Cic.; transf., of abstract objects, omnes animi partes, Cic.; suorum libidines, Cic. **B.** to show the right way to, to set right; errantem, Caes.; te regere possum, Cic.

**regredior** -gressus sum, *3.* (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., **a.**, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; **b.**, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

**regressio** -ōnis, f. (regredior), a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

**regressus** -us, m. (regredior), a going back, return. **I.** Lit., **a.**, Cic.; dare alicui regressum, Ovid. Plur., conservare progressus et regressus, Cic.; **b.**, milit. t. t., a retreat, Liv. **II.** Fig., **a.**, a return; ab ira, Liv.; **b.**, refuge, recourse; ad principem, Tac.

**regula** -ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, kith, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; juris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

**1.** **regulus** -i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

**2.** **Regulus**, surname of the gens Atilla, the most famous member of which was the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his devoted return into captivity in the First Punic War.

**regusto**, *l.* to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pers. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; laudationem Lollii, Cic.

**reicio** = rejicio (q.v.).

**reiectionis** -a -um (rejicio), to be rejected; subst., **reiectionis** -ōrum, transl. of the Stoic ἀπορροήματα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

**reiectio** -ōnis, f. (rejicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spilling of blood, Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** a casting out, rejection, despising; **a.**, huius civitatis, Cic.; **b.**, esp., legal t. t., the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

**reiecto**, *l.* (intens. of rejicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

**reicio** -ieci -jectum, *3.* (re and jacio), to throw back. **I.** Gen., **A.** In a narrow sense, to cast behind, throw behind; **a.**, scutum (to protect oneself), Cic.; esp., of a garment, to throw back; togam ab humero, Liv.; paenulam, to throw back on the shoulders (to leave the hands free), Cic.; **b.**, esp., (a) rejicere or pass., rejici, as middle, to sink back; se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (β) to place behind; accensus in postremam aciem, Liv.; rejecta mater, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, to cast back from oneself, throw away, repel, drive back; **1.**, lit., **a.**, colubras ab ore, Ovid.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ovid.; sagulum, Cic.; (β) to throw back, cause to echo; gen., in pass., to echo back; imago rejecta, Lucr.; **b.**, esp., (a) to drive off living beings; capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp., as milit. t. t., to drive back; equitatum, Caes.; hostes ab Antiochea, Cic.; fig., alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic.; (β) as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up; naves tempestate rejectae, Caes.; rejici austro ad Leucopetram, Cic.; **2.**, fig., **a.**, to drive off from oneself, remove, repulse; hanc proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; **b.**, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic.; (β) to refer to; alicui ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (δ) to put off; totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

**relabor** -lapeus sum, *3.* dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., preno rudente relabi, Ovid.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

**relanguescere** -langui, *3.* to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ovid. **II.** Morally or intellectually, **a.**, to be weakened, be made effeminate; iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; **b.**, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

**relatio** -ōnis, f. (refero), a carrying back, bringing back. **I.** Lit., Quint. **II.** Fig., **A.** Legal t. t., criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser, Cic. **B.** **1.**, polit. t. t., a motion, proposal, proposition of a magistrate in the senate, Cic.; **2.**, grammat. t. t., relation, reference, respect, Cic.

**relator** -ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

**relatus** -us, m. (refero), a bringing before. **I.** a narrative, recital; quorum (carminum) relatus, Tac. **II.** a proposal, report in the senate, Tac.



**rēlaxātio** -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a *relaxation, easing*; animi, Cic.

**rēlaxo**, 1. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, *unfasten*. **A.** Lit., claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit., continuationem verborum modo relaxet, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxi relaxat, *loosens the reins which I drew tight*, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, *shall have freed themselves*, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval*, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (a) transit., animum, Cic.; (β) reflex. and middle, se istā occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

**rēlēgātio** -ōnis, f. (1. relego), a *bantishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exiles preserved his civil rights*.

1. **rēlēgo**, 1. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1, cauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2, as a punishment, to remove, banish; filium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exiliium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicor (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; tarris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Sannitium dona, Cic.

2. **rēlēgo** -lēgi -lectum, 8. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., flo relecto, Ov. **B.** Transf., to travel, sail through, traverse again; Hellespontiacas aquas, Ov. **II.** to go over again; a, to read over again; Troiani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; suorum sermone labores, Ov.

**rēlentesco**, 8. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

**rēlēvo**, 1. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviolem pellectione, Cic.; relevari longā catenā, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; morbum, Cic.; 2, to lighten, alleviate, refresh; pectora mero, Ov.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevari, to be relieved, refreshed; relevata respublica, Cic.

**rēliotio** -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a *leaving, deserting*; reipublicae, Cic.

**rēliotus** and **rēliotus** = reliquus (q. v.).

**rēligātio** -ōnis, f. (religo), a *tying up, training*; vitium, Cic.

**rēligio** (reliigio) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; haec ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, Cic.; with object, genit., non nullius officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject, genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, *is a matter of conscience to*, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quominus, etc., *a man is not prevented by conscience from*, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inlicita iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit, Liv.; 2, meton., *that which is holy or sacred*; a, gen., (a) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (β) in a bad sense, an insult to religion, sin, curse; religio Clodiana, Cic.; b, esp., (a) act., religious obligation; tantā religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; so of an oath, religio iurijurandi, Cic.; (β) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, fani, sacra, Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, external religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (In poetry the first syllable is long, hence written relligio).

**rēligiosē** (reliigiosē), adv. (reliigiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissima templum colere, Cic.

**rēligiosus** (reliigiosus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** a. religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Alliensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (a) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (β) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

**rēligo**, 1. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite equos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; funera in stipite, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

**rēliño** -lēvi -litum, 8. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

**rēlinquo** -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., heredem testamento relinquit hunc, Cic.; so of posthumous work, scriptum in Originibus, Cic.; b, fig., memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.; 2, to leave over, leave to, to let remain; a, alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remansit, Cic., Caes.; urbem dirptioni ac incendiis, Cic.; relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes.; 3, to leave behind in a certain state, to let lie, leave; a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integram, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquosque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; (β) to leave unfinished; artem inveniendi totam, Cic.; (γ) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

**rēliquināe** (reliiquinae) -arum, f. (reliquis), remans, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., conjurationis, Cic.; Troas

Danaum reliquias, remnant left by the Greeks, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, the fragments of food, remnants of a feast, Plaut.; fig., velle me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (had not left Antonius alive), Cic.; b, the remains of some one dead, carcass; humanorum corporum, Tac.; c, the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre; Marii, Cic. **II.** Fig., pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic. (in poets, to lengthen the first syllable, also written reliquiae).

**reliquus (reliquus)** -a -um (relinquo), that which is left behind, remaining, left. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., spes, Cic.; subst., (a) plur., reliqui -orum, m. the rest; with genit., reliqui peditum, Liv.; (β) reliquum -i, n. and reliqua -orum, n. the rest, the remainder; de reliquo, Cic.; reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; esp., reliquum est ut, foll. by subj. only, it remains that, Cic.; reliquum est with infin., Cic.; nihil est reliqui, nothing remains, Cic.; reliquum facere, to leave remaining; nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti, thou hast left no duty unperformed, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, t. t. of business language, outstanding (of a debt), remaining; pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic.; subst., reliquum -i, n. and plur., reliqua -orum, n. what is outstanding, remaining; quum tanta reliqua sunt, Cic.; 2, of time, remaining, future; gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., that which is left of a whole when the part is taken away, remaining; reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, all the rest, Cic.

**reliquo**, religiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q. v.)

**reliquiae** = reliquiae (q. v.)

**reliuōō** -luxi, 2. to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

**reliuceo** -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again; imago solis relixit, Ov.

**reluctor**, 1. dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

**remācresco** -crui, 3. to grow thin again, Suet.

**remāledico**, 3. to revile again, Suet.

**remando**, 3. to chew the cud, ruminare, Plin.

**remāno** -mansī -mansum, 2. to remain behind, remain. **I.** Gen., Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. **II.** Esp., to remain, abide, continue; 1, lit., animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; 2, to remain in a certain condition; pars integra remanebat, Cic.

**remāno**, 1. to flow back, Lucr.

**remāno** -ōnis, 1 (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

**remēdium** -li, n. (re and medeor). **I.** a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine; remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., a means of assistance or relief, a remedy; injuriae tuse, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

**remēo**, 1. to go back, come back, return; remeat victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; aevum peractum, to live over again, Hor.

**remētior** -mensus sum, 4. to measure over again, measure back. **I.** Gen., astra rite, to observe carefully, Verg. **II.** to go back, Plin.; in pass. meaning, iter retro pari ratione remensum est, has been traversed, Lucr.

**rēmex** -migiis, m. (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

**Rēmi (Rhēmi)** -ōrum, m. a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aona (Aisne), whence modern Rhēms; sing., Icelus Remus, Caes.

**rēmigatio** -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing, Cic.

**remigium** -li, n. (remex). **I.** rowing. **A.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** the oars; a, lit.; Verg.; b, transf., of the oar-like motion of wings, remigio alarum, Verg. **B.** the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, Liv.

**rēmigo**, 1. (remex), to row, Cic.

**rēmigro**, 1. to wander back, come back, return. **I.** Lit., in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic. **II.** Fig., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic.

**rēmīniscor**, 3. dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol., de quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari, Cic.; with genit., veteris inconmodi populi Romani, Caes.; with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

**rēmīscō** -misci -mistum (-mixtum), 2. to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydia remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.

**rēmīscō**, adv. (remissus). **I.** loosely; orationem non astrictē, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II.** gently, mildly; remissius disputare, Cic.

**rēmīssio** -ōnis, f. (remitto). **I.** sending back; obsidum captivorumque, Liv. **II.** a letting down. **A.** Lit., 1, a letting fall, lowering; superciliorum, Cic.; 2, letting fall, lowering, sinking; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, breaking off, interrupting, ceasing; inorbi, Cic.; usui, Cic.; 2, a remitting; tributū in triennium, Tac.; 3, remissio animi; a, relaxation, recreation, Cic.; b, quiet, tranquillity; in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; c, mildness, Cic.

**rēmīssus** -a -um, p. adj. (from remitto), relaxed, languid. **I.** Lit., corpora, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a bad sense, negligent, remiss, inactive; animus, Cic.; te remissiore in petendo, Cic. **B.** In a good sense; 1, less severe; ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes.; 2, mild, gentle, Cic.; 3, cheerful, merry, lively; homo, Cic.; jocus, Cic.

**remitto** -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to send back, send; mulieres Romam, Cic.; obsides allicui, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; so 1, to throw back; pila, Caes.; 2, to give back, return; alicui beneficium, Caes.; 3, to give back from oneself; a, vocem memora remittunt, echo, Verg.; b, to cause, produce; atramenta remittunt labem, Hor. **II.** to let go back, relax; habenas, Cic.; frenas equo, Ov.; arcum, Hor.; so 1, to let sink down; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; 2, to loosen; vincula, Ov.; esp., a, to make liquid (again); calor mella liquefacta remittit, Verg.; b, to free; vere remissus ager, freed from ice and snow, Ov.; c, to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; se remittere, to leave off work, refresh oneself, Nep.; cantus remittunt animum, relieve, enliven the mind, Cic.; reflex., se remittere, or simply remittere, to abate, become milder, cease; quum remisissent dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; 3, to give free scope to; animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continentur, Cic.; 4, to give up, to allow, forego, concede, grant; a, omnia ista concedam et remittam, Cic.; provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; b, to renounce some work, punishment, etc., to remit, forego, give up; navem in triennium, Cic.; Erycis tibi terga remitto, make no use of, Verg.;

inimicitias suas reipublicae, Liv.; **c**, to *abate, stop*; de celeritate, Cic.; *aliquantum*, Cic.; *aliquid de severitate cogendi*, Cic.

**rēmōllor**, 4. dep. to *press back, push back, move back*; pondera terrae, Ov.

**rēmollesco**, 3. to *become soft again*. I. Lit., cera remollescit sole, Ov. II. Fig., **a**, to be *moved by*; precibus, Ov.; **b**, to *become effeminate*; eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

**rēmollio**, 4. to *make soft again*; fig., to *make effeminate, to weaken*; artus, Ov.

**rēmōra -ae**, f. a *delay, hindrance*, Plaut.

**rēmōrāmen -inis**, n. (remoror), a *delay*, Ov.

**rēmordēo** -mordi -morsum, 2. to *bite again*; fig., to *annoy, disquiet, harass*; te cura remordet, Verg.

**rēmōror**, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to *remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter*; in Italia, Liv. II. Transi., to *delay, obstruct, hinder*; aliquem, Cic.; ita alicuius, Sall.

**rēmōtā**, adv. (remotus), *afar off, at a distance*; aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia conciliunt, Cic.

**rēmōtio** -ōnis, f. (removeo), a *putting away, removing*; criminis, repelling, Cic.

**rēmōtus** -a -uin, p. adj. (from removeo). I. Lit., *distant, afar off, remote*; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic. II. Fig., *removal from*; **a**, *free from*; ab suspitione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; **b**, *disinclined to, averse from*; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; **c**, subst., **rēmōta** -ōrum, n. = ἀπορηγμένα, of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*, Cic.

**rēmōvō** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to *move back, remove, take away, put away*; pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; *aliquid ex oratione*, Cic.; *aliquid de medio*, Cic.; *aliquid ab oculis*, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.; *aliquem a republica, to deprive of political rights*, Cic.; *aliquem senatu*, Liv.; *removere se artibus*, Cic.

**rēmūgio**, 4. I. to *bellow again, bellow back*; ad verba alicuius, Ov. II. Transf., to *roar back, resound, echo*; vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.

**rēmūlcō** -mulsi -mulsum, 2. to *stroke back*; caulam, Verg.

**rēmūlcum** -i, n. (ῥομουλκία, for ῥομὸν ἕλαω), a *tow-ropc, towing cable*; navem remulco adducere, Caes.

**Rēmūlus** -i, m. I. a *king in Alba*, Ov. II. the name of a hero, Verg.

**rēmūnērātio** -ōnis, f. (remuneror), a *recompense, repaying, return*; benevolentiae, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

**rēmūnērōr**, 1. dep. to *recompense, repay, reward*; (a) with acc. of pers., *aliquem simillimo munere*, Cic.; *aliquem magno praemio*, Caes. (β) with acc. of thing, *beneficia alicuius officis*, Cic.; (γ) absol., in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

**Rēmūria** = Lemuria, v. Lemures.

**rēmurmūro**, 1. to *murmur against, murmur back*; nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

1. **rēmūs** -i, m. (ῥετμός), an *oar*. I. A. Lit., *navis remis incltare*, Caes.; *prov. remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, by all means in our power*; res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic. B. Fig., *orationem dialecticorum remis propellere*, Cic. II. Transf., *remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming*, Ov.; of the wings of a bird, *alarum remis*, Ov.

2. **Rēmūs** -i, m. the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, who slew him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city.

3. **Rēmūs**, v. Remi.

**rēnarro**, 1. to *relate again*; fata divum, Verg.

**rēnascor** -nātus sum, 3. dep. to *be born again, arise, grow again*. I. Lit., pinnae renascuntur, Cic. II. Transf., **a**, of coner., ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus lactus feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.; **b**, of abstr., bellum istuc renatum, Cic.

**rēnāvigo**, 1. to *sail back*; in haec regna, Cic.

**rēnō**, 2. to *unspin, unravel that which has been spun*; dolent fila reneri, that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

**rēnes** -ubi and -ium, m. the *kidneys*, Cic.

**rēnidēo**, 2. I. to *shine, gleam back, to glitter, be bright, to shimmer*; pura nocturno renidet luna mari, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. II. Meton., to *beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, to laugh*, and in a bad sense to *laugh scornfully, to grin*; homo renidens, Liv.; alpeccissa praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

**rēnīdesco**, 3. (renideo), to *glitter*, Lucr.

**rēnītor**, 3. dep. to *oppose, withstand, resist*, Liv.

1. **rēno**, 1. to *swim back*, Hor.

2. **rēno (rhēno)** -ōnis, m. an *animal of northern Europe, perhaps the reindeer*, Caes.

**rēnōdo**, 1. to *unbind, untie*; comam, Hor.

**rēnōvāmen** -inis, n. (renovo), a *renewal, new condition*, Ov.

**rēnōvātio** -ōnis, f. (renovo), a *renewing, renewal, renovation*. I. Lit., mundi, Cic.; esp., renovatio singulorum annorum, *compound interest*, Cic. II. Transf., renovatio timoris, Cic.

**rēnōvo**, 1. to *renew, renovate, restore*. I. Lit., templum, Cic.; agrum aratro, to *plough land that has been left fallow for some time*, Ov.; esp., *fenus in singulos annos, to reckon compound interest*, Cic.; *centesimae quotannis renovatae*, Cic. II. Transf., **a**, to *renew*; scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; *ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventutis*, Liv.; *animos ad odium renovare, to infame afresh*, Cic.; **b**, to *renew in thought or words, to repeat, recall*; renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic.; **c**, to *refresh, restore, renew in strength*; relicere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.

**rēnūmēro**, 1. to *count over, pay, pay back, repay*, Plaut.

**rēnūntiātio** -ōnis, f. (renuntio), a *proclamation, declaration, public announcement*; with subject, genit., eius, Cic.; with object, genit., suffragiorum, Cic.

**rēnūntio (rēnūncio)**, 1. I. to *bring back word, report, announce*; **a**, gen. with acc., with de and the abl., with acc. and infin., with a depend. rel. sent., assentior renuntioque vobis nihil esse quod, etc., Cic.; *renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, I was informed*, ap. Cic.; **b**, to *make an official announcement or declaration, to report*; *aliquid ad senatum*, Cic.; **c**, to *make a thing publicly known, to announce*, e.g., the election of a consul, etc., to *proclaim*; with double acc., L. Murenam consulēm, Cic.; or in pass. with double nom., sacerdos Climachias renuntiatum est, Cic. II. to *disclaim, refuse, renounce*; *amicitiam alicui*, Liv.; *hospitium alicui*, Cic.; *decisionem tutoribus*, Cic.

**rēnūntius** -ii, m. *one who brings back word, a reporter*, Plaut.

**rēno** -nūl, 3. *to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject*; renuit negligentae Sabellus, Hor.; with dat., hinc decem nullum crimini, *to deny*, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, *to decline*, Cic.

**rēnūto**, 1. (intens. of renuo), *to refuse, deny, decline*, Lucr.

**rēnūtus**, abl. -ū, m. (renuo), *a denial, refusal*, Plin.

**rēor**, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, *to say*), *to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge*; (a), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (B) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse jucundior, Cic.

**rēpāgula** -drum, n. (repango). **I.** *the barrier in a circus or racecourse to keep in the horses*, Ov. **II.** *the bars or bolts fastening a door*; convulsis repagulis, Cic.; fig., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, *restraints, limits*, Cic.

**rēpandus** -a -um, *bent backwards, turned up*; calceoli, Cic.

**rēparābilis** -e (reparo), *that can be repaired or restored*; damnum, Ov.

**rēparco** (rēperco), 3. *to spare, refrain from, abstain from*; nil facere, Lucr.

**rēpāro**, 1. **I.** *to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew*. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vires, Ov.: tribunicianam potestatem, Liv. **B.** Esp., *to fill up, complete*; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov. **II.** *to barter for, purchase with*; vina Syra reparata merce, Hor.

**rēpāstinātio** -ōnis, f. (repastino), *a digging up again*, Cic.

**rēpāstino**, 1. *to dig, trench, delve again*, Plin.

**rēpecto** -pexus, 3. *to comb again*; coma repexa, Ov.

**rēpēdo**, 1. (pes), *to go back, retreat*, Lucr.

**rēpello**, rēpūllī (reppūllī) -pulsum, 3. **I.** *to drive back, drive away*. **A.** Lit., homines a templi alitu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silva, Caes. **B.** Fig., *to drive away, banish*; vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, *deprive of hope*, Caes. **II.** *to push back, repulse*. **A.** Lit., repagula, Ov.; aliquem a genibus, Cic.; tellurem (sc. a mari), *to sail away from*, Ov.; annes Oceani pede repellere, *to spurn* (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., *criminations, to refuse*, Cic.; 2, *to spurn, scorn, repel*; comubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt il, quos, etc., Cic.

**rēpendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** *to weigh back again*; pensa, *to return an equal weight of*, Ov. **II.** *to weigh against*. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, *to ransom*; milles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., *to repay, recompense, requite*; gratiam, Ov.; si magna repondam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna fornae ingenio, *make up for*, Ov.

**rēpens** -entis (πέσω, i. e., vergo). **I.** *sudden, unexpected*; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiat clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), *new, fresh, recent*; perfidia, Tac.

**rēpenso**, 1. (Intens. of rependo), *to repay, requite, recompense, make up for*, Seu.

**rēpēntē**, adv. (repens), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**rēpēntinus** -a -um (repens), *sudden, unlooked for, unexpected*; amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, *quick-working*, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, *upstarts*, Cic. Hence, adv., **rēpēntino**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

**rēpercussio** -ōnis, f. (repercutio), *a rebounding*, Sen.

**rēpercussus** -ūs, m. (repercutio), *a rebounding, reverberation* (of sound, etc.), *echo, reflection*; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.

**rēpercutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. *to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound* (of sound, etc.); discus repercussus in aëra, Ov.; esp., pass., repercuti, *to bound back*; and repercussus, *bounding back*; a, of sound, *to re-echo*; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; b, of light, *to be reflected*; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

**rēperio**, rēpēri (reppēri) -pertum (re and PER-io, cf. comperio), 4. *to find, meet again*. **I.** Lit., mortui sunt reperti, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, *to reveal, discover, ascertain, find out*; causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, etc., Caes.; in pass. with double nom., *to be found out = to appear*; Stoici inopes reperuntur, Cic.; improbus reperirebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = *to find out*, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulibus reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic.; 2, *to find, acquire, gain*; sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic. **B.** *to find out something new, discover, invent*; nihil novi, Cic.; viam quā, etc., Cic.

**rēpētor** -ōris, m. (reperio), *a discoverer, inventor*; medicinae, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

**rēpertus** -a -um, partic. of reperio.

**rēpētentia** -ae, f. (repeto), *a recollection, remembrance*, Lucr. (?)

**rēpētitiō** -ōnis, f. (repeto), *repetition*; a, eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic.; b, as a figure of speech = ἀναφορά, *the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*, Cic.

**rēpētitor** -ōris, m. (repeto), *one who claims or demands back again*; nuptas ademptas, Cic.

**rēpēto** -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. **I.** *to strive after again*. **A.** *to attack again, fall upon again*; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, Liv. **B.** *to go to again, turn to again, return to*; castra, Cic.; retro in Asiam, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to ask back or again*; 1, *to ask again or anew, ask for*; Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; 2, *to ask back, demand back*; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, *claim as their countryman*, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., a, res repetere, *to demand satisfaction of an enemy* (used of the Fetiales), Cic.; b, *to demand back again*; res, *to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal*, Cic.; pecunias repetundae, or simply repetundae, *money extorted from the provinces by their governors*; ineton., *extortion*; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, *law against extortion*, Cic.; 3, *to demand as one's right*; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** *to fetch back*; 1, a, *to fetch afresh*; alii (elephantii) repetiti ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, *to renew, begin again*; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes.; partic., repetitus, poet., as an adv. = anew, afresh; repetita robora caedit, Ov.; c, *to think over again, recall, remember*; rei memoriam, Cic.; 2, *to repeat by words or writing*; repete quae coepisti, Cic.; 3, *to trace back from antiquity, deduce, fetch*; originem domus, Verg.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; 4, *to regain, recover*; libertatem, Liv.; 5, *to reckon again*; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes.

**rēpētundae**, v. repeto.

**rēplēo** -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill again, fill up. **I.** Lit., exhaustas domos, complete, make good, Cic.; consumpta, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. **II.** to make full, fill, satisfy. **A.** corpora carne, Ov.; exercitum frumento, supply with, Caes.; fig., reperi scientiā juris, Cic.; hence, **rēplētus** -a -um, filled, full; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** to infect; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

**rēplētus** -a -um, partic. of repleo (q.v.).

**rēplicatio** -ōnis, f. (replico), a rolling again, rolling round; ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tuatur, Cic.

**rēplīco**, 1. to fold back, unroll; fig., to unfold, unroll, turn over; memoriam temporum, Cic.; memoriam annalium, Cic.; temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.

**rēpo**, repai, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΠΙ-ω), to creep, crawl; 1, lit., cochleae inter saxa reptas, Sall.; 2, transf., of slow travellers, Hor.; of clouds, Lucr.; fire, Lucr.; 3, fig., sermones reptas per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.

**rēpono** -pōsti -pōsitum (-postum), 3. **I.** to place back, put behind; 1, cervicem, to bend back, Lucr.; 2, to lay up in store, lay by, preserve; pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; fig., haec sensibus inis reponas, impress deep in, Verg.; 3, to lay aside, put on one side; tela, Ov.; faciemque deas vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, make unnecessary, Verg.; transf., to give up; caestum artemque, Verg.; 4, to bury, lay in the earth; tellure repostos, Verg. **II.** to place a thing back in its former place, put back, restore; 1, columnas, Cic.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, recline at table again, begin to eat, Hor.; 2, to place on the table again; plena pocula, Verg.; 3, to restore a thing to its former condition; robora flammis ambesa, Verg.; hence, to restore a person; aliquem in sceptrā, Verg.; 4, to bring on the boards again, represent again; fabulam, Hor. **III.** to place one thing against another, in the place of another; 1, to put in the place of; te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.; 2, to answer again; ne tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.; 3, to requite, return; haec pro virginitate reponit, Verg. **IV.** to place in or on; 1, lit., quae sacra quaedam more Atheniensium virginum reposita in capitibus sustinebant, Cic.; 2, transf., a, sidera in numero deorum, Cic.; b, to place, cause to rest; spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.

**rēporto**, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back. **I.** Lit., **A.** exercitum Britannia, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. **B.** to bring back, to bring back home, as victor, nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem domum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring back, de-licet; adytis haec tristia dicta, Verg.; 2, to bring to a person; alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.

**rēposco**, 3. **I.** to ask back again, demand back; arma, Ov.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cothegum reposebat, Cic.; with double acc., to ask back something from a person; aliquem simul- scrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. **II.** to demand as a right, claim; regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab aliquo rationem vitae, Cic.; with double acc., quos illi poenas (as a punishment) repositent, Verg.

**rēpōsitōrium** -ii, n. (repono), a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.

**rēpōsitus** (rēpostus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** P. adj., remote, distant; terrae repostae, Verg.

**rēpostor** -ōris, m. (repono), a restorer; tem- plorum, Ov.

**rēpōtia** -ōrum, n. (re and potō), a drink- ing, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.

**rēpraesentatio** -ōnis, f. (repraesento). **I.** a representation, a lively description, Plin. **II.** payment in cash, Cic.

**rēpraesento**, 1. **I.** to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest; a, quod ipsum templum praesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; b, to express, imitate; virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. **II.** to perform immediately, hasten; a, se repraesentaturum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, use directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; b, esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash, pay ready money; pecuniam, Cic.

**rēprēhendo** -prēhendī -prēhensum, 3. and **rēprendo** -prendi -premsum, 3. to catch, to hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain. **I.** Lit. quosdam manu, Liv, fig., revocat virtus vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen., genus pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to refute, Cic.

**rēprēhensio** -ōnis, f. (reprehendo). **I.** a holding back; fig., a stopping or check in speaking, sine reprehensione, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, blame, censure, reprehension; culpa, vitae, Cic.; plur., Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

**rēprēhenso**, 1. (freq. of reprehendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast; singulos, Liv.

**rēprēhensor** -ōris, m. (reprehendo). **I.** a censurer, reprover, Cic. **II.** an improver, reformer; comitorum, Cic.

**rēpressor** -ōris, m. (reprimō), a represser, restrainer; caedis quotidianae, Cic.

**rēprīmo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (re and premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress. **I.** Lit., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; represso jam Lucretio ac remoto (in battle), Caes.; (Mithridatem) repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress; a, of things, furorē exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; b, of persons as objects, se, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

**rēprōbo**, 1. to disapprove, Cic. (?)

**rēprōmissio** -ōnis, f. (repromitto), a counter-promise, Cic.

**rēprōmitto** -misi -missum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.

**reptatio** -ōnis, f. (repto), a creeping, crawling, Quint.

**reptatus** -us, m. (repto), a creeping (of plants), Plin.

**rēpto**, 1. (intens. of repo), to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.

**rēpudiatio** -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, re- fecting, disinclining; supplicium, Cic.

**rēpudiō**, 1. (repudium). **I.** to refuse, reject, disclaim; cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; conditionem aequissimam, Cic. **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from; uxorem, Suet.

**rēpudiū** -ii, n. (re and pes, as tripodium from terra and pes), a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce; alicui repudium renuntiare, or remittere, to grant a divorce to, Plaut.; repudium dicere, Tac.

**repūterāsse**, 3. *to become a boy again, to sport, frolic like a child*, Cic.

**repugnans**, p. adj. (from repugno), *contrary, opposed*; subst. **repugnantia** -ium, n. *contradictory things*, Cic.

**repugnantēr**, adv. (repugnans), *unwillingly, with repugnance*, Cic.

**repugnantia** -ae, f. (repugno). **I.** *resistance, means of resistance*; natura hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. **II.** Fig., *a contrariety, discordance* (opp. concordia); rerum, Cic.

**repugno**, 1. *to oppose, resist, withstand*. **I.** Lit., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to be opposed to, to oppose, resist*; contra veritatem, Caes.; quum huic (cupiditati) obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic.; non repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. **B.** Esp., *to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with*; simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

**repullūlo**, 1. *to sprout out again*, Plin.

**repulsa** -ae, f. (repello). **I.** *a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection*; repulsa consulatus, Cic.; aediuicia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a denial, refusal*; amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

**repulso**, 1. (intens. of repello), *to beat back*. **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** *to repel again and again*; vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

1. **repulsus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), *removed*; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsus, Lucr.

2. **repulsus** -us, m. (repello), *a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound*; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

**repumicatio** -ōnis, f. (re and pumico), *a rubbing down again, repolishing*, Plin.

**repungo**, 3. *to prick again, goad again*; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

**repurgo**, 1. *to cleanse again*. **I.** A. Lit., iter, Liv.; humum saxis, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., *to clear away, purge out*; quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

**repūtatio** -ōnis, f. (reputo), *a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering*, Tac.

**repūto**, 1. **I.** *to reckon, count, compute*; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to think over, consider, ponder*; horum nihil unquam, Cic.; with acc. and infn., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

**requies** -ētis, f. *rest, repose*. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a resting-place*, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., quietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

**requiesco** -quiescī -quiescētum, 3. *to rest, repose*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus republicae, Cic.; 2, of things, virtutum requiescere aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to rest, to sleep*; lecto, Prop.; 2, *to rest in the grave*; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to repose, find rest*; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (synopf. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.).

**requiescētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), *rested, refreshed*; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

**requirito**, 1. (intens. of requiro), *to inquire after*, Plaut.

**requiro** -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quero). **I.** *to seek, search for again*. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *to miss, need, feel the want of*; majorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic.; 2, *to demand, to desire, consider necessary*; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** *to ask for, inquire after*. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatino requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog., illud quoque requirit, qua ratione fecerit, Cic. **B.** *to investigate*; rationes, Cic.

**requisitum** -i, n. (requiro), *need, necessity*, Sall.

**res**, rei, f. (connected with PE-*ss*, whence *ῥήμα*), *a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance*. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, fecta rerum, Hor.; abdita rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulabit, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nullā re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** *Emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality*; rei opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; et re vera, and in truth, Cic. **B.** *possessions, property, wealth*; rem facere, Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur., privatae res, Cic. **C.** *interest, advantage, benefit*; consulere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; e or ex re publica (to the advantage of the state) fecisse, Cic.; ducere, Liv.; ex or e re publica est, with acc. and infn., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** *ground, reason, only in the phrases*, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** *a matter of business, an affair*; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alicui) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** *a lawsuit, cause, action*; utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. **G.** *res publica, and (in histor.) simply res*; a, res publica, the republic, the state, commonwealth, government; rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; b, simply res, res Romana, the Roman state, Liv.

**resācro**, 1. *to free from a curse*, Nep

**resaevio**, 4. *to rage again*, Ov.

**resālūtatio** -ōnis, f. (resaluto), *a greeting in return*, Suet.

**resālūto**, 1. *to salute again, return a greeting to*; aliquem, Cic.

**resānesco** -sānūi, 3. *to become sound again, to heal again*, Ov.

**resarcio** -sarsi -sartum, 4. *to patch again, mend again, repair*. **I.** Lit., tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig., *to repair, restore*; detrimentum, Caes.

**rescindo** -scidī -scissum, 3. *to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away*. **I.** A. Lit., vallum ac loriceam falibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram teli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, to open; locum firmitum, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.*; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam triennii praeturam, Cic.

**rescisco** -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. *to find out, ascertain*; quum id rescierit, Cic.

**rescribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing; 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** -i, n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III.** a, in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; quot tu nunquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.; b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another; ad equum, jestingly, with a double meaning, to make cavalry and to place in the order of knights, Caes.

**rescindo** -scindit -sectum, 1. to cut off. **I.** Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to cut off, put away, remove; libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.

**rescero**, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plaut. (another form resacro, q.v.)

**resedo**, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

**rescimina** -um, n. (reseco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

**rescimo**, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

**rescquor** -scquor (-scquor), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resero** -savi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resero**, 1. to uncloze, open. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a narrow sense, to open a door; fores, januam, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to open; pectus, to tear open, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to open, make accessible; Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv. **B.** to reveal; augustae oracula mentis, Ov. **C.** to open = to begin; annum, Ov.

**reservo**, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermone, Cic. **II.** a, to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

**reses** -sedis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; animus, Verg.

**resideo** -sedi -sessum, 2. (re and sedeo), to remain sitting, to abide, stay. **I.** Lit., a, resideamus, let us sit down, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic.; b, to celebrate a festival or holiday; denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

**resido** -sedi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, place oneself; a, to sit down to rest, Cic.; mediis aedibus, Verg.; b, to settle; Siculis arvis, Verg.; c, to stay in a place, remain; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate things, to sink down, settle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., si montes resedissent, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to sink, to settle down, abate, grow quiet; mens resedit, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; b, to become tired, to be weary, exhausted; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. **B.** to sink down = to draw back, withdraw; a, lit., maria in se ipsa residunt, Verg.; b, fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

**residuum** -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subst., **residuum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest, Cic.

**resigno**, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., literas, Cic.; testamenta, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to open = to reveal; venientia fata, Ov.; 2, to cancel, annul, destroy; omnem tabularum fidem, Cic.; 3, to release, free; lumina morte resignat (Mercurius), releases from death, Verg. **II.** to enter from one account-book into another, to give back; resign; cuncta, Hor.; quae dedit, Hor.

**resilio** -siliit -sultum, 4. (re and salio), to leap back, spring back; in gelidosa lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resiliit grando a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, verum etiam, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to contract, diminish; in spatium breve, Ov.

**resimus** -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; nares, Ov.

**resina** -ae, f. (ῥηῖν), resin, Plin.

**resinaceus** -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

**resinat** -a -um (resina). **I.** flavoured with resin; vinum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; iuventus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

**resinosus** -a -um (resina), full of resin, resinous, Plin.

**resipio**, 3. (re and sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with no trace of the wit of his country, i.e., Athens, Cic.

**resipisco** -sippi and -sippii, also -sippii, 3. (resipio). **I.** to recover one's senses, come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.), Cic. **II.** to become rational again, come to one's right mind, Cic. (syncop. perf., resipisset, Cic.)

**resisto** -stiti, 3. **I.** to remain standing. **A.** a, in a position of rest, to remain, continue; ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.; b, after motion, to stand still, halt, Caes.; virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.; negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; b, to recover a footing, get to one's feet again; ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. **II.** to resist, oppose, withstand. **A.** Physically, a, of persons, hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vin, Liv.; b, of things, quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov.; c, morally, dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers., omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj., ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj., vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; cui nullam vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secius and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

**resolutus** -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

**resolvo** -solvi -solutum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** **A.** vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plaut., Cic.

**resonabilis** -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

**resóno** -sónŭi aud -sónāvi, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonant, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic. **B.** to sound again and again, to resound; nervos resonare, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to re-echo, repeat; doces silvas resonare Amaryllida, Verg.; umbrae resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

**resónus** -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.

**resorbéo**, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

**respecto**, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praeteramus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, haec regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par manus ab aliquo, Cic.

**respectus** -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiurum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu majestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

**respergo** -sperŭi -spersum, 3. (re and spergo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; fig., servili probro respergi, Tac.

**respersio** -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling; pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

**respersus**, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

**respicio** -speri -spectum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydice suam, Ov.; anicum, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum mentem, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; reipublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, fall to the care of; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes.; d, to look towards with desire, to hope, expect; spem ab Romanis, Liv.

**respirāmen** -nis, n. (respiro), the wind-pipe, Ov.

**respiratio** -ōnis, f. (respiro). **I.** a taking breath, respiration; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a pause in a speech where the speaker takes breath, Cic. **II.** an exhalation; aquarum, Cic.

**respiratus** -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

**respiro**, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. Impers., ita respiratum est, Cic.

**resplendéo** -ŭi, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

**respondéo** -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise in return, Plaut. **II.** to answer. **A.** Lit., to answer (prop., by word of mouth); tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.; to answer by word of mouth or by writing; epistolae, Cic.; ad haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cul," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de jure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non respondurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinionum hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amori amore, Liv.; c, to lie over against; contra respondet tellus, Verg.; d, to be punctual in paying; ad tempus, Cic.; e, to balance, correspond to in strength, etc.; orationum illorum, Cic.

**responsio** -ōnis, f. (respondeo). **I.** a reply, answer; responsionem elicere, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t.t., sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument (= ἀποκρίσις), Cic.

**responsio**, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

**responso**, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque responsant circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., responsare cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

**responsor** -ōris, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

**responsum** -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicum, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

**respublica**, v. res.

**respió** -ŭi, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

**restagnatio** -ōnis, f. (restagno), an overflowing; Euphratis, Plin.

**restagno**, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnans mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

**restauro**, 1. (re and \*stauo, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

**resticula** -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

**restillo**, 1. to drop back again; ūg., quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi vinctulae restillarunt, have instilled, Cic.

**restinctio** -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking, quenching; sitis, Cic.

**restinguo** -stinxi -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alicuius, Cic.;



**b**, to extinguish, destroy, put an end to; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restinguui, Cic.

**restio** -ōnis, m. (restis), a rope-maker Suet.; in jest, one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut.

**restipulatio** -ōnis, f. (restipulor), a counter-engagement, Cic.

**restipulor**, 1. to promise, engage in return, Cic.

**restis** -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a rope, cord; per manus reste datā, in a kind of dance where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

**restito**, 1. (freq. of resto), to remain behind, loiter, linger, Liv.

**restitrix** -trix, f. (resisto or resto), she that remains behind, Plaut.

**restitūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (re and statuo). **I.** to put in its former place, replace, restore. **A.** Gen., statuam, Cic. **B.** a, to bring back again, restore; causa restituendi mei, Cic.; b, to give back, give up again, restare; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig. se alicui, to become friends again, Cic. **II.** to restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinum dignitatem, Cic.; aliquid in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquid, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquid in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rem, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

**restitūtio** -ōnis, f. (restituo). **I.** a restoration; Capitolii, Suet. **II.** a calling back again; a, from banishment, restoration of a person to his previous condition, Cic.; b, a pardoning; damnatorum, Cic.

**restitutor** -ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

**resto** -stiti, 1. **I.** to remain behind, remain standing, stand still. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to resist, oppose, withstand, Liv.; pass. impers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is, Liv. **II.** to remain, remain over. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from, Verg.; restat ut, etc., it remains that, etc., Cic.; non or nihil aliud restat nisi or quam, foll. by infin., Liv.; 2, of persons, to remain, be left; (a) restabam solus deo viginti, Ov.; (b) to remain alive; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to remain for, await; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future, Cic.; hoc Latio restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

**restrictōe**, adv. (restrictus). **I.** sparingly; tam restricte facere id, Cic. **II.** accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

**restrictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** close, tight; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, close, stingy; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior, Cic.; 2, strict, severe; imperium, Tac.

**restringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind back, bind fast, bind tight; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Tac.; 2, to draw back, to open; dentes, Plaut.

**resulto**, 1. (intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. **I.** tela resultant galeā, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to echo, resound; imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

**resūmo** -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. **I.** Lit., tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

**resūpino**, 1. **I.** to bend, turn backwards; assurgentem umbone, to strike back to the ground, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to bend back; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv. **II.** Meton., to break open; valvas, Prop.

**resūpinus** -a -um, bent backwards. **I.** **A.** Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, to lay low on the ground, Ov. **B.** Esp., lying on one's back; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air (of the proud), Ov.

**resurgo** -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. **I.** **A.** Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to rise up again; in ultionem, Tac.; 2, to come up again, reappear; amor, re-avulens, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

**resuscito**, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

**resūtus** -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

**retardatio** -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

**retardo**, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. **I.** Lit., aliquid in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, move slowly, Cic. **II.** Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquid a scribendo, Cic.

**retaxo**, 1. to censure in return, Suet.

**retē** -is, n. a net (both for fishes and for hunting animals with); retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, Cic.

**retēgo** -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. **I.** Lit., **A.** thecam numariam, Cic.; homo retectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radis, Verg.; jam rebus luce retectis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

**retendo** -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

**retentio** -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retento** (**retempto**), 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; fila lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

**retentus** -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

**retexo** -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to unravel, unravel. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praeturam, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quosque, to revise, correct, Hor. **II.** to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; properata retexite fata, Ov.

**retlarius** -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

**reticentia** -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. locutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblitiois eorum qui nunc sunt,

neque reticentiâ posterorâ sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticentiæ, i. e., for keeping silent about a defect in an object offered for sale, Cic. **II** As a figure of speech, a sudden pause (Gr. ἀρρωστησις), Cic.

**reticēo** -cū, 2. (re and taceo). **I** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticisset, Cic.; de Injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II** Transit., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes tuas, Cic.; quod si, qui ea patefacere possent, reticissent, Cic.

**reticōlātus** -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

**reticōlius** -i, m. and **reticōlūm** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plaut.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosæ, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Jav.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

**retinācūm** -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

**retinens** -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything; sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

**retinentiā** -æ, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

**retinēo** -tinti -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, of persons, concilium dimittit, Licium retinet, Caes.; nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov.; 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertiâ celatâ atque in oppido retentâ, Caes.; 3, to retain a conquest; oppidum, Caes. **B** Transf., 1, to keep within bounds, restrain; moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; foll. by quin, aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiâ, rem parâmoniâ retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriâ suæ priatnæ virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriâ, Cic. **II** to hold fast. **A** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B** Transf., ordo ipse annalium medio:riter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

**retinnio**, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

**retis** -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

**retondēo** -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

**retōno**, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

**retorquēo** -torsit -tortum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back. **I** Lit., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. **II** Transf., to change; mentem, Verg.

**retorridus** -a -um, parched up, dried up, Plin.

**retostus** -a -um, roasted, Plin.

**retractatio** -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal, denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

**retractātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from retracto), revised; idem ὑπὸ τῆρα μισι ad te retractatus, Cic.

**retracto** (retrecto), 1. **I** to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew. **A** Lit., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to open the old wounds, Ov. **B** Transf., a, to take in hand again, retouch, use again; verba desueta, Ov.; b, to renew; augere dolorem retractando, Cic.; c, to think of again; aliquid diligenter, Cic.; fata, Ov. **II** to draw back; transf., a, to recall, retract; dicta, Verg.; b, to refuse, be unwilling, be reluctant, decline, Cic.; quid retractas, Verg.

**retractus** -a -um, p. adj. (from retraho), afar off, distant, remote; retractior a mari marus, Liv.

**retrāho** -trāxi -tractum, 3. **I** to draw back. **A** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab lectu, Ov.; b, to fetch back a fugitive, bring back, Cic.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.; 2, transf., a, to keep back, prevent; consules a foedere, Cic.; b, to hold back, not to give out; quos oculere aut retrahere aliquid suspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B** to drag forth again, draw forth again; Treveros in arma, Tac. **II** to draw towards; fig., in odium iudicis, Cic.

**retribūo** -tribui -tributum, 3. **I** to give again. **A** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B** to give again, ofrest, Lucr. **II** to give back a man his due; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.

**retro** (from re and pron. suff. ter, as citro, intro), adv. **I** Lit., backwards, back, behind; redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** Of time, in times past, formerly, back; et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

**retroāgo** -āgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

**retroōo**, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

**retrogrādior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

**retrogrādus** -a -um (retrogradior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

**retorsum** and **retorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I** Lit., retorsum vela dare, Hor. **II** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

**retorsus** = retorsum (q.v.).

**retroversus** -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

**retrūdo** -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plant. Partic., retrūsus -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure; simulacra deorum jacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic.; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

**retundo**, retūdi (rettūdi) -tūsum (-tūsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I** **A** Lit., Lucan. **B** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum aliculus, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stili, Cic.

**retūsus** (retūsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

**Reudigni** -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

**reus** -i, m. and **reæ** -æ, f. (res). **I** an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant; gen. with acc. of the charge, more rarely with de and the abl., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons, Cic.; aliquem ex reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunæ, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; plur., rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suas partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

**revalesco** -vālti, 3. to become well again, be restored to health. **I.** Lit., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be restored; Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

**revēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back. **I.** Lit., a, act. and pass., tela ad Grajos, Ov.; praeda revecta, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revēhi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem reverti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

**revello** -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consultatum ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; humum dente curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

**revēlo**, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

**revēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

**revēra**, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

**revērbēro**, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

**revērendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from reverere), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

**revērens** -entis, p. adj. (from reverere), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

**revērentēr**, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

**revērentia** -ae, f. (reverere), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif., **Revērentia** -ae, f. a goddess, Mother of Majestas by Honor.

**revērdōr** -vērītus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to revere, reverence, respect, to fear; suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coelum virorum, Liv.

**revēro**, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

**revērsio** (**revōrsio**) -ōnis, f. (revertor). **I.** a turning back on the way before a man has reached the end of his journey (while reditus = return after a man has reached his journey's end), Cic.; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversio, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

**revertō** (**revōrto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **revertor** (**revōrtor**) -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nou., quum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things, Tiberim reverti, Hor. **B.** Transf., to return, come back; ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov.; esp., in discourse, to return, revert; rursus igitur eadem revertamur, Cic.; ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. **II.** reverti, to turn to; revertitur ad commodum, Cic. (act. not used in present tenses in prose).

**revīdēo**, 2. to see again, Plaut.

**revīncio** -vinxi -vinctum, 4. **I.** to tie back, tie behind; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit., bind fast, bind round; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. **B.** Transf., mentem amore, Cat.

**revīnoo** -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consilii juvenis revictae, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., revictam conjurationem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

**revīresco** -vīrdi, 3. (inchoat. of revireo), to grow green again, to grow strong, flourish again, revive; senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.

**revīsito**, 1. to visit repeatedly, Plin.

**revīso** -visi -visum, 3. to look back at, come again to see, revisit. **I.** Intransit., furor revisit, returns, Lucr. **II.** Transit., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

**revīvisco** -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriae ac desiderium mei, Cic.

**revōcābilis** -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

**revōcāmen** -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

**revōcātio** -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., avocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemptandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

**revōco**, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to encore; quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Cic.; with acc. of thing to be repeated, to call for again; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers., millies revocatum est, Cic.; 4, milit. t. t., to summon again soldiers who had been discharged; milites, Cic. **B.** 1, to call again, in turn; unde tu me vocatis, unde te ego revoco, Cic.; 2, to invite back or again; qui non revocaturus esset, Cic. **II.** to call back. **A.** In a narrow sense, 1, lit., a, aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, out of exile, Cic.; with things as objects, oculos, Ov., pedem, Verg., gradum, Verg., to turn away; b, esp., milit. t. t., to recall soldiers from a march, expedition, etc.; legiones ab opere, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to call back, bring back again, recover, renew; studia longo intervallo intermissa, to take up again, Cic.; b, to call back, apply again; se ad industriam, Cic.; se ad se revocare, or simply se revocare, to recover oneself, collect oneself, Cic.; hence, (a) to keep back; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; (b) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (γ) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; c, to judge according to; omnia ad gloriam, Cic.

**revōlo**, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux graum revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

**revōlūbilis** -e (revolvo), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

**revōlvo** -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, measure back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex. and middle, draco revolvens sese, Cic.; revolutus equo, pulling down from,

Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, *sank back*, Verg.; revoluta dies, *returning*, Verg. **B.** Esp., to unroll or open a book; Origenes (a work of Cato's), Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1, act. and pass., omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summas revolvuntur, *will be brought back to, reduced to*, Cic.; poet., iterum casus, *to undergo again*, Verg.; 2, middle, revolvī, **a**, to return to, in speaking or writing; ut ad illa elementa revolver, Cic.; **b**, to come to (something but); revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae, Liv. **B.** Esp., to read again; loca jam recitata, Hor.; to think of again; visa, Ov.; to tell again; haec, Verg.

**rēvōmo** -vōmūi, 3. to vomit up, disgorge; flactus, Verg.

**rēvorsio** = reversio (q.v.).

**rēvorsus**, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

**rēvulsio** -ōnis, f. (revello), a tearing away, Plin.

**rex**, régis, m. (rego), ruler, prince. **I.** Lit., rex Dejotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, create, constituere, Cic.; poet. attrib., populus late rex, *ruling far*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of some of the gods, rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; 2, the king and his consort; reges excitos, Liv.; the royal family; direptis bonis regum, Liv.; 3, during the republic at Rome, rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant; rex populi Romani, i.e., Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aeraii, Cic.; 4, in the religious language, rex sacrorum, sacrificiorum, Cic., sacrificus, Liv., sacrificulus, Liv., a priest who under the republic performed the sacrifices which formerly the kings performed; 5, gen. = head, chief, leader; **a**, of animals, rex apum, Verg.; **b**, of rivers, rex Eridanus (the chief stream in Italy), Verg.; **c**, of the patron of a parasite, Hor.; **d**, the guide, tutor of a young man; rex perueritiae, Hor.

**rhcōma** (rhēōma) -ae, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

**Rhādāmanthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθς), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

**Rhacti** = Raeti (q.v.).

**rhagades** -um, f. and **rhagadia** -ōrum, n. (ῥαγάδες, ῥαγάδια) a kind of sores or ulcers, Plin.

**rhagion** -ii, n. (ῥάγιον), a kind of small spuler, Plin.

**Rhamnes** = Ramnes (q.v.).

**rhamnos** -i, f. (ῥάμνος), buckthorn, Plin.

**Rhamnus** -nuntis, f. (Ραμνούς), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence, **A.** Adj., **Rhamnūsus** -a -um, virgo, Cat., or simply Rhamnusia, Nemesis, Ov. **B.** **Rhamnūsis** -idis, f. Nemesis, Ov.

**Rhamses** -sesis, m. an old king of Egypt.

**rhapsodia** -ae, f. (ῥαψωδία), a rhapsody; secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

1. **Rhōa** (Rēa) -ae, f. Rhea Silvia, daughter of King Numitor of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars.

2. **Rhēa** -ae, f. (Ρέα), an old name of Cybele.

**rhēcōma** = rhacoma (q.v.).

**rhēda** = reda (q.v.).

**rhēdarius** = redarius (q.v.).

**Rhēgium** = Regium (q.v.).

**Rhēmi** = Remi (q.v.).

**Rhēnus** -i, m. the Rhine; poet. adj., flumen Rhenum, Hor.; in poets, meton. = the people

dwelling on the banks of the Rhine. Adj., **Rhēnānus** -a -um, belonging to the Rhine.

**Rhēsus** -i, m. (Ῥήσος), king in Thrace, who came to the help of Troy; according to an oracle, the Greeks could not capture Troy if the horses of Rhesus tasted of Trojan pastures, so Diomedes and Ulysses stole the horses and killed Rhesus.

**rhētor** -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). **I.** a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, Cic. **II.** an orator, Nep.

**rhētōrica** v. rhetoricus.

1. **rhētōricō**, v. rhetoricus.

2. **rhētōricō**, adv. (rheticus), rhetorically, oratorially, Cic.

**rhētōricus** -a -um (ῥητορικός). **I.** of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical; mos, Cic.; ars, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētōrica** -ae, f. and **rhētōricō** -ēs, f. (ῥητορικῆ), Cic. **II.** relating to rhetoric; doctores, teachers of rhetoric, Cic.; libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric, Cic.; subst., **rhētōrica** -ōrum, n. rhetoric, Cic.

**rheumatismus** -i, m. (ῥευματισμός), rheum, catarrh, Plin.

**rhina** -ae, f. (ῥίνη), a kind of shark, Plin.

**rhinocēros** -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερος). **I.** a rhinoceros, Plin.; prov., nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, sneer at everything, Mart. **II.** Meton., a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Juv.

**Rhinocōlūra** -ae, f. (Ῥινοκόλουρα), a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arisch).

**Rhintōn** -ōnis, m. (Ῥίνθων), a tragic poet of Tarentum.

**Rhion** (-um) -ii, n. (Ῥίον), a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium.

**Rhiphaeus** = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

**Rhizon** -ōnis, m. (Ῥίζων), a town in Illyria, now Risano; hence, **Rhizonitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Rhizon.

**rhō**, n. indecl. (ῥῶ), the Greek name of the letter R, Cic.

**Rhōda** -ae, f. a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas.

**Rhōdānus** -i, m. (Ῥοδανός), a river in Gaul, now the Rhone; Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone, Hor.

**rhōdinus** -a -um (ῥόδιος), made of roses, Plin.

**Rhōdus**, v. Rhodus.

**rhōdodaphnē** -ēs, f. (ῥοδοδάφνη), the oleander, Plin.

**rhōdōdendrōs** -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ῥοδοδενδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

**Rhōdōpē** -ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace, now Despolo or Despoli Bag; meton. = Thrace, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdōpēius** -a -um, Thracian; vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

**Rhōdus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥόδος), Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its colossus. Hence, adj., **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; plur. subst., **Rhōdii** -ōrum, m. the Rhodians, Cic.

**Rhoetōm** (Ῥοίτειον), a promontory in the Troad; hence, **Rhoetēus** -a -um, Rhoetean, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, n. the sea near Rhoeteum, Ov.; **b**, poet., transf. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

**Rhoetus** (Rhoecus) -i, m. (Ῥοῖκος). **I.** a giant, Hor. **II.** a centaur, Verg.

**rhombus** (-ōs) -i, m. (ῥόμβος). **I.** a magician's circle, Ov. **II.** the turbo. Hor.

**rhomphaea** -ae, f. a long missile weapon.

**Rhōsus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥῶσος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhosiōsus** -a -um, Rhosian; vasa, Cic.

**Rhoxōlāni** (**Roxōlāni**) -ōrum, m. a Scythian people in modern European Tartary.

**rhythmicus** -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition, Cic.

**rhythmus** -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Quint.

**rhētium** -ii, n. (ῥήτιον), a drinking-horn, Mart.

**rica** -ae, f. a veil, Plaut.

**ricinium** -ii, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning, Cic.

**rictum** = rictus (q. v.).

**rictus** -ūs, m. and **rictum** -i, n. (ringor), the opening of the mouth, the open mouth; a, of man, risu diducere rictum, Hor.; b, of animals, the expanded jaws; rictus Cariberei, Ov.

**ridēo**, risi, risum, 2. I. Intransit., to laugh. A. Gen., riders convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impers., ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. B. Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alicui or ad aliquem, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transf., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc rident, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (β) to please; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; numeribus aemuli, Hor. II. Transf., to laugh at. A. Gen., joca tua de haereti Vestoriana risisse me, Cic.; haec ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. B. Esp., to ridicule; aliquem, Cic.; pass., Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

**ridibundus** -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

**ridiculāris** -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculāria** -ōrum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

**ridiculōsē**, adv. (ridiculus). I. In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. II. In a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

**ridiculōsus** -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

**ridiculūs** (rideo), exciting laughter. I. In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious. A. Adj., envillatur facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic.; poet. with infin., (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. B. Subst., a, **ridiculūs** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridiculūm** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic. II. In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insania quae ridicula aliis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

**rigens** -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

**rigēo**, 2. (root RIG. Gr. ΠΙΓ, connected with FRIG-ēo), to be stiff, to stiffen. I. A. Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga boum plumbo insuto ferruque rigebant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. B. Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi rigent, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido comae terrore rigebant, Ov. II. Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

**rigesco**, rigidi (inchoat. of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. I. Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. II. Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

**rigidē**, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

**rigidus** -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid. I. A. Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg. B. Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. II. Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

**riġo**, 1. I. to lead or conduct water to any place. A. Lit., aquam per agros, ap. Liv. B. Fig., hinc motus per membra rigantur, Lucr. II. to wet, moisten, bedew. A. 1, lit., lucum fons perenni rigabat aqua, Liv.; 2, poet., transf., to bedew; ora lacrimis, metibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

**Rigōdūlum** -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

**rigor** -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. I. Gen., A. Lit., of gold, Lucr.; of wood or iron, Verg. B. Fig., 1, severity, harshness, sternness, Tac.; 2, roughness, rudeness, harshness of manner, Ov. II. Esp., rigidity or numbness produced by cold; torpentibus rigore membra, Liv.

**rigūs** -a -um (riġo). I. Act., watering, irrigating; amnes, Verg. II. Pass., well-watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

**rima** -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rinas agere, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

**rimor**, 1. dep. (rima), to clear. I. Gen., to turn up; terram rastris, Verg. II. Esp., to grub up, burrow through, root up. A. Lit., of birds and other animals, Verg. B. Transf., to turn over, pry into, search, examine; id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Cic.; secretu, Tac.

**rimōsus** -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures; cymba, Verg.; fig., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

**ringor**, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

**ripa** -ae, f. a bank. I. Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; plur., ripae, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. II. Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

**Ripaeus** = Rhiphaeus (q. v.).

**ripārius** -a -um (ripa), frequenting river-banks; hirundo, Plin.

**Rhiphaeus** (**Rhiphaeus**, **Rhipaeus**, **Ripaeus**) -a -um (Ῥιφαῖος), name of a country in Sarmatia or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaeus mountains; pruina, Verg.

**ripūla** -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

**riſcus** -i, m. (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

**risio** -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

**risor** -ōris, m. (rideo), a laugher, mocker, Hor.

**risus** -ūs, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. I. Lit., hominum de te, Cic.; risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errore in taum, Cic.; mirus risus edere,

**Cic.**; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, Cic.; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, Cic.; risum tanere, continere, to check, Cic. **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.

**ritus**, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg.; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, Verg.; **2.** usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.

**rituālis** -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, Cic.

**ritus** -us, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, Cic. **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyclopium, Ov.; esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, Liv.; pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.

**rivalis** -e (rivus), of or relating to a brook or canal. **I.** Adj., Col. **II.** Subst., **A.** Lit., one who uses a brook or canal in common with another. **B.** Transf., a rival in love, rival suitor, Ov.; prov., se amare sine rivali, to have no rival to fear, Cic.

**rivalitas** -atis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), Cic.

**rivulus** -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., Cic.

**RIVUS** -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence *ῥίως*), a stream. **I.** 1, lit., a, a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.; b, an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivus ducere, Ov.; **2.** transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vna, Verg. **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, Hor.

**rixā** -ae, f. (connected with *ῥίς*, *ῥίσις*), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic.; (β) between animals, Ov.

**rixātor** -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

**rixor**, 1. dep. (rixā), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amicu, Cic.

**robiginosus** -a -um (robigo), rusty, Plant.; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, Mart.

1. **robigo** (**rūbigo**) -inis, f. (1. robus, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigine pila, Verg.; ferrum robigine roditur, Ov.; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, Ov. **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longā robigine laesum torpet, Ov.

2. **Rōbigo** (**Rūbigo**) -inis, f. and **Rōbīgus** (**Rūbīgus**) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Rōbigālia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

**rōbōr** = robur (q.v.).

**rōbōreus** -a -uin (robur), oaken, Ov.

**rōbōro**, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, Lucr. **II.** Fig., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

**rōbur** (**rōbus**, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ΡΩ-ρρυμ, ΡΩ-μμ), strength. **I.** Lit., hard wood; esp., oak, oak-wood; a, gen., quercus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; b, poet., of other hard wood, morsus roboris (of the oleaster), Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** Of things made of oak or other hard wood; a, in robore accumbunt, ex oaken benches, Cic.; robur sacrum, the Trojan

Aores, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, a lance, Verg.; b, esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, Liv. **B.** hardness, strength, firmness; 1, a, of physical strength, robur juventae, Liv.; b, of political power, neque his ipsis tantum umquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; c, of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; **2.** coner., the strength, pith of anything; a, verarum in optinorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; b, of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proclis interit, Caes.

1. **rōbus** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, Juv.

2. **rōbus** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

**rōbustus** -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, of one, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si esset usui atque aetate robusior, Cic.; **2.** intellectually strong, powerful; animus, Cic.; malum fit robusius, Cic.

**rōdo**, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., 1, vivos ungues, Hor.; **2.** fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem anicum, Hor.; absol., in convivis rodunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigine roditur, Cic.

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

**rōduscūlum** = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

**rōgālis** -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, Ov.

**rōgātio** -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, Cic. **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; a, as a figure of speech, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people; Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; rogationem perferre, Cic. **II.** a request, entreaty, Cic.

**rōgātiuncūla** -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, Cic. **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, Cic.

**rōgātor** -ōris, m. (rogo), one who asks. **I.** the proposer of a bill, Cic. **II.** an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk; rogator primus, the one who took the votes of the prerogative century, Cic.

**rōgātus** -ū, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

**rōgātio** -ōnis, f. (rogito), a proposition, project of law, Plant.

**rōgito**, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask; inquire frequently or eagerly; rogitantes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.

**rōgo**, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPF, whence *ῥόγμαι*, to stretch after something, to fetch. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask, inquire, question; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid: quid me istud rogas? Cic.; b, with de and the abl., quae de te ipso rogaro, Cic.; c, with dep. interrog. sent., rogatus de cybae, quid responderit, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, polit. t. t., (a) aliquem sententiam or aliquem, to ask a person his opinion; quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; (β) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, Cic.; rogare plebem, Cic.; rogare legem, Cic.; (γ) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes. **B.** to ask

*entreat, beseech, request*; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; b, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; c, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat sinem orandi faciat, Caes.; d, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.).

**rōgus** -i, m. a funeral pile; roguum exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in roguum imponere, Cic.; poet., carmina diffugiunt rogos, escape destruction, Ov.

**Rōma** -ae, f. (Ρώμη), Rome, the chief city of Latium and the Roman empire, founded 753 or 754 B.C.; honoured as a goddess in a separate temple. Hence, **A. Rōmānus** -a -um, 1, Roman; ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romano est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; subst., a, **Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (β) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; b, **Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

**Rōmūlus** -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus. Hence, **A. Ailj.**, **Rōmūlens** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmūlus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; flcus = Rumi-nalis, Ov.; b, Roman, Verg. **C. Rōmūlidēs** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidāe** -arum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

**rōrārii** -arum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

**rōridus** -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

**rōrifēr** -fēra -fērūm (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

**rōro**, 1. (ros). **I.** Intransit., to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. **A.** Lit., quum rorare Tithonia conjux coeperit, Ov. **B.** Transf., to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg. **II.** Transi., to bedew, cover with dew. **A.** Lit., rotatae rosae, Ov.. **B.** Transf., 1, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; rotatae aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

**rōrulentus** -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

**ros**, rōris, m. (connected with ῥοσός), dewy. **I.** Lit., ros nocturnus, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvii, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; 2, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

**rosa** -ae, f. a rose. **I. A.** As a flower, a, Cic.; plena rosarum atria, Ov.; b, collect. = roses, a garland of roses; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic. **B.** As a plant, flores rosae, Hor., Verg. **II.** As term of endearment, mea rosa, my rosebud, Plaut.

**rōsāceus** -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsāceum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

**rōsārius** -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

**roscidus** -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I.** Lit., mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II.** Poet., transf., moistened, watered; Hernica saxa rivis, Verg.

**Roscius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Sex.

Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero; 2, Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated Roman actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero; appellat., a Roscius = a master in his art; hence, subj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitatio, Cic.; 3, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscius** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

**Rōsēa** (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rosēus** -a -um, Rosean.

**rōsetum** -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

1. **rōsēs** -a -um (ros). **I.** made of roses, full of roses; straphilum, Verg. **II.** Meton., rose-coloured, ros; rubor, Ov.; poet., epithet of the deities of the morning and of light; dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; so of anything young or fresh, blooming; esp., of parts of the body, cervix, os (of Venus), Verg.

2. **Rōsēs** -a -um, v. Rosea.

**rōcidus** = roscidus (q.v.).

**rōcio** -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

**rosmārinus**, v. ros.

**rostellum** -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

**rostra** -ōrum, n., v. rostrum.

**rostrātus** -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

**rostrum** -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I.** Lit., in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., **A.** the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, poet., the prow of a ship, Verg.; 2, **rostra** -ōrum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiates, 338 B.C.); ascendere in rostra, Cic.; descendere de rostris, Cic.; a rostris, Hor.

**rōta** -ae, f. a wheel. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., the wheel of a carriage, Lucr.; of a machine, ne currente rotā funis eat retro, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός), in rotam ascendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion, rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.; 2, a potter's wheel; currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; 3, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, the wheel of a chariot; meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III.** Fig., 1, fortunae rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; 2, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac vers., Ov.

**rōto**, 1. (rota). **I.** Transi., to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. **A.** Lit., ensei fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B.** Fig., Juv. **II.** Intransi., to turn or wheel round; saxa rotantia, Verg.

**rōtūla** -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel, Plaut.

**rotundē**, adv. (rotundus), roundly; fig., of expression, elegantly, smoothly, Cic.

**rotunditas** -ātis, f. (rotundus), roundness, rotundity, Plin.

**rotundo**, 1. (rotundus), to round, make round. I. Lit., Cic. II. Transf., to make up a round sum of money; mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

**rotundus** -a -um (rota), round, circular, spherical. I. Lit., casulum, Hor.; nihil rotundus, Cic.; prov., mutat quadrata rotundis, turn everything upside down, Hor. II. Transf., 1, round, perfect, complete, self-contained; teres atque rotundus, Hor.; 2, of style, well-rounded, elegant, smooth, well-turned; verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

**rūbescō** -feci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), to redden, make red, Ov.

**rūbellus** -a -um (dim. of ruber), reddish, somewhat red, Plin.

**rūbens** -entis, p. adj. (from rubeo), red, reddish; 1, gen., uva, Verg.; 2, esp., red with shame, blushing, Tib.

**rūbēo**, 2. (v. ruber), 1, to be red; sol rubere solitus, Liv.; 2, to be red with shame, blush, Cic.

**rūber** -bra -brum (root RU, whence rufus and rutilus), red, ruddy. I. Gen., flamma, Ov.; sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceanum, reddened by the setting sun, Verg. II. Adj. proper, A. Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Cic. B. Saxa Rubra, a place in Etruria, not far from Cremera, Cic.

**rūbesco** -hūi, 3. (rubeo), to grow red, become red; mare rubescit radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), a species of toad found in bramble-bushes, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), bramble-bushes, Ov.

1. **rūbēus** (rūbēus) -a -um (ruber), red, reddish, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), made of bramble, tris; virga, Verg.

**Rūbi** -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia, now Ruvo.

**rūbia** -ae, f. madder, Plin.

**Rūbico** -ōnis, m. a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna, which before the time of Augustus marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, the crossing of which by Caesar was an act of war against the senate; now Pisatello, also called Rakon.

**rūbicundūlus** -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), somewhat red (for shame), Juv.

**rūbicundus** -a -um (rubeo), red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund; Priapus, painted red, Ov.; matrona, browned by the sun, Ov.; Ceres, golden-red, Verg.

**rūbidus** -a -um (ruber), red, reddish, ruddy, Plaut.

**Rūbigālia**, v. 2. Robigo.

**rūbigo** = robigo (q.v.)

**Rūbigus**, v. 2. Robigo.

**rūbor** -ōris, m. (rubeo), redness. I. a, red paint, rouge; fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic.; b, purple; Tyrii rubores, Verg. II. As a quality, 1, lasting, a, gen., Ov.; b, the red tint of the skin, glow; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, momentary, a, redness of the skin; flammae latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, glow of the eyes in anger; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, reddening from shame, blush; Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; alicui non rubor est, with infin., one need not blush that, etc., Ov.; hence, meton., (a) modesty, Cic.; (β) the cause of shame, disgrace, Cic.

**Rūbra Saxa**, v. ruber.

**rūbrica** -ae, f. I. red earth, and esp., red ochre, Hor. II. Meton., the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric; and hence, the law itself, Pers.

**rūbricōsus** -a -um (rubrica), full of red earth, Plin.

**rūbus** -i, m. (root RU, whence ruber), 1, a bramble-bush, Caes.; 2, a blackberry, Prop.

**ructo**, 1. and **ructor**, 1. dep. (root RUC, whence ructus, erugo, eructo), 1, to belch, eructate, Cic.; 2, to belch out, vomit forth; fig., versus, Hor.

**ructor** = ructo (q.v.)

**ructus** -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), belching, eructation, Cic.

**rūdēns** -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), a strong rope, cable; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.

**rūdēra** -um, n., v. 1. rudus.

**Rūdīae** -ārum, f. a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge. Hence, **Rūdīnus** -a -um, of Ruidiae; Ruidius homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

**rūdīarius** -ii, m. (2. rudis), a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator, Suet.

**rūdīcula** -ae, f. (dim. of 2. rudis), a small wooden spoon, used in cooking, Plin.

**rūdimentum** -i, n. (rudis), the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay; a, gen., primum regni puerilis, Liv.; b, in warfare, militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adolescentinae ponere, Liv.

**Rūdīnus**, v. Ruidiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated. I. Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.; b, poet., of living creatures, young, fresh, Cat. II. Transf., rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced; (a) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (β) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (γ) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella genus, Ov.; (δ) with genit., Graecarum literarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. a small stick. I. a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking, Plin. II. a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence, transf., rude donari, to be discharged, Ov.

**rūdo**, rūdīvi, 3. to bellow, roar. I. Lit., of lions, Verg.; of asses, to bray, Ov. II. Transf., a, of men, Verg.; b, of things, prora rudens, rattling, Verg.

1. **rūdus** (rūdus) -ēris, n. 1, broken fragments of stone used for making floors, Plin.; 2, rubbish from ruined buildings, Tac.

2. **rūdus** = raudus (q.v.)

**rūdusculum** = raudusculum (q.v.)

**rūfesco**, 3. (rufus), to grow reddish, Plin.

**rūfo**, 1. (rufus), to make reddish, Plin.

**Rufrae** -ārum, f. a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium.

**Rufrum** -ii, n. a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo.

**rūfūlus** -a -um (dim. of rufus). I. reddish, somewhat red, Plaut. II. Rufull, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitiati), Liv.



**rufus** -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rutilus), red, ruddy, reddish, Plaut., Ter.

**ruga** -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face. I. Lit., Hor.; sulcare rugis cutem, Ov.; as a sign of age, non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; of sadness, nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger, a frown; rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic. II. Transf., 1, nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam ligere, to disgrace, mar., Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

**Rugii** -orum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rugen.

**rugo**, 1. (ruga). I. Transf., to fold, wrinkle, Plin. II. Intransit., to be wrinkled, Plaut.

**rugosus** -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled; genae, Ov.; cortex, Ov.; rugosus frigore pagus, villagers, Hor.

**ruina** -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, fall. I. A. Lit., 1, iumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; 2, esp., the falling down of a building; turris, Caes.; ea ruina oppressum interior, Cic.; ruinam dare, to fall down, Verg. B. Transf., fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, death, Hor. II. Meton., A. that which falls down; 1, caeli ruina, a rain-storm, Verg.; 2, the ruins of a building, rubbish; gen. in plur., ruinae teimplorum, Liv. B. Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower,bane; republicae, Cic.; ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinus, Cic.

**ruinosus** -a -um (ruina), going to ruin; 1, ruinous; aedes, Cic.; 2, ruined, fallen; domus, Ov.

**Rullus** -i, m., P. Servilius, tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

**ruma** = rumis (q.v.)

**rūmen** -inis, n. the gullet.

**rūmex** -icis, c. sorrel, Plin.

**rumiflo**, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

**Rūmina** -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Rūminālis** ficus, Liv., also called Rūmina ficus, the fig-trees above-mentioned, Ov.

**rūminatō** -ōnis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. I. A. Lit., Plin. B. a repetition, return, Plin. II. turning over in the mind, ruminating upon, Cic.

**rumino**, 1. and **rūminor**, 1. dep. (rumen), to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again; pallentes herbas, Verg.

**rūmis** -is, f. and **rūma** -ae, f. the breast, teat, Plin.

**rūmor** -ōris, m. a dull noise. I. Gen., a, of things, the noise of the oars, Verg.; b, murmuring, murmur, confused cry; rumore secundo = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. II. A. a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay; rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingit, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, uno rumore periculi, Cic.; with de and the abl., graves de te rumores, Cic.; rumor est, with acc. and instr., Cic.; rumor vulgaris, Liv.; crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.; increbrescit rumor, Liv. B. common or general opinion, popular judgment; 1, gen., parva aura rumoris, Cic.; 2, esp., good opinion; rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

**rumpo**, rumpi, ruptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. I. Lit., A.

Gen., 1, vincula, Cic.; pontem, to break down, Liv.; passa, rumpi = to be burst; inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; Jecur, Juv.; passa, rumpi, as middle = to burst; ut licentia audacium, qua ante rumpetur (burst with anger), nunc ne movear quidem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to break through; ordines, medium aciem, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., unde tibi reditam certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. B. 1, to break through, to force, make open; ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv.; 2, to cause to break forth; a, fontem, Ov.; often reflex., se rumpere, and middle, rumpi, to break forth; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg.; b, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; questus, Verg. II. Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annul, make void; foedera, Cic.; jus gentium, Liv.; testamentum, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; silentia, Ov.; rumpe moras, Verg.

**rumosulus** -i, m. (diu. of rumor), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; imperitorum hominum rumosulos aucupari, Cic.

**rūna** -ae, f. a species of missile, a dart or javelin, Cic. (?)

**runcino**, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

**runcio**, 1. to weed, thin out, Plin.

**rūo**, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūtūrus, 3. (connected with *ruo*, to flow), to run, to rush, to hasten. I. Intransit., A. Gen., 1, lit., a, of persons, (Pompejum) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.; in aquam caeci ruabant, Liv.; b, of rivers, de montibus, Verg.; c, of sounds, unde ruunt, rush forth, Verg.; d, of night and day, ruit oceano nox, hastens over, Verg.; (but) nox ruit, hastens away, Verg.; 2, fig., a, in arma ac dimicationem, Liv.; ad interitum, Cic.; b, esp. of over hasty actions, to be hasty, precipitate; ruere in agendo, in dicendo, Cic. B. to fall down, sink, fall to the ground; 1, lit., a, poet., of persons, ruabant victores victique, Verg.; b, of things, ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu non cecidant, Cic.; 2, transf., to fall, be ruined; ruere illam republicam, Cic. II. Transf., A. 1, to snatch up, pick up; a, cinerem et confusa ossa focis, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos, Hor.; 2, to cast up from below; a, ruere spumas salis aere (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., ruit et caesa, and by asydeton, ruit caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber, Cic. B. to cast down; immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg.

**rūpes** -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

**rūpicāpra** -ae, f. (rupes and capra), a chamois, Plin.

**rūptor** -ōris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator; foederis, Liv.

**rūricōla** -ae, c. (rus and colo), inhabiting, cultivating the country; boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. Subst., rūricōla -ae, m. a countryman, a tiller of the field; poet., of an ox, Ov.

**rūrigēna** -ae, m. (rus and gigno), born in the country, rustic. Subst., rūrigēnae -arum, c. the countryfolk, Ov.

**rūro**, 1. and **rūrōr**, 1. dep. (rus), to live in the country, Plaut.

**rursus** and **rursum**, adv. (contr. for re-versus, re-versum, i.e., reversus, reversura). I. backward, back; rursum trahunt, Cic. II. Transf., A. on the other hand, on the contrary, in return; rursus repudicaret, Cic. B. To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh; rursus sevocanda videatur Cic.; rursus resistens, Caes.

**rūs, rūris, n.** the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, villa, farm. **I.** Lit., habes rus amoenum. Cic.; acc., rus, to the country, Plaut.; plur., in sua rura venire, Cic.; abl., rure, and locat., ruri, in the country; ruri vivere, Cic. **II.** Meton., manent vestigia ruris, traces of boorish nature, Hor.

**Ruscino** -ōnis, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Rousillon.

**ruscum** -i, n. and **ruscus** -i, f. butcher's broom, Verg.

**Rusellae** -arum, f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, s.lj., **Rusellanus** -a -um, belonging to Rusellae.

**russus** -a -um, red, russet, Cat.

**rusticānus** -a -um (rusticus), of or relating to the country, rustic; vita rusticana, Cic.; homines rusticani, Cic.

**rusticātio** -ōnis, f. (rusticor). **I.** a living in the country, Cic. **II.** agriculture, Cic.

**rusticōe**, adv. (rusticus). **I.** like a rustic, in a countrified manner; loqui, Cic. **II.** Meton., clownishly, awkwardly; facere, Cic.

**rusticitas** -ātis, f. (rusticus), a, rustic manners, rusticity, awkwardness, Ov.; b, bashfulness, timidity, Ov.

**rusticor**, 1. dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, to rusticale; absol., Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

**rusticulus** -a -um (dim. of rusticus), somewhat rustic, boorish. Subst., **rusticulus** -i, m. a little countryman, a little rustic, Cic.

**rusticus** -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a countryman, a rustic, Cic. **II.** Meton., country-like. **A.** In a good sense, plain, simple, homely; mores, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a boor, clown; **rustica** -ae, f. a country-girl, Ov.

1. **rūta** -ae, f. (ῥύτι), the herb rue. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., bitterness, unpleasantness, Cic.

2. **rūta caesa**, v. ruo.

**rūtābulum** -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel, Suet.

**rūtātus** -a -um (1. ruta), flavoured with rue, Mart.

**Rūtēni (Rūthēni)** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rovergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodes.

**rūtilesco**, 3. (rutilo), to become reddish, Plin.

**Rūtillus** -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

**rūtīlo**, 1. (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma rutilare vident, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make reddish, to dye red; comae rutilatae, Liv.

**rūtīlus** -a -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

**rūtīrum** -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

**rūtīla** -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue, Cic.

**Rūtīlī** -ōrum and (poet.) -ūm, m. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., **Rūtīlus** -i, m. a Rutulian,

Verg.; Rutulus andax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtīlus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, Turnus, Verg.

**Rūtūpiāe** -arum, f. a town of the Caerni in Britain, perhaps the modern Richborough. Hence, adj., **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

## S.

**S**, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., *sex* = ἕξ, *sal* = ἄλς, *serpo* = ἔρπω, ὑπέρ = super. It is occasionally interchanged with *t* (as *mensare*, *pulsare*, *metare*, *pultare*), and *r* (as *honor* and *honos*). The poets of the older period often elided *s* before a consonant, e.g., *vita illā dignu' locoque*; by assimilation, *s* before *f* becomes *f*, as *dificilis*; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as *jubeo*, *jussi* (for *jubsi*), *cedo*, *ceasi* (for *cedsi*), *premo*, *preasi* (for *premsi*), *pando*, *passum* (for *pandsum*). For abbreviations in which *S*. is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

**Sāba** -ae, f. (Σάβα), a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), Sabaeus; post. = Arabian. Subst., a, **Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); b, **Sābaei** -ōrum, m. the Sabaeans.

**Sābatē** -ēs, f. a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābatīnus** -a -um, of or relating to Sabate; tribus, Liv.

**Sābāxus (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus)** -ī, m. (Σαβάζιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābāxia** -ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

**Sabbāta** -ōrum, n. (Σάββα), the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October), or else the new moon, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātārius** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sabbātārii** -ōrum, m. the observers of the Sabbath, the Jews, Mart.

**Sābelli** -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabini), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing., Sabellus, the Sabine (i.e., Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country), Hor. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sābellus** -a -um, Sabine. **B.** **Sābellicus** -a -um, Sabine.

**Sābini** -ōrum, m. an ancient people of Italy, neighbours of the Latins; meton. = the country of the Sabines, Liv.; sing., **Sābinus** -i, m. a Sabine, Liv.; **Sābina** -ae, f. a Sabine woman, Juv. Hence, adj., **Sābinus** -a -um, a Sabine. Subst., **Sābinum** -ī, n. (sc. vinum), Sabine wine, Hor.

**Sābis** -is, acc. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

**sābūleta** -ōrum, n. (sabalum), sandy places, Plin.

**sābūlo** -ōnis, m. grave, sand, Plin.

**sābūlōsus** -a -um (sabalum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

**sābūlum** -ī, n. gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, f. sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, f. a general of king Juba.

**sāburro**, *i.* (sabburra). **I.** to load with bolts, Plin. **II.** Transf., to cram full (with fowl), Plaut.

**sacal**, indecl. (an Egyptian word), Egyptian amber, Plin.

**saccārius** -a -um (saccus), relating to sacks; navis, laden with sacks, Quint.

**saccharon** -i, *n.* (σάκχαρον), a saccharine juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Plin.

**saccipērium** -ii, *n.* (saccus and pera), a pocket or job for a purse, Plaut.

**sacco**, *i.* (saccus), to strain or filter through a bag, Plin.; transf., Lucr.

**saccūlus** -i, *m.* (dim. of saccus), a small bag, Cic.

**saccus** -i, *m.* (σάκος), a sack, bag, Cic.; esp., a purse, money-bag, Hor.; also a bag (for straining wine through), Plin.

**sācellum** -i, *n.* (dim. of sacrum), a small shrine or chapel, Cic.

**sācer** -era -crum (root SA, whence sancio, sanus, Gr. σάος), sacred, holy, consecrated. **I.** Adj. **A.** Gen. **a**, with dat. and genit., sacrum deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic.; **b**, absol., sacra aedes, Cic.; vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities themselves, Vesta, Prop.; name of certain places, as sacer mons, the holy hill, a hill in the Sabine country, three Roman miles from Rome, on the right bank of the Anio, Liv.; sacra via, the holy street, a street in Rome beginning at the Saecellum Streniae and ending at the Capitol; also sacer clivus, Hor. **B.** Esp., consecrated to one of the infernal deities, hence accursed, devoted to destruction; **a**, relig. t. t., eius caput Jovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, ap. Liv.; eum qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.; **b**, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is inestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames, Verg. **II.** Subst., **sācrum** -i, *n.*, that which is holy. **A.** a holy thing; **a**, lit., sacrum rapere, Cic.; **b**, poet., transf., of poems, sacra caelestia, Ov. **B.** some holy observance, a festival, sacrifice; **a**, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco Hercull, Liv.; so of the private religious rites peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilicia, Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.; eidem uti sacris, Cic.; **b**, transf., a secret, mystery, Ov.

**sācerdos** -dōtis, *c.* (sacer), a priest, priestess; sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition, regina sacerdos, Rhoea, a restal, Verg.

**sācerdōtālis** -e (sacerdos), of or relating to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

**sācerdōtium** -ii, *n.* (sacerdos), the office or dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdotium inire, Cic.

**sācōpānium** -ii, *n.* (σακώπανον), the gum of an umbelliferous plant, Plin.

**sācrāmentum** -i, *n.* (sacro), that which binds or obliges a person. **I.** Legal t. t., the money deposited with the treasury capitals by the parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost; multae sacramenta, Cic.; meton., a kind of legal challenge or wager, a civil suit, process; iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by newly-enlisted soldiers, the military oath of allegiance; **1**, **a**, lit., aliquem militiae sacramento obligare, Cic.; milites sacramento rogare, Caes., Liv., or adigere, Liv.; dicere sacramentum, Caes., or sacramento, Liv.; alicui sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear allegiance to, Caes.; **b**, meton., military service, Tac.; **2**, transf., an oath; perdidit sacramentum dicere, Hor.

**Sācrāni** -ōrum, *m.* a people in Lullum; hence, **Sācrānus** -a -um, of the Sacrani; acies, Verg.

**sācrārium** -ii, *n.* (sacrum). **I.** a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple, Ov.; Caere sacrum populi Romani (as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to have once been taken to Caere), Liv. **II.** a place of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.; the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacratio, Cic.

**sācrātus** -a -um, *p.* adj. (from sacro), sacred, holy, consecrated; templum, Verg.; used esp. of the Roman emperor, whose genius was worshipped, dux (i.e., Augustus), Ov.

**sācrificōla** -ae *c.* (sacrum and colo), a sacrificing priest or priestess, Tac.

**sācrificēr** -fēra -fērum (sacrum and fero), carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

**sācrificālis** (sācrificiālis) -e (sacrificium), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

**sācrificātio** -ōnis, *f.* (sacrifico), a sacrificing, Cic.

**sācrificiōm** -ii, *n.* (sacrificio), a sacrifice; facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

**sācrificō**, *i.* and **sācrificor**, *i.* dep. (sacrificus). **I.** Intransit., to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice; alicui majoribus hostiis, Liv.; in sacrificando, Cic. **II.** Transi., to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice; suem, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

**sācrificūlus** -i, *m.* (dim. of sacrificus), a sacrificing priest, Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacrifices previously offered by the kings, Liv.

**sācrificus** -a -um (sacrum and facio). **I.** sacrificing; Ancus, Ov.; rex (v. sacrificulus), Liv. **II.** of or relating to a sacrificus; ritus, Ov.

**sācrilēgium** -ii, *n.* (sacrilegus). **I.** robbery of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilegus; sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. **II.** profanation of religious rites, Nep.

**sācrilēgus** -a -um (sacra and lego). **I.** stealing sacred things, sacrilegious; subst., a temple-robber, Cic. **II.** violating or profaning sacred things, irreligious, impious; **a**, lit., nesc of Pentheus, who despised the worship of Bacchus, Ov.; **b**, transf., godless, impious, wicked; linguae, manus, Ov.

**Sācriportus** -us, *m.* (sacer and portus). **I.** a town not far from Rome in the Volscian country between Signia and Praeneste. **II.** a town on the Tarentine Gulf.

**sācrium** -ii, *n.* Scythian amber, Plin.

**sācro**, *i.* (sacer). **I.** to dedicate to a god, consecrate. **A.** Lit., caput, Liv.; aras, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, to devote, give, allot; honorem alicui, Verg.; **2**, meton., to consecrate, make holy, make inviolable; foedus, Liv.; lex sacra, a law, the violation of which was punished by a curse, Cic. **II.** to make imperishable, to immortalise; aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.

**sācrōsanctus** -a -um (sacer and sanctus), consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the people); at plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

**sācrum**, *v.* sacer.

**Sādāla** and **Sādālēs** -ae, *m.* a Thracian prince, son of Cotys III.

**saeculum** = saeculum (q. v.).

**saeculāris** (saeculāris) -e (saeculum), relating to a saeculum or age; ludi, secular games

(celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; *carminum, a hymn sung at the secular games*, Suet.

**saeculum** (sēcūlum, syncop. **saeculum**, **sēculum**) i, n. (perhaps connected with *l. secus* and with *sexus*). **I.** *rice, sex, generation*; *multibero*, Lucr. **II.** *Transf., A.* In a restricted sense, like *yeara*, *the average duration of a man's life* (33 years), *a generation, age*; **1**, lit., *multa saecula hominum*, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, *the human race living at any particular generation, the age, the times*; *ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor*, Cic.; **b**, *the spirit of the age, the prevailing tone of manners*; *mitescunt saecula*, Verg. **B.** In a wider sense, *the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century*; **1**, **a**, lit., *duobus prope saecula ante*, Cic.; **b**, *transf., an indefinitely long time, an age*; *aliquot saeculis post*, Cic.; *saeculis effeta senectus*, Verg.; **2**, meton., *the men living in a particular century, the century*; *saeculorum reliquorum iudicium*, Cic.

**saepē**, adv., comp. *saepius*, superl. *saepissime*, *often, oftentimes, frequently*, Cic.; *bene saepe*, Cic.; *saepe et multum*, Cic.; *saepe multi*, Cic.; *saepenumero, repeatedly, again and again*, Cic.

**saepes** (sēpes) -ia, f. (σῆκος), *a hedge, fence*.

**saepia** = *sepia* (q. v.).

**saepiōlō**, adv. (dim. of *saepe*), *pretty often*, Plaut.

**saepimentum** (sēpimentum) -i, n. (*saepio*), *an inclosure*, Cic.

**Saepinum** -i, n. *a small town in Samnium, now Sepino*.

**saepio** (sēpio), *saepsi*, *saepium*, 4. (*saepes*), *to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, to inclose*. **I.** *a*, lit., *vallum arboribus*, Liv.; **b**, *fig.*, *locum cogitatione*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., 1*, *to shut in, to confine, to surround*; *urbes moenibus*, Cic.; *se tectis, to shut oneself up at home*, Verg.; **2**, **a**, *to beset, to occupy*; *vias*, Liv.; **b**, *to guard, to secure, protect*; *natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit*, Cic.

**saepia** -ōrum, n., v. *saepium*.

**saepium** (saepium) -i, n. (*saepio*), *an inclosure, barrier*. **I.** *Gen.*, *quibus saeptis beluas continebimus*, Cic. **II.** *Esp.*, **saepia** -ōrum, *n*, *the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius*, Cic.

**saet** . . . v. **set** . . .

**Saetābis** -bis. **I.** *m.* *a river in Spain, now Mixares or Myares, or else Cenia or Senia*. **II.** *f.* *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax*. Adj., **Saetābus** -a -um, *relating to Saetabis*.

**saetiger** and **saetōsus** = *setiger, setosus* (q. v.).

**saevā**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*saevus*), *cruelly, barbarously, ferociously*, Hor.

**saevidicus** -a -um (*saevus* and *dico*), *angrily spoken*; *dicta*, Ter.

**saevio** -ii -itum, 4. (*saevus*), *to rage, be fierce, furious*. **I.** *Lit.*, of animals, *saevit lupus*, Ov.; *anguis*, Verg.; *saevire coepisse* (of elephants), Liv.; *in aliquem*, Ov. **II.** *Transf., a*, of men, *to be furious, angry*; *saevire in obsides*, Liv.; *impers.*, in ceteros *saevitum esse*, Liv.; **b**, of things and of abstractions, *to rage*; *saevit pontus*, Hor.; *saevit venenum in praecordiis*, Hor.; *saevit amor ferri*, Verg.

**saevitēr** = *saevo* (q. v.).

**saevitia** -ae, f. (*saevus*), *ferocity*. **I.** *Lit.*, of animals, *canum*, Plin. **II.** *Transf., fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity*; **a**, of men, *iudic.*, Cic.; *creditorum*, Tac.; *hostium*, Sall.;

**b**, of inanimate and abstract things; *annonae, high price of provisions*, Tac.

**saevum** = *sebum* (q. v.).

**saevus** -a -um, *raging, wild, violent, fierce*. **I.** *Lit.*, of animals, *leones*, Lucr.; *saevior laena*, Verg. **II.** *Transf., raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh*; **a**, of persons, *Juno*, Verg.; *Aeneas saevus in aruit*, *terrible*, Verg.; *poet.* with the infin., *quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus*, Hor.; **b**, of inanimate and abstract things, *aequora*, Verg.; *ventus*, Cic.; *scopulus*, Verg.; *funera*, Verg.

**sāga** -ae, f. (root SAC, whence *sagio*), *a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller*, Cic.

**sāgacitas** -ātis, f. (*sagax*), **I.** *keenness, acuteness of the senses*; *esp.*, *keenness of scent in dogs*; *canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., mental acuteness, sagacity, shrewdness*; *hominis*, Cic.

**sāgacitēr**, adv. (*sagax*), *sharply, keenly*. **I.** Of the senses, *with keen scent*, Plin. **II.** *Transf., of the mind, acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly*; *pervestigare*, Cic.; *tu sagacius odorabere*, Cic.; *ut odoror, quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, etc.*, Cic.

**Sāgāris**, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sāgārius** -ii, m. (Σαγαρίς), *a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarya, Sakari*. Hence, **Sāgāritis** -ilis, f. *of or relating to Sagaris*; *nynpha*, Ov.

**sāgātus** -a -um (*sagum*), *clothed with a sagum*; *esp.*, of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

**sāgax** -ācis (*sagio*), *having keen senses*. **I.** *keen scented*; *canes*, Cic.; *of quick hearing*; *sagacior auser*, Ov. **II.** *Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever*; *mens*, Cic.; *sagacissimus ad suspiciandum*, Cic.; *with infin.*, *sagax quondam ventura videre*, Ov.

**sāgina** -ae, f. (σάρρω, *to fill*). **I.** *fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., food, fodder, nourishment*, Tac.

**sāgino**, 1. (*sagina*), *to fatten, feed up, cram*. **I.** *Lit.*, *porcum*, Prop.; *quae copiam rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret*, Liv. **II.** *Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari*, Cic.

**sāgio**, 4. (root SAC, whence *sagax, sagus*), *to perceive quickly, feel keenly*; *sagire sentire acute est*, Cic.

**sāgitta** -ae, f. *an arrow*. **I.** *Lit.*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., the Arrow, a constellation*, Cic.

**sāgittārius** -a -um (*sagitta*), *of or relating to arrows*; *subst.*, **sāgittārius** -ii, m. *an archer*; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, *transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arcitenens*, Cic.

**sāgittifēr** -fēra -fērū (*sagitta* and *fero*). **I.** *carrying arrows*; *pharetra*, Ov. **II.** *armed with arrows*; *Geloni*, Verg.

**Sāgittipōtens** -entis, m. (*sagitta* and *potens*), *the constellation Sagittarius*, Cic.

**sagmen** -inis, n. (SAC, *sacer, sancio*), *a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the citadel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiules and ambassadors became inviolable*, Liv.

**Sagra** -ae, c. *a river in the country of the Bruttii, on the banks of which a battle was fought 580 B.C., between Croton and Locri, now Sacriano*.

**sāgūlum** -i, n. (dim. of *sagum*), *a small military cloak*, Cic.

**sāgum** -i, n. (σάγος, a Celtic word), *a mantle made of coarse wool worn by slaves, also the plaid of the Celts*; *esp.*, of soldiers, *a military cloak*, Caes.; *hence, symbolical of war, as the toga of peace*; *hence, saga sumere, ad saga ire, to take up arms, prepare for war*, Cic.; *in sagis esse, to*

be in arms, Cic.; saga ponere, to lay down arms, Liv.

**Saguntia**, v. Segontia.

**Saguntum** -i, n. and **Saguntus** (-ōe) -i, f. a town in Spain, south of the Ebro, now Murviedro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the Second Punic War. Hence, **A. Saguntinus** -a -um, Saguntine. **B. Saguntii** -um, m. the people of Saguntum.

**sagus** -a -um (root SAC, whence sagio), prophetic, soothsaying; subst., **saga** -ae, f. a fortune-teller, Cic.

**Sais** -is, f. (Σαῖς), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sâ el Haggâr. Hence, **Saitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Sais.

**sâl**, sâlis, m. and plur., sâles, m. (root 'AA, 'âl), salt. **I. I.**, lit., multi modii salis, Cic.; **2**, fig., salt, i.e., wit, factiousness; epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale, Cic.; sale et factis Caesar vict omnes, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **1**, the salt sea; campi salis, Verg.; **2**, plur., sales, salt taste, Ov.

**Sâlêia** -ae, f. (salum and cieo), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek Tethys, wife of Oceanus.

**sâlêo** -ênis, m. (σαλακων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, Cic.

**Sâlêmia** -minis, acc. -mina, f. (Σαλαμίς). **I.** an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of a naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians, now Koluri. **II.** a town in Cyprus, built by Τευκρ. Hence, **Sâlêminius** -a -um, a, relating to the island Salamis; **Sâlêminii** -orum, m. the Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis; **b**, relating to the town of Salamis in Cyprus; subst., **Sâlêminii** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Salamis in Cyprus.

**Sâlêpia** -ae, f. a town in Apulia, now the village of Sapli. Hence, **Sâlêpitani** -orum, m. and **Sâlêpini** (Salpini) -orum, m. the inhabitants of Salapia.

**sâlêputium** (sâlêpütium) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, Cat.

**sâlêrius** -a -um (sal), of or relating to salt. **I.** Adj., annona, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; adj. prop., Salaria via, or simply Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Capena and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Sabines used it for conveying their salt from the sea, Cic. **II.** Subst., **sâlêrium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, Suet.

**Salassi** -orum, m. the Salassi, an Alpine people in modern Savoy.

**sâlax** -icis (l. salio). **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, Ov. **II.** Transf., exciting lust; cruce, Ov.

**sâlêbra** -ae, f. (l. salio), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in salebra, sticks fast, Cic.

**sâlêbrôsus** -a -ur (salebra), rugged, rough; saxa, Ov.

**Sâlentini** (Salentini) -orum, m. a people of Calabria on the coast; meton., the country of the Salentini, Adj., **Sâlentinus** -a -um, Salentinian.

**Sâlernum** -i, n. a town on the Adriatic Sea, in the Picentine country, now Salerno.

**Sâlêria**, v. Salli.

**Sâlêrius** -us, m. (Salli), the office or dignity of a priest of Mars.

**sâlêcastrum** -i, n. (salix), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Plin.

**sâlêotârius** -a -um (salix), of or relating to willows, Plin.

**sâlêotum** -i, n. (syncop. for salicetum, from salix), a plantation of willows, Cic.

**sâlêntes** -ium, m., v. 2. salio.

**sâlêgnus** -a -um (salix), male of willow-wood, fustis, Hor.

**Sâlîi** -orum, m. (salio, i.e., the leavers, jumpers), a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied by singers and armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March. Hence, **Sâlêria** -e, a, lit., relating to the Salli; carmen Numae, Hor.; **b**, transf., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Salli); epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic.

**sâlêllum** -i, n. (dim. of salinum), a little salt-cellar, Cat.

**sâlêlinae** -arum, f. (sal), salt-works, brine-pits. **I.** Gen., Cic., Caes.; in jesting reference to sal (wit), possessio salinarum nearum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** salt-works on the banks of the Tiber; in full, salinae Romanae, Liv. **B.** Salinae, a place in Rome, near the Porta Trigemina, Liv.

**sâlênum** -i, n. (sal), a salt-cellar, Hor.

**1. sâlîo** (sâlîo), **4.** (sal), to salt, pickle, Varr.

**2. sâlîo**, sâlîi (sâlîi rare), saltum, **4.** (root SAL, Gr. 'AA, whence ἀλαμα). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. **A.** Lit., of living beings, de muro, Liv.; in aquas, Ov.; super vallum, Liv.; saliant in gurgite ranar, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, a, salit grandis, Verg.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire; farre pio et saliente mica, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; **b**, of water, to spring, leap, flow; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. Partic. subst., **sâlêntes** -ium, m. (sc. fontes), fountains, Cic. **II.** Transf., of animals, to leap, to cover, Ov.

**Sâlîsubsilus** -i, m. (= Salius subsiliens), one of the Salli, Cat.

**sâlînuca** -ae, f. wild or Celtic card, Verg.

**sâlîva** -ae, f. (connected with σάλος), spittle, saliva. **I. A.** Lit., Cat. **B.** Meton., **1**, appetite, desire, Pers.; **2**, taste, Prop. **II.** Transf., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, Plin., honey, Plin.

**sâlîvârius** -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

**sâlîvo**, **1.** (saliva), to spit out, Plin.

**sâlîvôsus** -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

**sâlîx** -icis, f. a willow, Verg.

**Sâlêntini** = Salentini (q.v.).

**sâlîo** = **1.** salio (q.v.).

**Sâlîustius** (Sâlustius) -ii, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearers of which were: **1.** C. Sâlîustius Crispus, of Amiternum, the celebrated Latin historian, contemporary and opponent of Cicero; **2.** Sâlîustius Crispus, great nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches, the owner of splendid gardens at Rome. Hence, salj., **Sâlîustianus** (Sâlîustianus) -a -um, Sâlîustian.

**sâlîmâcidus** -a -um, salt, Plin.

**Sâlîmâcis** -idis, f. (Σαλαμακίς), a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, Ov.

**salmo** -ôpis, m. a salmon, Plin.

**Sâlîmônêus** -êi and -êos, m. (Σαλαμωνέος), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, king in Elis, founder of the town Salmone; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled

him down to Tartarus. Hence, **Salmōnis** -idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς), the daughter of Salmones, i.e., Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Enipeus.

**Sālōna** -ae, f. and **Sālōnae** -arum, f. a seaport in Iulmilia.

**salpa** -ae, f. a kind of stock-fish, Ov.

**Salpia** = Salapia (q. v.).

**Salpinātes** -um, m. a people of Etruria, near Volturni. Hence, adj., **Salpinās** -ātia, belonging to the Salpinates; ager, Liv.

**Salpini** = Salapini, v. Salapia.

**salsamentārius** -a -um (salsamentum), of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., **salsamentārius** -li, m. a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.

**salsamentum** -i, n. (\*salso -āre), 1, fish-pickle, brine, Cic.; 2, salted or pickled fish, gen. in plur., Ter.

**salsō**, adv. with compar. and superl. (salsus), wittily, humorously, facetiously; dicere, Cic.

**salsitudo** -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

**salsugo** -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

**salsūra** -ae, f. (sal), a salting, pickling, Varr.; fig., meae animae salsura evenit, I am in an ill-humour, Plaut.

**salsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from sallo), salted, salt. **I. A.** Lit., fluctus salsi, the sea, Verg. **B.** Transf., tasting like salt, sharp, biting; lacrimae, Iacur.; robigo, corrosive, Verg. **II.** Fig., witty, humorous, facetious, satirical; inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.

**saltatio** -ōnis, f. (salto), a dancing, pantomimic dance, Cic.

**saltator** -ōris, m. (salto), a (pantomimic) dancer, Cic.

**saltatorius** -a -um (saltator), of or relating to dancing; orbis, Cic.

**saltatrix** -triciis, f. (saltator), a female dancer, a dancing-girl, Cic.

**saltatus** -ūs, m. (salto), a dancing, dance, Liv.

**saltem**, adv. (orig. salutim, from salus, as virtim, from vir), at least, at all events. **I.** Affirmative, a, with an antithetical sentence, eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minime saltem, Cic.; b, without an antithetical sentence, nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic. **II.** With negatives, non, neque, not even, nor even, Liv.

**salto**, i. (intens. of sallo). **I.** Intransit., to dance with pantomimic gestures. **A.** Lit., ad tibicinis modum, Liv.; sallare in convivio, Cic.; discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic. **B.** Transf., of orators, Hegesias saltat incidens particulas (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic. **II.** Transf., to represent in pantomimic dancing; Cyclops, Hor.; carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov.

**saltuosus** -a -um (saltus), wooded, well wooded, Ball.

1. **saltus** -ūs, m. (salio), a spring, leap, bound, Cic.; saltum and saltus dare, Ov.

2. **saltus** -ūs, m. (connected with ἄλος, ἄλις). **I.** a pass through a mountain or forest, a vale, ravine, glade; Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes. **II.** a forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; de saltu agroque deiecitur, Cic.

**sālūbris** -e and **sālūbor** -bris -bre (salus), healthy. **I.** conducive to health, healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome. **A.** Lit., natura loci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg. **B.** Transf., sound, serviceable, useful; consilia,

Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic. **II.** healthy, strong, sound, vigorous. **A.** Lit., corpora salubriora, Liv. **B.** Transf., good, fit, suitable; quidquid est saluum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.

**sālūbritas** -ātis, f. (saluber). **I.** wholesomeness, salubrity. **A.** Lit., loci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic. **B.** Fig., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic. **II.** soundness, healthiness, health; corporum, The.

**sālūbritōr**, adv. (saluber). **I.** healthfully, wholesomely; salubrius refrigerari, Cic. **II.** serviceably, advantageously; bellum trahere, Liv.

**sālum** -i, n. (σάλος). **I.** a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; propter viam tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; b, poet., the sea generally; altum, Hor. **II.** the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship; salo nauseaeque confecti, Cic.

**sālus** -ūtis, f. (salvus), health. **I.** Gen., 1, medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; 2, welfare, well-being, weal, good fortune; utilitati salutique servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; also the civil well-being of a Roman citizen (not in exile); restitutio salutis meae, my recall from exile, Cic.; hence, a, a term of endearment, Plaut.; b, personif., Salus, the goddess of the public safety of Rome, whose temple was on the Quirinal, Liv.; c, deliverance from death, danger, etc., ad salutem vocare, to save, Cic.; salutem afferre reipublicae, to save, Cic.; also a means of deliverance; nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; una est salus, there is one means of deliverance, foll. by infin., Cic.; d, security, safety; fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a wish for a person's welfare (spoken or written), salutation, greeting; salutem nuntiare, Cic.; ascribere, Cic.; alicui salutem dicere jubere, to send a greeting to, Plaut.; and ellipt., Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; fig., salutem dicere foro et curiae, to bid farewell to, renounce, Cic.

**sālūtāris** -e (salus), healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous. **I.** Gen., a, absol., (a) of things, ut quas mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; herba salutaris, Ov.; salutaris litterae, Cic. Subst., **sālūtāria** -rum, n. remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.; (b) of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; b, with dat., and ad and acc., and contra and acc., consilium salutare utrique, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Appell., salutaris littera—i.e., the letter A, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C = condemnno, Cic). **B.** Adj. proper, **Sālūtāris**, as a surname of Jupiter (Gr. Σωτήρ, as a surname of Zeus).

**sālūtārītōr**, adv. (salutaris), beneficially, advantageously; uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, Cic.

**sālūtātiō** -ōnis, f. (saluto). **I.** greeting, salutation, Cic. **II.** Esp., a greeting, salutation, a call, visit of ceremony, waiting upon a person; dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.; ubi salutatō defluxit, Cic.

**sālūtātōr** -ōris, m. (saluto), one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.

**sālūtātōrius** -a -um (salutator), relating to greeting or visits; cubicula, hall of audience, Plin.

**sālūtātrix** -triciis, f. (salutator). **I.** greeting, saluting, Mart. **II.** Esp., paying a visit, calling, writing upon; turba, Juv.

**sālūtifēr** -fēra -fērum (salus and fero), health-bringing, salubrious; puer, Aesculapius, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

**salūtīgērūlus** -a -um (salus and gero), carrying complimentary messages, Plaut.

**salūto**, 1. (salveo), to say salve to a person, to greet, salute. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic.; sternutamentis, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes, Plin.; deus, to pay respect to, to worship, Cic.; with double acc., to greet as, to name; aliquem imperatorem, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon; venit salutandi causā, Cic.; 2, to greet a person; a, on his arrival, Cic.; b, on his departure, Plaut.

**Sālūvīl (Sallūvīl)** -ōrum and -ūru, m. a Ligurian people in modern Provence.

**salvē**, v. salveo.

**salvēo**, 2. (salvus), to be well in health, found chiefly in the forms salve, salvete, salveto, salvebis, salvere (jubeo), used by the Romans as a greeting, Good day! I hope you are well? How are you? a, in welcoming a person, Good day! good morning! jubeo te salvere, I greet you, Cic.; Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, greet Dionysius for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicero sends you greeting, Cic.; so of greetings addressed to a distinguished person, or of respect paid to a deity, hail! salve vera Jovis proles, Verg.; b, in taking farewell, good-bye! God be with you! vale, salve, Cic.

**salvia** -ae, f. (salvus), the herb sage, Plin.

**salvus** -a -um (root SAL, whence salus, connected with *σάω*), safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; ae salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things, clipeus, Cic.; with abl. absol., saving, without infraction of, Cic.; salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp. formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne salvus sim, si, etc., may I die if, etc., Cic.; salvus sis = salve! Plaut.; b, of things, salva res est, it is all right; often in questions, satine or satini salvae? Is all right (with you)? Liv.

**Sāmāria** -ae, f. (Σαμάρεια), a district of Palestine. Hence, **Sāmārites** -ae, m. a Samaritan.

**Sāmārōbrīva** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Belgica, chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

**sambūca** -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, Plaut.

**sambūcōus** -a -um (sambucus), made of elder-wood, Plin.

**sambūcīna** -ae, f. (sambuca and cano), a female harp-player, Plaut.

**sambūcīstria** -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), a woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

**sambūcus (sābūcus)** -i, f. an elder-tree, Plin.

**Sāmē** -ēs, f. (Σάμη), older name of the island Cephalenia, now Cefalonia. Another form, **Sāmōs** -i, f. Hence, **Sāmael** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Same.

**samēra (samāra)** -ae, f. the seed of the elm, Plin.

**Sāmīōlus**, v. Samos.

**Samnis**, Samnites, v. Samnium.

**Sāmīus**, v. Samos.

**Samnium** -li, n. (syncop. from Sabinium), a mountainous region of central Italy between Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Samnis** -itis, Samnite; subst., a, a Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.; **Samnites** -ium, m. the Samnites; b, a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.** **Samniticus** -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs (-us)** -i, f. (Σάμος), an island

in the Aegean Sea, of the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birth-place of Pythagoras, chief seat of the worship of Hera, famous for its clay and the vessels made from it, now Sussam of Sussam-Adassi; Threicia Samus = Samothrace, Verg., Ov. Hence, **A. Sāmīus** -a -um, Samian; vir, senex, Pythagorus, Ov.; capedines, made of Samian earthenware, Cic.; terra, a part of the main-land of Asia Minor or belonging to Samos, Liv.; subst., a, **Sāmīus** -li, m. the Samian = Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīl** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīōlus** -a um, adj. dim., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

**Sāmōthrācō (Sāmōthrēcō)** -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. an island of the Aegean Sea on the coast of Thrace opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri, now Samothraki. Hence, **A. Sāmōthrācōs** -um, m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace, Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthrācius** -a -um, Samothracian.

**Sampaiōcrāmus** -i, m. an Arab prince of Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompejus overcame; hence, in jest, a name for Pompejus himself, Cic.

**sampsūchīnus** -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made of marjoram, Plin.

**sampsūchum** -i, n. (σαμψύχον), marjoram, Plin.

**sānābilis** -e (sano), that can be healed, curable; a, physically, vulnus, Ov.; b, of the mind, iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

**sānatio** -ōnis, f. (sano), a healing, curing; corporum, Cic.; fig., malorum, Cic.

**sancio**, sanxi, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence sacer, sanus, Gr. *σάος*, *σως*, etc.), to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act. **I.** Lit., a, to make irrevocable, to appoint, order (of a law, league, etc.); legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, etc., Solon ordered, on pain of death, Cic.; b, to sanction, render valid by law; acta Caesaria, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty; incestum supplicio, Cic. (part. sanctus, Lucr.).

**sanctē**, adv. (sanctus), piously, conscientiously, scrupulously; pie sancteque colere naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, sacredly, Cic.

**sanctimōnia** -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity, sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** purity, chastity, virtue; domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

**sanctio** -ōnis, f. (sancio). **I.** the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty; legum sanctionem poenamque recitare, Cic. **II.** In treaties, a clause, proviso; foederis, Cic.

**sanctitas** -ātis, f. (sanctus). **I.** inviolability, sanctity; tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, right of asylum, Tac. **II.** piety, virtue, chastity; a, matronarum, Cic.; b, piety towards the gods; deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, Cic.

**sanctitudo** -inis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.).

**sanctor** -ōris, m. (sancio), an ordainer; legum, Tac.

**sanctuarium** -li, n. (sanctus), the private cabinet of a prince, Plin.

**sanctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from sancio). **I.** sacred, inviolable; tribunus plebis, Cic.; officium, Cic.

**IL** venerable, holy, divine; a, of deities or distinguished men, stella Mercurii, Cic.; sancte deorum, Verg.; so, of the senate, sanctissimum orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; vates, the Sibyl, Verg.; b, pious, virtuous, holy, blameless; nemo sanctior illo (viro), Cic.; homo sanctissimus, Cic.; virgo, a Vestal virgin, Hor.; conjux, chaste, Verg.

**Sanctus** -i and -us, m., also **Semo**, **Semo Sanctus** or **Fidius Sanctus**, an Umbrian and Sabine deity, probably = Zeus Hierios afterwards identified with Hercules.

**sandaliarius** -a -um (sandalium), of or relating to sandals; Apollo, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers, Suet.

**sandaliigörulae** -arum, f. (sandalium and gero), female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, Plaut.

**sandälis** -idis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

**sandalium** -ii, n. (σάνδαλιον), a slipper, sandal, Ter.

**sandäpila** -ae, f. a kind of beer used by poor persons, Juv.

**sandära** -ae, f. (σανδράρα), sandarach. a kind of red dye, Plin.

**sandärocätus** -a -um (sandaraca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

**sandaräos** -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

**sandyx** -dyxis, c. (σάνδυξ), vermilion, or a similar colour, Verg.

**sänö**, adv. (sanus). **I** sobriety, rationally, sensibly; non ego sanius bacchabor Etonis, Hor. **II** Transf., **A** really, indeed (used emphatically), sane vellim, I could indeed wish, Cic.; hence, a, in answers, surely, to be sure; sane herule or sane hercule, Cic.; b, in concessions, to be sure, certainly; sint falsa sane, Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, if you will; age sane, Cic. **B** exceedingly; bene sane or sane bene, Cic.; sane quam, exceedingly, extremely; with verbs and adj., Cic.

**Sangärius**, v. Sagaris.

**sanguinarius** -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary; juvenis, Cic.

**sanguinöus** -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I** **A** Lit., 1, of blood, bloody; imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; 2, stained with blood; caput, Ov.; manus, Ov. **B** Transf., 1, stained with blood-shed, bloody; rixa, Hor.; 2, blood-red; sagulum, Cic. **II** Fig., bloody, blood-thirsty; Mavors, Verg.

**sanguino**, l. (sanguis), to be blood-thirsty, Tac.

**sanguinölentus** (sanguinölentus) -a -um (sanguis), bloody. **I** stained with blood, bloody; 1, lit., conjugis imago, Ov.; 2, transf., wounding, injuring; nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. **II** blood-red; color, Ov.

**sanguis** (sanguen) -inis, m. blood, blood flowing in the veins of a living being, while cruor = blood of the dead or blood from wounds. **I** 1, lit., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, to let blood, Cic.; sanguinem effundere, to shed one's blood, Cic.; 2, fig., a, vigor, strength, force; amissimus animum et sanguinem, Cic.; so of orators, verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic.; b, property, money; de sanguine aerarii detrahere, Cic. **II** Meton., 1, shedding of blood, murder; odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.; 2, blood-relationship, race, blood, family; a, abstr., magnam possidet religionem paternam maternamque sanguis, Cic.; b, concr., a descendant, progeny; regius sanguis, Europa, Hor.; sœvire in suum sanguinem, Liv.

**säntes** -ei, f. (connected with sanguis). **I** diseased blood, bloody matter, Verg. **II** Transf., venom, poison, slaver; perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.

**sänitas** -ätis, f. (sanus), health. **I** Lit., physical health, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity; ad sanitatem se convertere or redire, Cic.; 2, of style, soundness or correctness, purity; orationis, Cic.

**sanna** -ae, f. (σάννας), a mocking grimace, Juv.

**sannio** -önis, m. (sanna), one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, Cic.

**säno**, l. (sanus), to heal, cure, restore to health. **I** Lit., tumorem oculorum, Cic. **II** Transf., physically and morally, to heal, restore, repair, quiet; partes aegras reipublicae, Cic.; vulnera avaritiae, Liv.; mentes eorum, to change to right views, Caes.

**Sanguälis** (Sanguälis) -is (Sancus), belonging to Sancus; avis, the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

**Santönes** -um, m. and **Santöni** -örum, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whence Saintonge. Hence, adj., **Santönicus** -a -uum, belonging to the Santönes.

**sänus** -a -um, sound, healthy. **I** Lit., pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic. **II** Transf., a, sound, uninjured; respublica, Cic.; b, of sound mind, rational, sane; mens, homo, Cic.; c, of discourse, sound, sensible, natural; genus dicendi, Cic.

**säpa** -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

**Säpai** -örum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

**säperda** -ae, m. (σαπίρδος), a small fish caught in the Palus Maeotis, a kind of herring, Pers.

**säpiens** -entis, p. adj. (from sapio), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious. **I** Gen., rex aequus ac sapiens, Cic.; quis sapientior ad conjecturam rerum futurarum, Cic.; Cyrus ille Perses justissimus fuit sapientissimusque rex, Cic.; of things, vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; subst., a sensible, judicious person; insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor.; used as a surname of the jurists, L. Atilius, M. Cato, etc., Cic. **II** Like the Greek σοφός, wise; subst., a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage; septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece; sometimes simply septem, Cic.

**säpiënter**, adv. (sapiens), wisely, discreetly, judiciously; facere, Cic.

**säpiëntia** -ae, f. (sapiens). **I** good sense, discernment, prudence; pro vestra sapientia, Cic. **II** (like σοφία,) wisdom, esp., practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, knowledge of the art of government, Cic.; with genit., constituendae civitatis, Cic.; plur., virtutes ebullire et sapientias, rules of wisdom, Cic.

**säpio** -ii. 3. **I** to taste, have a flavour or taste; a, lit., Plin.; b, to smell of something; crocum, Cic. **II** to taste, to have taste; a, lit., ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.; b, fig., to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise; sapere eum plus quam ceteros, Cic.; with acc., to understand; recta, Cic.

**säpo** -önis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomule for the hair, Plin.

**säpor** -öris, m. (sapio), taste. **A** the taste of a thing; 1, a, lit., qui non sapore capiatur, Cic.; b, fig., elegances in discourse; vernaculus, Cic.; 2, meton., a delicacy, a libit; gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; 3, transf.,



scent, Plin.; meton., sapor, pleasant odours, Verg. **B.** the taste which a person has; **I.** lit., Lucr.; **2.** fig., good taste in behaviour or discourse; homo sine sapore, without taste, Cic.

**Sapphicus** -a -um, v. Sappho.

**sapphirus** (**sappirus**) -i, f. (σάφειρος), the sapphire, Plin.

**Sapphō** -as, f. (Σαφώ), a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaon. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, Sapphic.

**sappirus** = sapphirus (q.v.).

**saprus** -a -um (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Plin.

**sarcina** -ae, f. (sarcio), a bundle, pack, package, portable luggage of a person. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., Plaut.; b, plur., sarcinas conferre, Cic.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. **B.** Fig., burden, load; publica rerum, burden of government, Ov. **II.** Transf., the fruit of the womb, Ov.

**sarcinarius** -a -um (sarcina), pertaining to burdens or baggage; jumenta, pack-horses, beasts of burden, Caes.

**sarcinator** -ōris, m. (sarcio), a patcher, mender, cobbler, Plaut.

**sarcinatus** -a -um (sarcina) loaded, burdened, Plaut.

**sarcinula** -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), a little bundle or package, gen. plur., Cat., Juv.

**sarcio**, sarai, sartum, 4. to mend, patch, repair. **I.** Lit., tunicam, Juv. **II.** Fig., to make good, repair; damna, Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.; injuriam, Caes.; gratia male sarta, not completely restored, Hor. Partic., **sartus** -a -um, with special phrase sartus et tectus or sartus tectus, in good condition; a, lit., of buildings, in good repair, in good condition, well repaired or built; aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; b, fig., in a good condition, well preserved, safe; M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic.

**sarcion** -ii, m. (σαρκίον), a flaw in an emerald, Plin.

**sarcocolla** -ae, f. (σαρκοκόλλα), a kind of Persian gum, Plin.

**sarcophagus** -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), lit., flesh-eating; lapis, a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body; hence, subst., **sarcophagus** -i, m. a coffin, sarcophagus, Juv.

**sarculatio** -ōnis, f. (sarculum), a hoeing, Plin.

**sarculum** -i, n. (sarrio), a light hoe, Hor.

**sarda** -ae, f. **I.** a small fish which was pickled, perhaps a sardine, Plin. **II.** a precious stone, perhaps cornelian, Plin.

**Sardanápālus** (**Sardanápallus**) -i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος, Σαρδανάβαλλος), the last king of the Assyrians, who, on a revolt against him, burnt himself with his seraglio and all his treasures.

1. **Sardi**, v. Sardis.

2. **Sardi** -ōrum, m. (Σαρδῶ = Sardinia), the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy, Cic. Hence, **A.** **Sardus** -a -um, Sardinian. **B.** **Sardōnyx** -a -um, Sardinian; herba, v. Sardous. **C.** **Sardōus** (Σαρδῶος), Sardinian; herba, a kind of poisonous crow's-foot. **D.** **Sardinia** -ae, f. the island of Sardinia, Cic.; hence, **Sardiniensis** -e, Sardinian.

**Sardis** -ium, acc. -is, f. (Σάρδεϊς), Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sarr. Hence, **A.** **Sardi** -ōrum, m. the Sardinians, Lydians. **B.** **Sardi**

**anus** -a -um, Sardinian; plur., **Sardiani** -ōrum, m. the Sardinians.

**sardōnyx** -nychia, (σαρδόνυξ), a precious stone, the sardonyx, Juv.

**Sardōus**, v. Sardi.

**Sardus** -a -um, v. 2. Sardi.

**sargus** -i, m. a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans, Ov.

**sario** = sarrio (q.v.).

**sārissa** (**sārissa**) -ae, f. (σάρισσα), the long Macedonian pike, Liv.

**sārisōphōrus** (**sarisōphōrus**) -i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian pikeman, Liv.

**Sarmāta** -ae, m. (Σαρμάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in modern Poland, Little Tartary and adjoining countries. Hence, **A.** **Sarmātia** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatians. **B.** **Sarmāticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), Sarmatic; mare, the Black Sea, Ov.; adv., **Sarmāticōs**, after the Sarmatian manner; loqui, Ov. **C.** **Sarmātia** -idis, f. Sarmatian; tellus, Ov.

**sarmentum** -i, n. (σαρμέντιον), a Sarmatian; plur., Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in modern Poland, Little Tartary and adjoining countries. Hence, **A.** **Sarmātia** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatians. **B.** **Sarmāticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), Sarmatic; mare, the Black Sea, Ov.; adv., **Sarmāticōs**, after the Sarmatian manner; loqui, Ov. **C.** **Sarmātia** -idis, f. Sarmatian; tellus, Ov.

**sarmentum** -i, n. = sarmentum (q.v.).

**sarmentōsus** -a -um (sarmentum), full of twigs or small branches, Plin.

**sarmentum** -i, n. twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood; a, green, of the vine, Cic.; b, dry = brushwood, loppings, faggots; fascies sarmentorum, fascines, Liv.; ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.

**Sarnus** -i, m. a river in Campania, on which was Pompeii, now Sarno.

**Sarpēdōn** -ōnis, m. (Σαρπηδών). **I.** son of Jupiter, king in Lycia, who came to the help of the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus. **II.** a promontory in Cilicia, now Lissa et Kalye.

**Sarra** -ae, f. the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre; hence, adj., **Sarrānus** -a -um, Tyrian, Phoenician; ostrum, Verg.

**sarracum** -i, n. = serracum (q.v.).

**Sarrānus** -a -um, v. Sarra.

**Sarrastes** -um, m. a people in Campania, living on the Sarnus.

**sarrio** (**sario**) -ūi and -ivi -itum, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, Plin.

**sarritor** -ōris, m. (sarrio), one who hoes up weeds, a hoer, weeder, Varr.; syncop., sartor, fig., Plaut.

**sartago** -inis, f. a frying-pan, Juv.; sartago loquendi, medley, hotch-potch, Plin.

**sartor** = sarritor (q.v.).

**sartus** -a -um, partic. of sarcio (q.v.).

**sāt** = satis, enough, sufficient. **I.** Adj., enough, sufficient; tantum, quantum sāt est, Cic.; foll. by genit., nec sat rationis in armis, Verg.; by infin., nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam, Tac. **II.** Adv., a, with verbs, bibere, Verg.; b, with adj., bonus, Cic.; c, with another adv., sat diu, Cic.

**sātāgito**, 1. to have enough to do, have one's hands full, Plaut.

**sātāgo**, 3. **I.** to satisfy or pay a creditor, Plaut. **II.** to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble, Petr.

**sātellēs** -itis, c. **I.** a guard, attendant, and plur., guards, escort, suite, train, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a companion, attendant; Aurorae, Luciferi, Cic.; Orci, Charon, Hor.; 2, esp., in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor; audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

**sātias** -ātis, f. (satis) = satietas. **I.** a sufficiency, abundance: cibi, Lucr. **II.** satiety, sati-

*sed desire, loathing*; quo de die epuntis jam vini satias esset, Liv.

**Saticula** -ae, f. a town of Samnium, near modern Caserta Vecchia. Hence, **A. Saticulanus** -a -um, relating to Saticula. **B. Saticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

**satietas** -atis, f. (satis). I. a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. II. satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satiety provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satiety vitae facit satietatem, Cic.

**satinē, satin'** = satine, v. satia.

1. **satio**, i. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. I. 1, lit., with food and drink, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of natural desires, to satisfy, appease; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Plaut.; b, of other things, ignes odoribus, Ov. II. Fig., 1, to satisfy, satiate; aviditatem legendi, Cic.; 2, to overfill, to cloy, to disgust, satiate; numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.

2. **satio** -onis, f. (sero). I. a sowing; plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. II. planting, Verg., Liv.

**satura** (satura) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor.

**satis**, compar., **satius**, enough, sufficient. I. In posit., **A. Gen.**, 1, adj., satis est alicui aliquid, Cic.; satis est foll. by si, Cic.; satis superque habere, enough and more than enough, Cic.; foll. by genit., ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; ad dicendum temporis satis habere, Cic.; (non) satis est, foll. by infin., Cic.; satis habeo, with infin., Sall.; with quod, Liv.; 2, adv. (often satine or satin' = satine); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satin' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic.; absol., de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B. Particular phrases**; a, satis ago, to have enough to do; impers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satago and satago); b, legal t. t., satis accipere, to take bail, security, Cic. II. Compar., satius, better, more advantageous; satius est, or satius (esse) existimo, or satius puto; with infin., mori satius esse, Cic.

**satisdatio** -onis, f. (satisdare), a giving bail or security, Cic.

**satisdare** -dedit -deditum -dare, 1. to give bail or security; with genit., damni infecti, Cic.; hence, satisdato, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

**satisfactio** -ficti -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. I. Gen., officio suo, Cic.; vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic.; alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; histriones satisfaciebant, Cic. II. Esp., **A. to satisfy, pay a creditor**; ipse Puffis satisfaciit, Cic. **B. a, to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation**; alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes.; b, to prove sufficiently; alicui with acc. and infin., Cic.

**satisfactio** -onis, f. (satisfacio). I. satisfaction, amends, reparation, excuse, apology; satisfactionem alicui accipere, Cic., Caes. II. satisfaction by punishment, Tac.; Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cic.

**satius**, comp. of satis (q.v.).

**sativus** -a -um (sero, sevi), sown or planted, Plin.

**sator** -oris, m. (sero, sevi). I. a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est mundus, Cic. II. Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, i. e., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

**satrāpes** -ae and -is, m., **satrāpa** -ae, m., and **satraps** -apis, m. (σατράπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, Nep.

**satrāpia** (satrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατράπεια), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

**Satricium** -i, n. a Latin town on the Apian Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satriciani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Satricium.

**satur** -tura -tura (satis), full, sated, satiated. I. **A. Lit.**, pullus, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, satisfied; expleti atque saturi, Cic.; 2, rich, fertile; Tarentum, Verg.; 3, of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark; color, Verg. II. Fig., rich, copious; nec satira jejuna (dicet), Cic.

**satura** -ae, f. (sc. lanx), a dish of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence, transf., a mixture, medley; per satiram, indiscriminately, confusedly, pell-mell; quasi per satiram sententias exquirere, Sall. Hence, satira (q.v.).

**Saturae palus**, a lake in Latium.

**saturēja** -ae, f. the herb savory, Plin.; heteroclitite plur., **saturēja** -orum, n. Ov.

**Saturjānus** -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet = Apulian, Hor.

**saturitas** -atis, f. (satur). I. satiety, repletion, Plaut. II. Transf., abundance; saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

**Saturnalia**, etc., v. Saturnus.

**Saturninus** -i, m., L. Apulejus, tribune of the people, killed in a riot, 100 b.c.

**Saturnus** -i, m. (sero, sevi), an old Latin god, honoured as the god of planting (a satu or satione frugum); in later times identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; Saturni sacra dies, Saturday, Tib.; Saturni stella, Cic., or simply Saturnus, Hor., the planet Saturn. Hence, adj.,

**A. Saturnius** -a -um, Saturnian; stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.; tellus, or arva, Italy (because Saturn was said to have reigned there), Verg.; gens, the Italians, Ov.; numerus, the old Italian poetry, Hor.; proles, Picus, son of Saturn, Ov.; domitor maris, Neptune, Verg.; virgo, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, Ov.; Saturnus pater, Jupiter, Verg.; and subst., 1, **Saturnius** -ii, m., (a) Jupiter, Ov.; (β) Pluto; 2, **Saturnia** -ae, f., (a) Juno, Verg.; (β), an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Saturnalis** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Saturnalia** -ium, n. the festival beginning with the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters; the festival lasted several days, the first of which was called Saturnalia prima, the next Saturnalia secunda, and the third, Saturnalia tertia, Cic. Hence, adj., **Saturnalicus** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

**saturō**, i. (satur), to satisfy, satiate. I. **A. Lit.**, animalis ubertate maminarum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to satisfy = to fill; sola fino, to manure, Verg. II. Fig., to satiate, glut, appease, satisfy; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic.

1. **satus** -a -um, partic. of 2. sero (q.v.).

2. **satus** -us, m. (2. sero). I. a sowing, setting, planting, Cic.; fig., seed; haec preparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. II. Transf., begetting, origin, stock, race; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

**Satyrus** -a -um, v. Satyrus.

**satyrion** -ii, n. (σατύριον), the plant ragwort, Plin.

**Satyriscus** -i, m. (σατύριος), a little Satyr, Cic.

**Satyrus** -i, m. (Σάτυρος). I. a Satyr, a companion of Bacchus, represented with long pointed ears, behind which were the stumps of horns, with the tail of a goat, bristly hair, and a

*sat nose*; in later times identified with the fauns of the Roman mythology, deities of the woods with horns and the feet of goats; Satyrus Phryx, *Marsyas*, Ov. **II** Transf., *Greek Satyric drama*, in which Satyrs formed the chorus; Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

**sauclatio** -ōnis, f. (sauclio), a wounding, Cic.

**sauclio** 1. (sauclius), to wound, hurt. **I** Lit., a, aliquem telis, Cic.; b, to let blood; euphem., to wound mortally, Cic. **II** Transf., to tear up the ground with the plough; duram humum, Ov.

**sauclius** -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt. **I** Lit., graviter saucius, Cic.; saucis sauciis, Caes.; plur. subst., **sauclii** -ōrum, m. the wounded, Cic. **II** Transf., a, of inanimate objects, injured; malus saucius Africo, Hor.; glacies saucia sole, Ov.; b, attacked by illness, Prop.; c, drunken, Mart.; d, of accused persons, half condemned; de repetundis saucius, ap. Cic.; e, wounded, injured in mind; (a) troubled, distressed; animus eius, Cic.; (β) esp., wounded by love; regina saucia curā, Verg.

**saurion** -i, n. (σαυρίον), mustard, Plin.

**Sauroctōnos** -i, m. (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

**Saurōmātes** -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., **Saurōmātae** -arum, the Sarmatians, Ov.

**sāvīolum** -i, n. (dim. of savium), a little kiss, Cat.

**sāvior**, 1. dep. (savium), to kiss; aliquem, Cic.

**sāvium** -ii, n. **I** the mouth formed for kissing, Plaut. **II** Meton., a kiss; Atticae in eis verbis savium des volo, Cic.

**saxātilis** -e (saxum), frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Plin.

**saxetum** -i, n. (saxum), a rocky place, Cic.

**saxōus** -a -um (saxum), made of rock or stone, rocky, stony; scopulum, Ov.; umbra, cast by a rock, Verg.; Niobe saxea facta, turned to stone, Ov.

**saxiflous** -a -um (saxum and facio), turning into stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.

**saxifragus** -a -um (saxum and frango), stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Plin.

**saxōsus** -a -um (saxum). **I** full of rocks, rocky; valles, Verg. Subst., **saxōsa** -ōrum, n. rocky places, Plin. **II** Transf., stony, flowing between rocks; saxosus sonans Hypanis, Verg.

**saxūlum** -i, n. (dim. of saxum), a little rock, Cic.

**saxum** -i, n. a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes, a cliff, precipitous rock). **I** Lit., **A** a rock; **I**, gen., saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, reefs, Verg.; **2**, esp., **a**, Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices, Cic.; **b**, the Tarpeian rock, Cic.; **c**, Saxa rubra, v. ruber. **B** a stone; **a**, a (large) stone; saxa jacere, Cic.; **b**, a stone for building; saxum quadratum, Liv.; or for statues, non e saxo sculptus, Cic. **II** Meton., **a**, a stone wall; saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov.; **b**, a stone building; perumpere amat saxa, Hor.

**scābellum** -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). **I** a small stool, footstool, Varr. **II** a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing, Cic.

**scāber** -bra -brum (scabo), rough, scurvy. **I** Gen., unguis, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; of persons, rough, untidy, Hor. **II** Esp., scabby, mangy; oves, Plaut.

**scābies** -ēi, f. (scabo), roughness. **I** Terri Verg. **II** the scab, mange, the itch. **A** Lit. Verg. **B** Fig., an itch, itching desire for any thing, Cic.; lucri, Hor.

**scābiōsus** -a -um (scabies). **I** rough, Plin. **II** scabby, mangy, Pers.

**scābo**, scābi, 3. (root SCAB, Gk. ΣΚΑΠ-ρω), to scratch, rub; caput, Hor.

**scābritia** -ae, f. and **scābrities** -ēi, f. (scaber), roughness, Plin.

**Scæa porta** -ae, f. and **Scæa portæ** (Σκαίαι πύλαι), the west gate of Troy.

**scaena** (scœna) -ae f. (σκηνή), the boards of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre. **I**

**A** Lit., de scaena decedere, to go off the stage, Cic.; sphaeram in scenam afferre, Cic.; Agamemnonius scaenias agitatus Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies, Verg. **B** Transf., of nature, a background; tum silvis scaena toruscis, Verg. **II** Fig., **A** the stage, the boards of any public action; **a**, of the forum, etc., publicity, the world; in scaena, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scena esse, to be less before the eyes of the world, Cic.; scaenae servire, Cic.; **b**, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; **c**, gen., scaenae, sphere; scaena manet dotes grandis tuas, Ov. **B** anything presented for outward display; **a**, parade, outward show; (verba) ad scaenam pompaeque sumuntur, Cic.; **b**, deception, fraud, scena rei totius haec, ap. Cic.

**scaenālis** -e (scena), belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Lucr. (?)

**scaenīcus** -a -um (σκηνικός), belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical. **A** Adj., ludi, Liv.; voluptas, Cic. **B** Subst., **scaenīcus** -i, m. a stage-hero, an actor, Cic.

**Scævola** -ae, m. (dim. of scaevus, the left-handed), a surname of the gens Mucia, v. Mucius

**scaeva** -ae, f. (scaevus), an omen, portent, Plaut.

**scaevus** -a -um (σκαίος). **I** left, on the left hand, Varr. **II** awkward, Sall.

**scālae** -arum, f. (from scandō, as ala from ago), a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; se in scalas tabernae librariae conjicere, Cic.; scalas admovere (muris or moenibus), scaling-ladders, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis aggredi, Sall.

**Scaldis** -is, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

**scalmus** -i, m. (σκαλμός), a thole or thole-pin, on which an oar works, a row-lock; navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared, Cic.; scalmum nullum videt, no trace of boats, Cic.

**scalpellum** -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **scalpellus** -i, m. a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, Cic.

**scalpo**, scalpsi, scalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΠΑΑΦ-ω), to scrape, scratch, tear. **I** Gen., **a**, lit., terram unguibus, Hor.; **b**, fig., to tickle, Pers. **II** Esp. t.t. of art, to scratch with a sharp tool, to engrave on wood, gems, etc.; apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.

**scalprum** -i, n. (scalpo), a sharp, cutting instrument; **a**, a cobbler's awl, Hor.; **b**, a chisel, Liv.; **c**, a pen-knife, Tac.

**scalptor** -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver, Plin.

**scalptūra** -ae, f. (scalpo). **I** a cutting, engraving; gemmarum, Plin. **II** Meton., a figure engraved, an engraving, Suet.

**Scāmander** -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), a river in Troas, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, called Xanthus, on account of its red colour.

**scambus** -a -um (σκᾶμβος), *crooked-legged*, Suet.

**scammōnia** (scāmōnia) and **scammōnea** -ae, f. (σκᾶμμωνία, σκαμμωνία), *scammony*, Cic.

**scammōnites** -ae, m. *scammony-wine*, Plin.

**scannum** -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr. ΣΚΗΠ, whence σκήπτω, σκήπτρον, Doric, σκάπτρον), a *prop, bench, stool, step, footstool*; scannum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scanna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scannis considere longis, Ov.

**scandix** -icis, f. (σκάνδιξ), *chervil*, Plin.

**scando**, scandi, scansum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to climb*; a, lit., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov.; b, transit., *to raise oneself, to rise*; supra principem, Tac. **II.** Transit., *to ascend, to climb up*; in alios, Cic.; inuros, Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.; fig., scandit aratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

**scansilis** -e (scando), *that can be climbed*; ficus, Plin.

**scansio** -ōnis, f. (scando), *a climbing up, ascending*, Varr.

**Scantius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*, Cic.; adj., Scantia silva, *a wood in Campania*, Cic.

**scāpha** -ae, f. (σκᾶφη), *a small boat, skiff*, Cic.

**scāphium** -ii, n. (σκᾶφίον), *a bowl in the shape of a boat*; esp., *a drinking-vessel*, Cic.

**Scaptenisla** -ae, f. (Σκαπτή ἕλη), *a small town in Thrace near Abdera, famous for its gold and silver mines, and as the place of exile of Thucydides*.

**Scaptia** -ae, f. *a town in Latium*; hence, adj., **Scaptius** -a -um, *Scaptian*; tribus, Liv.

**Scāpula** -ae, m. *a surname of the Cornelian gens*; adj., **Scāpulanus** -a -um, *belonging to Scapula*; hortii, Cic.

**scāpulae** -arum, f. *the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, the back*, Plaut.

**scāpus** -i, m. (v. scamnum), *anything that supports*, e.g., **I.** *the stalk of plants*, Plin. **II.** *a weaver's beam*, Lucr. **III.** *the shaft or stem of a candlestick*, Plin.

**scārābaeus** -i, m. (\*σκαράβαϊος, from σκαράσος = καράσος), *a beetle*, Plin.

**scārifatio** (scārificiō) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), *a scatching up, scarifying*, Plin.

**scārifico** (scārifico), 1. (σκαριφάμμαι), *to scatch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify*, Plin.

**scārus** -i, m. (σκᾶρος), *a salt-water fish, much liked by the Romans, the parrot-fish*, Hor.

**scātēbra** -ae, f. (scateo), *a spouting up, bubbling up of water*, Verg.

**scātēo**, 2. and (archaic) **scāto**, 3. *to gush forth, spout out, bubble out*. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., *to swim, abound*; with abl., arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; with genit., terra ferarum scatet, Lucr.

**scātūrigo** (scāturrigo) -ginis, f. (scaturio), *a spring of bubbling water*; plur., scaturigines turbulae, Liv.

**scātūrío** (scāturrío), 4. (scateo), *to gush forth*; meton., Curio totus hoc scaturit, *is full of (love for this party)*, ap. Cic.

**scāturrex** = scaturigo (q. v.).

**scaurus** -a -um (connected with σκάζω). **I.** *having projecting or swollen ankles*, Hor. **II.** *Scaurus, a Roman surname of the gens Aemilia and Aurelia, the most famous bearer of the name being M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended*.

**scazon** -ontis, m. (σκάζω, *limping*), *an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin.

**scōlērātē**, adv. (sceleratus), *impiously, wickedly*; facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; domus sceleratius aedificata quam eversa, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

**scōlērātus** -a -um, p. a. j. (from scelero). **I.** *polluted, profaned by guilt*; terra, Verg.; linina Thracum, Ov.; esp., *sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the vicus Caprinus on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father*; sceleratus campus, *the accursed field, on the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive*, Liv.; scelerata sedes, *the lower world*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** *impious, wicked, profane, infamous, accursed*; hasta sceleratior, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; subst., **scōlērātī** -ōrum, m. *villains, miscreants*, Cic.; poet., *sceleratas sumere poenas, for impiety, wickedness*, Verg. **B.** *wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious*; frigus, Verg.

**scōlēro**, 1. (scelus), *to pollute, profane with guilt*; manus, Verg.

**scōlērōsus** -a -um (scelus), *full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed*; facta, Lucr.

**scōlestē**, adv. (scelestus), *wickedly, impiously*; facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic.

**scōlestus** -a -um (scelus). **I.** *wicked, accursed, infamous*; a, *facinus*, Cic.; sermo scelestior, Liv.; scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut.; b, *knavish, roguish*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., *unlucky, wretched, pernicious*, Plaut.

**scōlus** -ēris, n. *wickedness*. **I.** Lit., *subject, impiety, wickedness*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *object, A.* *a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence*; 1, lit., *scelus facere, admittere, committere, edere, concipere, in sese concipere or suscipere*, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, *transf., misfortune, calamity*; Plaut. **B. *a villain, scoundrel, rascal*; ne bestis, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur, Cic.; scelus viri, *a rogue of a man*, Plaut.; so scelus artificis, Verg.**

**scēna** = scaena (q. v.).

**scēnālis** = scaenalis (q. v.).

**scēnicus** = scaenicus (q. v.).

**Scepsis** -is, f. (Σκήψις), *a town in Mysia, now Eskiuschi or Eski-Schupsche*. Hence, **Scepsius** -a -um, *of Scepsis*; Metrodorus, Cic.

**sceptrifer** -fēra -fērum (sceptrum and fero), *sceptre-bearing*, Ov.

**sceptrigēr** = sceptrifer (q. v.).

**sceptrum** -i, n. (σκήπτρον), *a sceptre, royal wand or staff*. **I.** Lit., Cic.; so jestingly, paedagogorum, Mart. **II.** Transf., *dominion, kingdom, royal authority*; scepra petit Evandri, Verg.

**sceptūchus** -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), *the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts*, Tac.

**schēda** (schīda) and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχίδη). **I.** *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *a leaf of paper*; ut scīda ne qua depereat, Cic.

**schēma** -ae, f. and **schēma** -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), *shape, figure, form, fashion*, Quint.

**schīda** = schēda (q. v.).

**schistos** -a -on (σχιστός), *cleft, cloven, split*, Plin.

**Schoeneus** -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σχοινεύς), *a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Schoenēius** -a -um, *belonging to Schoeneus*;

**Schoenela** virgo or simply **Schoenela**, *Atalanta*, Ov. **B. Schoenēlis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, Ov.

**schoenōbātes** -ae, m. (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, Juv.

**schoenus** -i, m. (σχοίνος). **I.** an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent, Cato. **II.** Meton., **A.** an ointment, Plaut. **B.** a Persian measure of distance (between 30 and 60 stadia), Plin.

**schōla** (scōla) -ae, f. (σχολή), *leisure, rest from work*; hence, **I.** learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, dissertation; certae scholae sunt de exilio, de interitu patriae, etc., Cic.; scholas Graecorum more habere, Cic.; verbes te ad alteram scholam, matter, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1, a,** a place where learned disputations were carried on, a school, Cic.; **b,** transf., (a) a gallery of works of art, used for such disputations and conferences, Plin.; (β) a waiting-room, room in a bath, Vitr.; **2,** the disciples of a philosopher, a school, sect; clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

**schōlasticus** -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school; esp., to a school of rhetoric or to rhetoric, rhetorical. **I.** Adj., controversia, Quint. **II.** Subst., **A.** schōastica -ōrium, n. rhetorical exercises, Quint. **B.** schōlasticus -i, m. **1,** a student of rhetoric, Quint.; **2,** a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, Suet.

**sciādeus** -ei, m. and **sciāena** -ae, f. (σκιάδευς, σκίαίνα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps Salmo Thymallus, Linn., Plin.

**Sciāthus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκιάθος), an island in the Aegean Sea, north of Euboea.

**scīda** = schida (q.v.).

**sciēns** -entis (scio). **I.** Partic., *knowing something*, Ter. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., **A.** = *purposely, knowingly*; ut offenderet sciens neminem, Cic. **B.** *acquainted with a matter, knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with*; with genit., belli, Sall.; citharae, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin., flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, Cic.; scientissimus gubernator, Cic.

**sciētēr**, adv. (sciens), *skillfully, expertly*; dicere, Cic.

**sciētīa** -ae, f. (sciens), a *knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with*. **I.** Gen., regionum, Cic.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; memoriā et sciētīa comprehendisse, Cic. **II.** Esp., *theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science*; an, quum eā non utare, sciētīa tamen ipsā teneri potest, Cic.; sciētīa dialecticorum, juris, Cic.; rei militaris, Cic.; plur., tot artes, tantae sciētīae, Cic.

**scilloēt**, adv. (contr. from scire loet). **I.** *actually, just think!* (to call attention to something strange); rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, etc., Hor.; ter sunt conati Olympum scilicet atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. **II.** of course, naturally, evidently. **A.** Gen., a, with acc. and infin., Lucr.; b, as a simple particle, cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, naturally, of course, undoubtedly; with an adversative sent. (gen. with tamen, sed tamen, or sed), nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, Cic.; b, ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth; id populus curat scilicet, much the people trouble themselves about that! Ter.; ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, Cic.; c, *doubtless alas!* unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, Hor. **III.** to wit, namely, Suet

**scilla** (squilla) -ae, f. (σκίλλα), **1,** a sea-leek, squill, Plin.; **2,** a small sea-crab, Cic.

**scillinus** -a -um (scillus), *male of squills*, Plin. **scillites** -ae, m. (σκίλλιτης), *flavoured with or male of squills*, Plin.

**scilliticus** = scillinus (q.v.).

**scin'** = scisne (q.v.).

**scincos** -i, m. (σκίγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Plin.

**scindo**, scidi, scissum, 3. (connected with σχίζω), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, Verg.; mater acissa comam, with torn hair, Verg.; epistolam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, split, cleave, Verg.; prov., paenulam alicui, to tear (off a person's travelling cloak), i.e., to urge a person to stay, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1,** to part, divide, separate; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Verg.; pass., scindi, as middle, to separate, part; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Verg.; **2,** esp., a, to break off, interrupt; verba fletu, Ov.; b, to destroy, Plaut.; c, (= rescindo) to renew; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum (from the metaphor of tearing open a wound), Cic.

**scintilla** -ae, f. a spark. **I.** Lit., Liv.; silici scintillam excudere, Verg. **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; belli, Cic.; ingenii, Cic.

**scintillātio** -ōnis, f. (scintillo), a sparkling, Plin.

**scintillo**, 1. (scintilla), to sparkle, glitter; scintillat oleum testā ardente, Verg.

**scintillūla** -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), a little spark; fig., virtutum quasi scintillulae, Cic.

**scio** -ivi and -iti -itum, 4. to know, to have knowledge of, to experience. **I.** Gen. (opp. opinari, arbitrari), (a) with acc., istarum rerum nihil, Cic.; quod sciam, as far as I know, Cic.; (β) with infin., scio tibi ita placere, Cic.; scimus Atillium appellatum esse sapientem, Cic.; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciat, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.; (δ) absol., statim fac ut sciam, Cic.; with de and the abl., cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to know, have learned, be acquainted with; (a) with acc., literas, Cic.; (β) with infin., qui tractare et uti sciat, Cic.; (γ) absol., scire Graece, Latine, to understand Greek, Latin; b, to perceive, to mark, Plaut. (syncop. perf., scisti, Ov.; infin., scisse, Cic.).

**sciōthēricōn** -i, n. (σκιόθηρικόν), a sun-dial, Plin.

**Sciōlādas** and **Sciōplādas**, v. 2. **Scipio**.

**1. sciōpio** -ōnis, m. (σκίπων, σκήπων), a staff, wand, Plaut.; eburneus, carried by vict. triumphales, Liv.

**2. Sciōpio** -ōnis, m. (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelius. Hence, **Sciōplādas** (-ōs) -eo, m. (Σκιπιάδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

**Sciōron** -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκείρων). **I.** a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus. **II.** (Sciōron, Seyron, Siron, Syron), an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Vergil.

**scirpēus** (sirpēus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. **I.** Adj., imago or simulacrum (v. Argel), Ov. **II.** Subst., scirpea or sirpea (sirpia) -ae, f. basket-work made of rushes (to form the body of a waggon), Ov.

**scirpicūlus** (sirpicūlus) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., scirpicūlus -i, m. a rush-basket, Prop.

**scirpus** (sirpus) -i, m. a rush, bulrush, Plin.; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, to find a difficulty where there is none, Plin.

**scirros** -i, m. (σκήρος), a *hard swelling*, Plin.  
**sciscitator** -ōris, m. (sciscitor), an *inquirer, enquirer*, Mart.

**sciscitor**, 1. dep. to *investigate, inquire into, examine into, ask, interrogate*; (a) with acc. of thing, *consulis voluntatem*, Liv.; (β) with acc. and ex and the abl., *ex eo eius sententiam*, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., *sciscitari de victoria*, Cic.; (δ) with acc. of person, *to consult*; deos, Liv.; (ε) with dep. interr. sent., *sciscitari*, nter Persona esset, Liv.; (ζ) absol., *elicuit comiter sciscitando ut*, etc., Liv.

**scisco**, scivi, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to *seek to find out, investigate, inquire*, Plaut. **II.** Polit. t. t., to *approve of by voting, to vote, assent to*; a, of the people, *to ordain, resolve*; quae scisceret populus, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *Athenienses severunt ut*, etc., Cic.; of an individual, *to vote for*; legem, Cic.

**scissura** -ae, f. (scindo), a *splitting, cleaving, rending, separating, parting*, Plin.

**scissus** -a -um, p. adj. (from scindo), *torn, rent*; transf., genus vocum, *harsh, grating*, Cic.

**scitamenta** -ōrum, n. (L. scitus), *dainties, tubs*, Plaut.

**scite**, adv. (L. scitus), *cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly*; scite loqui, Liv.; cupella scite facta, Cic.

**scitor**, 1. (scio), to *wish to know, inquire, ask*; aliqui, Verg.; aliquem de aliqua re, Ov.; oraculo, to *consult*, Verg.; with dep. interr., *quid veniat, scitatur*, Ov.

**scitulus** -a -um (dim. of scitus), *acat, pretty, elegant*; moies, Plaut.

**scitum** -i, n. (scisco). **I.** a *decree, statute, ordinance*; plebis scitum, pupilli scitum, Cic.; plebei and plebi scitum, Liv.; scita pontificis, Liv.; Ctesiphon scitum fecit ut, etc., Cic. **II.** a *philosophical tenet or maxim* (δόγμα), Sen.

1. **scitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from scisco). **I.** *clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit*; scimo, Cic.; with genit., *scitus vadorum, acquainted with*, Ov.; *lyrae*, Ov.; hence, *scitum est, it is a clever saying*, Cic.; *vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *pretty, fine*, Plaut.

2. **scitus** -i, m. (scisco), a *statute, decree*; plebi scitu, Cic.

**sciurus** -i, m. (σκήυρος), a *squirrel*, Plin.

**scius** -a -um (scio), *knowing*, Petr.

**scobina** -ae, f. (scobis), a *rasp, file*, Plin.

**scobis** -is, f. (scabo), *that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, cuttings, chips, shavings, awdust*, Hor.

**Soodra** -ae, f. a *town in Macedonian Illyria, now Scodar or Scutari*. Hence, **Soodrenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Soodra*.

**Soodrus** -i, m. mons, *the easterly continuation of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains, now Argentaro*.

**soëla**, etc. = schola, etc. (q. v.)

**scolopendra** -ae, f. (σκολοπένδρα), a *kind of multipede, scolopendra*, Plin.

**scolymus** -i, m. (σκόλυμος), a *species of artichoke*, Plin.

**soomber** -bri, m. (σκόμβρος), a *sea-fish, a mackerel*, Plin.

**soopa** -ae, f. **I.** a *thin twig, a sprig*, gen. in plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **soopae** -arum, f. a *broom or broom*, made of a number of twigs or branches; *soopae viles*, Hor.; hence, prov., *soopae dissolvere, to untie a broom, i. e., throw anything into confusion*, Cic.; *soopae solutae* = a *muddled, foolish man*, Cic.

**Soopās** -ao, m. (Σόπας), a *famous sculptor of Paros*.

**soopes** -um, f. (σώπες), a *kind of owl*, Plin.

**soopio** -ōnis, f. *the stalk of a bunch of grapes*, Plin.

**soopulosus** -a -um (scopulus), *rocky, full of cliffs, craggy*. **I.** Lit., *mare*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *intelligo quam scopuloso difficileque in loco verser*, Cic.

**soopulus** -i, m. (σκόπελος). **I.** a *rock, crag, cliff*; esp., a *rock in the sea*; ad scopulos alidi, Caes.; alligi, Cic.; *poet.*, of a promontory, *infames scopuli, Acrocerania*, Hor.; in comparisons, o scopulis unilique ferocior, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *ad scopulum ire, to be ruined*, Lucr. **B.** Esp., a *rock, cliff* (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril); in hos scopulos iudicare vitae, Cic.; of persons, vos geminae vomigines scopulique republicae (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

**soopus** -i, m. (σκοπός), a *mark; set up to shoot at*, Suet.

**scordion** -ii, n. (σκόρδιον), a *plant having an odour of garlic* (Fenugreek scordium, Linn.), Plin.

**Scordus** -i, m. (τὸ Σκόρδον ὄρος), a *mountain in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of Moesia and Macedonia*.

**sooria** -ae, f. (σκόρια), *dross or slag* (of metals), Plin.

**scorpaena** -ae, f. (σκόρπαινα), a *sea-scorpion*, Plin.

**scorpio** -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (σκορκίων). **I.** a *scorpion*, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, *the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac*, b, *a military engine for throwing missiles*, Caes.; c, *a prickly mill-water fish* (Cottus scorpio, Linn.), Plaut.; d, *a prickly plant* (Spartium scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

**scorpiōnius** -a -um (scorpio), *of or relating to a scorpion*, Plin.

**scorpiuron** -i, n. (σκορκιούρον), a *plant, scorpion's tail, heliotrope*, Plin.

**scortator** -ōris, m. (scortor), a *fornicator*, Hor.

**scortēus** -a -um (scortum), *of or relating to hides, leathern, made of leather*, Mart.; subst., **scortēa** -ae, f. a *leathern garment*, Mart.

**scortillum** -i, m. (dim. of scortum), a *little harlot*, Cat.

**scortor**, 1. dep. (scortum), *to whore*, Plaut.

**scortum** -i, n. **I.** a *skin, hide*, Varr. **II.** a *prostitute*, Cic.

**scréator** -ōris, m. (screo), *one who hawks or hunts*, Plaut.

**scréatus** -ūs, m. (screo), a *hawking, hunting*, Terr.

**scréo**, 1. to *hawk, hunt*, Plaut.

**scriba** -ae, m. (scribo), a *clerk or secretary*; a, in a public capacity, a *clerk in the service of the senate or the higher magistrates*; scriba aedilicis, Cic.; b, of private persons, *private secretary*; scriba meus, Cic.

**scriblita** -ae, f. a *kind of tart*, Plaut.

**scribo**, scripsi, scriptum, 3. (root SCRIB, SCRIP, connected with ΓΡΑΦω, as sculpo with γλύφω), to *engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines*. **I.** 1, gen., *lines*, Cic.; 2, to *draw, sketch, make an outline of*: scribetur tibi forma et situs agri, Hor. **II.** to *write*. **A.** Gen., *litteram*, Cic.; *mea manu scriptae literae*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to *write a letter to*; alicui, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad aliquem de aliquo (to recommend a person in writing to some one else) *accuratissime*, Cic.; pass., with acc. and infin., scribitur nobis *multitudinem*

convenisse, Cic.; 2, to beg, entreat, command by letter; with ut or ne and the subj., velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic.; Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.; with subj. alone, scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes.; 3, to write, put down in writing, compose, prepare; libros, Cic.; leges, Cic.; senatus consultum, Cic.; absol., (a) like the English, to write, i.e., to compose a literary work; se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic.; (β) to treat of in writing; haec super re scribam ad te, Cic.; (γ) to compose a legal instrument, to draw up, write drafts; haec urbana militia respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, Cic.; 4, with double acc., to appoint in writing; aliquem heredem, Cic.; 5, commercial t. t., to give an order for the payment of money; scribe decem a Nerio, let the debtor pay 10,000 sesterces through (the money-changer) Nerius, Hor.; 6, to write about, describe, celebrate in writing; Mariam, Cic.; scriberis Vario fortis, Hor.; 7, polit. t. t., to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc., supplementum legionibus, Cic.; quinque milia colorum Capuam, Liv.; transf., scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your friends, Hor.

**scrinium** -ii, n. a cylindrical case, casket, or box for books, papers, unguents, etc., Sall., Hor.

**Scribonius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

**scriptio** -ōnis, f. (scribo). I. writing, the art of writing, Cic. II. Esp., writing, written composition; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.

**scriptito**, 1. (Intens. of scribo). I. to write frequently; et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. II. to write, compose; orationes multas, Cic.

**scriptor** -ōris, m. (scribo). I. a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. II. a writer, author, composer, narrator; 1, a, with genit., rerum suarum domestici scriptores et nuntii, Cic.; scriptor rerum, a historian, Liv.; b, absol., an author, writer; of orators, subtilis scriptor (Lysias), Cic.; of historians, Sall.; of poets, Hor.; 2, polit. t. t., a composer, one who draws up; legis, Cic.

**scriptula** -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), the lines on a draught-board, Ov.

**scriptum** -i, n. (scribo). I. a line drawn on a draught-board; ludere duodecim scriptis, to play at draughts, Cic. II. anything written, a writing; 1, gen., Latina scripta, Cic.; mandare scriptis, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a written decree, a law, Cic.; b, the text or letter of a work; quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Cic.

**scriptura** -ae, f. (scribo), a writing. I. Gen., Plin. II. Esp., a composing in writing, written composition. A. Lit., scriptura assidua ac diligens, Cic.; scriptura aliquid persequi, Cic. B. Meton., 1, the writing or work itself, Tac.; 2, testamentary disposition; deinde ex superiore et ex inferiori scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur, Cic.; 3, a tax or rent paid for the public pastures; vectigal ex scriptura, Cic.; magistri scripturae, Cic.

**scripulum** (scrupulum) -i n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or mass. I. Lit., 1/4 part of an uncia; argenti scripulum, Cic. II. Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

**scribiculus** -i, m. (dim. of scrobia), a little ditch, Plin.

**scrobia** -is, c. a ditch, Verg.; a grave, Tac.

**scrofa** -ae, f. (σχομφάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

**scrofipascus** -i, m. (scrofa and pasco), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

**scrupēda** and **scrupipēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

**scrupōus** -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough; spelunca, Verg.

**scrupōsus** -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Lucr.

**scrupulōsē**, adv. (scrupulosus), accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Quint.

**scrupulōsus** -a -um (scrupulus). I. Lit., full of sharp stones, rough, rugged; cotes, Cic. II. Fig., exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise, Plin.

**scrupulum** = scripulum (q.v.).

**scrupulus** -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), lit., a small stone; fig., uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, doubt, scruple; scrupulum alicui injicere, Cic.; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic.; scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.

**scrupus** -i, m. I. a sharp stone, Petr. II. Fig., anxiety, disquiet, care, Cic.

**scruta** -ōrum, n. (σπύρη), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

**scrutatio** -ōnis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

**scrutator** -ōris, m. (scrutor), one who searches, investigates, examines, Suet.

**scrutor**, 1. dep. (scruta). I. to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect. A. Lit., domos, naves, Cic.; Alpes, Cic.; abilita loca, Sall. B. Fig., to examine thoroughly, to seek for; locus ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. II. to search into, find out; arcahum, Hor.; mentes deum, Ov.

**sculpo**, sculpsi, sculptam, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΠΑΥΦ, γλύφω), to carve, hew, graze, cut, chisel; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

**sculpōnēas** -ārum, f. wooden shoes, Plaut.

**sculptilis** -e (sculpo), carved, hewn, cut; opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory, Ov.

**sculptura** -ae, f. (sculpo), raised work in wood, ivory, marble, gems, sculpture, Quint.

**scurra** -ae, m. I. a dandy, beau, man about town, a fine gentleman; scurrae locupletes, Cic. II. a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation; Zeno Socratem scurrā Atticū fuisse dicebat, Cic.; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe toneret, Hor.

**scurrilis** -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering; locus, Cic.; dicacitas, Cic.

**scurrilitas** -ātis, f. (scurrilis), buffoonery, Tac.

**scurriliter**, adv. (scurrilis), like a buffoon, Plin.

**scurror**, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon; scurrantis speciem praebere, Hor.

**scūtāle** -is, n. (scutum), the thong of a sling, Liv.

**scūtārius** -ii, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

**scūtātus** -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield; cohortes, Caes.

**scūtella** -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver; dulciculae potionis, Cic.

**scūtica** (scytica) -ae, f. (σκυτικῆ, from σκῦτος, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

**scūtigērius** -i, m. (scutum and gero), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

**scūtra** -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut.

**scūtilla** -ae, f. (σκυτάλη). I. a roller for moving heavy weights, Caes. II. a small tray or dish, Mart. III. a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

**scūtīlātus** -a -um (scutula), *lozenge or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks*, Juv. Plur. substat., **scūtīlāta** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), *clothes made of such fabrics*, Juv.

**scūtīlum** -ī, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*, Cic.

**scūtum** -ī, n. (σκῦτος, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (clippus, a smaller oval shield of metal); pedestre (of a foot-soldier)*, Liv.; *scutum algicere*, Cic.; *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv.

**Scyllōeum** -ī, n. *a town in Lower Italy, now Scyllace*; *navisfragium*, Verg.; hence, **Scyllōeus** -a -um, *relating to Scyllaceum*; *litora*, Ov.

**Scylla** -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). **I.** *a lofty rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, dangerous for sailors; personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body.* **II.** *daughter of Nisus, king in Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris.* Hence, **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλαιος), *belonging to Scylla* **I.** Substat., *Scyllaeum* = *Scylla* **I.**, *a rock*; *transf., Scyllaeum illud aeris alieni*, Cic.

**scymnus** -ī, m. (σκῦμνος), *a young animal, whelp*; *leonum*, Lucr.

**scyphus** -ī, m. (σκῦφος), *a drinking-cup, goblet*; *inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups*, Cic.; *vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem iuicis post annis scyphum (cup of poison) Socrates*, Cic.

**Scyriās**, v. Scyros.

**Scyrōn** = **II.** Sciron (q.v.).

**Scyrus** (-ōs) -ī, f. (Σῦρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, now Sciro, where Achilles concealed himself in woman's clothes, the residence of Iycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.* Hence, **A. Scyriās** -ādis, f. of *Scyrus*; *puella, Deidamia*, Ov. **B. Scyrius** -a -um, of *Scyrus*; *pubes*, Verg.; *membra (of Pyrrhus)*, Ov.

**scytāla** -ae, f. and **scytālē** -ēs, f. (σκυτάλη), *a roller*; hence, *the roller used by the Spartans, around which they bound strips, and thus wrote their despatches, so that the despatches which were unwound could only be read by being rolled round a similar stick*; hence, *meton., a secret despatch*, Nep.

**Scythēs** (**Scytha**) -ae, m. (Σκύθης), *a Scythian*. Plur., *Scythae, the Scythians, a name of various meaning, sometimes including all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and the Caspian Seas.* Hence, **A. Scythia** -ae, f. (Σκυθία), *Scythia*. **B. Scythicus** -a -um (Σκυθικός), *Scythian*; *amnis, the Tanais*, Hor. **C. Scythis** -īdis, f. *a Scythian woman*. **D. Scythissa** -ae, f. *a Scythian woman*.

1. **sē** (**sēd**), prep. = *without*. **I.** With abl., *se fraude esto*, ap. Cic. **II.** Prep. insepar., **a**, = *without, as securus (= sine cura)*; **b**, = *apart*, e.g., *sepono*.

2. **sē** = *semi, half*, as *semodius*.

3. **sē** = *sex, six*, as *semestria*.

4. **sē**, acc. and abl. of *sui* (q.v.).

**Sēbēthos** (**Sēbētos**) -ī, m. *a river in Campania, near Neapolis.* Hence, **Sēbēthis** (**Sēbētis**) -īdis, f. of *Sēbēthos*; *nympha*, Verg.

**sēbōeus** -a -um (*sebum*), *full of tallow, tallowy*, Plin.

**sebum** (**sēvum**) and **saovum** -ī, n. *tallow, suet, fat, grease*, Caes.

**sēcāle** -is, n. *a species of grain, perhaps rye*, Plin.

**sēcāmenta** -ōrum, n. (*seco*), *carved work*, Plin.

**sēcōdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go apart, go away, withdraw*. **I.** Gen., **a**, of persons, *secedant improbi*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *to be distant*; *tantum secessit ab imis terra*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *to withdraw, retire, go aside*; *in abditam partem aedium*, Sall.; *ad deliberandum*, Liv.; **b**, *to withdraw, secede*; *plebs a patribus secessit*, Sall.; *in sacrum montem*, Liv.

**sēcerno** -crēvi -crētum, 3. *to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart*. **I.** Lit., *nihil praedae in publicum*, Liv.; *with ab and the abl., so a bonis*, Cic.; *inermes ab armatis*, Liv.; *with ex and the abl., aliquem e grege imperatorem velut inaequabilem*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *animum a corpore*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, *to distinguish*; *blandum amicum a vero*, Cic.; *post., with abl. alone, honestum turpi*, Hor.; **2**, *to set aside, to reject*; *frugalissimum quemque*, Cic.; *contraria non fugere, sed quasi secernere*, Cic.

**sēcospita** -ae, f. (*seco*), *a sacrificial knife*, Suet.

**sēcōssio** -ōnis, f. (*secedo*). **I.** *a going on one side*; *secessionis facta*, Liv.; *esp. for a conference or parley, secessionis subscriptorum*, Cic.; *militēs vesperi secessionem faciunt, collect together*, Caes. **II.** *a political withdrawal, secession*; *populi*, Caes.; *in Aventinum montem*, Liv. Plur., *secessionis plebei*, Cic.

**sēcōsus** -ūs, m. (*secedo*). **I.** *a going away*; *avium, migration*, Plin. **II.** *retirement, retreat*, Ov.; hence, *meton., (a) a place of retirement, a retreat, esp., a summer place of residence*, Verg.; (**β**) *a recess*; *longus, a bay running far into the land*, Verg.

**sēcōlūdo** -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (*cludo*, i.e., *claudo*), *to shut off*. **I.** *to shut away, shut up apart*; *antro seclusa*, Verg.; *transf., inclusum supplicium atque a conspectu parentum ac liberūm seclusum*, Cic. **II.** *to sever, separate, sunder*, Cic.; *munitione flumen a monte*, Caes.; *transf., curas, to banish*, Verg.

**sēcūs**, v. *secus*.

**sēcōlūsus** -a -um, *partic. of secludo*.

**sēcō**, *sēcūi*, *sectum*, but *sēcātūrus*, 1. (root SEC, connected with German *sägen*, English *to saw*), *to cut, cut off, cut in pieces*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *pabula*, Caes.; *unguis sectus*, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1**, *medical t. t., to cut off, amputate, to cut surgically*; *varices Mario*, Cic.; **2**, *to cut, geld, castrate*, Mart. **II.** *Transf., 1, to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt*; *seuerunt corpora vepres*, Verg.; *si quem podagra secat, tormenta*, Cat.; **2**, *to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse*; *avis secat aethera pennis*, Verg.; *aequor puppe*, Ov. **III.** Fig., **1**, *to lash in words, satirise*; *urbem*, Pers.; **2**, *to divide*; *causas in plura genera*, Cic.; hence, **a**, *to settle, decide*; *lites*, Hor.; **b**, *to pursue, follow up*; *spem secare*, Verg.

**sēcōrētō**, adv. (*secretus*), *separately*; *consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant*, Liv.; *eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit*, Caes.; *secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto*, Cic.

**sēcōrētus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *secerno*), *separate, apart*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., **1**, *gen., arva*, Verg.; *imperium*, Liv.; **2**, *esp., separate, solitary*; *colles*, Tac.; *secreta petere loca*, Hor. **B.** Fig., **a**, *deprived of*; *with abl., secreta cibo natura*, Lucr.; *with genit., corpora secreta teporis*, Lucr.; **b**, *secret*; *artes*, Ov.; *nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent*, Liv. **II.** Substat., **1**, *retirement, solitude, a solitary place*; *secreta Sibyllae*, Verg.; *abducere*



aliquam in secretam, Liv.; in secreto, Liv.; 2, a secret, mystery; omnium secreta rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.

**secta** -ne, f. (sequor), a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan. I. Gen., nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. II. Esp., 1, political method, party; sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, Cic.; 2, a philosophical school, sect; philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.

**sectarius** -a -um (seco), cut, gelled, Plant.

**sectator** -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. A. Gen., lex habita quae est de numero sectatorum, dependente, cliente, Cic. B. a member of a sect or school, Tac.

**sectilis** -e (seco). I. cut, cloven; ebur, Ov.; pavimenta, made up of small pieces, mosaic, Suet. II. that can be cut or cloven, Mart.

**sectio** -ōnis, f. (seco). I. a cutting, cutting up, Plin. II. the buying up of confiscated property, both of the goods of proscribed persons and of booty taken in war, and of inheritances which lapsed to the state; ad illud sectionis scelus accedere, Cic.; exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus sumimus, Cic.; coner. = property of this kind put up to auction; cuius praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.; sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

**sectivus** -a -um (seco), that can be cut or chopped up, Plin.

1. **sector** -ōris, m. (seco), 1, a cutter; colorum, a cut-throat, Cic.; 2, a buyer of confiscated or other public property; bonorum, Cic.; Pompeii, of the property of Pompey, Cic.

2. **sector**, 1. dep. (intens. of sequor), to follow eagerly, continually. I. Lit., 1, in a friendly way, to accompany constantly, run after; a, aliquem totos dies, Cic.; b, as a servant, to be in the train of; si servi ubi sunt? Chrysozomum sectantur, Cic.; 2, in a hostile manner, to run after in order to ridicule, to harass; a, ut puerum sectentur, Cic.; b, to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursued; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg. II. Transf., 1, to strive after, pursue eagerly; praedam, Caes.; virtutes, Tac.; 2, to try to find out; mitte sectari quo, etc., Hor.

**sectrix** -trix, f. (sector), she that purchases the confiscated property of the proscribed, Plin.

**sectura** -ae, f. (seco). I. a cutting, Plin. II. Meton., a place where something is cut or dug out; aerariae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

**secūbitus** -ūs, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

**secūbo** -ūi, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. I. Lit., Ov., Liv. II. to live a solitary life, Prop.

**secūlāris** = saecularis (q.v.).

**secūlum** = saeculum (q.v.).

**secum** = cum se, v. sui and cum.

**secundāni** -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

**secundārius** -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundariis, Cic.; subst., **secundarium** -ii, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secundō**, adv. (secundus). I. in the second place, Cic. II. for the second time, Lucr.

2. **secundo**, 1. (secundus), to make favourable, to favour, bless, assist, second; dii incepta secundo, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.

**secundum**, adv. and prep. (secundus). I. Adv., 1, afterwards, behind; ita hac secundum,

Plaut.; 2, secondly, in the next place, Cic. II. Prep. with acc., after. A. In space, 1, close behind; aram, Plaut.; 2, along, close along, by, near to; secundum mare, Cic. B. In time and order of events, 1, lit., a, of time, after; secundum comitia, Cic.; secundum haec, after this, Liv.; secundum quietem, in a dream, Cic.; b, of order, after, next to; secundum te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic.; heres secundum illum, next after the daughter, Cic.; 2, transf., a, according to, in accordance with; secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; b, legal & t., in favour of, to the advantage of; decernere secundum aliquem, Cic.

**secundus** -a -um (sequor), following. I. Gen., 1, of time, lumine secundo, on the following day, Enn.; mensa, the dessert, Cic.; 2, in succession, following the first, secum; a, lit., id secundum erat de tribus, Cic.; heres, a person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.; partes secundae, the second rôle, Cic.; hence, subst., (a) **secundae** -arum, f. the second rôle; agere, Sen.; fuit M. Crassus quasi secundum, was second fiddle to Crassus, followed after him, Cic.; (β) **secunda** -ae, f. (sc. horn), the second hour; ad secundam, Hor.; b, fig., (a) second in rank, next, following; secundus ad principatum, Cic.; (β) second in value, second-rate, inferior; panis, Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv. II. Esp., following easily or willingly. A. Lit., 1, of persons, dum ridetur fictis Balatrone secundo, Hor.; 2, of wind or tide, following (i.e., favourable); a, of water, secundo summo, with the stream, Caes.; b, of wind, navei secundis ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; vento secundissimo, Cic.; c, of sails filled with a favourable wind, secunda vela dato, Ov.; d, of things, curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo, Verg. B. Fig., a, favourable, favouring; voluntas contentis, Cic.; secundo populo, with the goodwill of the people, Cic.; secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.; leges secundissimae plebi, Liv.; b, fortunate, successful; secundissimum proelium, Caes.; res secundae, prosperity, Cic.; subst., **secundum** -i, n. prosperity, Neq.; plur., secunda, Hor.

**secūre**, adv. (securus). I. composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. II. securely, safely, Plin.

**secūriciōla** -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe, Plaut.

**secūrifēr** -fēra -fērum (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

**secūrigēr** -gēra -gērum (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

**secūris** -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (seco), an axe, hatchet. I. A. Lit., for felling trees, Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe, Verg.; for killing victims at a sacrifice, Verg.; esp., for executing criminals, the headsman's axe; securi ferre, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenedis (Tevedis velētes), with the extreme severity (from king Tenes of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. B. Fig., wound, injury, disaster; graviorem infligere securim republicae, Cic. II. Meton., (as secures, fuses and virgae were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome), supreme power, Roman supremacy; a, plur., Gallia securibus subjecta, completely subdued, Caes.; b, sing., Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

**secūritās** -tatis, f. (securus). I. freedom from care. A. In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. B. In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. Transf., freedom from danger, security, Tac.

**secūrus** -a -um (l. se and cura), *free from care*. I. Lit., *unconcerned, fearless, tranquil*; a, of persons, animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior ab aliquo, Liv.; with genit., amorum, Verg.; fanae, Ov.; with dep. interrog. sent., quid Tiridaten terreat, unice securus, Hor.; non securus, followed by no and the subj., ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque non sum securus, Liv.; b, of inanimate things, (a) *untroubled, cheerful*; quies, Ov.; olus, *simple, plain meal*, Hor.; with genit., sint tua vota licet securae repulsae, *safe against*, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, *negligent, careless*; castrensis iurisdiclio, Tac. II. Transf., *safe, secure*; tempus, locus, Liv.

1. **secus**, n. indecl. = *sexus, sex*; virile et muliebre secus, Liv.

2. **secūa**, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). I. Posit., A. Adv., a, *otherwise, not so*; secus est, non (haud) secus, *just as*, foll. by atque (ac) quam, etc.; longe secus, *far otherwise*, Cic.; b, *not right, not well, badly* (opposed to preceding recte, bene, beate, etc.); recte aut secus, *rightly or wrongly*, Cic.; aut beate aut secus vivere, *happily or the reverse*, Cic.; secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; c, *less*; neque multo secus in his vitiis, Tac. B. Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. II. Compar., **sequius** (secūis) and **sectius** (setūis), 1, *otherwise, not so*; non setius ut, *not otherwise than, just as*, Verg.; non setius uritur quam, Ov.; 2, = minus, less; nilo and nihilo setius (sequius), *none the less*, Cic.; haud setius and non setius, Verg.; 3, *less well, badly*; invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

**secutor** -ōris, m. (sequor), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retarius*, Juv.

1. **sed**, v. 1. se.

2. **sed** (old Latin sēt), conj. (connected with sed = se, without). I. *but, yet*; 1, to limit or qualify a person's statement, Cic.; sed enim, Cic.; sed enimvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, *but also, may rather*; avarissimae sed etiam crudelissimae, Cic.; consilium desuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.; b, in transitions, *but, yet*; (α) in returning to a previous subject, sed red-icamus ad Hortensium, Cic.; (β) in resuming a discourse after a parenthesis, ut peroravit (nam . . . peregerat), sed ut peroravit, etc., Cic.; c, in breaking off discourse, *but, yet*; sed hinc hactenus, Cic. II. To limit or qualify a previous negative sent., *but*; esp., in the phrases non modo (non solum, non tantum), sed etiam (quoque), *not only . . . but also*; non modo (solum) . . . sed, *not only . . . but even*; negotis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

**sedāmen** -inis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*, Sen.

**sedāto**, adv. (sedatus), *quietly, composedly, tranquilly*; placida atque sedate, constantiter et sedate dolorem ferro, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placidique labi, Cic.

**sedatio** -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion*; animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; plur., sedationes (animi), Cic.

**sedātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from sedo), *quiet, composed, tranquil*; homo, Cic.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.; animus sedator, Cic.

**sedecies**, adv. (sedecim), *sixteen times*, Plin.

**sedecim** and **sexdecim** (sex and decem), *sixteen*, Cues.

**sedecula** -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*, Cic.

**sedentarius** -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*; auctor, Plaut.

**sedēo**, sedī, 2. to sit. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, a, of persons, with in and the abl., in sella, in solio, in equo, Cic.; with abl. alone, carpento, sede regiā, Liv.; absol., quum tot aunami oratores sedent, Cic.; b, of animals, *to settle*; cornix sedet in humo, Ov.; 2, esp., of magistrates, *to sit in council, sit in judgment*; Scaevola (tribuno) in rostris sedente, Cic.; pro tribunali, Cic.; in tribunali, Cic. B. Transf., of things, *to settle, sink down*; sedet nebula densior campo, Liv.; sedisse montes, Tac.; of food, *to settle, be digested*; esca quae tibi sederit, Hor. II. With a notion of endurance. A. Lit., 1, *to remain in one place, settle, stay*; also with the notion of *to be inactive, idle*; in villa totos dies, Cic.; Coryrae, Cic.; desidens domi, Liv.; sedit qui timuit, *remained at home*, Hor.; consulibus sedentibus, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands*, Liv.; 2, esp., a, *to sit as a suppliant at the altar of some god*; mellora deos sedet omnia poscons, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., *to remain encamped, to sit down before a place, to remain inactive*; Arretii ante moenia, Liv. B. Transf., 1, lit., a, *to be firmly settled*; in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, Ov.; b, of weapons, *to be fixed, be fastened, to stick*; clava sedet in ore viri, Ov.; 2, fig., a, *to remain fast, unchanged*; pallor in ore sedet, Ov.; b, of resolves, *to be firmly determined, to remain fixed*; Idque pio sedet Aeneas, Verg.

**sedes** -is, f. (sedeo), *a seat*. I. Lit., a stool, chair, throne; sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic.; sedes ponere, Liv.; priores sedes tenere, *the first rank*, Hor. II. Transf., a, *on abode, habitation, place of settlement, home*; sedes simulatur Veneri, a temple, Verg.; sceleratorum, *the infernal regions*, Cic.; eam sibi domum sedesque deligere, Cic.; plur., sedes sanctae penatium deorumque, Cic.; his sedibus seae continere, Cic.; esp., (a) *the grave*; sedibus hunc rofer ante ans et conde sepulchro, Verg.; (β) *the dwelling-place of the soul, the body*; anima misera de sede volens exire, Ov.; b, of things, *place, seat, spot, base, foundation*; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Verg.; suis sedibus convulsa Roma, Cic.; montes moliri sede sua, Liv.

**sedile** -is, n. (sedeo), *a seat*; (a) sing., Verg.; (n) plur., sedilia, *a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere*, Hor.; benches for rowers, Verg.

**sedimentum** -i, n. (sedeo), *a settling, sediment*, Plin.

**seditio** -ōnis, f. (from sed = se, apart, and itio), *a dissension*. I. Between individuals, *dissension, quarrel*; domestica (of brothers), Liv.; crescit favore turbida seditio, Ov. II. Between members of a political union, esp., citizens and soldiers, *a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny*. A. 1, lit., *militaris*, Liv.; seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; seditionem concire, Liv.; conflare, Cic.; facere, Caes.; restringere, Cic.; personif., *as an attendant of Fame*; Seditio repens, Ov.; 2, *meton., the rebels*, Liv. B. Transf., *rising, tumult*; intestina corporis, Liv.; Incaudata dissidens a ratione seditio quaedam, Cic.

**seditiosē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiosus), *seditionously*, Cic.

**seditiosus** -a -um (seditio). I. *seditionous, turbulent*; civis, Cic.; triumpho seditiosissimi Cic. II. *restless*; seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

**sedo**, 1. (causat. of sedeo). I. Lit., *to cause to settle*; pulverem, Phaedr. II. *to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish*; bellum, pugnam, Cic.; incendia, Liv.; invidiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditionem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

**sēdūco** -dūxi -ductum, 3. to take or lead a part. **I.** Lit., a, in order to speak secretly to a person; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem a debita peste, to lead aside and so rescue from danger, Cic.; b, of things, vacuos ocellos, to turn aside, Prop.; stipitem, to push aside, Ov.; vina paulum seducta, placed aside, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, poet., to separate, sever; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; seducunt castra, divide into two, Ov.; b, to exclude; consilia seducta plurium conscientia, Liv.

**sēductio** -ōnis, f. (seduco), a leading or drawing aside; testium, Cic.

**sēductus** -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), remote, distant; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

**sēdūlō** = sedulo (q. v.)

**sēdūlitas** -ātis, f. (sedulus), assiduity, zeal, application, Cic.

**sēdūlō**, adv. (sedulus), a, busily, zealously; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; b, purposely, designedly, Liv.

**sēdūlus** -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

**sēdum** -i, n. the plant houseleek, Plin.

**Sedūni** -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people, near modern Sion.

**seges** -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC Gr. TEK-*w*, that which is produced. **I.** the seed in a field, from its being sown & the crop being reaped; 3, lit., laetae segetes, Cic; seges farris est maturi messi, Liv.; used of the vine, Verg.; b, fig. advantage; quae inde seges, Juv.; 2, transf., a thickly-packed mass or number; seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. **II.** Melon., a sown field; 1, a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., field, soil; quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic.; 2, poet., transf., fruitful plains, fields; fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prina paretur arboribus seges, Cic.

**Segesta** -ae, f. Roman name of the old town Acosta (Ακίστη), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo. Hence, **A. Segestani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Segesta. **B. Segestenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Segesta.

**segestre** -is, n. (στειγαστρον), a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins, Plin.

**segmentatus** -a -um (segmentum), ornamented with a purple or gold border, bordered; cunae, Juv.

**segmentum** -i, n. (root SEC, whence seco). **I.** a piece cut off, cutting, shred; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., a zone or region of the earth, Plin. **II.** Plur., segmenta, pieces of purple or cloth of gold sewn on the skirt of women's dresses, gold or purple border, Ov.

**segnē**, adv., v. segniter.

**segnipes** -pēdis (segnis and pes), slow-footed, Juv.

**segnis** -e (root SEC, sequor), slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory: a, absol., signiores castigat, Caes.; bellum sluggishly prosecuted, Liv.; mors, a lingering death by poison, Liv.; b, with ad and acc., signior ad respondendum, Cic.; nec ad eitharam signis nec ad arcum, Ov.; c, with in and the acc., non in Venerem signes, Verg.; d, with genit., laborum, Tac.; e, with infin., solvere nodum, Hor.

**segnitas** -ātis, f. (segnis), sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness, Cic.

**segnitōr** and **segnē** (segnis), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly; a, posit., Liv.; b, compar. signius, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative nihilo signius, Sall.

**segnitia** -ae, f. and **segnitēs** -ē, f. (segnis), sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., signitia mans, calmness, Tac.

**Sēgōdūnum** -i, n. the chief town of the Ruteni, on the northern border of Gallia Narbonensis, now Rodez, Cic.

**Segontia** (Saguntia) and **Secontia** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near modern Siguera.

**Segontiaci** -ōrum, m. a people in the south of Britain.

**Segovax** -actis, m. one of the British chiefs in Kent at the time of Caesar's invasion.

**segrēgo**, 1. (grex). **I.** to separate from the flock, segregate; oves, Phaedr. **II.** Transf., to separate, sever, remove; aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.

**Sēgūsiāvi** (Sēgūsiāni) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Feurs (Dep. de la Loire).

**segutium** -i, n. the external indication of a gold-mine, Plin.

**Sējānus**, v. Sėjus.

**sejūgātus** -a -um, disjointed, separated; animi partem ab actione corporis sejugatum, Cic.

**sejūges** -ium, m. (sex and jugum), a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, Liv.

**sejunctim**, adv. (sejunctus), separately, Tib.

**sejunctio** -ōnis, f. (sejungo), a separation, severance, Cic.

**sejungo** -jungi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, disjoin. **I.** Lit., Alpes Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., se a libertate verborum, to refrain from, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, Cic.; 2, esp., to distinguish; libertatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, Cic.

**Sėjus** -i, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Sejus, a friend of Atticus and Cicero. Hence, **Sējānus** -a -um, relating to Sejus; subst., as name, L. Aelius Sejanus, son of Sejus Strabo, the praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

**sēlas**, n. (σέλας), a species of fiery meteor, Sen.

**sēlectio** -ōnis, f. (seligo), a choosing out, selection; si selectio nulla sit ab iis rebus quae, etc., Cic.

**Sēleucōa** (Sēleuciā) -ae, f. (Σελευκία), name of several towns. **I.** S. Babylonia: a town near the Tigris, on the canal connecting it with the Euphrates, built by Seleucus Nicator, now El-Mudaiin. **II.** S. Pieria: a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kepse. **III.** S. Trachēa: a town in Cilicia, now Selejkiak.

**Sēleucus** -i, m. (Σέλευκος), Nicator, a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria.

**sēlibra** -ae, f. (for semilibra), half a pound, Liv.

**sēligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (se and lego), to choose, choose out, select. **I.** Gen., exempla, Cic. **II.** Esp., iudices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case, Cic.

**Sēlinūs** -nuntis, f. (Σελινούς). **I.** a sea-port in Sicily, now Selinonto. **II.** a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti, Liv. Hence, adj., **Sēlinūsius** -a -um, belonging to Selinus.

**sella** -ae, f. (for sedla, from sedeo), a seat, stool, settle. **I.** Gen., in sella sedere, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a work-stool, a stool or bench on which handicraftsmen sit; in foro sellam ponere, Cic.;

**2, the stool of a teacher, Cic.**; **3, the curule stool, in full, sella curulis, on which the higher magistrates at Rome sat, Cic.**; **4, a throne, Nep.**; **5, a sedan-chair; gestatoria, Suet.**

**sellarius -a -um (sella), relating to a seat or stool; subst., sellaria -ae, f. a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room, Plin.**

**sellisternium -ii, n. (sella and sterno), a religious banquet in honour of goddesses, at which their images were placed on seats and food put before them, Tac**

**sellula -ae, f. (dim. of sella), a little sedan-chair, Tac.**

**sellularius -a -um (sellula), of or relating to a seat; artifex, a handicraftsman who sat at his work; hence, subst., sellularius -ii, m. a handicraftsman, Cic.**

**semel, adv. numer. I. once, a single time; semel atque iterum, semel iterumque, once and again, twice, Cic.**; **semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.**; **plus quam semel, Cic.**; **non semel, Cic.** **II. Transf., A. the first time, firstly; foll. by iterum, deinde, item, etc., Cic.** **B. once; a, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, Cic.**; **b, once (of things which cannot be altered); qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.** **C. once, once for all; a, semel exorari soles, Cic.**; **vitam semel finirent, Liv.**; **b, in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.**

**Sēmēla -ae, f. and Sēmēlēs -ēs, f. (Σεμῆλη), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; she asked Jupiter to appear to her in his prison as a god, and was consumed by the blaze of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor.** Hence, **Sēmēleius and Sēmēleus -a -um, of Semela; Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.**

**semen -inis, n. (root SE, whence se-ro, se-vi), the seed. I. A. Lit., a, of plants, semen manu spargere, Cic.**; **b, (a) of animals, creatae semine Saturni, Ov.**; **(β) of the elements of water, fire, stone, etc., Verg., Lucr.** **B. Meton., the seed; 1, the race; Romanum, Cic.**; **regio semine orta, Liv.**; **2, descendant, child, offspring; caelestia semina, Ov.**; **semina Phoebi, Aesculapius, son of Phoebus, Ov.** **II. Fig., seed = cause, origin, author, instigator; stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.**

**sementifer -fēra -fērum (sementis and fero), seed-bearing, fruitful, Verg**

**sementis -is, acc. -em and -im, f. (semen), a sowing. I. a, lit., sementes maximas facere, Cic.**; **prov., ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.**; **b, fig., malorum sementim or proscriptionis sementem facere, Cic.** **II. Meton., sementes, the young growing corn, Ov.**

**sementivus -a -um (sementis), of or relating to seed or seed-time; dies, Ov.**

**semento, 1. (sementis), to bear seed, Plin.**

**semenstris (semenstris) -e (sex and mensis), of six months, six-monthly; a, = six months old; infans, Liv.**; **b, = limited to six months; regnum, Liv.**; **semenstrivatum digitos circumligat auro, the ring of the tribunes of the soldiers worn for six months, Juv.**

**semesus -a -um (semi and esus), half-eaten, half-consumed; praeda, ossa, Esus.**

**semidāpertus -a -um (semi and adaperio), half-open, Ov.**

**semiambustus -a -um (semi and amburo), half-burnt, Suet.**

**semianimis -e and semianimus -a -um (semi and anima), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semianima, Liv.**

**semidāpertus -a -um (semi and adaperio), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.**

**semibarbarus -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet.**

**semibos -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Minotaur, Ov.**

**semicāper -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.**

**semicinctium -ii, n. (semi and cinctus), a narrow girdle or apron, Mart.**

**semicirculus -i, m. a semicircle, Ool.**

**semicoctus -a -um (semi and coquo), half-cooked, Plin.**

**semicrēmātus -a -um (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.**

**semicrēmus (semi and cremo), half-burnt, Ov.**

**semicrūdus -a -um, half-raw, Suet.**

**semicūbitālis -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.**

**semidēus -a -um, half-divine; subst., a demigod, demigoddess; semideum genus, the Nereids, Ov.**

**semidoctus -a -um (semi and doceo), half-taught, half-learned; haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.**

**semiermis (semermis) -e and semiermus (semermus) -a -um (semi and arma), half-armed, half-equipped, Liv.**

**semiesus = semesus (q. v.).**

**semifactus -a -um (semi and facio), half-done, half-finished, Tac.**

**semifer -fēra -fērum (semi and ferus), half-animal, half-bestial, half-man and half-animal. I. Lit., pectus Tritonis, Verg.**; **subst., of the Centaurs, Ov.** **II. Transf., half-wild, half-savage. Subst., semifer -fēri, m. half a savage, Verg.**

**semifultus -a -um (semi and fulcio), half-propped, Mart.**

**semigermanus -a -um, half-German, Liv.**

**semigraecus -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.**

**semigravis -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.**

**semigro, 1. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.**

**semihians -antis (semi and hio), half-open; labellum, Cat.**

**semihomo -hōminis, m. half a man. I. half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov.** **II. Transf., half-wild; Oacus, Verg.**

**semihōra -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.**

**semilācer -cāra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.**

**semilavus -a -um, half-washed, Cat.**

**semiliber -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.**

**semilix -ae, m. half a sutler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.**

**semimārinus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea; corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.**

**semimas -māris, m. I. half-male, hermaphrodite, Liv.** **II. castrated; oves, Ov.**

**semimortuus -a -um, half-dead, Cat.**

**seminarius -a -um (semen), of or relating to seed; subst., seminarium -ii, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equites seminarium senatus, Liv.**; **Catilinarum, Cic.**; **triumphorum, Cic.**

**seminator -ōris, m. (semino), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.**

**semīnex -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.**

**seminium -ii, n. (semen), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.**

**sēmīno**, *l.* (sēmen). **I.** *to sow*, Col. **II.** *to beget, produce*, Plant.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua semināt arbor, Verg.

**sēmīnūdus** -a -um, *half-naked*, Liv.; pedes prope seminudus, *nearly defenceless, without arms*, Liv.

**sēmīpāgānus** -i, *m. half a rustic*, Pers.

**sēmīpēdālīs** -e, *half a foot in dimension*, Plin.

**sēmīpēdānēus** = semipedalis (q.v.).

**sēmīpēfēctus** -a -um (semi and perficio), *half-finished*, Suet.

**sēmīpēs** -pēdis, *m. a half-foot*, Plin.

**sēmīplēnus** -a -um, *half-full*; naves, *half-manned*, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

**sēmīpūtātus** -a -um (semi and puto), *half-pruned*; vitis, Verg.

**Sēmīrāmīs** (Sāmīrāmīs, Sāmērāmīs) -mīdis and -mīdos, *f. (Σεμίραμīs), wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria*.

**sēmīrāsus** -a -um (semi and rado), *half-shaven, half-shorn*, Cat.

**sēmīrēductus** -a -um (semi and reduco), *half-bent back*, Ov.

**sēmīrēfēctus** -a -um (semi and reficio), *half-repaired*, Ov.

**sēmīrūtus** -a -um (semi and ruo), *half-ruined, half-pulled down, half-destroyed*; urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūtā** ōrum, *n. half-demolished places*, Liv.

**sēmīs** -issis, *m. and sometimes indecl. (semis, half, and as), the half of anything*; esp., **1**, *half an as*, Cic.; **2**, *as a rate of interest, = 6 per cent. per annum*; semissibus magna copia, etc., *there is plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent.*, Cic.; **3**, *as a measure of land, half a juger*, Liv.

**sēmīsēpultus** -a -um (semi and sepelio), *half-buried*, Ov.

**sēmīcōmnu**s -a -um, *half-asleep, drowsy*, Cic.

**sēmīsūpīnus** -a -um, *half-inclined backwards*, Ov.

**sēmīta** -ae, *f. a narrow path, footpath, foot-way*. **I.** Lit., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittelat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi semitā feci viam, *I have amplified the materials in Aesop*, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā viā est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.

**sēmītactus** -a -um (semi and tango), *half-touched*, Mart.

**sēmītārius** -a -um (semita), *frequenting lanes or by-paths*, Cat.

**sēmītectus** -a -um (semi and tego), *half-covered*, Sen.

**sēmīustūlātus** = semustulatus (q.v.).

**sēmīustus** (sēmustus) -a -um (semi and uro), *half-burnt*; Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv.

**sēmīvir** -vīri, *m. half-man*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *half-man, half-animal*; Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov.; **2**, *a hermaphrodite*, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, *castrated, gelded*, Juv.; **2**, *effeminate, unmanly*, Verg.

**sēmīvīvus** -a -um, *half-dead, almost dead*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, fatni, Cic.

**sēmīvōcālīs** -e, *half-sounding*; in grammar, subst., **sēmīvōcālēs** -ium, *f. (sc. litterae), semivowels*, Quint.

**Sēmōnes** -um, *m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel*, Tac.

**sēmōdīus** -ī, *m. (semi and modius), a half-modius*, Mart.

**sēmōtus** -a -um, *p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant*. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae terris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a**, *far from, semotus a curis*, Lucr.; **b**, *distinct from, different from*, Lucr.; **c**, *confidential*; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

**sēmōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, **2**, *to move away, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., qui voce praecanis a literis semovebantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to lay aside, exclude*; voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovenus est, *is not to be reckoned under that school*, Cic.

**sēmper**, *adv. (sem (= semel) and per, as su (= novi) and per), always, at all times*, Cic.; with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper lenitas, *the constant mildness*, Ter.; Hasdrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

**sēmptērnus** -a -um (semper), *continual, perpetual, everlasting*; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; *adv., sempiternum, for ever*, Plant.

**Semprōnius** -a -um, *name of a gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were the brothers Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people, who introduced agrarian laws and other reforms, but were both killed in riots provoked by the senatorial party*. Adj., *Sempronian*; lex, Cic. Hence, **Semprōniānus** -a -um, *relating to Sempronius*; senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

**sēmūnciā** -ae, *f. (semi and uncia), half an uncia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an as; **1**, *as a weight =  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound*, Cic.; **2**, *to express the share of an inheritance*; facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecina, Cic.

**sēmūnciārius** -a -um (semuncia), *relating to half an ounce*; fenus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. monthl'y, i.e., *one-half per cent. per annum*, Liv.

**sēmūstūlātus** (sēmīustūlātus) and **sēmūstilātus** (sēmīustilātus) -a -um (semi and ustulo, ustilo), *half-burnt*, Cic.

**Sēna** -ae, *f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal, now Senigallia*. Hence, **Senēnsis** -e, *relating to Sena*; proelium, Cic.

**sēnācīlīum** -ī, *n. (senatus), a senate-house, hall of council*, Liv.

**sēnārīolus** -ī, *m. (dim. of senarius), a little trifling senarius*, Cic.

**sēnārius** -a -um (seni), *composed of six*; senarius versus and subst. **sēnārius** -ī, *m. a verse of six feet (generally iambic)*, Cic.

**sēnātor** -ōris, *m. (senex), a member of the Roman senate, senator*, Cic.; transf., of the governing or deliberative bodies of other states; of the Nervii, Caes.; of the Rhodians, Cic.; of the Macedonians, Liv.

**sēnātorīus** -a -um (senator), *of or relating to a senator, senatorial*; ordo, *the rank of senator*, Cic.; consilium, *the panel of senators from which judges were chosen*, Cic.

**sēnātus** -ī and -ūs, *m. I. the Roman senate*, Cic.; princeps senatus, *the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list*, Liv.; in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic.; senatum movere, *to expel from the senate*, Cic.; senatum legere, *to call over the senate*, Liv.; so senatum recitare, Cic.; senatum vocare, Liv.; convocare, Cic.; senatus (senati) consultum, *a formal resolution of the senate*, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, Carthaginiensis, Liv.; Aeduo omnem senatum amisisse, Caes. **II.** Meton., a meeting, assembly of the senate; senatum habere, dimittere, Cic.; frequens, a full house, Cic.; datur alicui senatus, obtains an audience of the senate, Cic.

**senātusconsultum**, v. senatus.

**Sēnēca** -ae, m. a family name of the Annaean gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician of Corduba in Spain; 2, L. Annaeus Seneca, son of the foregoing, a celebrated philosopher, author of many works in prose and verse (tragedies and epigrams), the tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

**senēcta**, v. senectus.

1. **senectus** -a -um (senex), old, aged. **I.** Adj., aetas, old age, Sall. **II.** Subst., **senēcta** -ae, f. old age. **A.** Lit., Liv.; of animals, Verg., Ov. **B.** the slough of a serpent, Plin.

1. **senectus** -ātis, f. (senex), age, old age. **I. A.** Lit., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; of animals, Verg.; in fig., of discourse, plena litteratae senectutis oratio, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, gloom, moroseness, Hor.; 2, concr., a, grey hair, Verg.; b, old age = the old men; senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic.; c, the slough of a serpent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of a thing, old age, age; vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

**senēo**, 2. (senex), to be old, Cat.

**senesco**, senūi, 3. (seneo). **I.** to grow old in years, become old; tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** to grow old in strength. **A.** 1, of living beings, to lose strength, become weak, waste away; senescens equus, Hor.; otio tam diutino, Liv.; 2, of things, to become old, to decay; arbor hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescens, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to wane, come to an end, fug, be relaxed; luna senescens, Cic.; hiems senescens, Cic.; of abstractions, senescit laus, morbus, Cic.; b, of polit. power, to wane, fade, lose power; propa senescente Graecia, Cic.; senescit Hannibal vis, Liv.

**senex**, senis, compar., **senior**, neut. senius, genit. senioris, old, aged. **I.** Adj., a, of persons, miles, Ov.; senem heri, to age, Cic.; of animals, cervus, Ov.; of things, vis est senior quam, etc., Cic.; b, fig., ripe; senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferelat, oratio, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. an old man, a man over sixty, while senior = a man between forty-five and sixty (for which Hor. and Liv. sometimes use senex), Cic.; b, f. an old woman, Tib.

**seni** -ae -a (sex). **I.** six each, Cic. **II.** six, Ov.

**senilis** -e (senex), of or relating to an old man, male; prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; statua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

**senilitēr**, adv. (senilis), like an old man, Quint.

**senio** -onis, m. (seni), the number six upon dice, Mart.

**senior**, compar. of senex (q. v.).

**senium** -ii, n. (senex), old age, the weakness, decay of old age. **I. A.** Lit., omni morbo senioque carere, Cic. **B.** Transf., decline, decay; lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Abstr., 1, gloom, moroseness, Hor.; 2, chagrin, reaction, sadness; tota civitas confecta senio, Cic. **B.** Concr., an old man; with m. pron., illum senium, Ter.

**Sēnōnes** -um, m. **I.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Agendicum, now Sens. **II.** a kindred people in northern Italy.

**sensibilis** -e (sentio), that can be perceived by the senses, Suet.

**sensioſus** -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence, Quint.

**sensifer** -fēra -fērum (sensus and fero), producing sensation, Lucr.

**senilis** -e (sentio), endowed with sensation, Lucr.

**sensim**, adv. (root SENS, whence sentio, sensi, sensus), scarcely observably, gradually, by degrees, slowly; sensim sine sensu, Cic.; amicitias sensim dissuere, Cic.

**sensus** -ūs, m. (sentio). **I.** perception, observation; utere igitur argumento tutelipae sensus tui, Cic. **II.** the power of perceiving. **A.** Physically, a, feeling, consciousness; sensus moriendi, Cic.; voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; b, a sense; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; c, feeling, consciousness, in plur., sensus; a mere relevant in pectora sensus, Ov. **B.** Morally, a, emotion, sense, feeling; amoris, amandi, diligendi, Cic.; b, a manner of thinking, the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, meaning; verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.

**sententiā** -ae, f. (sentio). **I.** an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression). **A.** Gen., abundans sententiis, rich in ideas, Cic.; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Cic.; meā sententiā, in my opinion, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, an expressed opinion, vote of senators; sententiam dicere, ferre, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; of judges, decision, judgment; sententiam dicere, Cic.; sententiam ferre, Cic.; b, as formula for an oath, ex animi mei sententia jurare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Abstr., a, the meaning, signification of a word or sentence; id habet hanc sententiam, Cic.; b, the purpose of a speech; contentio, Cic. **B.** Concr., a, a thought expressed in words, a sentence; b, esp., a maxim, aphorism; acuta, Cic.

**sententiōla** -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, Cic.

**sententiōsē**, adv. (sententiosus), sententiously; dicere, Cic.

**sententiōsus** -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious, Cic.

**senticiētum** -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-bush, Plaut.

**sentina** -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship. **I.** Lit., sentinae vitii confluctiri, Caes. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., seletamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, we can scarcely find room in the lowest part of the ship, i. e., we are of next to no importance, Cic.; 2, esp., the lowest of the people, rubble, dregs of the population; reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

**Sentinum** -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

**sentio**, sensi, sensum, 4. to feel, perceive, have a sensation of. **I.** With the outward sense, **A.** Gen., suavitatem cibi, Cic.; dolorem, Lucr.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass., posse prius ad angustias veniri quam sentirentur, Caes.; with nom. of partic., sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. **B.** to feel, experience, learn; (a) of persons, quod ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; (β) of things, ora senserat vastationem, Liv. **II.** Mentally, to feel. **A.** Lit., to perceive, remark, observe, notice; plus sentire, have more insight, Caes.; quod quidem senserim, as far as I have observed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., sentit animus moveri, Cic.; with rel. sent., quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, Cic.; nec aliter sentire, foll. by

quin and the subj., *to be convinced that*, Caes.; **ex nocturno** fremitu de protectione eorum senserunt, *observed their departure*, Caes.; **impers.**, non ut dictum est in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to judge, think*; **a.**, idem, Cic.; recte, Cic.; humiliter, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., *to consider or think a person something*; aliquem bonum civem, Cic.; partic. subst., **sensa** -orum, *n. thoughts*; mentis, Cic.; **b.**, legal t. t., *to give one's opinion, to vote*; sentire lenissime, Cic.

**sentis** -is, c. *a thorn-bush, briar*; usually plur., *rubi sentesque*, Caes.

**sentisco**, 3. (inchoat. of sentio), *to perceive, observe*, Lucr.

**sentus** -a -um (sentis), *thorny, rough*; loca, Verg.

**senus** -a -um, sing. of seni (q.v.).

**seorsum** (seorsū) and **seorsū** (from se and vorto or verto), *especially, particularly*; omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, Ter.; foll. by ab, *apart from, separately from*; seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere, Sall.; abs te seorsum sentio, *I am of a different opinion*, Plaut.; with abl. alone, *seorsum corpore, without a body*, Lucr.

**separātē**, adv. only in compar. (separatus), *apart, particularly*, Cic.

**separātīm**, adv. (separatus), *apart, separately, distinctly, differently*; separātīm semel, iterum cum universis, Cic.; nihil accidet ei separātīm a reliquis civibus, Cic.; castra separātīm habebant, Liv.; with ab and the abl., *dii separātīm ab universis singulos diligunt*, Cic.

**separātiō** -ōnis, f. (separo), *separation, severance*. **I.** Lit., *distributio partium ac separatiō*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *sui facti ab illa deumione*, Cic.

**separātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from separo), *separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct*; voluere, Cic.; exortium, Cic.; *separatis temporibus, at different times*, Nep.

**separō**, 1. *to disjoin, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., (a) *aliquem or aliquid ab, etc.*, Cic.; (β) *aliquid alicuā re*; Biston Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov.; (γ) *aliquid ex aliqua re or in aliquid, equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato*, Cic.; (δ) *with acc. alone, nec nos mare separat ingens*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to separate, treat separately*; (a) *with ab and the abl., a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea*, Cic.; (β) *with acc. alone, utilitate*, Cic.

**sepēlibilis** -e (sepelio), *that can be buried*; fig., *that can be concealed*, Plaut.

**sepēllo** -pēlivi and -pēlli -pultum, 4. (root SEP, connected with sop-or, sop-io), *to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, *to bury*; ossa, Ov.; **b.**, *to burn*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **1.**, *to bury, put an end to, ruin, destroy*; patriam, Cic.; *dolorem*, Cic.; **2.**, *poet. partic., sepultus, buried, sunk, immersed in anything*; somno vinoque sepultus, Verg.; *inertia sepulta*, Hor.

**sepēs** = saepes (q.v.).

**sepia** -ae, f. (σπία), *the cuttle-fish*, Cic.

**sepimentum** = saepimentum (q.v.).

**sepio** = saepio (q.v.).

**sepīōla** -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), *a small cuttle-fish*, Plaut.

**Sepīāsia** -ae, f. *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold*.

**sepono** -pōstī -pōsitum, 3. *to put, lay on one side, place apart*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., *aliquid ad fanum*, Cic.; *captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi*, Liv.; *primitias magno Jovi*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to keep back, reserve*; ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.

**II.** Esp., **A.** *to separate*; **1.**, lit., *de mille sagittis unam, to select*, Ov.; **2.**, transf., **a.**, *to separate, divide*; a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.; **b.**, *to distinguish*; inurbanum lepido dicto, Hor. **B.** *to keep far off*; **1.**, lit., **a.**, *interesse pugnae imperatorem an seposi melius foret dubitare*, Tac.; **b.**, *to remove out of the way, banish*; aliquem in insulam, Tac.; **2.**, transf., *graves curas, to banish*, Ov.

**sepositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from sepono). **I.** *distant, remote*; fons, Prop. **II.** *choice, select*; vestis, Tib.

**1.** **seps**, seps, c. (σῆψ). **I.** *a species of venomous lizard*, Pliu. **II.** *an insect, perhaps the wood-louse*, Plin.

**2.** **seps** = saepes (q.v.).

**sepsé** = se ipse.

**septa**, v. saeptum.

**septem**, numer. (επτά), *seven*. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *septem (οἱ ἑπτά), the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic. **B.** *Septem Aquae, the meeting of streams near Reate, now Lake Sta. Susanna*.

**September** -bris -bre, abl. -bri (septem and suffix -ber), *belonging to September*; **a.**, *mensis September, the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September*; **b.**, *kalendae, nonae, idus (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September)*; horae, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.

**septemdēcim**, numer. *seventeen*, Cic.

**septemfūdus** -a -um (fluo), *having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths*; Nilus, Ov.

**septemgēminus** -a -um, *sevenfold, with seven mouths*; Nilus, Verg.

**septempēdālis** -e, *seven feet high*, Plaut.

**septemplex** -plēcis (septem and plico), *sevenfold*; clipeus, *with seven layers of hides*, Verg.; Nilus, *with seven mouths*, Verg.; so Ister, Ov.

**septentrio** (septemtrio, septentrio) -ōnis, m., gen. plur., *septentriones, the seven plough-oxen*. **I.** *As a constellation, the Great Bear, the Wain*; septentrio minor, *the little Bear*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **a.**, *the north*; (a) *sing., septentria Macedonia obicitur*, Liv.; in tmesis, *septem subjecta trioni*, Verg.; (β) *plur., in-flectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septentriones*, Cic.; **b.**, *the north wind*, Cic.

**septemtrionālis** -e (septentrio), *northern*; subst., **septemtrionālia** -ium, m. *the northern regions*, Tac.

**septemvir** -virī, m., plur., **septemvirī** -ōrum and -um, m. *the seven men, a college or guild of seven persons*. **I.** *Of the Eponones, v. epulo*. **II.** *to divide public land among colonists*, Cic.

**septemvirālis** -e, *of or relating to the septemviri*; auctoritas, Cic.; subst., **septemvirāles** -ium, m. = septemviri (q.v.).

**septemvirātus** -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a septemvir*, Cic.

**septēnārius** -a -um (septeni), *containing the number seven*; numerus, Plin.; plur. subst., **septēnārii**, m. (sc. versus), *verses containing seven feet*, Cic.

**septendēcim** = septendecim (q.v.).

**septēni** -ae -a (septeni). **I.** *seven each*; duo fana septenos habere libros, Liv.; genit. plur., *septenūm*, e.g., *pueri annorum septenūmque denūm*, Liv. **II.** *seven*; septena hie lyrae, Ov.; sing., Lucr.

**septentrio** = septentrio (q.v.).

**septentrionālis** = septemtrionalis (q.v.).

**septicus** -a -um (σῆπτικός), *causing putrefaction*, Plin.

**septies** (**septiens**), adv. (septem), seven times; septiens milliens sestertium or simply septiens milliens, 700 millions of sesterces, Cic.

**septimānus** (**septimānus**) -a -um, relating to the number seven. **I.** Adj., nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. **II.** Subst., **septimāni** -orum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

**Septimontialis** -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

**Septimontium** -ii, n. (septem and mons). **I.** the circuit of seven small hills round the Palatine, which became the germ of the city of Rome. **II.** a festival at Rome in December to celebrate the wailing-in of these small hills and the formation of a city.

**septimus** (**septūmus**) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimum**, for the seventh time, Cic.

**septingēnārius** -a -um (septingenti), containing seven hundred, Varr.

**septingēni** -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

**septingentesimus** -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

**septingenti** -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

**septingentiēs**, adv. (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

**Septizonium** -ii, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

**septuāgēni** -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

**septuāgēsīmus** -a -um (septuaginta), the seventieth, Cic.

**septuāgīes**, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

**septuāgīnta**, numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

**septuēnnis** -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; puer, Plaut.

**septum** = **saeptum** (q. v.)

**septunx** -uncis, m. (septem and uncia), seven-twelfths of the as, or of any unity with twelve parts; jugeri, Liv.; auri, seven ounces, Liv.

**sepulch** . . . v. **sepulc** . . .

**sepulcrālis** (**sepulchrālis**) -e (sepulcrum, sepulchrum), of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral; arae, Ov.; fax, funeral torch, Ov.

**sepulcrētum** -i, n. a burial-place, cemetery, Cat.

**sepulcrum** (**sepulchrum**) -i, n. (from sepelio, as fulcrum from fulcio), the resting-place. **I. A.** Lit., a place of burial; **1, a**, a grave, sepulchre; monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; **b**, the mound over a grave; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg.; **2**, the place where a corpse is burnt; ara sepulcri, Verg. **B.** Transf., sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Plaut. **II.** Meton. **A.** the tomb, including grave, monument, and inscription; sepulcrum facere, Cic.; legere sepulcra, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone, Cic. **B.** the dead person; placatis sepulcris, Ov.

**sepultura** -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; **a**, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepulturā aliquem officere, to bury, Cic.; **b**, the burning of the body of the dead, Tac.

**Séquana** -ae, m. a river of Gaul, forming, with the Matrona, the boundary between the Celts and the Belgae, now the Seine.

**Séquani** -orum, m. a Gallic people in modern Burgundy and Franche-Comté.

**sēquax** -ācia (sequor). **I.** following easily or quickly; equus, Ov.; undae, following each other rapidly, Verg.; hederæ, quickly spreading itself, Pers.; fumus, penetrating, Verg.; Latio (= Latinis) dant terga sequaci, pursuing, Verg. **II.** Transf., easily worked, pliable, ductile; materia sequacior, Plin.

**sēquester** -tra -trum and **sēquester** -tris -tre (from 2. seens, as magister from magis), mediating. **I.** Adj., pace sequestrā, by the medium of peace, Verg. **II.** Subst., **A.** **sēquester** -tri or -tris, m. **a**, a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery); quo sequestre in illo iudicio corrumpeudo dicebatur esse usus, Cic.; **b**, a stake holder, depositary, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled, Plaut. **B.** **sēquestrum** -i, n. and **sēquestre** -is, n. the deposit of the matter in dispute in the hands of a third person; sequestro deponere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

**sēquius** = **secius**, compar. of **secus** (q. v.)

**sēquor**, **sēcūtus** (**sēquūtus**) sum, **sēqui**, 2. dep. (root SEC, connected with SEQUA), to follow, accompany. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; **b**, of things, zonā bene te secutā, Hor.; **2**, esp., **a**, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; hostes, Caes.; feras, Ov.; **b**, to follow a person to a place; Formias, Cic.; secutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, have sought for, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time or order, to follow, ensue; sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Camilinā pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; et quae sequentia, and so on, Cic.; **b**, to fall to any one as an inheritance or possession, to fall to the share of; urbes captae Aetoliam sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor.; to follow, i. e., to yield, to give way; ius (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., to follow, follow after; gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; edictum, the words of the edict, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to follow a person's authority, example, opinion, to tread in the steps of, to agree to; leges, Cic.; amicum, Cic.; liberi sequuntur patrem, follow the rank of their father, Liv.; **2**, to strive after, aim at, seek to gain; amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; **3**, to follow in discourse, ensue; sequitur illa divisio, Cic.; sequitur ut doceam, Cic.; **4**, to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by; moneo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.; poena quae illud scelus sequeretur, Cic.; esp., to follow logically, be the logical consequence of, gen. with ut and the subj.; si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut saluum sit, Cic.; **5**, to follow easily, come of itself; non quassatum esse numerum, sed secutum, Caes.

**sēra** -ae, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero, series), a moveable bar or bolt for fastening doors; centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

**Sērāpis** (**Sārāpis**) -pis and -pīdis, m. (Σεράπις, Σαράπις), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

**sērēnitas** -ātis, f. (serenus), clearness, serenity, esp., clear, bright, fair weather. **I.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig., fortunae, Liv.

**sērēno**, 1. (serenus). **I.** to make clear, serene, bright; caelum, Verg. **II.** Fig., spem fronte, Verg.

**sērēnus** -a -um, clear, bright, fair, serene. **I. A.** Lit., caelum, Cic.; nox, Verg.; pelagus, Verg.; subst., **sērēnum** -i, n. fair weather, Plin.; aperta serena, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, clear; aqua, Mart.; vox, Pers.; **2**, act., making bright, bringing fair weather; Favonius, Plaut. **II.** Fig., cheerful, tranquil, serene; frons, Cic.

**Sēres** -um, m. (Σῆρες), a people in eastern



*Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the Chinese; hence, adj., Sericus -a -um, Chinese; pulvillus, silken, Hor. Subst., Sérica -drum, n. silken garments, Prop.*

1. **séresco**, 3. (serenus), to become dry, Lucr.

1. **séresco**, 3. (serum), to turn to whey, Plin.

**Sergius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sergius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero.

1. **seria** -ae, f. a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, Liv.

2. **seria**, v. 1. serius.

**seriōātus** -a -um (Seres), clothed in silken garments, Suet.

**Sericus**, v. Seres.

**seria**, acc. -em, abl. -e, genit. and dat. not found, f. (root SĒIT, whence 2. sero), a row, succession, chain, series. I. Gen., A. Lit., juvenum, dancing hand in hand, Tib. B. Fig., a succession, series; rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor. II. Esp., a line of descent, lineage; digue vir hāc serie, Ov.

**serio**, v. 1. serius.

**seriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of seria), a small jar, Pers.

**Sérīphus** (-ūs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto. Adj., **Sérīphius** -a -um, Seriphian; subst., **Sérīphius** -ii, m. a Seriphian.

**seris** -idis, f. (σείρις), a species of endive, Plin.

1. **serius** -a -um, serious, earnest (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with 2. supine, verba seria dictu, Hor. Subst., **serium** -ii, n. earnestness, seriousness, Plaut.; hence, abl. serio, in earnest, earnestly, seriously; serio audire, Liv.; plur., seria, serious things; seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv.; quam joca, seria, ut dicitur (sc. agimus or aguntur), Cic.

2. **seriūs**, adv., v. sero under serus.

**sermo** -ōnis, m. (2. sero), talk, conversation, discourse. I. Lit., A. Gen., 1. sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, the subject of every one's conversation, Cic.; iucundus mihi est sermo litterarum tuarum, Cic.; 2. meton., the subject of conversation; Catapulus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. B. Esp., 1. learned conversation, discussion, dialogue; sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; 2. in writing or speaking, a familiar, conversational style; sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propterea, Hor.; hence, meton., a, in Horace, his Letters and Satires as opposed to his more ambitious poems; b, spoken words, utterances; multi et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, utterances on the bench and in ordinary conversation, Cic.; 3, the talk of the multitude about something, common talk, report, rumour; vulgi, hominum, Cic. II. Transl., 1. manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv.; plebeus, Cic.; sermone error, Cic.; 2, language, dialect; sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, in the Greek language, Cic.

**sermocinatio** -ōnis, f. (sermocinor), a discussion, disputation, dialogue, Quint.

**sermocinatrix** -icis, f. (sermocinor), the art of conversation, Quint.

**sermocinor**, 1. dep. (sermo), to converse, talk, discuss with any one. I. Gen., sermocinari sum isto diligenter, Cic. II. Esp., to hold a learned discourse or discussion, Suet.

**sermoneus** -i, m. (dim. of sermo), a report, rumour, little-tattle; urbanai malevolorum sermoneus, Cic.

1. **séro**, sévi, sātum, 3. (root SE-o, whence semen). I. to sow, set, plant. A. 1, lit., oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; partic. subst., **sāta** -drum, n. the sown fields, standing corn, Verg., Liv.; 2, transf., to beget, engender, bring forth; genus humanum, Cic.; partic., **sātus** -a -um, sprung from, born of; sato sanguine divum, Verg.; matre satus terrā, Ov.; Anchisā satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satus Pellā, daughters of Pelias, Ov. B. Fig., to plant, sow, spread abroad, disseminate, cause, occasion; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.; mentionem, to make mention of, Liv.; mores, Cic.; diuturnam reipublicam, Cic. II. to plant, sow, sow over; agrum, Ov.; jugera sunt sata, Cic.

2. **séro** (sērdī), sertum, 3. (root SER, Gr. EP-ω, εἶρω), to join together, weave together, entwine. I. Lit., only in the partic. perf., **sertus** -a -um; loricae, linked, Nep. II. Fig., to join together, connect, combine; ex aeternitate causa causam serens, Cic.; fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; colloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.

3. **séro**, v. serus.

**serōtinus** -a -um (3. sero), late; hems, Plin.

**serpens** -entis, c. (serpo), an animal that crawls. I. a snake, serpent. A. Lit., Cic. B. a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis), Ov. II. a creeping insect on the human body, louse, Plin.

**serpentigēna** -ae, c. (serpens and gigno), offspring of a serpent, Ov.

**serpentipes** -pēdis (serpens and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

**serpērastra** -drum, n. (sirpo, to bind), bandages or knee-straps for straightening the crooked legs of children, Varr.; in jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order, Cic.

**serpillum** = serpyllum (q.v.).

**serpo**, serpi, serptum, 3. (σῆρω), to creep, crawl. I. A. Lit., of animals, quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov. B. Transf., of any slow and imperceptible motion, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; et (Ister) tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. II. Fig., A. Gen., of prosaic poetry, serpit humilitus, Hor. B. Esp., to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly; serpit hoc malum longius quam putatis, Cic.; si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

**serpyllum** (serpillum) and **serpullum** -i, n. (σῆπυλλον), wild thyme (Thymus serpyllum, Linn.), Verg.

**serra** -ae, f. (sec-ra, from seco = that which cuts), a saw. I. Gen., Cic. II. Transf., a kind of saw-f-h, Plin.

**serrācum** (sarrācum) -i, n. I. a kind of waggon used by the Roman peasants to carry their goods and families in, Juv. II. Transf., a constellation, the Wain, Juv.

**serrātūla** -ae, f. belony, Plin.

**serrātus** -a -um (serra), toothed like a saw, serrated; dentes, Plin. Subst., **serrātī** -drum, n. (sc. nummi), silver denarii notched on the edge, Tac.

**serrūla** -ae, f. (dim. of serra), a little saw, Cic.

**serta**, v. sertum.

**Sertorius** -ii, m., Q., a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, who, on Sulla gaining the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there bravely and successfully till he was treacherously killed by Perperna. Adj., **Sertorianus** -a -um, Sertorian.

**sertum** -i, n., gen. plur., **serta** -orum, n., and **serta** -ae, f. (sero), a garland of flowers; **sertis** redimiri, Cic.; **serta** Campanica, and simply **serta**, a plant = melilotos, Cato.

1. **serum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part or serum of other things, Plin.

2. **serum**, v. serus.

**serus** -a -um. **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; si hiems magis sera (= serior), Liv.; subst., **serum** -i, u., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv.; abl., sero, adv. = late, Cic.; esp., late = in the evening, Cic.; compar., serius, later; biduo serius, Cic.; spe omnium serius (id bellum fuit), Liv.; serius oculus, sooner or later, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, late in being fulfilled; spes, Liv.; portenta, Cic.; 2, doing something late; serus ahi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum I late learned (*ὑψηλοῦς*), Hor.; 3, aged, old; platanus, Ov.; ulmus, Verg.; 4, lasting a long time; bellum, Ov. **II.** too late; kalendae, Cic.; bellum, Sall.; sera assurgis, Verg.; abl., sero, adv. = too late, Cic.; prov., sero sapiunt (sc. Phryges, i.e. Trojani), Cic.; compar., serius, somewhat too late; venire, Cic.

**serva**, v. servus.

**servabilis** -e (servo), that can be saved, Ov.

**servans** -antis, p. adj. only in superl. (servo), observing; servatissimus aequi, Verg.

**servator** -ōris, m. (servo), a preserver, saviour; reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.

**servatrix** -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour, Cic.

**servilis** -e (servus), of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a servile insurrection, Cic.; terror, dread of an insurrection of slaves, Liv.

**serviliter**, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.

**Servilius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Mucius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches; 3, Servilia, mother of Brutus, mistress of Caesar. Adj., **Servilianus**; lex, Cic.; lacus, a piece of artificial water near the Capitol, where the heads of the proscribed were put up, Cic.

**servio** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I.** A. Lit., allecul, Ter.; apud aliquem, Cic.; with cognate acc., servitium, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, a, of land, buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, to be subject to an encumbrance, Caes.; (aedes) serviebant, Cic.; b, to serve, be useful, servicable for; chartis serviunt calami, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subservise, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify; alicui, Cic.; amori aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic.; 2 a, to care for, have regard to, devote one's attention to; brevitati, Cic.; b, to adapt oneself to, to allow oneself to be governed by; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; tempori, Cic.

**servitium** -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, servitude, subjection; ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv., civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; anhu imperio, corporis servitio magis stimur, the mind is the master, the body the slave,

Sall. **II.** Meton., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur., servitium sileant, Cic.; servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immissum, Cic.

**servitricius** -a -um (servus), belonging to a slave, Plaut.

**servitudo** -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude, Liv.

**servitus** -utis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. **I.** A. Lit., both of individuals and states, diutina, Cic.; perpetua, Caes.; aliquem in servitum abducere, Cic.; addicere aliquem in servitum, Cic., perpetuae servituti, Caes.; anteponeo mortem servituti, Cic.; esse in servitute, to be a slave, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, subjection, obedience; of the wife towards the husband, muliebris, Liv.; officii, Cic.; 2, of houses, lands, etc., liability to certain burdens, easements, e.g., a right of way, fundo servitum imponere, Cic. **II.** Meton., slaves; servitus crescit nova (of the lovers of a maiden), Hor.

**Servius** -ii, n. (servus, son of a slave), a Roman praenomen occurring in the name of the king Servius Tullius and in the Sulpician gens, v. Sulpicius.

**servo**, 1. (root SERV, connected with 'EPY-ω, ἐπινομαί). **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, populium, Cic.; aliquem ex iudicio, Cic.; with double acc., se integros castosque, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep; ordinem, Liv.; ordines, Caes.; concentum, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; fidem juris iurandi cum hoste, Cic.; fidi, by ut or ne and the subj., quum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. **B.** Esp., to keep for the future, to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve; Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad tempora, Cic.; se ad majora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat., res iudicio voluntatiq; alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give regard to, pay attention to, watch; 1, gen., me omnibus servat modis ne, etc., Plaut.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; ortum Caniculae, Cic.; servare de caelo, to observe lightning (the duty of the augurs), Cic.; to keep watch; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to take care, take precautions; servarent ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv.; serva, take care, Hor.; b, to watch, keep, detain, preserve; (a) aliquem liberā custodia, Cic.; lumen, stay at home, Verg.; (β) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit; silvas et flumina, Verg. **B.** to keep, preserve; quum populus suum servaret, Cic.

**servulus** (servulus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave, Cic.

**servus** -i, m. and **serva** -ae, f. a slave, servant; servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Transf., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic. Hence, adj., **servus** -a -um, servile, slavish; a, gen., aqua, drunk by slaves, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; limitatorum servum pecus, Hor.; b, legal t. t., of lands or buildings, subject to right of other persons than the owner, subject to a servitude or easement; praedia serva, Cic.

**sesāminus** -a -um (σησάμινος), made of sesame, Plin.

**sesāmoides** -is, n. (σησαμοειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

**sesānum** (-on) -i, n., **sisānum** -i, n. and **sesūma** -ae, f. (σησαμον), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

**sescennāris** -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old; bos, Liv.

**sescuplus** -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

**sesēlis** -is, f. (σέσελις), a plant, hartwort, Cic.

**Sesostriis** -tridis and **Sesōis** -sidis, m. (*Σεσωστρις*), a mythical king of Egypt.

**sesqui**, adv. num. (semis and quif), *one half more, half as much again*; sesqui major, Cic.

**sesquialter** and syncop. **sesquialter** altera -alterum (Gr. *ἑξιδεύτερος*), *one and a half*, Cic.

**sesquihōra** -ae, f. *an hour and a half*, Plin.

**sesquijūgerum** -i, n. *an acre and a half*, Plin.

**sesquilibra** -ae, f. *a pound and a half*, Cato.

**sesquimensis** -is, m. *a month and a half*, Varr.

**sesquimōdius** -i, m. *a modius and a half*, Cic.

**sesquibōlus** -i, m. *an obolus and a half*, Plin.

**sesquioctāvus** -a -um, *containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a thing*, Cic.

**sesquidie** -tris, n. *the work of a day and a half*, Plant.

**sesquipedālis** -e, *a foot and a half long*; tigna, Caes.; hence, poet., *very long*; dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

**sesquipedāneus** = sesquipedalis (q.v.)

**sesquipēs** -pēdis, m. *a foot and a half*, Plant.

**sesquiplāga** -ae, f. *a blow and a half*, Tac.

**sesquiplez** -plēcis, *taken one and a half times*, Cic.

**sesquitercius** -a -um, *containing  $\frac{2}{3}$  of anything*, Cic.

**sesquibulum** -i, n. (sedeo), *a seat, stool, chair*, Plant.

**sessilis** -e (sedeo), *fit for sitting upon*. I. Pass., tergum (equi), Ov. II. Act., of plants, *low, dwarf, spreading*, Plin.

**sessio** -ōnis, f. (sedeo). I. 1, *sitting, the act of sitting*; status, inessio, sessio, Cic.; sessiones quaedam (postures in sitting) contra naturam sunt, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *a sitting idle, loitering in a place*; Capitolina, Cic.; b, *a sitting, session for discussion*; pomeridiana, Cic. II. Meton., *a place for sitting, seat*, Cic.

**sessito**, I. (intens. of sedeo), *to sit much, sit always*; quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

**sessitio** -ōnis, f. (dim. of sessio), *a little company or assembly for conversation*, Cic.

**sessor** -ōris, m. (sedeo). I. *one who sits, a sitter*, Hor. II. *an inhabitant, dweller*; urbis, Nep.

**sestertius** -a -um (semis-tertius), *two and a half*; **sestertius** -ii, m., and in full, sestertius nummus, genit. plur. sestertiū nummūm, and simply sestertiūm and sestertiorum, a *sesterce*. A. a silver coin, in the time of the Republic =  $\frac{1}{2}$  denarius = 2½ asses (= about 2½d.), Cic.; I, lit., sestertii ducenti, Cic.; genit. plur., sestertiūm (sc. mille), treated as a neut. noun, and so declined, = 1,000 sesterces; decies sestertiūm (sc. centena millia) = a million sesterces; centies sestertiūm = ten million sesterces, Cic.; millies sestertiūm = 100 millions, Cic.; 2, transf., nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a mere trifle*; nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo allucul addici, Cic. B. In Imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, Plin.

**Sestus** (Sestōs) -i, f. (Σηστός), a town in Thrace on the Hellespont, residence of Hero, now, perhaps, Jalous. Adj., **Sestus** -a -um. *Sestian*; puella, Hero, Ov.

**set** = sed (q.v.)

**seta** (saeta) -ae, f. I. *a bristle, stiff hair*; of pigs, Ov.; seta equina, horsehair, Cic.; of goats,

of cows, lions, Verg.; of coarse, bristly, human hair Verg. II. Meton., *part of an angler's line*, Ov.

**setānia** -ae, f. and **setānion** -ii, n. (*σῆτανία*). I. a species of medlar, Plin. II. a kind of onion, Plin.

**setiger** (saetiger) -gēra -gērūm (seta and gero), *having bristles, bristly*; sus, Verg.; subst., **setiger** -gēri, m. a boar, Ov.

**setosus** (saetosus) -a -um (seta), *full of bristles, bristly*; aper, Verg.

**seu** = sive (q.v.)

**severē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (severus), *seriously, gravely, austere, severely*, Cic.

**severitas** -ātis, f. (severus), *gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness*; censorum, censoria, Cic.; severitatem in filio adhibere, Cic.; severitatem adhibere reipublicae causā, Cic.

**severitudo** -ōnis, f. = severitas (q.v.)

1. **severus** -a -um, *grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe*. I. In a good sense. A. Lit., 1, of persons, Tubero vitā severus, Cic.; familia quum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima, Cic.; 2, of things, frons, Ov.; congressio, Cic.; subst., a, **severus** -i, m. a *grave, serious man*, Hor.; b, **severa** -ōrum, n. *serious things*, Hor. B. Transf., Falernum (vinum), *harsh*, Hor.; amnis Eumenidum or Cocytii, *awful*, Hor. II. In a bad sense, *hard, cruel*; a, lit., Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut.; turba Eumenidum, Prop.; b, transf., uncus, Hor.

2. **Severus** -i, m. a Roman family name, the most celebrated persons bearing which were: 1, Cornelius Severus, epic poet in the time of Augustus, friend of Ovid; 2, L. Septimius Severus, emperor 193-211 A.D.; 3, Aurelius Alexander Severus, emperor 222-234 A.D.

3. **Severus** mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines, now Vico.

**severo**, I. *to call aside, call away*. I. Lit., singulos, Caes.; plebem in Aventinum, Cic. II. Fig., *to call off, call away, separate*; animum a voluptate, Cic.

**sevum**, etc. = sebum, etc. (q.v.)

**sex**, numer. (ἕξ), *six*, Cic.; sex septem, *six or seven*, Hor.

**sexagēnarius** -a -um (sexageni), *containing the number sixty*; and esp., *sixty years old*, Quint.

**sexageni** -ae -a, genit. -ōnūm (sexaginta), *sixty each*, Cic.

**sexagesimus** -a -um (sexaginta), *the sixtieth*, Cic.

**sexagies** (sexagiens), adv. (sexaginta), *sixty times*; sestertiūm sexagies, *six millions of sesterces*, Cic.; so simply sexagiens, Cic.

**sexaginta**, num. (ἑξήκοντα). I. *sixty*, Cic. II. = *very many*, Mart.

**sexangulus** -a -um, *hexagonal*, Ov.

**sexcentarius** -a -um (sexcenti), *consisting of six hundred*; cohortes, Caes.

**sexcenti** (secenti) -ae -a (sexcenti), *six hundred each*, Cic.

**sexcenteni** = sexcenti (q.v.)

**sexcentēsimus** -a -um (sexcenti), *the six hundredth*, Cic.

**sexcenti** -ae -a (sex and centum). I. *six hundred*, Cic. II. To denote an indefinite round number = *countless*; epistolae, Cic.

**sexcenties** (sexcentiens), adv. (sexcenti), *six hundred times*, Cic.

**sexcentōplāgus** -i, m. (sexcenti and plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes, Plaut.

**sexdecim** = seledcim (q.v.).

**sexennis** -e (sex and annis), six years old, Plaut.

**sexennium** -ii, n. (sexennis), a period of six years, Cic.

**sexies** (sexiens), adv. (sex), six times, Cic.

**sexprimi** -ōrum, m. the six highest magistrates in colonies and municipia, Cic.

**sexadecimāni** -ōrum, m. (sexadecimus), soldiers of the 16th legion, Tac.

**sexans** -antis, m. (sex), the sixth part of an as, Varr.; esp., a, as a coin, two unciae, Liv.; b, the sixth part of an inheritance; in sextante sunt ii, quorum pars, etc., Cic.; c, the sixth part of a pound, Ov.; d, of an acre, Varr., e, of a sextarius, Mart.

**sextantārius** -a -um (sexans), containing a sixth part; asses sextantario ponderis, weighing only one-sixth of the former asses, Plin.

**sextariōlus** -i, m. (dim. of sextarius), a small liquid measure, Suet.

**sextārius** -ii, m. (sextus), the sixth part. **I.** In liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), Cic. **II.** As a dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius, Plin.

**Sextilis** -is, m. (sextus), mensis, or simply Sextilis, the sixth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August; kalendae Sextiles, the 1st of August, Cic.

**Sextius** (Sestius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** L. Sextius, tribune of the people, the author of a law enacting that one of the consuls should always be a plebeian; **2.** P. Sextius, tribune of the people, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Adj., Sestian; lex, the above-mentioned law of L. Sextius; tabula, of a banker named Sextius, Cic.; esp., Aquae Sextiae, Roman colony near Mantua, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus, 123 B.C., now Aix. Hence, adj., **Sextianus** (Sestianus) -a -um, Sestian.

**sextīla** -ae, f. (sc. pars, from sextulus, dim. of sextus), the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an as, Varr.; 1-72nd part of an inheritance, Cic.

**sextus** -a -um (sex). **I.** the sixth, Cic.; adv., sextum, for the sixth time; sextum consul, Cic. **II.** Sextus, a Roman name.

**sexadecimū** -a -um, sixteenth, Cic.

**secus** -ūs, m. (another form of secus), the male or female sex; a, of men, hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.; b, of animals, Plin.; c, of plants, minerals, etc., Plin.

**si**, conj. (ei). **I.** A particle expressing condition, if, in case that; foll. by both indic. and subj. **A.** Gen., nunquam labere, si te audies, Cic.; si minus, if not, Cic.; quod si, and if, but if, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to confirm or explain or justify what has gone before, if only, provided that; delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus, Cic.; bellum vobis indictum est, magno eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis, Liv.; b, in wishes, if only; si nunc se ostendat, Verg.; c, in comparisons, as if, just as if; with subj., Cic., Liv.; d, to express a concession, even if; si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, Cic. **II.** In indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if; conati, si possent, etc., Cic.; dicit, si etc., Cic.; castra movet, si . . . posset, to try whether, etc., Liv.

**sibilo**, i. (sibilus). **I.** Intransit., to hiss;

of snakes, Verg.; anguis sibilat, Ov.; transf., of red-hot iron plunged into water; in tepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. **II.** Transf., to hiss at, hiss down; aliquem, Cic.

**1. sibilus** -i, m. (plur., sibili, and in poets, sibili), a hissing, whistling, rustling; austri, Verg.; of persons, whistling; sibilu signum dare, Liv.; esp., a contemptuous hissing; sibilum metuis? Cic.; sibilis conscindi, Cic.; sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.

**2. sibilus** -a -um, hissing; colla (of a snake), Verg.; ora, Verg.

**Sibylla** -ae, f. (Σιβυλλα, from Σιδε (= Διδε) Βουλή, God's counsel), a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl; in the Roman mythol., esp., the Sibyl of Cumae whom Aeneas consulted; another Sibyl of Cumae was said to have composed the Sibylline books, which were bought by Tarquin from an old woman, and kept in the Capitol, and consulted in time of danger.

**Sibyllinus** -a -um, of or relating to the Sibyl, Sibylline; libri, Cic.; vaticinatio, Cic.

**sic** (from root i (whence is and ita), with the spirant prefixed and the demonstrative suffix -ce added, si-ce, which became sic), so, thus, in this manner. **I.** Gen., a, sive enim sic est, sive illo modo, Cic.; illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellat) in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, to introduce something that follows, thus, as follows; ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.; esp., with acc. and infin., sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; c, in affirmative answers, sic est, etc.; sic plane iudico, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** In comparisons, so, as; gen. corresponding to ut, more rarely to quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi, etc., Atticum sic ano, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum . . . sic, Cic.; sic . . . tanquam, Cic.; sic . . . quasi, Cic.; in wishes, so; sic tua Cyneas fugiant examina taxos, Verg. **B.** of such a kind, of such a nature; sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existimant, Cic. **C.** a, in such circumstances, in such a manner, so, and thus; sic ad supplicium Numitori Remus deditur, Liv.; b, consequently, in consequence; quia non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, sic fit ut, etc., Cic. **D.** To express limitation or condition, so = on condition that, in so far as; gen. corresp. with ut, recordatione amicitiae sic fruor, ut beata viuisse videar, Cic.; sic . . . si, then . . . if, only if; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. **E.** To express degree, so much, to such a degree; often foll. by ut, Caecilianam pueru semper sic dilexi ut non ullo cum homine conjunctius viverem, Cic. **F.** To express carelessness, indifference, thus, simply; sic nudos (naked as they are) in flumen projicere, Cic.

**sica** -ae, f. (seco). **I.** a dagger, dirk, poniard; maximus sicarum numerus et gladiorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., assassination, murder; hinc sicae, venena, falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic.

**Sicāni** -ōrum, m. a people of Celtic origin who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **B.** **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **C.** **Sicanus** -idis, f. adj., Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. **D.** Subst., **Sicānia** -ae, f. Sicania = Sicily.

**sicārius** -ii, m. (sica), an assassin, murderer; accusare aliquem inter sicarios, of murder, Cic.

**Stcca** -ae, f., Veneria, an important town in Numidia, on the Bagradas, with a temple to Venus, now Keff. Hence, **Stccenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Stcca.

**siccānus** -a -um (siccus), dry, Plin.

**siccatio** -ōnis, f. (siccus), a *dry-up*, Plin.  
**siccā**, adv. (siccus), *dryly*; fig., of discourse; dicere *plainly, vigorously*, Cic.  
**siccoco**, 3. (siccus), to *become dry*, Plin.  
**siccōnē** (siccōnē or sicōnē), adv. (sic-ce), Interrog. particle, *is it thus? thus? so!* Cat.  
**siccitas** -ātis, f. (siccus). **I.** *dryness*; a, lit., paludum, Caes.; b, meton., *dryness of weather, drought*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *freedom from humours, firm health*; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., of discourse, *plainness, simplicity, dryness*; orationis, Cic.  
**siccō**, 1. (siccus), to *make dry, to dry*. **I.** Transf., **A.** Gen., vellera, Verg.; herbas, Ov.; esp., to *dry up water or soil*; paludes, Cic. **B.** a, to *drain dry, to drink up, empty*; calices, Hor.; b, to *milk*; ovem, Ov.; c, to *suck dry*; ubera, Verg. **II.** Intransit. and inpers., *siccāt, it dries up*, Cat.  
**siccōculus** -a -um (siccus and oculus), *having dry eyes*, Plaut.  
**siccus** -a -um, *dry*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., lignum, Verg.; subst., **siccum** -i, n. *the dry land*; in siccō hibernare, Liv.; 2, esp., a, *without tears, tearless*; oculi, Hor.; b, *dry, thirsty*; siccus, inanis, Hor.; poet., dies = *hot, thirsty*, Hor.; meton., *temperate, abstinent*, Cic.; c, *fasting, a poor starving wretch*; accules siccus aī unctum, Hor.; d, *bright, cloudless*, Prop.; e, *bright, rainless*; fervores, Ov. **B.** Fig., dry, cold, *impassive*; puella, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of the body, *free from humours, in sound, vigorous health*; corpora, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, *plain, simple*; oratio, Cic.  
**siccōlicon** -i, n. (Σικελικόν), *the plant seawort*, Plin.  
**Sicilia** -ac, f. (Σικελία), *the island of Sicily*. Hence, **A.** **Sicōlis** -idis, f. *Sicilian*. **B.** **Sicōliensis** -e, *Sicilian*.  
**sicillōla** -ae, f. (dim. of sicilla), a *small sickle*, Plaut.  
**sicillōus** -i, m. (sicilla), a, *the 4th part of an un uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an as*; b, a *quarter of an inch*, Plin.; c, *1-48th of an hour*, Plin.  
**sicillo**, 4. (sicilla), to *cut or mow with the sickle*, Plin.  
**sicōlis** -is, f. (sēco), a *sickle*, Plin.  
**Sicōris** -is, m. *a tributary of the Iberus in Spain, now Segre*.  
**sicūbī**, adv. (= si alieubi), *if anywhere*, Cic.  
**Sicūll** -ōrum, m. *a people of Celtic origin, akin to the Sicani, who settled on the coast of Italy, but were afterwards compelled to migrate to Sicily*; hence, transf., *the inhabitants of Sicily, the Sicilians*, Cic.; sing., **Sicūlus** -i, m. *a Sicilian*, Cic.; hence, **Sicōulus** -a -um, *Sicilian*; tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.  
**sicundē**, adv. (= si alieunde), *(f from anywhere, Cic.*  
**sicūt** and **sicūtī**, adv. *as, just as*. **I.** Gen., a, with a verb, *sicut sapiens poeta dixit*, Cic.; foll. by ita, itidem, sic; sicūtī . . . ita, Liv.; sicūtī . . . sic, Caes.; sicūtī . . . ita, Caes.; b, without a verb, *sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in uxores, sicut in liberos potestatem, Caes.; foll. by ita, sicūtī in foro, item in teatro, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *inasmuch as*; sicūtī eras aletit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.; 2, *sicut est, sicut erat, as the case really is, in fact*; quamvis felix sit, sicūtī est, Cic.; 3, in a comparison, a, *as it were*; hic locus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; b, *just as if*; sicūtī foret laesentus, Sall.: 4, to *add an example, as, as**

*for example*; quibus in causis omnibus, sicūtī . . . ipsa M. Curti, Cic.; 5, to express a state or condition, *just as*; sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

**Sicōn** -ōnis, m. and f. (Σικωνία), a *city of Peloponnesus*; hence, adj., **Sicōnīus** -a -um, *Sicyonian*; calcei, Cic.; and subst., **Sicōnīa** -ōrum, n. a *kind of soft shoes from Sicyon*, Lucr.

**Sida** -ae, f. (Σίδη), a *town in Pamphylia, west of the river Meles, now Eski-Adalia*. Hence, **Sidētas** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Sida*.

**siderālis** -e (sidus), of or relating to the stars, Plin.

**siderātio** -ōnis, f. (sideror), a *blast, blight upon plants, supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars*, Plin.

**siderēus** -a -um (sidus), of or belonging to the stars, *starry*. **I.** Lit., a, caelum, *starry*, Ov.; ignes, *the stars*, Ov.; Canis, *the Dog-star*, Ov.; dea = Nox, Prop.; conjux, Ceryx (as son of Lucifer), Ov.; b, esp., of or relating to the sun, solar; ignea, Ov.; lux, Ov. **II.** Transf., *gleaming, glittering*; clipeus, Verg.

**siderion** -ii, n. (σιδήριον), *the plant veronica*, Plin.

**siderites** -ae, m. (σιδήριτης) = sideritis (q.v.).  
**sideritis** -is, f. (σιδήρις). **I.** a *stone*; a, a *magnet*, Plin.; b, a *kind of diamond*, Plin. **II.** a *plant, veronica*, Plin.

**sideror**, 1. (sidus) = sidero affari, to *suffer from a sun-stroke, be planet-struck*, Plin.

**Sidicini** -ōrum, m. a *people of Campania, whose chief town was Ternum*. Hence, adj., **Sidicinus** -a -um, *Sidicine*.

**sido**, sidi and sūdi, sessum, 3. (σιδω), to *sit down, settle, alight*. **I.** Lit., of living creatures, columbae super arbore sidunt, Verg.; inusne sessum? Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things. **A.** Gen., to *sink down, settle*; orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to *remain lying or flat, to settle*; a, quum sederit glans, Liv.; b, naut. t. t., to *stick fast, to be stranded*; ubi cymbae siderent, Liv.; 2, to *sink = to vanish, disappear*, Prop., Tac.

**Sidon** -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a *city of Phoenicia*.

Hence, adj., **A.** **Sidōnius** -a -um, *Phoenician*; *Sidonian*; amor, of *Jupiter for Europa*, Mart.; esp., of purple, ostrum, Ov.; subst., **Sidōnī** -ōrum, m. *the Sidonians or Tyrians*. **B.** **Sidōnīus** -a -um, *Sidonian*. **C.** **Sidōnis** -idis, f. *Sidonian, Tyrian*; concha, *Tyrian purple*, Ov.; tellus, *Phoenicia*, Ov.; subst. = *the Sidonian woman*; Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, *sister of Dido*, Ov.

**sidus** -eris, n. a *group of stars, constellation*, sometimes used of a single star. **I. A.** Lit., a, (a) sing., sidus Vergilianum, Liv.; sidus netherium, Ov.; (β) plur., illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae vocantur, Cic.; b, part., sidera solis (of the sun itself), Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, sing., a, *the time of year*; hibernae sidere, in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at *another time of the year*, Verg.; b, *the day*; brumale, *the shortest day*, Ov.; c, *climate, regions*; ut sidera emensae, Verg.; d, *weather*; grave sidus et iuber, Ov.; Minerva, *storm raised by Minerva*, Verg.; e, a *star, as bringing disaster* (cf. sideratio), haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti, Liv.; 2, plur., *the heavens*; ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to *praise to the skies*, Verg.; poma ad sidera nituntur, *grow up*, Verg.; sub sidera lapsae, Verg.; vertice sidera tangere, Ov.; or ferre, Hor., to *touch the stars, to be elevated in happiness or prosperity beyond measure*; sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, is *raised to heaven*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of beau-

tiful eyes, geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; 2, pride, glory; O sidus Fabiae, Maximo, gentis, Ov.

**Sigambri** = Sugambri (q.v.).

**Sigœum** -i, n. (Σίγειον), a promontory and port in Trivas, where was the grave of Achilles, now *Jenischer*. Hence, **A. Sigœus** -a -um, *Sigean*. **B. Sigœus** -a -um, *Sigean*.

**sigilla** -ôrnm, n. (dim. of signum), small figures, images; patella in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic.; statuettes, Cic.; figures cut upon a signet-ring, Cic., and hence, a seal, Hor.

**Sigillaria** -ôrnm, abl. -is and -ibus, n. (sigilla). **I.** a festival in Rome, at which little figures were exchanged as presents, Suet. **II.** the little images thus used, Sen. **III.** a place in Rome where such images were sold, Suet.

**sigillatus** -a -um (sigilla), ornamented with small figures; scyphi, Cic.

**sigillum**, v. sigilla.

**sigma** -âtis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence, a semicircular dining-couch in the original shape of a capital sigma (C), Mart.

**signator** -ôris, m. (signo), one who seals a document as a witness; a, the witness to a will, Suet.; signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall.; b, the witness to a marriage-contract, Juv.

**Signia** -ae, f. a city in Latium, now Segni. Hence, adj., **Signinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Signia; opus, or simply subst., **Signinum** -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements; plur. subst., **Signini** -ôrnm, m. the inhabitants of Signia.

**signifer** -fêra -fêrum (signum and fero), bearing figures, adorned with figures. **I.** Gen., poppis, Lucan. **II.** Esp., **A.** bearing stars, covered with constellations; aether, Lucr.; orbis, the zodiac, Cic. **B.** Subst., **signifer** -fêri, m., milit. t. t., a standard-bearer, Caes., Cic.; transf., a leader, head; calamitosorum, Cic.; juventutis, Cic.

**significabilis** -e (significo), significant, conveying a meaning; vox, Varr.

**significans** -antis, p. adj. (from significo), graphic, distinct, clear, Quint.

**significanter**, adv. (significans), plainly, distinctly, clearly; acrius, apertius, significantius dignitatem allicuius defendere, Cic.

**significantiâ** -ae, f. (significo), expressiveness, energy, distinctness, Quint.

**significatio** -ônis, f. (significo). **I.** a showing, pointing out, indicating, sign, token, indication; a, absol., declarare aliquid significatione, Cic.; b, with subject. genit., litterarum, Cic.; c, with object. genit., virtutis, Cic.; d, with acc. and infn., significatio sit non alesse constantiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** a sign of assent, approbation, applause; significatio omnium, Cic.; significatione florere, Cic.; **2.** a sign, prognosis of a change of weather, Plin.; **3.** emphasis, Cic.; **4.** the meaning, signification of a word; scripti, Cic.

**significatus** -tus, m. (significo), a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.

**significo**, 1. (signum and facio), to give a sign, indication, to indicate, notify. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic.; b, with acc. and infn., omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; c, with ut and the subj., ut statim dimitteretur, Caes.; d, with rel. sent., litteras neque unde neque quo die datas essent significabant, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., de fuga, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** to indicate that which is to come; a, futura, Cic.; b, to give signs of, indicate a change

of weather, Plin. **B.** Of words, to mean, signify; uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

**Signinus**, v. Signia.

**signo**, 1. (signum), to put a mark upon, mark, designate. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., humum limite, Ov.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, cut in, inscribe, Verg.; sonos vocis, Cic.; humum pede certo, to tread on, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** to mark with a seal, seal, seal up; libellum, Cic.; volumina, Hor.; arcanas tabellas, Ov.; **2.** to coin, stamp money; argentum signatum, Cic.; **3.** to adorn; honore, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.** to signify, express; ossa nomen (Cajeta) signat, Verg.; **2.** to observe, notice; ora sono discordia, Verg.

**signum** -i, n. (perhaps connected with εἶκόν, εἶκός), a sign, mark, token. **I.** Gen., signa et notas locorum, Cic.; signum imprimere pecori, Verg.; signa pedum sequi, to follow the footsteps, Ov.; signa doloris ostendere, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Milit. t. t., **1.** a standard, flag, banner; a, of large divisions of an army, the legion, etc.; signa relinquere, to desert, Sall.; signa ferre, to march away, Caes.; signa convelli jubere, to give the signal for marching away, Liv.; signa inferre, to attack, Caes.; signa conferre, (a) to bring the standards together, Caes. (β) to fight; cum Alexandrinis, Cic.; b, of small divisions, of cohorts and maniples, Cic.; hence, transf. = a small division of the army, company; signa et ordines, Liv.; **2.** a, the signal, order, command given by the general; signum pugnae proponere, Liv.; signum tubâ dare, Caes.; b, a watchword, pass-word; it bello tessera signum, Verg. **B.** the sign or signal in the circus given by the praetor or consul for the races to begin; signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. **C.** a sign, token, indication of the future; signum se obicit, Cic.; medicil signa habent ex venis, Cic. **D.** a sign = a proof; hoc signi est, id signi est, or signum est with acc. and infn., Cic. **E.** a figure, image, status; signum aeneum, marmoreum, Cic.; hence, a, a seal, signet, Cic.; b, a group of stars, constellation, Cic.

**sil**, silis, f. a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Plin.

**Sila** ae, f. a forest in Bruttii.

**silâcus** -a -um (sil), like ochre; color, Plin.

**silânus** -i, m. (Σιληνός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from the head of Silenus), Lucr.

**Silârus** -i, m. a river in Lucania, now *Sela*.

**silaus** -i, m. a species of parsley, Plin.

**silens**, v. sileo.

**silentium** -ii, n. (sileo), silence, stillness, quietness. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., audire aliquid inagno silentio, Cic.; silentium fieri jubere, Cic.; animadvertere cum silentio, to notice in silence, Ter.; silentio praeterire, Cic.; silentium noctis, the stillness of night, Caes.; ruris, Ov. **B.** Esp., a, freedom from disturbance, and hence, completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices; id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, Cic.; b, obscurity, ingloriousness; laudem eorum a silentio vincicare, Cic. **II.** Transf., quiet, repose, inactivity; iudiciorum ac fort., Cic.; vitam silentio transire, Sall.

**Silenus** -i, m. (Σελήνός), the tutor and attendant of Bacchus, represented with a bald head, as always drunk, and riding on an ass.

**sileo** -ûi, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent. **I.** Lit., **1.** of persons, a, absol., or with de and the abl., optimum queinque silere, Liv.; ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; partic., silens, silent; umbrae silentes (of the dead), Verg.; subst., **silentes**, the silent; (a) = the dead; rex silentium (Pluto), Ov.; (β) the Pythagoreans;

coetas silentum, Ov.; **b**, with acc., to be silent about; in hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Hor.; in pass., res siletur, Cic.; partic. subst., **silenda** -orum, n. things to be silent about, secrets, mysteries, Liv.; **2**, of things, silet aer, Ov.; aequor, Verg.; nox, Verg.; with foll. rel. sent., si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor.; partic., **silens**, quiet, still; nox, Verg.; agmeu, Liv. **II** Transf., to rest, to be inactive; **a**, of persons, silent diutius Musae quam solebant, Cic.; **b**, of things, si quando ambitus sileat, Cic. (partic. pres. in abl., gen. sileute: avncop. genit. plur., silentum, Verg., Ov.).

**siler** -eris, n. a species of willow, the brook-willow, Verg.

**sileo**, 3. (inchoat. of sileo), to become silent, grow still, Verg.

**silex** -icis, m. (rarely f.), any hard stone, flint, granite, basalt, esp. as material for pavement. **I** Lit., certo in loco silicem caedere, Cic.; vias in urbe silice sternere, Liv.; as fig. of cruelty or hardheartedness, dicam silices pectus habere tuum, Ov. **II** Poet., transf., = scopulus, rock, cliff; acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg.

**Sillanus**, v. Silius.

**silicernium** -ii, n. a funeral feast, Varr.; hence, transf., as a term of abuse applied to an infirm old man, Ter.

**silicula** -ae, f. the plant fenugreek, Plin.

**silicula** -ae, f. (dim. of siliqua), a little pod or husk, Varr.

**siliginæus** -a -um (siligo), made of wheat, wheaten, Plin.

**siligo** -inis, f. 1, a kind of very white wheat (Triticum hibernum, Linn.), Plin.; 2, meton., wheaten flour, Juv.

**siliqua** -ae, f. a husk, pod, shell, Verg.; plur., **siliquae** -arum, pulse, Hor.

**siliquor**, 1. dep. (siliqua), to put forth or get pods, Plin.

**Silius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens: 1, A. Silius, a friend of Cicero; 2, P. Silius Nerva, praetor in Bithynia and Pontus, 51 B.C.; 3, C. Silius Italicus, an epic poet of the first century A.D., author of an epic poem on the Punic War in seventeen books. Hence, **Sillanus** -a -um, relating to Silius.

**sillybus** = sittybos (q.v.).

**silphium** -ii, n. (σίλφιον) = laserpitium (q.v.).

**Silures** -um, acc. -as, a people in Britain, to the west of the Severn and the Avon.

**silyrus** -i, m. (σίλυρος), a species of river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Juv.

**silus** -a -um (σίλλος and σιλός) = simus, fat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, Cic.

**silva** (sylva) -ae, f. (connected with ὕλη), a wood, forest. **I** 1, lit., **a**, silva densa, Cic.; silvarum dea, Diana, Ov.; **b**, a plantation, a grove, a park; signa in silva disposita, Cic.; 2, meton., **a**, a quantity of shrubs or plants, under-wood, Verg.; **b**, poet., a tree or trees, Verg., Ov. **II** Transf., 1, a dense mass or quantity; immanem acratō circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears, Verg.; 2, plentiful supply, abundance; virtutum et vitiorum, Cic.; esp., of materials for speaking and writing, silva rerum, Cic.; omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. (silvae, trisyll. in Hor.).

**Silvanus** -i, m. (silva), a Latin god of forests and the country; plur., Silvani, gods of the forests and the country.

**silvaticus** -a -um (silva), 1, of or relating to

a forest or wood, Varr.; 2, of plants and animals, wild, Plin.

**silvesco**, 3. (silva), of a vine, to run wild, to run to wood, Cic.

**silvester** -tris -tre and gen. **silvestris** -e (silva). **I** belonging to a wood or forest; **a**, covered with trees, wooded, woody; collis, Caca; locus, Cic.; subst., **silvestria** -ium, n. woody places; **b**, living or being in the woods; bellus, Cic.; homines, Hor.; cursus, Cic. **II** Transf., **A**, growing wild, wild; oliva, Ov. **B**, rural, pastoral; Musa, Verg.

**Silvia**, v. I. Rhea.

**silvicola** -ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, Verg.

**silvicultrix** -trixis, f. (silva and colo), inhabiting the woods, Cat.

**silvifragus** -a -um (silva and frango), shattering the woods, Lucr.

**silviger** -gêra -gêrum (silva and gero), wooded, covered with forests; montes, Plin.

**silvœus** -a -um (silva), well wooded, abounding in forests; saltus, Liv.

**Simbrævium** -ii, n. a district in the country of the Aegui. Hence, **Simbrævius** -a -um, relating to Simbrævium.

**simia** -ae, f. and **simius** -i, m. (simus), an ape, monkey, Cic.; used as a term of abuse of men, simius iste, Hor.

**simila** -ae, f. the finest wheaten flour, Mart.

**similago** = simila (q.v.).

**similis** -e (connected with simul, simulare), like, resembling, similar; **a**, with genit. (nearly always so in Cicero when used of persons) fratris, hominis, Cic.; simile veri, Cic.; non est veri simile ut occiderit, Cic.; mihi minus simile veri visum est, with acc. and infin., Liv.; compar., veri similius, Liv.; similiores Atticorum, Cic.; superl., simillimum veri, Cic.; **b**, with dat., si similes Icllio tribunos haberet, Liv.; quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contentio, Cic.; compar., similius id vero fecit, Liv.; superl., simillimus deo, Cic.; **c**, with dat. and genit. together, similis illi . . . similis deorum, Cic.; **d**, with inter se, homines inter se eam formam tum moribus similes, Cic.; **e**, foil. by atque, ut si, tamquam si, Cic.; **f**, absol., animus, Cic. Subst., **simile** -is, n. a resemblance, Cic.

**similitér**, adv. (similis), in like manner, similarly; foil. by atque, ut si, Cic.

**similitudo** -inis, f. (similis), likeness, similitude, resemblance. **I** 1, gen., est inter ipsos similitudo, Cic.; est homini cum deo similitudo, Cic.; veri similitudo, probability, Cic.; plur., similitudines, concr., similar things, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, likeness in a portrait, Cic.; **b**, a metaphor, simile, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, a comparison, similitudo, Cic.; 2, uniformity, Cic.

**similo** = simulo (q.v.).

**simiolus** -i, m. (dim. of simius), a little ape (of a man), Cic.

**simitū**, adv., old form of simul (q.v.).

**Simōis** -mōentis, m. (Σιμόεις), a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander.

**Simōnides** -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), a lyric poet of Cos. Adj., **Simōnideus** -a -um, Simonidean.

**simplex** -plicis (sim = simple, cf. sincerus, and plex, from plico), simple, uncompounded, unmixed. **I** Lit., **a**, natura animantis, Cic.; aqua, pure, Ov.; jus, Hor.; **b**, single, one; simplici ordine urbem intrare, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. **II** Transf., **A**, a plain, simple, not complicated; causa, Cic.; genus

mortis, *without torture*, Liv.; necessitudo, *unconditional*, Cic.; **b**, natural, simple; ratio veritatis, Cic. **B. Esp.**, morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless; animus apertus ac simplex, Cic.

**simplicitas** -atis, f. (simplex). **I.** simplicity, simplicity, Lucr. **II.** moral simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour; paucilla, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.

**simplicitér**, adv. (simplex). **I. a**, plainly, straightforwardly, directly; defendere, Cic.; sententiam referre, Cic.; **b**, simply, without art, artlessly; loqui, Cic. **II. Esp.**, frankly, candidly, honestly, Tac.

**simplicius** -a -um (ἀπλοῦς), simple. Subst., **simplum** -i, n. that which is single (opp. duplum), Cic.

**simpulum** -i, n. a ladle; prov., excitare fuctus in simpulo, to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.

**simpvium** -li, n. a sacrificial vessel, Cic.

**simul** (archaic **sémul**), adv. (connected with **ἀμα**), at once, at the same time as. **I. Gen.**, a, absol., venire, Cic.; simul cominonefacere, Caes.; **b**, with cum, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; **c**, with et, que, atque, simul et ostendi, Cic.; simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; **d**, with abl., simul septemviris, Tac.; simul his dictis, Verg. **II.** Special phrases. **A.** simul . . . simul, not only . . . but at the same time, partly . . . partly (**ἀμα μὲν . . . ἀμα δέ**); increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; foll. by ut or ne and subj., by quod and indic. or subj., simul sui purgandi causā, simul ut, etc., Caes. **B.** simulatque (simulac), as soon as; **a**, simulatque cognitus est, Cic.; **b**, with ut, simul ut expectati sumus, Cic.; **c**, simul alone (as a conj.), simul inflavit tibi cen, Cic. **C.** (Like Gr. **ἀμα**) with partic. praes., simul hoc dicens, while saying this, Verg.

**simulacrum** -i, n. (from simulo, as lavacrum from lavo), an image, likeness, portrait, effigy. **I. Lit.**, **1, a**, oppidorum, Cic.; Helenae, Cic.; **b**, a doll; simulacra cerea, Ov.; **2**, a reflection in a mirror, a shadow, vision in a dream or seen in fancy; **a**, a reflection in a mirror or in water, Lucr.; **b**, a shade, ghost, Ov.; **c**, a vision in a dream; vana (noctis), Ov.; **d**, t. t. of the Epicurean philosophy, a conception of an object in the mind, Lucr.; **e**, the recollection of a thing, Cic.; **3**, transf. in a discourse, a characteristic, Liv. **II. Fig.**, as opposed to what is real, **1**, a mere image, imitation; simulacra virtutis, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, a phantom, appearance; religionis, Cic.; **b**, a shade, ghost (of something lost); auspiciorum, Cic.

**simulāmen** -inis, n. (simulo), an imitation, Ov.

**simulans** -antis, p. adj. (from simulo), only in compar., imitating, imitative; simulantiore vocum ales, the parrot, Ov.

**simulātē**, adv. (simulatus), in appearance, feignedly, Cic.

**simulatio** -ōnis, f. (simulo), the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show; imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; absol., simulatio ficta, Cic.

**simulātor** -ōris, m. (simulo). **I.** an imitator; figurae, Ov. **II. Transf.**, a hypocritical imitator. *hypocritae, counterfeiter, feigner; senectutiae*, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulātor ac dissimulātor, Cic.; simulātor in omni oratione, a master in irony, Cic.

**simūlo**, **1.** (similla), to make like. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1**, to present, represent; cupressum, Hor.; **2**, to imitate; nimbos, Verg.; Cantonem, Hor. **II. Transf.**, to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit; simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; aegrum, to play the part of a sick man, Liv.; aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, Cic.; with acc. and infin., se furere, Cic.; poet., with infin. alone, simulat Jove natus abire, Ov.; absol., non sui commodi causā simulare, Cic. **Esp.**, partic., **simulātus** -a -um, feigned, counterfeit; nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum, nothing counterfeit can be lasting, Cic.

**simultas** -atis, f. (= similitas, as facultas = facultas), enmity towards some one who is like us, rivalry, jealousy, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred; **a**, sing., similitatem deponere, Cic.; **b**, plur., simulates exercecre cum aliquo, Cic.; similitates dirimere, Cic.

**simūlus** -a -um (dim. of simus), a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, Lucr.

**simus** -a -um (σιμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, Verg.

**sin**, conj. but if, if however. **I.** With preceding particle, si, nisi, if . . . but if, Cic.; si . . . sin aliter, Cic.; si . . . sin autem, Cic.; sin minus, sin aliter, sin secus, ellipt., but if not, if on the contrary, Cic. **II.** Without preceding particle, Cic.; strengthened, sin autem, Cic.

**sināpi**, indecl. n. and **sināpis** -is, acc. -im, abl. -e and gen. -i, f. (σίναπι), mustard, Plin.

**sincērē**, adv. (sincerus), honestly, frankly, sincerely; loqui, Cic.; pronuntiare, Caes.

**sincērītas** -atis, f. (sincerus). **I.** purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, Plin. **II.** uprightness, integrity, Phaedr.

**sincērus** -a -um (from sin = simple and cerus, connected with cresco, cf. procerus = simply grown). **I.** pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine; **a**, lit., secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.; genae, Ov.; **b**, transf., upright, honourable, sincere; nihil sinceri, Cic.; fides, Liv. **II. pure**; **1**, sound, healthy; **a**, lit., corpus, Ov.; sincerum integrumque conserva, Cic.; **b**, transf., uninjured, undestroyed; Minerva, Ov.; iudicium, Cic.; **2**, unmixed, pure, mere; **a**, lit., proelium equestre, Liv.; **b**, fig., voluptas, Cic.; gaudium, Liv.

**sinciput** -ptis, n. (for semi caput). **I.** half a head; esp., the smoked chap of a pig, Juv. **II.** Meton., the brain, Plaut.

**sinclon** -ōnis, f. (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, Mart.

**sine**, prep. with abl., without (opp. cum), semper ille ante cum uxore, tum sine ea, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; sine ulla dubitatione, without doubt, Cic.; sometimes placed after its case, vitis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.

**singillārītér**, adv. (singulus), singly, Lucr.

**singillātīm** (singulātīm), adv. (singulus), singly, one by one, Cic.

**singulāris** -e (singuli), belonging to single persons or things. **I. Lit.**, **A. gen.**, **a**, single, individual; ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerant, Caes.; non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc, Cic.; **b**, relating to an individual; imperium, potentia, absolute rule, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **1**, grammat. t. t., singular, belonging to the singular number, Quint.; **2**, subst., **singulāres** -ium, m. a select body of life-guards in the imperial service, Tac. **II. Fig.**, single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, unique, extra-



ordinary: **a**, in a good sense, ingenio atque animo singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaeque virtus, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, exceptio; nequitia, Cic.

**singulārītēr**, adv. (singularis). **I** singly; **a**, Lucretius; **b**, in the singular number, Quint. **II** Transf., particularly, singularly, extraordinarily; aliquem diligere, Cic.

**singulārīus** -a -um (singularis), single; eatenae, once twisted (or one pound in weight), Plaut.

**singulātīm** = singillatim (q. v.).

**singillī**, v. singulus.

**singultim**, adv. (singultus), in sobs; transf. = stammeringly; pauca loqui, Hor.

**singultio**, 4. (singultus). **I** to hiccup, Plin. **II** to throb, Pers.

**singulto**, 1. (singultus). **I** Intransit., to hiccup, to sob, Quint.; of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, Verg. **II** Transit., to sob out, gasp out; animum, Ov.

**singultus** -ūs, m. (singuli). **I** weeping, sobbing; **a**, of persons, singultuque plias interumpente querellas, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; **b**, of persons dying, rattling in the throat, Verg. **II** Of similar sounds, the croaking of a raven, the gurgling of water, Plin.

**singulus** -a -um, more freq. in plur., **singulī** -ae -a (from *sim* = *semel*, singly, as simplex). **I** single, a single person or thing, one alone; **a**, sing., singulum vestigium, Plaut.; **b**, plur., frequentes aut pauci aut singuli, Cic. **II** Distributive, one each; legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, etc., one legion at Brundisium, one at Tarentum, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.

**Sinis** -is, m. (*Sinos*, i. e., he that injures), a robber on the isthmus of Corinth, killed by Theseus.

**sinister** -tra -trum, left, on the left hand. **I** Lit., **A** Adj., inanus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; compar., **sinistērior** -us, rota, Ov. **B** Subst., 1, **sinistra** -ae, f. **a**, the left hand, Caes.; used in stealing, natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.; **b**, the left side; dextrā sinistra, Cic.; sub sinistra, Caes.; 2, **sinistri** -ōrum, m. the left wing of a line of battle, Liv. **II** 1, awkward, wrong, perverse; mores, Verg.; 2, unfavourable, adverse; signa, Ov.; notus pecori sinister, Verg.; 3, t. t. of augury, **a**, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, favourable; tonitrus, Ov.; **b**, among the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, unfavourable; omen, Ov.

**sinistēritas** -ātis, f. (sinister), left-handedness, awkwardness, Plin.

**sinistrē**, adv. (sinister), unfavourably, unprofitably; excipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

**sinistrorsus** (sinistrorsum), adv. (for sinistroversus, sinistroversum) on the left hand, Caes., Hor.

**sino**, sivi, situm, 3. lit., to place, put down, to set down; only used in this sense in the partic. situs, and in the compound pono (= posino); in the finite verb only transf., to permit, allow, suffer. **I** Gen., **a**, with acc. and infin., vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., hic accusare eum moderate per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.; **b**, with subj. alone, sine pascat aretque, Hor.; **c**, with acc., sine arua viris, Verg.; **d**, absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. **II** Esp., **A** In conversation, sine, let = may: feriant sine litora

fluctus, Verg.; or simply sine, good, be it so, Plaut. **B**, ne di sinant (airint), ne Juppiter sirit, God forbid, Liv. (perf. tenaes syncop., sisti, sistis, siris, sirit, siritis; pluperf., sisset and sissent). Hence, **situs** -a -um. **I** Partic., placed, laid down; 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., **a**, built; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, Liv.; **b**, buried; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, Cic. **II** P. Adj. = lying, situate. **A** Lit., 1, gen., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.; 2, esp., of places, situate; locus situs in media insula, Cic. **B** Fig., 1, gen., voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic.; 2, esp., situm esse in aliqua res or in aliquo, to rest upon, depend upon; assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

**Sinōpa** -ae, f. and **Sinōpē** -ēs, f. (*Σινώπη*). **I** a town in Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, a colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic Diogenes, now Sinap, Sinabe, Sinub. Hence, **A** **Sinōpensis** -e, belonging to Sinopa. **B** **Sinōpēns** -ēi, m. (*Σινώπησις*), the Sinopian; Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov. **C** **Sinōpis** -idis, f. a kind of red ochre, found near Sinopa. **II** a Greek town in Latium, afterwards called **Sinuessa** (q. v.).

**Sinuessa** -ae, f. (*Σινυέσσα* or *Σινύεσσα*), a town in Latium, formerly called Sinope, colonised by Romans, the neighbourhood of which was famous for its wine and warm baths. Adj., **Sinuessānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sinuessa.

**sinum**, v. 1. sinus.

**sinūo**, 1. (2. sinus), to bend, curve; terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; pass. as middle, muri introrsus sinuati, bent inwards, Tac.; serpens sinuatur in arcus, Ov.

**sinuōsus** -a -um (2. sinus). **I** full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuous; vestis, Ov.; flexus (angulus), Verg. **II** Fig., of discourse, diffuse, digressive, Quint.

1. **sinus** -i, m. and **sinum** -i, n. a large bowl, a basin, Verg.

2. **sinus** -ūs, m. a bending, curve, fold. **I** Gen., of the windings of a snake, Cic.; of the curls of hair, Ov.; the fold of a garment, sinu ex toga facto, Liv.; the belly of a sail swollen by the wind; sinus implere secundos, Verg.; pleno pendere vela sinu, Ov.; cedendo sinum in medio dedit, formed a curve, Liv. **II** Esp., **A** the lap; 1, lit., **a**, sinum implere floribus, Ov.; **b**, the hanging fold of the toga, the bosom, lap; litteras in sinu ponere, Liv.; optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, Cic.; in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, meton., a garment; induae regales sinus, Ov.; 3, **a**, the bosom; hence, love, affection, affectionate protection; in sinu est meo, is my darling, Cic.; in sinu gestare, to hold dear, Cic.; **b**, the inner part of anything, the heart; in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall. **B**, a bay, gulf; **a**, lit., maritimus, Cic.; **b**, meton., land on a bay or gulf, Liv. **C**, a chasm in the earth, Liv. (dat. and abs. plur., always sinibus).

**siparium** -ii, n. (dim. of siparum = supparum). **I** a drop-scene at a theatre; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**, meton. = comedy, Juv. **II** a curtain to exclude the sun, Quint.

**sipho** (sipo) -ōnis, m. (*σίφων*), a siphon, Juv.

**Sipontum** -i, n. (*Σιπώντις*), an important harbour in Apulia, now Maria de Siponto. Adj., **Sipontinus** -a -um, Sipontine.

**siptachōras** -ae, m. an Indian tree, supposed to yield amber, Plin.

**Sipylus** -i, m. (*Σίπυλος*), a mountain in Lydia, where, according to the legend, Niobe was turned into stone.

**siquandō**, adv. (*si* over, Cic.

**siquidem**, conj. **I** *if indeed*, Cic. **II** *since, because*, Cic.

**siraecum** -i, n. (σίραιον) = sapa (q.v.).

**siremps** and **sirempse** (similis re ipsa), the same; sirempse legem, Plaut.

**Siren** -ēnis, f., usually plur., **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens, birds with the faces of women, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction. **Sirēnum** scopuli, three small rocky islands on the southwest coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae; transf., vitanda est improba Sireni, desidia, Hor.

**siriāsis** -is, f. (σιρῖασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Plin.

**sirius** -ii, m. (σειρεός), the dogstar, Verg.; poet. attrib., sirius arbor, of the dogstar, Verg.

**sirpēa** and **sirpīa**, v. scirpeus.

**sirpīculus** = scirpiculus (q.v.).

**sirpus** = scirpus (q.v.).

**sirus** -i, m. (σείρος), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo, Plin.

**sic** = si vis, v. I. volo.

**Sisapo** -ōnis, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near which were gold-mines, now Guadalcanal.

**Sisenna** -ae, m. **I** L. Cornelius, a famous Roman orator and historian, contemporary of Cicero. **II** a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace.

**siser** -ēris, n. (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root (Siuin sisarum, Linn.), Plin.

**sisto**, still and stēti, stātum, 3. (reduplication of sto). **I** Transit., **A** to cause to stand, put, place; **1**, aciem in litore, Verg.; **2**, esp., a, legal t. t., sistere se or aliquem, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, Cic.; **3**, vadimonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day, Cic.; **4**, to erect; effigiem, Tac. **B** **1**, to stop, bring to a stand, check; **2**, a, lit., legiones, Liv.; equos, Verg.; pedem or gradum, Verg.; **3**, fig., querelas, lacrimas, Ov.; fugam, Liv.; **4**, to make firm, settle firmly, establish; rem Romanam, Verg. **II** Intransit., **A** to stand; **1**, gen., Plaut.; **2**, esp., to appear, present oneself in court, Cic. **B** to stand still, to halt; **1**, lit., ubi sistere detur, Verg.; **2**, to stand firm; reimplicam sistere negat posse, Cic.; impers., vix concordia sisti posse, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer, Liv.; partic., **stātus** -a -um, fixed, determined, recurring periodically; dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.

**sistrātus** -a -um (sistrum), furnished with a sistrum, Mart.

**sistrum** -i, n. (σίστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Ov.

**sisymbrium** -ii, n. (σισύμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Ov.

**Sisyphus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Σίσυφος), a son of Aeolus, brother of Salmones, a king of Corinth, a cunning robber, killed by Theseus, condemned in the lower world to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back. Hence, **A**. Adj., **Sisyphius** -a -um, a, of or relating to Sisyphus, Prop.; sanguine cretus Sisyphio, Ulysses, Ov.; **B**, Corinthian, Ov. **B**. Subst., **Sisyphides** -ae, m. Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisyphus.

**sitānius** -a -um (σηράνιος), of this year, this year's, Plin.

**sitella** -ae, f. (dim. of situla), an urn, used for drawing lots, Liv., Cic.

**Sithon** -ōnis, m. (Σίθων), son of Neptune,

king in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence, **A**.

**Sithon** -ōnis, *Sithonian*; poet. = Thracian. **B**. **Sithōnis** -idis, f., subst., a Thracian woman, Ov. **C**. **Sithōnius** -a -um, *Sithonian*, Thracian; subst., **Sithōniū** -ōrum, m. the Thracians, Hor.

**sitiōlōsus** -a -um (sitis), very dry, parched, Hor.

**sitiens**, v. sileo.

**sitiētār**, adv. (sitiens), thirstily, greedily, eagerly; expetere, Cic.

**sitio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (sitis), to thirst, be thirsty. **I** Intransit., **A** **1**, lit., Cic.; prov., sitire mediis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty, Ov.; **2**, transf., a, of plants, the soil, etc., to be dry, parched; sitiunt agri, Cic.; tellus, Ov.; **3**, to suffer from heat, to be situated in a hot climate; Afri sitiētes, Verg. **B**. Fig., to be eager; partic., **sitiens**, thirsting, eager; eo gravius avidiusque sitiens, Cic.; fac venias ad sitiētes aures, languishing for news, Cic. **II** Transit., to thirst for something. **A** Lit., Tagum, Mart.; pass., aquae sitiuntur, Ov. **B**. Fig., to thirst after, eagerly desire; sanguinem, Cic.; honores, Cic.; partic., sitiens, with genit., virtutis, Cic.

**sitis** -is, f. thirst. **I** **1**, lit., arentibus siti faucibus, Liv.; sitim colligere, to feel thirst, Ov., to cause thirst, Verg.; sitim explere, Cic., extinguere, Ov., restinguere, Cic., depellere, Cic.; **2**, transf., of the earth or of plants, dryness, drought; deserta siti regio, Verg. **II** Fig., thirst, eager desire; libertatis, Cic.; argenti, Hor.

**sitiōr** -ōris, m. (sitio), one who thirsts, a thirster, Mart.

**sittȳbos** (sittūbos) -i, plur., **sittyboe**, m. (σίττυβος = σίττυβον), a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written, Cic.

**sitūla** -ae, f. and **sitūlus** -i, m. a, a small urn for drawing water, Plaut.; **b**, an urn used in drawing lots, Plaut.

**1**. **situs** -a -um, v. sino.

**2**. **situs** -ūs, m. (sino). **I** the place, site, situation of anything; **1**, lit., loci, urbis, Cic.; plur., situs oppidorum, castrorum, Caes.; terrarum, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, situation = building; monumentum regali situ pyramidum situs, Hor.; **3**, a region of the earth, zone, quarter, Plin. **II** **A** **1**, lit., situ durescere campum, rest, Verg.; **2**, meton., a, want of cultivation; cessat terra situ, Ov.; **3**, rust, mould, dirt caused by remaining in one place; occupat arma situs, Tib.; canescunt tecta situ, Ov.; **C**, filthiness of the body, Ov. **B**. Fig., of the mind, rusting, dulness, weakness; marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv.; senectus victa situ, Ov.

**sivē** and **seu**, conj. **I** or *if*; si omnes declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.; me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, reude meis, Verg. **II** With a disjunctive sense; **a**, doubled, sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or *if*; sive tu medicum adhibueris (fut. perf.) sive non adhibueris (fut. perf.), Cic.; sive fecisset sive voluisset, Cic.; sive deus sive natura ademerat, Cic.; sive casu, sive consilio deorum, Caes.; in the same sense, sive . . . seu, Verg.; Liv.; seu . . . sive, Verg.; repeated several times, sive . . . sive . . . sive, Cic.; with other disjunct. particles, seu . . . aut, Verg.; with Interrog. particles, -ne . . . seu, Verg.; sive . . . an, Tac.; **b**, or; regis Philippi sive Persae, Cic.

**smāragdus** -i, m. and f. (σμάραγδος), an emerald, Lucr.

**smeōticus** -a -um (σηματικός), cleansing, cleaning; vis, Plin.

**smegma** -ātis, n. (σμήγμα), a mean of cleaning, detergent, Plin.

**smilax** -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ). **I.** bindweed, Plin. **II.** Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

**Sminthēus** -ēi, m. (Σμινθέυς), a surname of Apollo, either from σμίνθος (in Crete = mouse), the mouse-killer, or from Smintha (Σμίνθη), a town in the Trojan country.

1. **smyrna** -ae, f. (σύνρυα), myrrh, Lucr.

2. **Smyrna** -ae, f. (Σύνρυα), a famous trading town in Ionia, one of the places where Homer was said to have been born. Hence, **Smyrnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Smyrna.

**smyrrhiza** = myrrha, myrrhis (q.v.).

**sōbōles**, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco (q.v.).

**sōbrīā**, adv. (sobrius). **I.** moderately, frugally, soberly; vivere, Cic. **II.** prudently, carefully, Plaut.

**sōbrīētās** -ātis, f. (sobrius), moderation in drinking, sobriety, Sen.

**sōbrīna** -ae, f. (sobrinus), a cousin on the mother's side, Tac.

**sōbrīnus** -i, m. (for sororinus, from soror), a cousin on the mother's side, Cic.

**sōbrīus** -a -um (perhaps = se-ebrius, as socors = socors), sober, not intoxicated. **I.** a, lit., of persons, Cic.; b, meton., of inanimate things, lymphia, Tib.; nox, Prop. **II.** 1, transf., moderate, frugal, continent; homines plans frugi ac sobrii, Cic.; 2, fig., sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious; orator, homo, Cic.

**soccātus** -a -um (soccus), wearing the soccus, Sen.

**soccūlus** -i, m. (dim. of soccus), a little soccus, Plin.

**soccus** -i, m. (συκχίς, συγγίς), a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, Cic.; esp., the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors (as the cothurnus was worn by tragic actors); hence, meton., a, comedy, Hor.; b, comic style, Hor.

**sōcer** -ēri, m. (ἐκυρὸς), a father-in-law, Cic.; plur., soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Liv.

**sōcēra** = socrus (q.v.).

**sōcīa** -ae, f., v. socius.

**sōcīābilis** -e (socio), sociable, easily united or joined together; consortio inter reges, Liv.

**sōcīālis** -e (socius). **I.** social, sociable; homo sociale animal, Sen. **II.** Esp., **A.** conjugal; amor, Ov. **B.** of or relating to allies, allied; exercitus, Liv.; bellum, the Social War, Nep.; lex, Cic.

**sōcīālitēr**, adv. (socialis), sociably, Hor.

**sōcīennus** -i, m. (socius), a companion, comrade, Plaut.

**sōcīētās** -ātis, f. (socius). **I.** society, company, companionship, fellowship, association; hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; regni, Liv.; sceleris, Cic.; societatem coire, statuere, intrare, conflare, Cic.; venire in societatem laudum alicuius, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, commercial partnership; a, societatem facere, Cic., gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; b, the partnership or company of the publicani to farm the taxes of the provinces; Bithynica, Cic.; 2, a political alliance between states; societatem belli facere, Cic.

**sōcīo**, l. (socius). **I.** to unite, combine, associate, share; vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.; vitae suae periculum cum aliquo, to risk one's life with any one, Cic.; sanguinem (of relationship), Liv.; of things, omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, Cic.; nos urbe, domo

socias, gives us a share in, Verg. **II.** Esp., to accomplish in company with others; sociati parte laboris fungi, Ov.

**sōcīofraudus** -i, m. (socius and fraudo), one who cheats a comrade, Plaut.

**sōcīus** -a -um (from sequor, or else connected with sodalis). **I.** taking part, sharing in; subst. = a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer; socii penates, Ov.; socius regni, fellow regent, Cic.; socius periculorum, Cic.; belli, Cic.; amentiae, Cic.; nocte sociā, under the shelter of night, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, of relationship, socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; 2, of marriage, socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socii tori, Ov., and simply socia, Sall., a wife; 3, allied, confederate; socii Carthaginiensium populi, Liv.; classis socia, Ov.; subst., sōcīus -i, m. an ally; hinc populo socii fuerunt, Cic.; Socii, the Italian nations beyond the boundaries of Latium in alliance with the Romans, the allies; Socii et Latini, Cic.; Socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, Liv.; 4, in relation to trade, a, a partner; iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; pro socio damnari, to be condemned for defrauding a partner, Cic.; b, socii = the company of publicani for the purpose of forming the taxes, Cic. (genit. plur., socium, Liv., Verg.).

**sōcōrdīa** -ae, f. (socors). **I.** stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, Tac. **II.** carelessness, negligence, indolence, inactivity, Liv.

**sōcōrdītēr**, adv. only in compar. (socors), lazily, slothfully, carelessly; ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

**sōcōrs** -cordis (se and cor). **I.** weak-minded, stupid, silly, Cic. **II.** negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, Sall.

**sōcra** = socrus (q.v.).

**Sōcrātēs** -is, m. (Σωκράτης), the famous Athenian philosopher, contemporary of Xenophon and Alcibiades, put to death on a charge of impiety and of corrupting the youth by his teaching. Adj., **Sōcrātīcus** -a -um, Socratic; chartae, philosophy, Hor. Plur. subst., **Sōcrātīcōrūm**, m. the pupils and followers of Socrates.

**sōcra** -ūs, f. (ἐκυρά), a mother-in-law, Cic.

**sōdālīcīus** -a -um (sodalis), of or relating to companionship. **I.** Adj., iure sodalicio, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sōdālīcīum** -i, n. **A.** comradeship, intimacy, Cat. **B.** in a bad sense, a secret society; lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic.

**sōdālīs** -e, relating to comradeship. **I.** Adj., turba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sōdālīs** -is, n. **A.** a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, transf., a, of things, a companion, attendant on; sodalis hienis (of the Hebrus), Hor.; b, a sharer with = resembling; sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a table companion, a boon-companion, Cic.; 2, a member of a club, association, corporation; a, in a good sense, of a college of priests, and in Luperis sodalem esse, Cic.; esp. of the priests of the deified emperor, sodales Augustales, Tac.; b, in a bad sense, a member of a secret and illegal society, Cic. (abl., sodali, Cic.).

**sōdālītās** -ātis, f. (sodalis). **I.** companionship, intimate association; officia sodalitatē familiaritatisque, Cic.; homo summā sodalitate, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a club for feasting, Plin., Cic.; 2, a club, association; a, in a good sense, a religious brotherhood; quaedam sodalitas Luperorum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, a secret, illegal society, Cic.

**sōdes** (for si audes), pray, if you please, with your leave, prithes; iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; me. sodes (sc. relinque), Hor.

**sol**, **sōlis**, m. *the sun*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, **sol** praecipitans, *inclining towards evening*, Cic.; **supremo sole**, *at evening*, Hor.; **sol nihil excidisse e mundo videtur**, Cic.; **prov.**, nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, *the sun has not yet set for ever*, Liv.; **2**, as a proper name, **Sol**, *the sun-god*, the Phoebus of the Greeks, *father of Phaethon, Pasiphae, Circe*; **Alia Solis, Pasiphae**, Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, *the light, warmth, heat of the sun*; plur., soles often = *sunny days*; **sol nimius**, Ov.; **ambulare in sole**, Cic.; hence, of work done in the sun (opp. to umbra), **a**, *military service*; **cedat umbra** (i.e., *jurisprudentia*) **solis**, Cic.; **b**, *appearance in public*; **procedere in solem et publicum**, Cic.; **2**, *the day*; **tres soles erramus**, Verg. **II.** Fig., *the sun*, of distinguished persons, **P. Africanus sol alter**, Cic.; **solem Asiae Brutum appellat**, Hor.

**sōlāciūm** = solatium (q. v.).

**sōlāmen** -inis, n. (solor), *a means of consolation, comfort*, Verg.

**sōlānūm** -i, n. *the plant nightshade*, Plin.

**sōlāris** -e (sol), *of or relating to the sun*, **solar**; **lumen**, Ov.

**sōlāriūm** -li, n. (sol). **A.** *a sundial*, Plaut.; *a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood*; non ad solarium versatus est, Cic. **B.** *a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun*, Plaut.

**sōlātiōlūm** -i, n. (dim. of solatium), *a small consolation*, Cat.

**sōlātiūm** (sōlāciūm) -li, n. (solor), *a consolation, comfort, solace, relief*. **I.** 1, lit., *servitute*, Cic.; *solatium afferre or praebere*, Cic.; *absenti magna solatia dedisse*, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, **a**, *a means of help, refuge in need*; *annonae*, Cic.; **b**, *amends, compensation*, Tac. **II.** Meton., = *a consoler*; *aves, solatia ruris*, Ov.

**sōlātor** -ōris, m. (solor), *a consoler, comforter*, Tib.

**sōlātus** -a -um (sol), *sun-struck*, Plin.

**soldurii** -ōrum, m. (a Celtic word), *retainers, vassals*, Caes.

**solidus** = solidus (q. v.).

**sōlēs** -ae, f. (solum). **I.** *a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal*; *soles poscere* (after dinner), Hor. **II.** *Transf.*, **a**, *a species of clog or fetter*, Cic.; **b**, *a kind of shoe for animals, not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, but tied on*, Cat.; **c**, *a fish, the sole*, Ov.

**sōlēariūm** -li, m. (soles), *a sandal-maker*, Plaut.

**sōlēātus** -a -um (soles), *weaving sandals*, Cic.

**sōlēs** -ēnis, m. (σωλήν), *a species of mussel, the razor-fish*, Plin.

**sōlennis**, solenitas = sollempnis, etc. (q. v.).

**sōlēo**, solitus sum, 2 *to be accustomed, be used, be wont*; *with infin.*, mentiri, Cic.; *ut solet*, *ut solet* (sc. facere), *as is my custom*, Cic.; *ut solet* (sc. fieri), *as is the custom*, Cic.

**sōlers**, solertia = sollers, sollertia (q. v.).

**Sōli** (Sōloe) -ōrum, m. (Σόλοι), *a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus*.

**sōlido**, adv. (solidus). **I.** *firmly, densely solidly*, Col. **II.** *surely, certainly*; *aliquid scire*, Plaut.

**sōlidipes** -pēdis (solidus and pes) *not dividing the hoofs, having undivided hoofs*, Plin.

**sōliditas** -ātis, f. (solidus), *solidity*; *nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam*, Cic.

**sōlido**, 1. (solidus). **I.** **a**, *to make dense, solid*; *aream creta*, Verg.; **b**, *to make firm*;

*muros*, Tac. **II.** *Transf.*, *to join together, to make whole*, Plin.

**sōlidus** -a -um (Gr. ὄλος), *dense, firm, solid*. **I.** Lit., gen., **a**, *paries*, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, n., (a) *firm ground*, Ov.; (β) *a thick body*, Verg.; **b**, *of metals, massive, solid*; *craterea auro solidi*, *of massive gold*, Verg.; **c**, *firm, hard*; *ripa*, Ov.; *adamas*, Verg.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, n., *something firm*, Hor.; *solido carere*, Cic.; *in solido*, *fig.*, *in safety*; *aliquem in solido locare*, Verg.; **d**, *thick, strong*; *tori Herculis*, Ov. **II.** *Transf.*, **1**, *whole, complete, entire*; *usura*, Cic.; *partem solido demere de die*, Hor.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, n., *the whole sum*, Cic.; **2**, *firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid*; *laus*, Cic.; *utilitas*, Cic.; *subst.*, *that which is real or genuine*, Hor.; **3**, *firm, immovable*; *mens*, Hor.

**sōlifer** -fēra -fērum (sol and fero), *sun-bringing*, Sen.

**sōlifēga** -ae, f. (sol and fugio), *a kind of poisonous ant*, Plin.

**sōlistimūm** (sollistimūm) and **sollitūm tripudium**, *the good omen ascribed when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks*, Cic.

**sōlitiārius** -a -um (solus), *standing alone*; **a**, *solitary, alone, lonely*; *solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens*, Cic.; **b**, *single, alone, by itself*; *quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire*, Cic.

**sōlitiō** -inis, f. (solus). **I.** *solitude, loneliness* (opp. frequentia, celebritas); *loci*, Cic.; *in solitudine secum loqui*, Cic.; plur., *in animi doloribus solitudines captare*, Cic. **II.** *a state of desertion, deprivation, want*, *liberorum*, Cic.

**sōlitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from soleo), *usual, customary, wonted, habitual*; **a**, *adj.*, *locus*, Ov.; *solito matrum de more*, Verg.; **b**, *subst.*, **sōlitum** -i, n., *that which is usual or customary, custom*; often with prep., *praeter solitum*, Hor.; *in abl. with compar.*, *major solito*, Liv.; *plus solito*, Liv.

**sōlitiūm** -li, n. **I.** *a chair of state, royal seat, throne*; **a**, *for kings, regale*, Liv.; *meton.* = *throne, regal power*; *in paterno solio locare*, Liv.; **b**, *for the gods in the temples*; *deorum solio*, Cic.; **c**, *of jurists, an arm-chair, seated in which they gave their opinion*; *quo minus more patrio sedens in solio consulentibus responderem*, Cic. **II.** *a bathing-tub of stone or wood*, Suet. **III.** *a stone coffin, sarcophagus*, Suet.

**sōlivāgus** -a -um (solus and vagus), *wandering alone*. **I.** Lit., *lestiae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *solitary, lonely, single*; *cognitio*, Cic.

**sōllempnis** (sōlempnis, sōlennis) -e (from sollus = totus and annus). **I.** *yearly, annual* (applied to annually recurring festivals); *sacra, sacrificia*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** *solemn, festive, religious*; *epulae, ludii*, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōllempne** -is, n., *a solemn feast, sacrifice, a religious rite*; *sollemne clavi figendi*, Liv.; *esp.*, plur., = *the sacrificial victims*; *extis sollempnibus vesci*, Liv. **B.** *usual, customary, wonted, common*, *lascivie multum*, Liv.; *officium*, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōllempne** -is, n., *a custom*; *nostrum illud sollempne servemus*, Cic.

**sōllempnitēr** (sōlempnitēr, sōlempnitēr), adv. (sollempnis). **I.** *solemnly, religiously*; *omnia peragere*, Liv. **II.** *according to use, custom*, Plin.

**sōllers** (sōlers) -ertis (sollus = totus or pars), lit., *possessed entirely of an art* (opp. iners) *homo, ceter, skilful, adroit*; **a**, *of persons, agricola*, Cic.; *Ulysses*, Ov.; *quo quisque est sollempior et ingeniosior, hoc, etc.*, Cic.; *sollempitimus*

grammum, Sall.; with infin., Hor.; with genit., *Musa lyrae sollers*, Hor.; **b**, of things, *ingeniosa, intelligent*; natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic. (abl. sing., gen. *sollerti*; *sollerte*, Ov.).

**sollertōr** (*sōlertōr*), adv. with compar. and superl., *cleverly, skilfully, adroitly*, Cic.

**sollertia** (*sōlertīa*) -ae, f. (*sollers*), *cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity*; naturae, Cic.; ingenii, Sall.; with object, genit., *cogitandi, judicandi*, Cic.; in hac re tanta laest ratio atque sollertia ut, etc., Cic.

**solllicitatio** -ōnis, f. (*solllicito*), *an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation*, Cic.

**solllicitē**, adv. (*solllicitus*), *anxiously, solicitously, carefully*, Plin.

**solllicito**, 1. (*solllicitus*), *to move violently, shake, stir, agitate*. **I** Lit., tellurem, *to plough*, Verg.; *freta remis*, Verg.; *spicula*, Verg.; *stamina docto pollice, to touch the strings*, Ov.; **2**, *transf.*, *to weaken, disturb*; *malā copīā aegrum stomachum*, Hor. **II**. Fig., **1**, *to disturb, trouble*; *pacem*, Liv.; **2**, *a*, *to agitate, vex, disquiet, annoy*; *haec cura me solllicitat*, Cic.; *solllicitatus* Jupiter, Liv.; **b**, *to stir up, twile, instigate to any action, solicit, tamper with*; (**a**) in a bad sense, *civitates*, Caes.; *solllicitatus* ab Arvernis pecuniā, Caes.; *poet.*, with a thing as object, *solllicitare* iudicium donis, *seek to obtain by bribery*, Ov.; *to express the object, with ad and the acc., causa and the genit., ut orne and the subj., poet. infin., servos ad hospitem necandum*, Cic.; *dixit se solllicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet*, Cic.; (**β**) in a good sense, *to persuade, solicit, influence*, Lucr.

**solllicitūdo** -ōnis, f. (*solllicitus*), *uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, care, trouble*; **a**, sing., *cura et solllicitudo*, Cic.; with object, genit., *provinciae, about the province*, Cic.; *abstrahere se ab omni solllicitudine*, Cic.; *demere solllicitudinem*, Cic.; *solllicitudinis aliquid habere*, Cic.; **b**, plur., *solllicitudines domesticae*, Cic.; *habere aliquem solllicitudinum socium*, Cic.

**solllicitus** -a -um (*sollus* = totus and elo), *strongly moved, stirred up, agitated*. **I** Lit., physically, *mare*, Verg. **II**. *Transf.*, **A**, *politically disturbed*, Sall. **B**, *mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disturbed, solicitous*; **a**, of the mind, *anxius animus aut solllicitus*, Cic.; **b**, of living beings; (**a**) of persons, *vehementer solllicitum esse*, Cic.; *aliquem solllicitum habere, to trouble*, Cic.; with prep. or with vicem, *solllicitum esse de alicuius valetudine*, Cic.; *pro Aetolia solllicitus*, Liv.; *solllicitus* propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; *meam vicem solllicitus*, Liv.; with abl., *solllicitus* morte Figelli, Hor.; with ne and the subj., *quae cruciatur et solllicita est, ne eundem paulo post spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat*, Cic.; (**β**) of animals, *canes, watchful*, Ov.; **c**, of things, (**a**) *pass.*, *troubled*; in vita omnia semper suspecta atque solllicita, Cic.; (**β**) *act.*, *disquieting, causing trouble*; *amores*, Verg.

**sollferrēum** (*sōliferēum*) -i, n. (*sollus* = totus and ferrum), *a javelin entirely of iron*, Liv.

**sollistimus** = *sollistimus* (q. v.).

**sollus** -a -um (Oscan) = totus (q. v.).

**1. sōlo**, 1. (*sollus*), *to make solitary, make desert*, Sen.

**2. Sōlo** = Solon (q. v.).

**Sōloe** = Soll (q. v.).

**sōloecismus** -i, m. (*σολοικισμός*), *a grammatical error, solecism*, Quint.

**Sōlon** (**Sōlo**) -ōnis, m. (*Σόλων*), *one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, living about 600 B.C.*

**Solonius** -a -um, *name of a district in Latium*.

**sōlor**, 1. *to comfort, console*. **I** Lit., *inopem*, Hor. **II**. *Transf.*, **a**, *to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate*; *famem*, Verg.; *laborem cantu*, Verg.; *aestum fluvii*, Hor.; **b**, *to indemnify, to compensate*, Tac.

**sollitiffālis** -e (*sollitium*). **I** of or relating to the summer solstice; *dies, the longest day*, Cic.; *nox, the shortest night*, Ov.; *orbis, the tropic of Cancer*, Cic. **II**. *Meton.*, **A**, *relating to summer or to the warmth of summer*; *sollitiffali tempore*, Liv. **B**, of or relating to the sun, solar; *orbis*, Liv.

**sollitium** -ii, n. (*sol* and *sisto*). **I** a solstice, Plin. **II** *Esp.*, *the summer solstice, the longest day*. **A** Lit., Cic. **B** *Meton.*, *summer, summer-heat*; *sollitium pecori defendite*, Verg.

**1. sōlum** -i, n. *the bottom or lowest part of anything*. **I** Gen., **a**, lit., *fussae, Caeca*; *clivus ad solum existus est*, Liv.; **b**, fig., *ground, foundation*; *solum et quasi fundamentum oratoris, locutionem emendatam et Latinam*, Cic. **II** *Esp.*, **1**, *the floor of a room*, Cic.; **2**, *the sole of a foot*, Cic.; **3**, of a shoe, Plin.; **4**, *soil, ground, earth, land*; **a**, *macrum*, Cic.; *provis, quodcumque in solum venit, whatever falls on the ground* (i. e., *whatever comes into one's head*), Cic.; *ellipt.*, *ibi loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur*, Cic.; **b**, *soil, country*; *solum patriae, the soil of our native country*, Cic.; *solum vertere, mutare, to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic.; **5**, *soil* = *that which is underneath*; *Cervale, a layer of biscuit underneath other food*, Verg.; *substrahiturque solum* (sc. *navi*), *sea*, Verg.; *astra tenent caeleste solum, = heaven*, Ov.

**2. sōlum**, adv. (*sollus*), *alone, only*; **a**, *una de re solum est dissensio*, Cic.; **b**, *in negat. sent.*, *non solum . . . verum etiam, not only . . . but also*, Cic.; *non solum . . . sed etiam*, Cic.; *non solum . . . sed ne quidem, not only . . . but not even*, Cic.; *non solum . . . sed* vix, Cic.

**Sōluntinus**, v. 2. Solus.

**1. sōlus** -a -um, genit. *sōlius*, dat. *sōli* (from *sol*), *alone, only, solc.* **I** Gen., *solum regnare*, Cic.; *solos novem menses, only nine months*, Cic. **II** Of places, *solitary, desert, uninhabited*; *quum in locis solis moestus eriaris*, Cic.

**2. Sōlūs** -antis, f. (*Σολοῦς*), *a town on the north coast of Sicily, east of Panormus, now Castello di Solunto*. Hence, **Sōluntinus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Solus*.

**sōlūtē**, adv. (*sollutus*). **I** **a**, *without impediment, freely*; *moveri*, Cic.; **b**, *without difficulty, easily*, Cic. **II** *carelessly, negligently*, Cic.

**sōlūtūlis** -e (*sollutus*), *easily coming to terms*, Suet.

**sōlūtio** -ōnis, f. (*solvo*). **I** a loosening. **A** Lit., *linguae, a loose, ready tongue*, Cic. **B** Fig., **1**, *a paying, payment*; *legatorum*, Cic.; **2**, *solutio rerum creditarum*, Cic. **II** *dissolution*; **a**, *totius hominis*, Cic.; **b**, *expulsion*, Sen.

**sōlūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *solvo*), *loosened, loosened, unbound, free*. **I** Lit., *taunica*, Quint. **B** Fig., *unbound, free from fetters, free, independent*; **1**, in a good sense, **a**, *sollutus liberque animus*, Cic.; *soluta optio eligendi, unhindered*, Cic.; with *ab* and the abl., *soluti a cupiditatibus*, Cic.; with *abl.* alone, *ambitione*, Hor.; with *genit.*, *famuli operum soluti*, Hor.; **b**, *free from debt or mortgage, unencumbered*; *praedia*, Cic.; **c**, of orators, *Agent, ready*; *solutur atque expeditus ad dicendum*, Cic.; **d**, of discourse, *unbound*; (**a**) *free from the fetters of metre, prose*; *soluta oratio* (opp. *poenata*), Cic.;

(*f*) loose, flowing, not carefully constructed; verba, Cic.; numeri, of Pindaric poetry, Hor.; **2**, in a bad sense, **a**, unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious; libido solutior, Liv.; pinctura, Cic.; risus, Verg.; **b**, lazy, sluggish; Titus tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic.; **c**, negligent, Cic. **II.** Of soil, loose, loosened; terra, Plin.

**solvo**, solvi, solvitur, **3.** (s. *l.* ac and luo), to loosen. **I.** to loosen, untie, unbind. **A.** **1**, lit., funem a stipite, Ov.; corollas de nostra fronte, Prop.; crines, capillos, Hor.; nodum, Tib.; **2**, transf., **a**, to unbind, release, set free; canem, Phaeac.; equum senescentem, to unyoke, Hor.; **b**, transf., to untie, loosen, open; epistolam, Cic.; ora, open the mouth, Ov.; **c**, naut. t. t., ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, set sail; so solve funem, Verg.; absol., naves a terra solverunt, Caes. **B.** Fig., **1**, commercial t. t., to pay or discharge a debt; **a**, lit. (a) aliquid; pecuniam debitam, Cic.; pro frumento nihil, Cic.; solvendo non erat, *as was insolvent*, Cic.; (d) aliquem, to pay any one, Plaut.; **b**, transf., to perform a promise or duty, fulfil an engagement; si solveris ea quae polliceris, Cic.; justa paterno funeri, Cic.; suprema alicui, Tac.; capite poenas, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.; **2**, to set free, release; aliquem curam et negotio, Cic.; civitatem, reipublicam religione, Cic.; per aes et libram heredes testamenti, Cic.; ut si solvas (if you release from the fetter of ruse, i. e., turn into prose) "postquam Discordia," etc., Hor. **II.** to break up, to loosen, break in pieces. **A.** **1**, lit., **a**, gen., to break to pieces; navem, to dash to pieces, Ov.; pontem, Tac.; **b**, to melt, dissolve; nivem, Ov.; solvuntur viscera, putrefy, Verg.; **2**, transf., **a**, to part, separate; agmina diductis choris, Verg.; **b**, to weaken, relax; homines solvant alta quiete, Ov.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvi morte, or solvi alone, to die, Ov. **B.** Fig., **1**, to remove by breaking up; **a**, to bring to an end, terminate; injuriam, Sall.; pass., hiemis solvitur, is broken up, dissipates, Hor.; **b**, to break, to violate; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; solvuntur risu tabulae (perhaps = the laws will lose their force, but see under tabulae, II. 1.), Hor.; **c**, to banish, get rid of; pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.; **2**, to solve, explain; juris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.; captiosa, Cic.

**Solympī** -ōrum, m. (Σόλυμοι), the earliest inhabitants of Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, whence the name Hierosolyma, Jerusalem. Hence, adj., **Solympus** -a -um, belonging to Jerusalem or the Jews.

**somniator** -ōris, m. (somnia), a dreamer, Sen.

**somniculosus**, adv. (somniculosus), sleepily, lazily, Plaut.

**somniculosus** -a -um (somnus), sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; senectus, Cic.

**somnifer** -fēra -fērum (somnus and fero). **I.** sleep-bringing, sleep-causing; virga (Mercurii), Ov. **II.** narcotic, deadly; venenum, Ov.

**somnificus** -a -um (somnus and facio), bringing or causing sleep, Plin.

**somnio**, **1.** (somnia), to dream. **I.** Lit., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; with acc., to dream of; ovum, Cic.; with accus. and inf., ovum pendere ex fascia lecti, Cic. **II.** Transf., to dream, think, or imagine foolishly; portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, Cic.; with acc. (= of, etc.), Trojanum, Cic.

**somnium** -ii, n. (somnia), a dream; **1**, lit., per somnia (in a dream) loqui, Cic.; **2**, transf., *raia imagination, foolishness, nonsense*, Ter.

**somnus** -i, m. (for *soj*-nus, root SOP, whence sopor and sopio), sleep, slumber. **I.**

**A.** Lit., **1**, gen., Endymionis, everlasting, Cic.; somnum capere non posse, not to be able to sleep, Cic.; somnum tenere, to keep oneself from sleeping, Cic.; somnum alicui afferre, Cic.; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; dare se somno, Cic.; aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic.; in somnis videre, Cic.; **2**, esp., drowsiness, laziness, inactivity; somno nati, Cic.; delitit somno, Sall. **B.** Transf., the sleep of death; longus, Hor. **II.** Meton., night; libra die (= diei) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg.

**sonābilis** -e (sono), sounding, resounding; sistrum, Ov.

**sonans** -antis, p. adj. (from sono) sounding; concha, Ov.; of words, ut sint alia (verba) sonantiora, full-sounding, sonorous, Cic.

**sonax** -acis (sono), sounding, resounding, Ov.

**sonchus** -i, m. (σόνχος), the plant sow-thistle, Plin.

**sonipes** -pēdis (sonus and pes), sounding with the feet; usually subst., m. the horse, Verg.

**sonitus** -us, m. (sono), a sound, noise; Olympi, thunder, Verg.; sonitum reddere, Cic.

**sonivius** -a -um (sono), sounding, only used in augury in the phrase sonivium tripulium, the noise of the fool falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens, Cic.

**sono**, sonā, sonatum, **1.** (sonus). **I.** Intransit., **1**, to sound, resound, make a noise; **a**, sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare iuvani voce, to produce an empty jingle of words, Cic.; with acc. neut., annis rauca sonans, sounding harshly, Verg.; **b**, esp., of discourse, to sound; bene, melius, optime sonare, Cic.; **2**, to re-echo; ripae sonant, Verg. **II.** Transf., to sound; **1**, **a**, to produce a sound; inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam atque peregrinum sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, sounds human, Verg.; **b**, to betray by a sound; furem soniters Juvenci, Prop.; **2**, to mean; quid sonet haec vox, Cic.; **3**, **a**, to shout, cry, sing; eulhoē Bacche, Ov.; **b**, to sing of; bella, Ov.; **c**, to celebrate; atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg. (fut. partic., sonaturum, Hor.).

**sonor** -ōris, m. (sono), sound, noise, din; sonorem dant silvae, Verg.

**sonorus** -a -um (sonor), sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous; cithara, Tib.; tempestas, Verg.

**sons**, sontis, guilty, deserving of punishment; anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov.; subst., punire sontes, the guilty, Cic.

**Sontiatēs** -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, on the borders of Gallia Celtica.

**sonticus** -a -um (sons), dangerous; morous, dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, causa, a weighty, serious, important excuse, Tib.

**sonus** -i, m. a noise, sound, din. **I.** **1**, lit., **a**, dulcis, Cic.; ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, from the highest treble to the deepest bass, Cic.; inanes sonos fundere, Cic.; **b**, esp., a word; Meti soni, Ov.; **2**, meton., voice, speech; tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor. **II.** Transf., tone, Cic.

**sōphīa** -ae, f. (σοφία), wisdom, Mart.

**sōphisma** -ātis, n. (σοφισμα), a sophism, Sen.

**sōphista** -ae, m. and **sōphistes** -ae, m. (σοφιστής), a sophist, a philosopher who taught for money eloquence, practical wisdom, the art of disputing, etc.; hence often = a quibbler, charlatan, Cic.

**Sōphocles** -is, m., voc. Sophocle (Σοφοκλῆς), the famous Greek tragic poet. Hence, adj.,

**Sōphōclēus** -a -um, *Sophoclean, relating to Sophocles, Cic.*

**Sōphōniba** -ae, f. (Σοφονίβα), *daughter of Histrubul, wife of the Numidian king, Syphax.*

1. **sōphus** (-ōe) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise, Phaedr.; subst., a wise man, Mart.*

2. **sōphōs** (σοφῶς), *adv. bravo, well done, Mart.*

**sōpio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. **I.** *to put to sleep, lull to sleep; 1, gen., a, of living beings, vino oneratos, Liv.; pervigile in draconem herbis, Ov.; partic., sopitus, lulled to sleep; vigiles, Liv.; b, transf., of things, to lull, quiet; in pass., sopiri, sopitum esse = to slumber, rest; virtus sopita sit, Cic.; ignis sopitus, slumbering under the ashes, Verg.; 2, to lull to an eternal sleep, kill; quiete sopitus, Lucr. II. Meton., to stun, render senseless; impactus ita eat saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.*

**sōpor** -ōris, m. (root SOP, whence sopio and somnus, *deep sleep. I. Lit., 1, gen., sopor aliquem opprimat, Liv.; personif., Sopor, the god of sleep, Verg.; 2, the sleep of death; perpetuus sopor, Hor. II. Meton., 1, sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tac.; 2, a sleeping draught; patri soporem dare, Nep.*

**sōporātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from soporo). **I.** *sleeping; hostes, Ov. II. provided with sleep-giving power, stupefying; ramus vi soporatus Stygiū, Verg.*

**sōporifer** -fēra -fērum (sopor and fero), *causing deep sleep, soporific, Verg.*

**sōporo**, 1. (sopor), *to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Plin.*

**sōporus** -a -um (sopor), *sleep-bringing; Nox, Verg.*

**Sōra** -ae, f. *the most northerly town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris, still called Sora. Hence, Sōrānus -a -um, belonging to Sora.*

**Sōractē** (Sauractē) -is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, near Rome, on which stood a famous temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Silvestro.*

**Sōrānus** -a -um, v. Sora.

**sōrācum** -i, n. (σώρακος), *a pannier, hamper, Plant.*

**sorbēo**, sorbū, 2. (root SORB, Gk. POB, whence ποβέω), *to suck up, suck in, drink down, to swallow. I. Lit., a, of persons, sanguinem, Plin.; b, of things, Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.; sorbetit avidae praecordia flammae, Ov. II. Fig., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic.*

1. **sorbilo** (sorbillo), 1. (dim. of sorbeo), *to suck in, sip, Ter.*

2. **sorbilo**, *adv. (sorbeo), drop by drop, Plant.*

**sorbitiō** -ōnis, f. (sorbeo), *a draught, portion, Pers.*

**sorbum** -i, n. *the fruit of the sorbus, a service-berry, Verg.*

**sorbus** -i, f. *the service-tree, Plin.*

**sordēo**, sordū, 2. (sordeas). **I.** *to be dirty, filthy; cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. II. Fig., 1, to be mean, sordid in appearance, Plant.; 2, to be contemptible, be despised; adeo se suis etiam sordere, Liv.*

**sordes** -is, f. and gen. plur., **sordes** -ium, f. *dirt, filth. I. 1, lit., a, sine sordibus ungues, Hor.; in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic.; b, esp., soiled or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused; sordes lugubres, Cic.; 2, meton., of persons, Otenebrae, lutum, sordes, Cic.; apud sordem urbis et faecem, the dregs of the people, Cic. II. Transf., 1, meanness, baseness; homi-*

*inis, Cic.; fortunae et vitae, Cic.; 2, sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness; a, rarely in sing., nulla in re familiari sordet, Cic.; b, gen. in plur., mens oppleta sordibus, Cic.*

**sordesco**, sordū, 3. (sordeo), *to become dirty, Hor.*

**sordidātus** -a -um (sordidus), *wearing dirty clothes; a, gen., Cic.; b, (v. sordes, l. b.), clad in mourning, Cic.*

**sordidē**, *adv. (sordidus). I. meanly, in a low station; nasci, Tac. II. Transf., a, vulgarly, meanly; dicere, Cic.; b, sordidly, stingily, Cic.*

**sordidulus** -a -um (dim. of sordidus), *somewhat dirty, Juv.*

**sordidus** -a -um (sordeo), *dirty, filthy, unclean. I. Lit., 1, gen., amictus, Verg.; mappae, Hor.; 2, in soiled or dirty clothes, as a sign of mourning; squalore sordidus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, poor, mean, base (in rank or condition), humble, small, paltry; loco sordido ortus, Liv.; mus, Cic.; oratores sordidiores, artes sordidiores, Cic.; ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, Cic.; 2, mean, base, vile, disgraceful; iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; esp., stingy, sordid; homo, Cic.; cupidus, Hor.*

**sorditudo** -inis, f. (sordes), *dirt, filth, Plant.*

**sōrex** -leis, m. (σῤαξ), *a shrew-mouse, Plin.*

**sōricinus** -a -um (sorex), *of or relating to a shrew-mouse, Plant.*

**sōrites** -ae, m. (σωρείτης), *a sorites, a sophism formed by accumulation of arguments, Cic. (dat., sortii, Cic.; acc. sing., sortiam, Cic.)*

**sōror** (= soror, connected with English sister, and German Schwester), *a sister. I. Lit., 1, gen., Cic.; Phoebi, Luna, Ov.; magna soror matris Eumentidum, the earth as sister of night, Verg.; plur., Sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; no tria sorores, Hor.; the Furies, Ov.; 2, esp. = soror patruelis, aunt, Cic., Ov. II. Transf., a, as a term of endearment, friend, playmate; sorores meae, Verg.; b, of things alike or connected, e.g., the hair, Cat.*

**sōroricida** -ae, m. (soror and caedo), *one who murders a sister, Cic.*

**sōrorio**, 1. (soror), *applied to the female breasts, to grow up or swell together, Plin.*

**sōrorius** -a -um (soror), *of or relating to a sister, sisterly; stupra, incest, Cic.*

**sors**, sortis, f. (from 1. sero, as fors from fero), *a lot. I. A. Lit., a, conjicere sortes in hydrium, Cic.; or simply, conjicere sortes, Cic.; dejicere sortes, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; ut sors exciderat, Liv.; b, esp., sortes, used as oracles, verses (from Vergil, etc.), written on leaves and drawn by persons; sortes ducere, Juv. B. Transf., res revocatur ad sortem, Cic.; conjicere in sortem provincias, to cast lots for, Liv. II. Meton., 1, an oracular response, prophecy; sors oraculi, Liv.; sors ad sortes referenda, Cic.; 2, official duty; nunquam astit nisi sorte, Cic.; 3, a, = part; in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv.; Saturni sors prima, first child, Ov.; b, lot, fate, fortune, destiny; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; illaerimare sorti humanae, Liv.; hence, esp., (a) rank or station of a person; prima, secunda, Liv.; (β) sex; altera, female, Ov.; (γ) kind; nova pugnae sors, Verg.; 4, money, capital out at interest; sorte caret, usurū nec eā solidā contentus est, Cic. (archaic abl., sorti, Verg.)*

**sortiōla** -ae, f. (dim. of sors), *a little lot or ticket, Suet.*

**sortilēgus** -a -um (sors and lego), *prophetic, oracular, Hor. Subst., sortilēgus -i, n. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, Cic.*

**sortior**, 4 dep. (sors). **I.** Intransit., to cast lots; inter se, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to decide by lot, cast lots for; 1, lit., provincial, Cic.; consules sortiti, utar dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to choose, select; subolem, Verg.; b, to share, divide; regnum in plebem, Liv. **B.** to gain by lot; 1, lit., peregrinam (provinciam), Liv.; 2, transf., to gain by fate, to get, receive, obtain; mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor.; **sortitus** -a -um, pass., gained by lot, Cic.

**sortitio** -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by casting lots; iudicium sortitio fit, Cic.

**sortitō**, adv. (abl. of sortitus, from sortior), by lot, Cic.

**sortitor** -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots, Sen.

1. **sortitus** -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot, Cic., Verg.

2. **sortitus** -a -um, partic. of sortior.

**sōry** (sori) -rēōs, n. (σῶρυ), inkstone, sory, Plin.

**sospēs** -itis (root SOS, σῶς), safe, unhurt, unharmed. **I.** a, of persons, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restitunt, Liv.; b, of things, navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor. **II.** Transf. = lucky, favourable; cursus, Hor.

**Sospita** -ae, f. (σῶπις), the Saviour; Juno Sospita, a goddess worshipped originally in Lanuvium, afterwards at Rome; Illa vestra Sospita, Cic.

**sospitālis** -e (sospes), salutary, Plaut.

**sospito**, 1. (sospes), to keep safe, preserve; suam progeniem, Liv.

**sōtēr** -tēris, acc. -tēra, m. (σῶτήρ), a saviour, Cic.

**sōtēria** -ōrum, n. (σῶτήρια), presents given in celebration of a recovery from sickness, Mart.

**spādix** -diciis (σπάδιξ), of the colour of a palm-branch with its fruit, chestnut-coloured; equi, Verg.

**spādo** -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch, Liv.

**spādōnius** -a -um (spado), unfruitful, producing no seed, Plin.

**spargānion** -ii, n. (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Plin.

**spargo**, sparsi, sparsum, 3. (root SPAR, Gr. ΣΠΑΡ, whence σπείρω). **I.** to scatter, strew, sprinkle. **A.** Gen., numinos populo, Cic.; nuces, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to scatter seeds, to sow; semina humo, Ov.; fig., animos in corpora, Cic.; 2, to throw, hurl, cast; tela, Verg.; 3, to scatter, disperse, dissipate; a, (a) of things, arina (war) per agros, Liv.; hence, to scatter, spread abroad, circulate a report; spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Theseos, Ov.; (β) of things, to divide, distribute; per vias speculatores, Liv.; also, to disperse, scatter in flight; spargere se in fugam, Liv.; b, to dissipate property; spargas tua prodigus, Hor.; c, to tear in pieces; corpora, Ov. **II.** to besprinkle, bestrew; 1, lit., humum foliis, Verg.; 2, transf., a, to besprinkle; aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; fig., litterae humanitatis sae sparsae, Cic.; b, to bedew, moisten; lacrimā favillam amiei, Hor.; c, to dash, speckle; alas coloribus, Verg.

**spargio** -ōnis, f. (spargo), a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, Sen.

**sparsus** -a -um, p. adj. (spargo). **I.** spread out, scattered; crines, dishevelled, Liv. **II.** speckled, coloured, spotted; anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.

**Sparta** -ae, f. and **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia, now Mistra. Hence, adj., **A.** **Spartānus** -a -um, Spartan;

subst. **Spartānus** -i, m. a Spartan. **B.** **Sparticus** -a -um, Spartan. **C.** Subst., **Spartilates** -ae, m. a Spartan.

**Spartācus** -i, m. a gladiator, by birth a Thracian, head of the Gladiatorial War against the Romans, 73-71 B.C., defeated by Crassus.

**spartārius** -a -um (spartum), bearing esparto grass, Plin.; plur. subst., **spartāria** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), places where esparto grass grows, Plin.

**spartum** (-on) -i, n. (σπάρον), 1, a kind of grass, esparto grass, Liv., Plin.; 2, rope made of esparto grass, Plin.

**spātilus** -i, m. (dim. of sparus), a kind of fish, a bream, Ov.

**spārus** -i, m. and **spārum** -i, n. a small curved spear or javelin, a hunting-spear, Verg., Sall.

**spasmus** -i, m. (σπασμός), and **spasma** -ātis, n. (σπάσμα), a cramp, spasm, Plin.

**spasticus** -a -um (σπαστικός), seized with cramp or spasm, Plin.

**spātha** -ae, f. (σπάθη). **I.** a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula, Plin. **II.** an instrument of like shape used by weavers, Sen. **III.** a broad two-edged sword without point, Tac. **IV.** the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Plin. **V.** a kind of pine or fir, also called elate, Plin.

**spātor**, 1. dep. (spatium), to walk, walk about, to take a walk, to promenade; in xysto, Cic.; in sicca arena, Verg.; transf., of things, to spread out, expand; alae spatiantes, Ov.

**spātiōsē**, adv. (spatiosus). **I.** a, widely, extensively, Plin.; b, greatly; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long, Prop.

**spātiōsus** -a -um (spatium). **I.** occupying much space, wide, spacious, large; taurus, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long; nox, Ov.

**spātiūm** -ii, n. (σπάδιον Dorian = σπάδιον), space, distance, or extension in length and breadth. **I.** **A.** Gen., spatia locorum, Caes.; caeli spatium, Verg. **B.** Esp., space or distance between two points; 1, a, distance, interval; paribus spatiis intermissae trabes, Caes.; b, circumference, size, length; oris et colli, Ov.; 2, a, tract, extent, course; longum spatium itineris, Caes.; eadem spatia quinque stellae conficiunt, Cic.; b, the course in a race; spatia corripere, Verg.; fig., quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; c, a walk; (a) duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic.; (β) a place for walking in, walk, promenade; spatia silvestria, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** Gen., a, a division or space of time, time; spatium preteriti temporis, Cic.; hoc interim spatio, Cic.; b, duration of time, length of time; spatio pugnae defatigati, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, the time fixed for any action, time, leisure, opportunity; nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; irae spatium dare, give the reins to, Liv.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic.; 2, metrical time, measure, quantity, Cic.

**spēciālis** -e (species), individual, particular, special, Quint.

**spēcies** -ēi, f. (specio). **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, view, look; speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr. **II.** Pass. = 1, sight, look, appearance, speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem identis praebere, Liv.; 2, form, figure, esp. of imposing appearance; humana, Cic.; divina, Liv.; 3, beautiful form, beauty; vaccae, Ov.; esp. of outward ornament, glitter, splendour; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, Liv.; 4, that which a man sees mentally, a, mental, ideal; eloquentiae, Cic.; b, idea, conception, notion; boni viri, Cic.; c, a vision seen in a dream, a dream, phantom; consuli visa species



virī, Liv.; **d**, *appearance, show*; speciem utilitatis habere, Cic.; **specie**, *in appearance*, Cic.; **ad speciem**, *for the sake of outward show* (to deceive), Cic.; **5**, *a statue, representation, image*, Cic.; **6**, *a kind, species, division of a genus*, Cic. (genit. and dat. plur. not used by classical authors).

**spēcillum** -i, n. (specio), *a surgeon's probe*, Cic.

**spēcimen** -inis, n. (specio), *that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen*. **I**. Lit., ingenii, Cic.; iustitiae, Liv. **II**. Transf., *a pattern, example, ideal*; prudentiae, Cic.; num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optima quaque natura, Cic. (only used in the sing.).

**spēcio** (spēcio), spexi, spectrum (σπέκτω), *to look at, behold, see*, Plaut.

**spēciosē**, adv. (speciosus), *beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily*; speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

**spēciosus** -a -um (species). **I**. *beautiful, splendid, handsome*; muller, Ov.; hence, **a**, *dazzling, well-sounding*; nomina, Tac.; **b**, *improving, distinguished*; opes, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. **II**. *plausible, specious*; vocabula, Hor.; titulus, Liv.; with **2**. supine, si vera potius quam dictu speciosa diceuda sunt, Liv.

**spectābilis** -e (specto), **1**, *visible*; corpus, Cic.; **2**, *worth seeing, notable, remarkable*; heros, Ov.

**spectāculum** -i, n. (specto), *a sight, show, spectacle*. **I**. Gen., luctuosum, Cic.; rerum caelestium, Cic.; alicui spectaculum praebere, Cic.; spectaculo esse, Cic. **II**. Esp., *a spectacle in the theatre or circus*; **1**, lit., *spectaculum apparatusissimum*, Cic.; gladiatorum, Liv.; **2**, meton., *a place from which or where one can see a spectacle*; gen. plur., *spectacula*; **a**, *the stage, the seats*; *spectacula sunt tributum data*, Cic.; **b**, *the theatre*, Suet.

**spectāmen** -inis, n. (specto), *a sign, token, proof*, Plaut.

**spectātē**, adv., but only in superl. (spectatus), *admirably, excellently*, Plin.

**spectātio** -ōnis, f. (specto), *a looking at, beholding, viewing*. **I**. Gen., apparatus, Cic.; animum spectatione levare, Cic. **II**. *the inspection, testing of money*, Cic.

**spectātivus** -a -um (specto), *contemplative* (opp. activus), *theoretical*, Quint.

**spectātor** -ōris, m. (specto). **I**. *one who beholds, contemplates, a spectator, observer*; **a**, quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.; **b**, *a spectator at the theatre or public games*, Cic. **II**. *an inspector, examiner*; formarum, connoisseur, Ter.; acrior virtutis spectator ac iudex, Liv.

**spectātrix** -trix, f. (spectator), *a female spectator, beholder, observer*, Ov.

**spectātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from specto). **I**. *proved, approved, tried*; homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv. **II**. Esp., *of tried abilities, excellent, respected, renowned*; vir spectatissimus, Cic.

**specio** -ōnis, f. (specio), *the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain of the higher magistrates*; nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectionem, Cic.

**speco**, **1**. (intens. of specio), *to look at carefully, contemplate, observe*. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., aliquid, Cic.; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatumne huc venimus? Liv. **B**. Esp., **1**, *to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, to look at, look on at*; fabulum ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to look at with*

wonder; gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor.; **b**, *to look at for the purpose of examining or testing, to test, to examine*; spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.; fig., hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, tried by fire, Cic.; **3**, of places, *to look towards, lie towards, be situated towards*; collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Caes.; spectare in Etruriam, Liv.; spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. **II**. Fig., **A**. *to look at, contemplate, observe*; voluptates procul specio, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, *to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after*; **a**, of persons, magna, Cic.; ea quae sunt in usu vitaeque communi, Cic.; fugam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., spectavi semper ut possem, etc., Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad imperatorias laudes, Cic.; **b**, transf., *to tend to, incline to*; ad perniciem, Cic.; ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? *what is the aim (or tendency) of this speech?* Cic.; **2**, *to judge, test*; aliquem ex trunco corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

**spectrum** -i, n. (specio), *the appearance, image of anything, spectre, apparition*, Cic.

**1**. **spēcūla** -ae, f. (specio). **I**. *a watch-tower*; speculas per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; inulto ante tamquam ex specula prospexi temperatam futuram, Cic.; fig., homines in speculis sunt, on the watch, Cic. **II**. Transf., in speculis, *any lofty place*, Verg.

**2**. **spēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of spes), *a little hope*; qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.

**spēcūlābundus** -a -um (speculor), *watching, on the watch*, Tac.

**spēcūlāris** -e (speculum), *of or relating to a mirror*, Sen.; lapis, *a species of transparent stone*, talc, Plin. Subst., **spēcūlāria** -ium and -orum, n. *window-panes made of talc*, Plin.

**spēcūlātor** -ōris, m. (speculor). **I**. *a looker-out, scout, spy*, Caes., Cic. **II**. Transf., *an observer, investigator*; naturae, Cic.

**spēcūlātōrius** -a -um (speculor), *of or relating to a looker-out or scout*; navigia, Caes.; navea, Liv., and subest., *speculatoriae, vessels on the look-out, spy-boats*, Liv.

**spēcūlātrix** -icis, f. (speculor), *she that observes, a looker-out, observer, watcher*; Furiae sunt speculatricis et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic.

**spēcūlor**, **1**. dep. (specio). **I**. Intransit., *to spy, to look about*; unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, Ov. **II**. Transf., *to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore*; omnia, Cic.; loca, Cic.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; with rel. sent., quae fortuna esset, Liv.

**spēcūlum** -i, n. (specio), *a mirror* (made of glittering plates of metal). **I**. Lit., speculorum levitas, Cic.; speculo placere, *to be brilliantly adorned*, Ov.; speculum suum consulere, Ov.; ac speculo videre alterum, Hor. **II**. Fig. = *an image, copy*; quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.

**spēcūs** -ūs, m. f. and n. (σπέος), *a cave*. **I**. Lit., **a**, *a natural cave*, Hor., Liv.; horrendum, Verg.; **b**, *an artificial cave, excavation*; (**a**) in defossis specubus, Verg.; (**β**) *a covered water-course, culvert*; subterranei, Cic. **II**. Transf., *a hole, hollow*; vulneris, Verg.

**spēlaeum** -i, n. (σπηλαιον), *a cave, grotto, hole, den*; ferarum, Verg.

**spēlunca** -ae, f. (σπηλυνή), *a cave, grotto*, Cic., Verg.

**spērābilis** -e (spero), *that may be hoped for*, Plaut.

**Sperchēōs** (-chēus) and **Sperchios** (-chius) -i, m. (Σπερχειός), a river in Thessaly. Hence, **A. Sperchēis** -ēdis, f. of Spercheus. **B. Spērchionides** -ae, m. a person who lives near the Spercheus. **C. Spherchia** -ārum, f. a town in the valley of the Spercheus.

**sperno**, spēvī, spēvum, 3. **I.** to separate, remove. Plaut. **II.** Transf., to reject, to despise, contemn, scorn, spurn; nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit. Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; poet. with infin.; nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.; partic., **speritus** -a -um, despised, Cic., Liv.

**spero**, 1. to look for, to expect. **I.** to expect something favourable, to hope, hope for, promise oneself, flatter oneself; bene or recte, to have good hopes, Cic.; ut spero (in a parenthesis), Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; pœcin, Cic.; in pass., sperata gloria, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; more rarely with pres. or perf. infin. (when there is no reference to the future), spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; de nostra Tullia spero cum Crassipode nos confecisse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; partic. as subst., **sperata** -ōrum, n. one's hopes; potiri speratis, to realize one's hopes, Liv. **II.** Like ἐσπίσω, to expect something unfavourable, to forebode, fear; id quod non spero, Cic.; with acc. and infin., haec spero vobis molesta videri, Cic.

**spēs** -ēi, f. (root SPE, whence spero). **I.** hope; 1, lit., a, spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptionis, Cic.; summae spei adolescentis, of great promise, Caes.; spes est in vobis, rests on you, Cic.; omnem spem salutis in Virtute ponere, Caes.; spem habere, in spem venire, in gredi, adduci, spes me tenet, I hope, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; si spem afferunt ut, etc., Cic.; spe duci, with acc. and infin., Cic.; spem alicui dare, to infuse, Cic.; pax fuit in spe, was hoped for, Cic.; spem abscondere, Liv., praecidere, Cic., fallere, Cic., eripere, Cic., adinere, Cic., perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv.; plur., spēs, Liv.; b, personif., Spes, Hope as a goddess, with several temples in Rome, and a festival on the 1st of August; 2, meton., that which is hoped for, hope; spe potitur, realizes his hope, Ov.; castra Achivoni, vestras spes, uritis, Verg.; of living beings, spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. **II.** expectation of, fear of, foreboding; mala res, spe multo asperior, Sall.

**sperusticus** -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Plin.

**sphaera** -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, an astronomical globe or sphere, Cic.; b, the orbit of planets, Cic.

**sphaeristērion** -ii, n. (σφαιριστήριον), a place for playing ball, Plin.

**sphaerōmāchia** -ae, f. (σφαιρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands, Sen.

**sphagnos** -i, m. (σφάγνος), a kind of aromatic moss, Plin.

**sphingion** -ii, n. (σφίγγιον), a species of ape, Plin.

**Sphinx**, Sphingis, f. (Σφίγξ), a female monster at Thebes, who proposed riddles to all the passer-by, and destroyed them if they could not answer the riddles; represented among the Egyptians as a winged lion with a human head, among the Greeks and Romans as an unwinged lion with the head and breast of a maiden.

**sphrāgis** -idis, f. (σφραγίς). **I.** a species of stone used for seals, Plin. **II.** Lemnian earth, so called because sold with a seal on it, Plin.

**spīca** -ae, f., **spīcus** -i, m., and **spīcum** -i, n. (from same root as spīna); lit., a spike; hence, an ear of corn. **I.** Lit., ad spīcum perducere fruges, Cic. **II.** Transf. a, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, Cic.; b, the tuft or haul of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn, Ov.

**spīcēus** -a -um (spīca), consisting of ears of corn; corona, Tib.; sarta, Ov.

**spīcifer** -fēra -fērum (spīca and fero), wearing or carrying ears of corn, Mart.

**spīcillēgium** -li, n. (spīca and lego), a glean-ing, Varr.

**spīo**, 1. (spīca), to furnish with spikes or ears, Plin.; partic., **spīcātus** -a -um, having spikes or ears; herbae spīcatae, Plin.

**spīcūlo**, 1. (spīculum), to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Plin.

**spīcūlum** -i, n. (spīcum), a sharp point, sting; a, lit., of bees, Verg.; of the scorpion, Ov.; the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, Cic., Liv., Hor.; b, poet., meton. = a spear, javelin, Verg., Ov.

**spīcum**, spīcus = spīca (q.v.).

**spīna** -ae, f. (from same root as spīca). **I.** a thorn. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Fig., a, spīnae = cares, anxieties; spīnas animo evellere, Hor.; b, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities; disserendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the prickle or spine of certain animals, the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc., Cic.; 2, the backbone, Varr.; 3, a fish-bone, Ov.

**spīnēa** -ae, f. = spīonia (q.v.).

**spīnētum** -i, n. (spīna), a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush (only used in plur.), Verg.

**spīnēus** -a -um (spīna), made of thorns, thorny, Ov.

**spīnifer** -gēra -gērūm (spīna and gero), thorn-bearing, Cic. poet.

**spīnōsus** -a -um (spīna). **I.** full of thorns, thorny, prickly, Ov. **II.** Fig., a, of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure; disserendi genus, Cic.; b, full of cares, anxiety, Cat.

**spīnter** -ēris, n. (σφιγκτήρ), a bracelet, armband, Plaut.

**spīnus** -i, m. (spīna), the blackthorn, Verg.

**spīonia** -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

**spīra** -ae, f. (σπίρα), anything coiled, wreathed, twisted. **I.** Gen., the winding of a snake, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, the base of a column, Plin.; 2, a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Juv.

**spīrābilis** -e (spīro). **I.** that may be breathed; a, natura, cui nomen est aer, Cic.; b, sustaining life, vital; lumen caeli, Verg. **II.** fitful for breathing; viscera, Plin.

**spīrācūlum** -i, n. (spīro), an air-hole, breathing-place, Verg.

**spīraea** -ae, f. (σπειραία), the plant meadowsweet, Plin.

**spīrāmen** -inis, n. (spīro), a breathing-hole, air-hole, Lucan.

**spīrāmentum** -i, n. (spīro). **I.** a breathing-hole, air-hole, Verg. **II.** breathing; meton., a breathing-time, short pause, interval; temporum, Tac.

**spīrītus** -ūs, m. (spīro), breathing. **I.** 1, a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in gentle motion; spīrītus Boreae, Verg.; 2, the breathing in of the air, breath; spīrītum ducere, to draw breath, Cic.; 3, breath; angustior, short breath, Cic.; esp., the breath of life, life; spīrītum auferre, Cic.; extremum spīrītum effundere in victoria, Cic.; hence, a, a sigh, Hor., Prop.; b, the hissing of a snake, Verg.; c, the voice, Quint.;

**d**, the air, Lucr. **II**, the spirit, soul. **A**. dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. **B**. Fig., 1, a haughty spirit, pride, arrogance, high spirit, courage; filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribunicii, Cic.; remittere spiritus, Cic.; 2, opinion, feeling, Liv.; 3, irritation, animosity, Tac.; 4, divine or poetic inspiration; divinus, Liv.; carent libri spiritu illo, etc., Cic.

**spiro**, 1. **I**. Intransit. 1, to blow gently, blow, breathe; zephyri spirant, Verg.; 2, to breathe; poet. = to rush, to foam, ferment, roar; freta spirantia, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; with abl., spirare ignibus, to breathe out flame, Verg.; 3, to breathe, to draw in breath; dum spirare potero, Cic.; hence transf., a, to live, be alive; ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laelii mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; b, to seem to live; of works of art, to be depicted to the life, to breathe; spirantia signa, Verg.; c, to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired; quod spiro et placeo tuum est, Hor.; 4, to breathe, to smell; thymbra graviter spirans, Verg. **II**. Transit., 1, to breathe, exhale; Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; flammus spirantes, breathing forth flames, Liv.; spirare ignem naribus, Verg.; tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv.; transf., homo tribunatum etiam nunc spirans, inspired with the spirit of a tribune, Liv.; tragicum satis, to have tragic genius, Hor.; 2, to exhale, give forth; divinum vertice odorem, Verg.

**spissamentum** -i, n. (spisso), a stopper, plug, Sen.

**spissē**, adv. (spissus). **I**. densely, closely, Plin. **II**. slowly; spisse atque vix ad aliquem pervenire, Cic.

**spissescō**, 3. (spissus), to become thick, thicken, Lucr.

**spissigrādus** -a -um (spisse and gradior), walking slowly, Plaut.

**spissitas** -ātis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Plin.

**spissitudo** -inis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Sen.

**spisso**, 1. (spissus), to make thick, thicken, Ov.

**spissus** -a -um, close, dense, thick. **I**. Lit., nubes, Ov.; theatrum, full, Hor.; arena, Verg.; with abl., corona spissa viris, Verg. **II**. Transf., slow, tardy, difficult; opus spissum et operosum, Cic.; exitus spissi et producti, Cic.

**spithāma** -ae, f. (σπιθαμή), a span, Plin.

**splēn**, splēnis, m. (σπλήν), the spleen, mill, Plin.

**splendēo**, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright. **I**. Lit., splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. **II**. Fig., to be bright, illustrious; virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

**splendescō** -dūi, 3. (splendeo), to become bright. **I**. Lit., Verg. **II**. Fig., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

**splendidē**, adv. (splendens). **I**. splendidly, magnificently; ornare convivium, Cic.; acta actas honeste ac splendide, Cic. **II**. clearly, plainly; loqui, Cic.

**splendidus** -a -um (splendeo), shining, bright, brilliant, splendid. **I**. **A**. Lit., fons splendidior vitro, Hor.; brachia, Ov.; splendidissimus candor, Cic. **B**. Fig., a, well-sounding; nomen, Cic.; b, brilliant, fine; oratio, Cic.; c, illustrious, distinguished, renowned; eques, Cic. **II**. Transf., clear; vox, Cic.

**splendor** -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre. **I**. **A**. Lit., flammae, Ov.; argenti, Hor. **B**. Fig., a, splendour, magnificence; omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, Cic.; b, splendour, lustre, honour, distinctio;

animi et vitae, Cic.; summorum hominum, Cic.; eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare, Cic.; c, ornament, honour; ordinis, Cic. **II**. Transf., clearness; vocis, Cic.

**splēniatus** -a -um (splenium), plastered, Mart.

**splēnicus** -a -um (σπληνικός), splenic, Plin.

**splēnium** -ii, n. (σπλήνιον). **I**. spleenwort, Plin. **II**. an adhesive plaster, Mart.

**spōdium** -ii, n. (σπόδιον). **I**. the dross of metals, slag, Plin. **II**. ashes, Plin.

**spōdos** -i, f. (σποδος), the dross of metals, slag, Plin.

**Spōlētium** -ii, n. one of the most important towns of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence, **Spōlētinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Spoleto, Spoletan.

**spōliārium** -ii, n. (spolium). **I**. the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing, Sen. **II**. Transf., a den of robbers, Sen.

**spōliātio** -ōnis, f. (spolio), a plundering, spoliation; omnium rerum, Cic.; sacrorum, Cic.; transf., violent taking away; consulatus, Cic.; dignitatis, Cic.

**spōliātor** -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer; monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.

**spōliātrix** -trix, f. (spoliator), plundering, she that plunders, Venus, Cic.

**spōliātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from spolio), plundered, Cic.

**spōlio**, 1. (spolium). **I**. to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; corpus caesi hostis, Liv. **II**. to plunder, rob, despoil; fana sociorum, Cic.; hominem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem argento, Cic.; poet., with acc. of respect, hiems spoliata suos capillos, Ov.

**spōllum** -ii, n. **I**. the skin or hide stripped from an animal; leonis, Ov. **II**. Transf., gen. plur., 1, arms taken from an enemy, booty (opp. praeda = cattle, etc.), spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia opima (v. opimus); meton. = victory; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; 2, transf., booty; a, booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoil; spolia classium, Cic.; b, any kind of plunder or booty; aliorum spoliis nostras acutates augeamus, Cic.; sceleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

**sponda** -ae, f. **I**. the frame of a bed or sofa, bedstead, Ov. **II**. Meton., a, a bed, Hor.; b, a sofa, Verg.; c, a bier, Mart.

**spondāllum** (spondallum) -ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute, Cic.

**spondēo**, spondōdi, sponsum, 2 (root SPOND, Gr. ΣΠΕΝΔ, σπένδω), to pledge oneself, promise solemnly, engage; a, political and legal Lt. of alliances, contracts, etc., quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic.; with acc., quod spondidit, Cic.; illis spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin., si spondidissent urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, Liv.; b, to be a security or guaranties for any one; se quisque paratum ad spondendum Iulio ostendere, Liv.; hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; with pro and the abd., pro multis, Cic.; c, to promise, betroth a daughter, Ter., Plaut.; partic. subst., sponsum -i, m. a bridegroom, and sponsa -ae, f. a bride, Cic.; d, to promise, vow; (a) of persons, with acc. his honores et praemia, Cic.; with neut. acc. and de with the abl., quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, etc., Cic.; (β), transf., of things, quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.

**spondēus (spondius)** -i, m. (σπονδαίος), a spondee; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (- -), Cic.

**spondylē** -ēs, f. (σπονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, Plin.

**spondylium** -ii, n. (σπονδύλιον), bear's-foot, Plin.

**spondylus** -i, m. (σπόνδυλος). **I.** one of the upper vertebrae of the back, Plin. **II.** the fleshy part of the oyster or mussel, Plin. **III.** a kind of mussel, Plin.

**spongia (spongēa)** -ae, f. (σπογγία), a sponge. **I.** Lit., raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an open-worked cuirass, Liv.; 2, the roots of the asparagus, Plin.; 3, spongiae, pieces of iron melted together, Plin.

**spongiola** -ae, f. (spongia), the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Plin.

**spongiōsus** -a -um (spongia), porous, spongy, Plin.

**spongitis** -idis, f. (σπογγίτις), a kind of precious stone, Plin.

**spons**, **sponsis**, f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero), free-will; only found in genit. and abl. **I.** Abl., sponte alicuius, with the free-will of some one; sponte Antonii, Tac.; gen., sponte meā, tuā, suā, etc., or simply sponte; a, of my, thy, his, etc., free-will, voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly, freely; meā sponte feceram, Cic.; b, of oneself, of one's own knowledge; neque id meā sponte (prospexi), Cic.; c, of oneself alone, without assistance; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; d, of itself, merely, alone; an est aliquid, quod te suā sponte delectet, Cic.; e, first, without an example or precedent; suā sponte instituisset, Cic. **II.** Genit., homo suae sponsis, one's own master, Col.

**sponsa**, v. spondeo.

**sponsalis** -e (sponsa), of or relating to a betrothal. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., sponsalia -um or -ōrum, n. a betrothal; sponsalia facere, Cic.; b, a betrothal feast, Cic.

**sponsio** -ōnis, f. (spondeo), a solemn promise, engagement. **I.** Of a vow, voti, Cic. **II.** A solemn engagement between two parties. **A.** In alliances, contracts, etc., a solemn promise, pledge, surety, guarantee; non foedere sed per sponsonem pax facta est, Liv. **B.** In civil process, a solemn promise or engagement between the two parties that the loser shall forfeit a certain sum, a kind of legal wager; quum sponsonem fecisset NI VIR BONUS ESSET, he agreed to pay the stipulated sum if he was not, etc., Cic.; vincere sponsonem or sponzione, Cic.

**sponsor** -ōris, m. (spondeo), a surety, bail, guarantee, Cic.

**sponsum** -i, n. (spondeo). **I.** that which is promised or guaranteed, a covenant; sponsum negare, Hor. **II.** = sponsio No. II., ex sponso agere, Cic.

1. **sponsus** -a -um, v. spondeo

2. **sponsus** -ūs, m. (spondeo), an engagement, suretyship, Cic.

**spontāneus** -a -um (spous), voluntary, spontaneous; Sen.

**spontē**, **sponsis**, v. spons.

**sports** -ae, f. (σπορίς), a basket, hamper, Plin.

**sportella** -ae, f. (dim. of sporta), a little basket, cake, or fruit-basket, Cic.

**sportula** -ae, f. (dim. of sporta). **I.** a little basket, Plaut. **II.** a provision-basket. **A.** the basket in which great men were accustomed to give to their clients and dependents provisions or an equivalent in money (gen. ten sesterces), Juv.;

hence, a gift, present, Plin. **B.** = δειπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, a picnic, Juv.

**spretio** -ōnis, f. (sperno), a despising, contempting, Liv.

**spretor** -ōris, m. (sperno), a despiser; deorum, Ov.

**spūma** -ae, f. (spuo), foam, froth, scum: cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic.; Venus spumā procreata, from the foam of the sea, Cic.; spuma argenti, litharge of silver, Verg.; spuma caustica, a soap used by the Germans and Gauls for the purpose of giving a red tinge to the hair, Mart.

**spūmesco**, 3. (spuma), to begin to foam, Ov.

**spūmēus** -a -um (spuma), foaming, frothy, Verg.

**spūmifer** -fēra -fērum (spuma and fero), foam-bearing, foaming; amnis, Ov.

**spūmiger** -gēra -gērum (spuma and gero), foaming, Lucr.

**spūmo**, 1. (spuma). **I.** Intransit., to foam, froth; spumans aper, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cover with foam; partic., **spūmātus** -a -um, covered with foam; saxa, Cic. poet.

**spūmōsus** -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam, Ov.

**spūo**, spūi, spūtum, 3. (σπύω), to spit out; terram, Verg.

**spurce**, adv. (spurcus), filthily, dirtily; fig. basely, impurely; quin in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, Cic.

**spurcidicus** -a -um (spurce and dico), talking filthily, obscenely, Plaut.

**spurcificus** -a -um (spurce and facio), making filthily, polluting, Plaut.

**spurotia** -ae, f. and **spurotities** -ei f. (spurcus), dirt, filth, Lucr.

**spurco**, 1. (spurcus), to defile, pollute, Cat.; partic. adj. in superl., huius spurcatissimus, Cic.

**spurcus** -a -um (perhaps connected with spargo), swinish, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. **I.** Lit., Cat. **II.** Fig., of character or position, mean, base, low, foul, impure; homo spurcissimus, Cic.

**spūtātilicinus** -a -um (sputo) = κατὰπτυστος, abominable, detestable, ap. Cic.

**spūtator** -ōris, m. (sputo), one who spits much, a spitter, Cic.

**spūto**, 1. (intens. of spuo), to spit, spit out; cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.

**spūtum** -i, n. (spuo), spittle. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., a very thin plate of metal, Mart.

**squālēo**, 2. to be rough, stiff. **I.** Gen., squales conchae, Verg.; with abl., to be rough with, to be stiff with = to be thickly covered with; tunica or lorica squalens auro, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly; barba squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; hence, meton., to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, to mourn; squalent municipia, Cic.; 2, of places, to be uncultivated, untilled; squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.

**squāles** -is, f. (squaleo), dirt, filth, Varr.

**squālidē**, adv. (squalidus), roughly, in a slovenly manner; dicere, Cic.

**squālidus** -a -um (squaleo). **I.** rough, stiff; membra, Lucr.; fig., of discourse, rough, unpolished; quoniam suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., rough from want of attention, cultivation, squalid, dirty; 1, lit., corpora, Liv.; 2, transf., a, in mourning attire; reus, Ov.; b, waste, desert; humus, Ov.

**squālor** -ōris, m. (squaleo). **I.** roughness, Lucr. **II.** roughness arising from dirt and

*neglect, Althiness, squalor*: 1, lit., squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.; 2, transf., dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning; squalor et maeror, Cic.

**squālus** -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

**squāma** -ae, f. (squaleo), a scale. I. Lit., of a fish, serpent, bee, etc., Cic. II. Transf., a, of things like scales, e.g., scale armour, Verg.; b, meton., a fish, Juv.

**squāmātim**, adv. (squama), like scales, Plin.

**squāmēus** -a -um (squama), scaly, Verg.

**squāmifer** -fēra -fērum (squama and ferō), scale-bearing, scaly, Sen.

**squāmiger** -gēra -gērum (squama and gero), scale-bearing, scaly, Ov.; subst., **squāmigēri** -ōrum, m. fishes, Lucr.

**squāmosus** -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly, Verg.

**squatina** -ae, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Plin.

**st!** interj. *hush! hush!* Ter., Plaut.

**Stābiae** -ārum, f. a town in Campania, between Pompeii and Surrentum, destroyed with Pompeii and Herculaneum on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Hence, adj., **Stābiānus** -a -um, belonging to Stabiae; subst., **Stābiānum** -i, n. an estate at Stabiae.

**stābilimen** -inis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support, Cic.

**stābilimentum** = stabilimen (q.v.).

**stābilio**, 4. (stabilis), to make firm. I. Lit., stipites, Caes. II. Fig., to make stable, to establish; legea, reipublicam, Cic.

**stābilis** -e (sto), firm, steadfast, stable. I. Lit., via, Cic.; soluta, Liv. II. Fig., firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, uncovering; amici, Cic.; matrimonium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; with ad and the acc., nihil est tam ad diturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; subst., **stābilia** -ium, n. things that are stable, Cic.

**stābilitas** -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability, steadfastness. I. Lit., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. II. Fig., durability, steadfastness; amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.

**stābilitēr**, adv. (stabilis), firmly, durably, Suet.

**stābilitōr** -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm, establishes, Sen.

**stābulārius** -ii, m. (stabulum), a low inn-keeper, Sen.

**stābulo**, 1. (stabulum), to have a stall or abode, to stall; in foribus (Orci), Verg.

**stābulōr**, 1. dep. (stabulum) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, Ov.

**stābulum** -i, n. (sto). I. a place of abode, habitation, Plaut. II. a place of abode for animals and men of the poorer class. A. Of animals; 1, of wild animals, den, lair; ferarum stabula alta, Verg.; 2, of tame animals, a stall, stable; poet., of pasture, Verg.; plur., stabula, the stalls, cattle-yard, as a place of abode for shepherds; pastorum stabula, Cic. B. Of men of the lower classes, inn, tavern, pot-house, Cic.

**stāchys** -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Plin.

**stacta** -ae, f. and **stactō** -ēs, f. (στακτή), oil of myrrh, Lucr.

**stādium** -ii, n. (στάδιον). I. a Greek measure of length, being 625 feet = 608 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, Cic. II. Meton., a race-course; qui stadium currit, Cic.; fig., contest, emulation; me adolescentem multos annos in stadio eiusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.

**Stāgīra** -ōrum, m. (Στάγειρος), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, now Libanori. Hence, **Stāgīrites** -ne, m. (Σταγειρίτης), the Stagirite, i.e., Aristotle.

**stagnātilis** -e (stagnum), found in ponds or pools; pisces, Plin.

**stagnō**, 1. (stagnum). I. Intransit., 1, of water, to overflow; stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to be overflowed, to stand under water; orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. II. Transl., to overflow, inundate; Tiberis planu urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

**stagnum** -i, n. (root STAC, Gr. ΣΤΑΓ, whence στάζω, σταγών, στάγες), water that overflows. I. Lit., standing water, left by the overflow of the sea or of a river, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp; fontes et stagna, Cic. II. Transl., A. (poet.), a sluggish stream of water; Phrixiae stagna sororis, the Hellespont, Ov. B. an artificial lake; stagna et euripi, Ov.

**stāgōnias** -ae, m. (σταγονίας), a species of frankincense, Plin.

**stāgōnitis** -idīs, f. (σταγονίτις), the genus called gullinum, Plin.

**stālagmias** -ae, m. (σταλαγμίας), water-vitriol, Plin.

**stālagmīum** -ii, n. (στάλαγμα), an e-drop, pendant, Plin.

**stāmen** -inis, n. (from STA, root of sistō, as στήμων from ἵστημι). I. the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction; stamen secernit arundo, Ov. II. Transl., 1, the thread; a, the thread on the spindle; stamina ducere or torquere, to spin, Ov.; the thread spun by the Paeae, Ov.; hence, de nimio stamine queri, of too long a life, Juv.; b, a thread of another kind, e.g., that by which Ariadne guided Theseus through the labyrinth, Prop.; of a spider, Ov.; the string of a lyre, Ov.; 2, meton., cloth woven of thread; hence, the fllet worn by priests, Prop.

**stāminēus** -a -um (stamen), full of threads, Prop.

**stannēus** -a -um, made of stannum, Plin.

**stannum** -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Plin.

**Stāta mater** = Vesta; or simply Stata, Cic.

**stātārius** -a -um (status), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary; miles, Liv.; esp., stataria comoedia, a quiet kind of comedy (opp. comoedia motoria), Ter.; subst., **stātārii** -ōrum, m. the actors in the comoedia stataria, Cic.; transf., C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, quiet, composed, Cic.

**Statelli** and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people in Liguria, whose chief town was Aquae Statiellorum or Aquae Statiellae, now Aquni; hence, A. **Statellās** -ātis, belonging to the Statelli. B. **Statiellenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Aquae Statiellorum.

**stātēra** -ae, f. (στατήρ), a steelyard, a balance; aurificis, Cic.

**stātīcūlum** -i, n. (statua), a small statue, Plin.

**stātīcūlus** -i, m. (dim. of 2. status), a kind of slow dance, Plin.

**stātīm**, adv. (sto). I. without yielding, firmly, steadfastly; rem gerere, Plaut. II. Transl., on the spot, immediately, at once; ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, Cic.; foll. by ac, atque, ut, quam, quum, simulac, as soon as, Cic.

**stātīo** -ōnis, f. (sto). I. a standing, standing still; manere in statione, to stand still, Lucr. II. Transl., a place of abode or sojourn; 1, gen.,

alterni fratrem statione redeunt, Ov.; 2, esp., a, of soldiers, (s) post, watch, picket, guard; equites ex statione, Caes.; stationem portis dispossuit, Liv.; in statione and (of several cohorts) in stationibus esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; (p) quarters; fig., imperii, Ov.; de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.; b, a place of abode, resting-place; scdes apibus statu-que petenda, Verg.; in arce Athenis statio (post) mea nunc placet, Cic.; c, a roadstead, anchorage, bay, Cic.; fig., fluctibus ejectum inta statione recepi, haven, Ov.; d, the proper place, order (of thing-), comas ponere in statione, Ov.

**statiōnālis** -e (statio), standing still, stationary, Plin.

**Stātius** -ii, m.: 1, Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a Roman comic poet, born 108 B.C.; 2, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, under Domitian, composer of *Silvae*, a *Thebais*, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

**stātivus** -a -um (-sto), standing, standing still. I. Adj., praesidium, picket, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv. II. Subst., **stātiva** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), permanent camp, Liv.

1. **stātor** -ōris, m. (sto), a magistrate's servant or attendant, Cic.

2. **Stātor** -ōris, m. (sisto), the supporter, establisher, the stayer of flight; a surname of Jupiter, Cic.

**stātūa** -ae, f. (statua), a statue, image (of a man, while simulacrum = statue of a god); simulacra deorum, statuæ veterum hominum, Cic.; statuam alicui ponere or statuere, Cic.

**stātūārius** -a -um (statua), of or relating to statues. I. Adj., Plin. II. Subst., 1, **stātūāria** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of casting statues, Plin.; 2, **stātūārius** -ii, m. a maker or caster of statues, a statuary, Quint.

**stātūmen** -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop; plur., the ribs of a ship, Caes.

**stātūmino**, 1. (statuinen), to underprop, Plin.

**stātūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. (from statum, the supine of sisto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up. I. Lit., 1, gen., captivos in mello, Liv.; crateras, Verg.; 2, esp., to set up, erect, build; statuam, Cic.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; regnum, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to establish in one's mind, to consider, believe; ut mihi statuo, Cic.; laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.; 2, to resolve, determine, decide; with de and the abl., de aliquo, Caes.; de capite civis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in aliquem aliquid gravius, Caes.; with acc. alone, stipendium alicui de publico, Liv.; with rel. sent., utrum diem tertium an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.; with infin., iudices rejicere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut naves conscenderent, Cic.

**stātūra** -ae, f. (sto), stature, height, size of a man; homines tantulae staturae, of so small stature, Caes.; quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic.

1. **stātus**, v. sisto.

2. **stātus** -tis, m. (-sto), a standing, standing position. I. Lit., 1, gen., status, incessus, sessio, Cic.; erectus, Cic.; 2, esp., posture, position; minax, Hor.; statu movere hostem, Liv. II. Fig., 1, gen., position, condition, state; adversarios de omni statu dejicere, Cic.; restituere aliquem in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae status, Cic.; 2, esp., a, one's position in life as determined by birth; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic.; b, a firm position, stability, prosperity; civitatis, Cic.; c, rhet. t. t., status causae, or simply status, the side of the question, state of the case = *crasis*, Cic.

**stēātōma** -ātis, n. (στεάτωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Plin.

**stēga** -ae, f. (στέγη), a ship's deck, Plaut.

**stegnus** -a -um (στεγνός), causing coldness, Plin.

**stēla** -ae, f. (στήλη), a pillar, column, Plin.

**stēlis** -idis, f. (στελής), mistletoe growing on firs and larches, Plin.

**stella** -ae, f. (= sternula, connected with ἀστήρ), a star. I. Lit., 1, a star, planet, comet; stella Saturni, stella Jovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae inerrantes, fixed stars, Cic.; vagae, planets, Cic.; stella comans, a comet, Ov.; 2, transf., a, a figure in the form of a star, Plin.; b, a star-fish, Plin. II. In poets, 1, = sidus, constellation, Verg., Ov.; 2, = sun; auget geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

**stellans** -antis (stella), 1, starry, set with stars; caelum, Lucr.; 2, bright, shining, glittering; gemma, Ov.

**Stellātis** caninus or ager, a very fruitful district in Campania. Hence, adj., **Stellātīnus** -a -um, *Stellat'ar*.

**stellātus** -a -um (stella), set with stars, starry; a, lit., Cepheus, Cic.; b, transf., Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg.

**stellifer** -fēra -fērum (stella and fero), star-bearing, starry; stellifer cursus, Cic.

**stelliger** -gēra -gērum (stella and gero), star-bearing, starry, Varr.

**stellio** (stēlio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back (Lacerta gecko, Linn.), Verg.

**stello**, 1. (stella), to set with stars, Plin.

**stemma** -ātis, n. (στέμμα). I. a crown, chaplet, Sen. II. Meton., a genealogical tree, Suet.; transf., nobility, high antiquity, Mart.

**Stentor** -ōris, m. (Στέντωρ), one of the Greeks before Troy, famed for his loud voice and the strength of his lungs.

**stēphānēplōcos** -i, f. (στεφανηπλόκος), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Plin.

**stēphānitis** -idis, f. (στεφανίτις), a kind of vine, Plin.

**stēphānōmēlis** -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Plin.

**stēphānōpōlis** -is, f. (στεφανόπωλις), the seller of chaplets; the name of a picture by Pausias, also called staphaneplocos, Plin.

**stēphānos** -i, m. (στέφανος), lit., a garland, chaplet; the name of several plants, Plin.

**stercōrārius** -a -um (stercus), of or relating to dung, Varr.

**stercōrātio** -ōnis, f. (stercoro), a manuring, Varr.

**stercōrēus** -a -um (stercus), filthy, stinking; miles, Plaut.

**stercōro**, 1. (stercus), to dung, manure; agrum, Cic.

**stercus** -ōris, n. dung, muck, manure, Cic.; as a term of reproach, stercus curiae, Cic.

**stergēthron** -i, n. (στεργήθρον), a plant, great houseleek, Plin.

**stérilesco**, 3. (sterilis), to become barren, Plin.

**stérilis** -e (connected with Gr. στερεός, στερός). I. barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied to animals and plants). A. a, lit., ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; b, transf. = empty; corpora sonitu sterilia (= sterilia), Lucr. B. Fig., unfruitful, empty, vain; amor, unrequited, Ov. II. (Poet.) act., making unfruitful; robigo, Hor.

**stérilitas** -ātis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin.

**stérilus** = sterilis (q. v.).

**sternax** -ācis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*; equus, *throwing his rider*, Verg.

**sterno**, strāvi, strātum, 3. (root STER, Gr. ΣΤΟΡ, whence στροπεύω). **I.** *to stretch out, spread out*. **A.** Gen., *vellus in duro solo*, Ov.; *arenam*, Ov.; *strata jacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma*, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** *a*, *to stretch on the ground, lay down, throw down*; corpora passim, Liv.; reflex., *se sternere, to lie down*; *se somno in litore*, Verg.; *se pass. as middle, sterni passim ferarum ritu*, Liv.; partic., **strātus** -a -um, *stretched out, prostrate*; humi, Cic.; **b**, *to throw down violently, to strike to the ground, lay low*; (a) lit., *caede viros*, Verg.; *ingenti caede sterni*, Liv.; poet., *ventos, to calm*, Hor.; (β) fig., *to overthrow, lay prostrate*; *afflictos se et stratos esse*, Cic.; **2.** *to make smooth, level*; **a**, of the sea, (a) *placidi straverunt aequora venti*, Verg.; (β) fig., *to calm, allay*; *odia militum*, Tac.; **b**, *to make a rough road smooth, to level*; *viam*, Lucr.; esp., *to pare*; *semitam saxo quadrato*, Liv. **II.** Meton., *to cover, overlay with*; **a**, *solum telis*, Verg.; **b**, esp., (a) *to cover with carpets, etc.*; triclinium, Cic.; (β) *to saddle a horse*; equum, Liv.

**sternūmentum** -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Cic.

**sternō** -ōi, 3. (connected with στέρνωμα). **I.** Intransit., *to sneeze*; **a**, lit., Plin.; **b**, transf., of a light, *to crackle, sputter*, Ov. **II.** Transit., *to give by sneezing*; onem, Prop.

**sternūtamentum** -i, n. (sternuo), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Sen.

**sterquilium** -ii, n. (stercus), *a dung-pit*, Plaut.

**Stertinus** -ii, m. *a Stoic philosopher*. Hence, **Sertinius** -a -uin, of Sertinius.

**sterto**, 3. (connected with δέρω, δαρβάνω), *to snore*, Cic.

**Stēsichōrus** -i, m. (Στησίχορος), *a Greek lyric poet of Himera (632-553 B.C.), contemporary of Sappho*.

**Sthēnelus** -i, m. (Σθέnelος). **I.** *son of Capaneus and Euadne, one of the Epigoni, leader of the Argives against Troy under Diomedes*. **II.** *king in Liguria, whose son Cycnus was changed into a swan*. Hence, **A.** **Sthēnelus** -a -uin, *Sthenelean*; *hostis, Eurystheus*, Ov.; *proles, Cycnus*, Ov. **B.** **Sthēnelus** -i -lis, f. *Sthenelean*; *volucris, the swan*, Ov.

**stibādium** -ii, n. (στίβαδιον), *a semicircular sofa*, Plin.

**stibium** -ii, n. (stibi and stimmi -is, n.), *antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve*, Plin.

**stigma** -ātis, n. (στίγμα). **I.** *a mark or brand put upon slaves*; **1.** lit., Sen.; **2.** fig., *infamy, stigma*, Mart. **II.** *a cut inflicted by an unskillful barber*, Mart.

**stigmātias** -ae, m. (στιγματίας), *a branded slave*, Cic.

**stilla** -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), *a drop*, Cic.

**stillāticus** -a -uin (stillo), *dropping, dripping*, Plin.

**stillōidium** -ii, n. (stilla and cado). **I.** *a dripping or dropping moisture*, Lucr. **II.** Esp., *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses*, Cic.

**stillo**, 1. (stilla). **I.** Intransit., *to drip, drop*; *de ilice stillabant mella*, Ov.; *pugio stillans, dripping with blood*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to drop, let drop*; **a**, lit., *ex oculis rorem*, Hor.; **b**, fig.,

*tuae litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animalis stillarunt*, Cic.

**stilus** (not stylus) -i, m. (for stiglus; cf. Gr. στίζω, στιγμα). **I.** *a stake, pale*, Auct. h. Afr. **II.** **1.** *the pointed iron or bone instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets*, Plin.; *as one end was flat, in order to erase the impression made by the other, vertere stilum = to rub out, erase writing*, Hor.; *vertit stilum in tabulis suis*, Cic.; **2.** meton., *writing, composing, written composition*, and hence, *mode of writing, speaking, style*; *stilus exercitatus, a practised pen*, Cic.; *unus somus est totius orationis et idem stilus*, Cic.

**stimulatio** -ōnis, f. (stimulo), *a spurring on, stimulating*, Tac.

**stimulatrix** -icis, f. (stimulator), *she that goads on, stimulates*, Plaut.

**stimulōus** -a -um (stimulus), *relating to the goad*; *supplicium, punishment (of slaves) with the goad*, Plaut.

**stimulo**, 1. (stimulus). **I.** *to goad, prick*, Lucan. **II.** Fig., **1.** *to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy*; *te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum*, Cic.; **2.** *to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action*; (a) with acc., *aliquem incitare et stimulare*, Verg.; (β) with ad and the acc., *ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari*, Cic.; (γ) with ut and the subj., *ut caveam*, Cic.; (δ) poet., with infin., Verg.

**stimulus** -i, m. (root STIG, whence instig- and l. stinguo; Gr. ΣΤΙΓ, whence στίζω, στιγμα). **I.** Milit. t. t., *stimuli, pointed stakes to repel the advance of troops*, Caes. **II.** *a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc.* **A.** Lit., Plaut.; used contemptuously, *dum te stimulis fodiam*, Cic. **B.** Fig., **a**, *a sting, torment*; *doloris*, Cic.; *amoris*, Liv.; **b**, *a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus*; *gloriae*, Cic.; *alicui stimulos admovera*, Cic.

**1.** \* **stinguo**, 3. *to goad, a word only found in compounds, such as distinguo, instinguo, interstinguo (interstinctus)*.

**2.** **stinguo**, 3. *to extinguish, put out*, Lucr.

**stipatio** -ōnis, f. (stipo), *a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue*, Cic.

**stipator** -ōris, m. (stipo), *an attendant, follower*; plur., *a suite, train, retinue*, Cic.

**stipatus** -a -um, p. adj. (from stipo).

**stipendiarius** -a -um (stipendium). **I.** *liable to taxes or tribute, tributary*; *Aeduns sibi stipendiarios factos*, Cic.; *vectigal, a yearly contribution*, Cic.; subst., **stipendiarii** -ōrum, m. *tributaries*; *socii stipendiarii que populi Romani*, Cic. **II.** *Of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary*, Liv.

**stipendior**, 1. dep. (stipendium), *to serve, serve for hire*, Plin.

**stipendium** -ii, n. (= stipendium, from stips and pendo). **I.** *a tax, tribute, contribution*; **a**, lit., *stipendium imponere alicui*, Caes.; *pacisci annum stipendium*, Liv.; **b**, transf., *punishment*; *quod me manet stipendium?* Hor. **II.** *pay of a soldier*; **a**, lit. (in full, *stipendium militare*), *stipendium alicui decernere*, Cic.; *persolvere*, Cic.; *flagitare*, Caes.; *stipendia merere and mereri, to serve in the army*, Cic.; **b**, meton., *military service*; *finis stipendiorum*, Cic.; esp., *a year's service, campaign*; *septem et viginti enumerare stipendia*, Liv.; fig., *tanquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, etc.*, Cic.

**stipes** -itis, m. (στίψος), *a log, stump, trunk of a tree*; **a**, in a rough state, Verg.; poet., *a tree*, Ov.; **b**, *worked into something, a stake, post*, Caes.; poet., *a club*, Ov.; *as a term of reproach, blockhead*, Ter.

**stipo**, 1 (connected with Gr. *στέφω*, *στέφανος*, etc.), to press closely together, compress. **I.** Gen., mella (of bees), Verg.; ita in arte stipatae erant naves ut, etc., Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. **II. A.** to crowd a place; curia quum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. **B.** to press round, accompany, surround, attend, senatum armatis, Cic.; qui stipatus semper sicariis, saepius armatis, munitus iudicibus fuit, Cic.; senectus stipata studii iuventutis, Cic.

**stips**, stipis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money, a religious offering, alms; stipem conferre, Liv.; stipem cogere, Cic.; stipem aut stipes dare, Ov.; Tac.; stipem tollere, to put an end to begging, Cic.

**stipula** -ae, f. the stalk, haulm; a, of corn; plur. = straw, Ov.; b, of a reed, contemptuously of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe, Verg.; c, of the bean, Ov.

**stipulatio** -ōnis, f. (stipulor), a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, Cic.

**stipulātinnocūla** -ae, f. (dinn. of stipulatio), an unimportant engagement or stipulation, Cic.

**stipulātor** -ōris, m. (stipulor), one who stipulates for or demands a formal agreement, Suet.

**stipulor**, 1. dep. to demand, stipulate for by a formal agreement, Cic.

**stiria** -ae, f. an icicle, Verg.

**stirpesco**, 3. (stirps), to run to stalk, Plin.

**stirpitūs**, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, Cic.

**stirps** (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, f. **I.** the stock or stem of a tree. **A.** Lit., a, the trunk with the root, Cic.; b, the trunk, Verg.; c, a branch, a young shoot or sprout, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of plants, a, a plant, stalk, root; stirpes et herbae, Cic.; b, a twig, Lucr.; 2, of hair, the root, Prop.; 3, of men, a, abstr., the stem = the source, origin; divina, Verg.; ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.; a stirpe par, Verg.; b, concr., (a) male offspring; unum prope puberem aetate relictum stirpem genti Fabiae, Liv.; (B) family, race; Hercules, Cic.; (γ) offspring; stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. **II.** Fig., the root; 1, gen., ex hac nimia licentia ut ex stirpe quadam existere et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; Carthago ab stirpe interit, root and branch, Sall.; 2, esp., a, foundation, origin; virtutis, Cic.; b, original nature, Cic. (stirps masc. once in Verg.).

**stiva** -ae, f. a plough-handle, Verg.

**stātārius** -a -um (from stāta, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Juv.

**stilis**, archaic = lis (q.v.).

**stloppus** -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks, Pers.

**sto**, stēli, stātum, stātūrus, stāre (STA, root of *ἵστημι*), to stand. **I.** As opposed to sitting, to remain standing. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of persons, quum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella seiseret, Cic.; ad januam, Cic.; b, of things, quorum statusas steterunt in rostris, Cic.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed; pro porta, Liv.; b, of buildings, to stand, to be built; Jam stabant Thebae, Ov.; c, of ships, to be at anchor; stant litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.; d, to stand upright, stand on end; steteruntque comae, Verg.; e, with abl., to stand stiff with, to be full of, loaded with; stat nive candidum Soracte, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., pericula stant circum alique, Verg.; 2, to stand at the side of, to support, or to stand opposite to as an enemy, to range oneself; a, with ab and the abl., stare a se potius quam ab adversariis, Cic.; b, with cum and the abl., vobiscum ne stet-

isse dicebat, Cic.; c, with pro and the abl., pro nobis, Ov.; d, with in or contra or adversus and acc., quum saepe a mendacio contra verum stare homines consuescerent, Cic.; 3, to rest upon; omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, Verg.; 4, = to cast (like English *stand*); centum talentis, Liv.; transf., multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. **II. A.** Lit., 1, as opposed to motion, to stand still, not to move; a, lit., (a) of animals, equus stare nescit, Ov.; (B) of things, e.g., of ships, videsne navem illam? stare nobis videtur, at iis qui in navi sunt moveri haec villa, Cic.; b, transf., of time, to stop, stand still; veluti stet volucris dies, Hor.; 2, with the notion of steadfastness; a, milit. t. t., (a) to stand, hold one's ground; qui (miles) steterit, Cic.; stare in pugna, Liv.; (B) transf., of a battle, to remain in a certain position, to waver, not to be decided; diu pugna nostro inclinata stetit, Cic.; b, of buildings, rocks, etc., to stand firm, last, endure, remain; nec domus ulla nec urbis stare poterit, Cic.; c, of missiles, to stick fast, remain; hasta stetit medio tergo, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., to remain still, remain, continue; utinam republica steterit quo coeperat statu, Cic.; 2, stare per aliquem, to happen through some one's fault, Ter.; often stat or non (nilil) stat per aliquem, foll. by quominus and subj., it is owing to some one that not, etc., Cic., Liv.; stat per aliquem, foll. by quin or ne and subj., Liv.; 3, with the notion of steadfastness or duration; a, to remain steadfast, firm, immovable, to stand one's ground, hold out; si stare non possunt, corrumpunt, Cic.; stas animo, Hor.; stamus animis, Cic.; b, to remain firm in something; (a) to remain in, continue in; with in and the abl., in fide, Cic.; with abl. alone, suis stare iudiciis, Cic.; (B) transf., to be fixed or determined; stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; tempus agenda rei nouidum stare, Liv.; stat alicui sententia, with infin., to be resolved or determined to, Liv.; so stat alicui, or simply stat, Cic.; c, of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, keep the stage, Hor. (perf., steterunt, Verg., Aen. II. 774; III. 48).

**Stoicōe**, adv. (Stoicus), like a Stoic, stoically, Cic.

**Stoicōida** -ae, m. a satirical name given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Juv.

**Stoicus** -a -um (*Στωικός*), of or relating to Stoic philosophy, Stoic; schola, Cic. Subst., a, Stoicus -i, m. a Stoic philosopher, Cic.; b, Stoica -ōrum, n. the Stoic philosophy, Cic.

**stōla** -ae, f. (*στολή*), a long outer garment. **I.** the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, robe, Cic. **II.** Of men, the robe of a flute-player at the festival of Minerva, Ov.

**stōlātus** -a -um (stola), clad in a stola, Suet.

**stōlidō**, adv. (stolidus), stupidly, foolishly, stolidly; stolide laetus, Liv.; stolide ferox, Liv.

**stōlidus** -a -um (connected with stultus). **I.** stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; a, of persons, Gvatum stolidissime, Ov.; b, of things, fiducia, superbia, Liv. **II.** inactive, indolent, Cic.

**stōlo** -ōnis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Plin.

**stōmācōō** -ēs, f. (*στομακάκη*), a disease of the mouth or gums, Plin.

**stōmāchicus** -a -um (*στομαχικός*), suffering from disease in the stomach, Plin.

**stōmāchor**, 1. dep. (stomachus), to be angry, peevish, irritated, vexed; a, absol., stomachari coepit, Cic.; b, with cum and the abl., cum Metello, Cic.; c, with abl., jucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; d, with quod, quod de eadem res agam saepius, Cic.; e, with si, si quid asperum dixeram, Cic.; f, with neut. acc., omnia, Cic.



**stōmachōsō**, adv. (stomachosus), *peevishly, pettishly, angrily*; rescripti ei stomachosius, Cic.

**stōmachōsus** -a -nm (stomachus), *peevish, pettish, irritable, cross, angry*, Cic.

**stōmachus** -i, m. (στόμαχος). **I.** *the gullet, the oesophagus*, Cic. **II.** Transf. = ventriculus, *the stomach*. **A.** Lit., stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus neger, Hor. **B.** Fig., **1.** stomachus bonus, *a good digestion = good humour*, Mart.; **2.** a, *taste, liking*; Iudi apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.; b, *dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger*; stomachum facere or movere alicui, Cic.

**stōmaticō** -ēs, f. (στοματικῆ), *a remedy for diseases of the mouth*, Plin.

**stōmōma** -ātis, n. (στόμωμα), *thin scales of metal*, Plin.

**stōrēa** (stōrīa) -ae, f. (connected with στροπένημι), *a rush mat*, Caes.

**strābo** -ōnis, m. (στραβών). **I.** *a squinter*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *an envious person*, Varr.

**strāges** -is, f. **I.** *a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall*; a, aedificiorum, Tac.; tectorum, Liv.; b, *a sinking down, dying away through illness*; canum, Ov.; c, *a defeat, a slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage*; quas strages ille eddidit, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a fallen mass*; hominum armorumque, Liv.

**strāgūlum**, v. stragulus.

**strāgūlus** -a -um (sterno), *covering, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc., to lie upon*. **I.** Adj., vestis stragula, Cic. **II.** Subst., **strāgūlum** -i, n. *a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.*; textile, Cic.

**strāmen** -inis, n. (sterno), *straw, litter, spread under anything*, Verg., Ov.

**strāmentārius** -a -um (stramentum), *relating to straw*; fulces, for cutting straw, Cato.

**strāmenticius** -a -um (stramentum), *made of straw*; cusa, Auct. b. Hisp.

**strāmentum** -i, n. (sterno). **I.** *the stalk of corn, straw, litter*; casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. **II.** *a saddle, housing (for mules)*, Caes.

**strāminēus** -a -um (stramen), *made of straw*; casa, Ov.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

**strangias** -ae, m. (στραγγίας), *a kind of wheat in Greece*, Plin.

**strangūlātiō** -ōnis, f. (strangulo), *a choking, strangulation*, Plin.

**strangūlātus** = strangulatio (q.v.).

**strangūlo**, i. (στραγγαλόω), *to choke, strangle*. **I.** a, lit., patrem, Caes.; b, transf., *voce*, Quint.; arborem, Plin. **II.** Fig., *to torment, torture*; strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

**strangūria** -ae, f. (στραγγουρία), *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*, Cic.

**strātēgēma** -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*; transf., strategemate hominem percussit, Cic.

**strātēgia** -ae, f. (στρατηγία), *a province, district, canton*, Plin.

**strātēgus** -i, m. (στρατηγός), *a general*, Plaut.

**strātīlōtes** -ae, m. (στρατιώτης), *an aquatic plant*, Plin.

**strātīlōtus** -a -um (στρατιωτικός), *soldierly, soldierlike*; homo, a soldier, Plaut.

**Strātō** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Στράτων). **I.** *a Peripatetic philosopher of Lampuscus*. **II.** (Strato), *a physician of the time of Cicero*.

**Strātōnicōa** -ae, f. (Στρατονίκεια), *an important town in Caria, now Eski Hisar*. Hence, **Strātōnicōalis** -e, *belonging to Stratonicea*.

**strātum** -i, n. (sterno), *that which is spread out*. **I.** *a covering*; **1.** the covering of a rug, bed, blanket, and meton., a bed; mollo stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg.; **2.** a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, Liv. **II.** *a pavement*; strata viarum, Lucr.

**strātūra** -ae, f. (sterno), *a paving, pavement*, Suet.

**1. strātus** -a -um, partic. of sterno.

**2. Strātus** -i, f. (Στράτος), *a town in Acarnania on the Achelous*.

**strāna** -ae, f. **I.** *a portent, omen*, Plaut. **II.** *a new year's gift* (Fr. étrenne), Suet.

**strēnūō**, adv. (strenuus), *briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously*; arma capere, Cic.

**strēnūitas** -ātis, f. (strenuus), *briskness, promptness, activity*, Ov.

**strēnūo**, i. (strenuus), *to be brisk, prompt, active*, Plaut.

**strēnūus** -a -um, *brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, rigorous*; a, lit., of persons, fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens linguā strenna magis quam factis, Liv.; compar., strenuior, Plaut.; superl., strenuissimus quisque ut occiderat in proelio, Sall.; in a bad sense, *turbulent, restless*, Tac.; b, transf., *navis, fast, Ov.*; inertia, *masterly inactivity*, Hor.

**strēpīto**, i. (intens. of strepo), *to make a loud noise, to rustle, rattle, clatter*, Verg.

**strēpītus** -us, m. (strepo). **I.** *a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling*; rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur., strepitus nocturni, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., *a measured, regular sound*; testulinis aureae, Hor.

**strēpo** -ōi -itum, 3. **I.** *to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter*. **A.** Intransit., a, of living beings, mixti strepitum paventiumque clamores, Liv.; strepere vocibus, Sall.; b, of things, arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperent, *make less noise*, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, Hor.; esp., of places, *to resound*; ludos litterarum strepere discentium vocibus, Liv. **B.** Transi., haec quum streperent, *cried out*, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., of musical instruments, *to crash, dray*; strepunt lituli, Hor.

**strepsicōros** -ōtis, m. (στροψικίρος), *an African animal with twisted horns*, Plin.

**strīa** -ae, f. *a furrow, ridge*, Plin.

**strictim**, adv. (strictus). **I.** *closely*, Plaut. **II.** Fig., *superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily*; dicens, Cic.; librum attingere, Cic.

**strictivus** -a -um (stringo), *plucked, gathered, stripped off*, Cato.

**strictor** -ōris, m. (stringo), *one who plucks*, Cato.

**strictūra** -ae, f. (stringo), *a bar of iron*, Verg.

**strictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from stringo), *drawn together*; hence, **I.** Lit., *close, tight*; janua strictissima, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** *brief, concise*, Quint.; **2.** of character, *rigid, severe, strict*, Sen.

**strīdēo** (strīdo), strīdi -ere and -ere (connected with τρίζω), *to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc.*; of snakes, Verg.; of a missile, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.; of the rope of a ship, Ov.; of a waggon, Verg.; of the sea, Verg.; of men, *inamable strident, hiss*, Ov.; of bees, *to hum*, Verg.

**stridor** -ōris, m. (strido), a *creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise*, of the wind, Cic.; of the hinge of a door, Cic.; of a saw, Cic.; of animals, as a snake, Ov.; of a pig, *grunting*, Ov.; of asses, *braying*, Ov.; of bears, *humming*, Ov.; of men, tribuni, *whispering*, Cic.

**stridulus** -a -um (strido), *creaking, hissing, whistling, grating*; cornus (of a spear), Verg.; claustra, Ov.

**striges** -um, f., v. strix.

**strigilis** -is, abl. -i, genit. plur. -ium, f. (stringo), a *scraper used by bathers for scraping the skin*, Cic.

**strigumentum** -i, n. (stringo), *that which is scraped or rubbed off*, Plin.

**strigo**, l. to *halt in ploughing*, Plin.

**strigosus** -a -um, *lean, thin*. I. Lit., equi strigosiores, Liv. II. Fig., of an orator, *dry, meagre, jejune*, Cic.

**stringo**, strinxī, strictum, 3. (root STRIC, connected with στρίγγω). I. to *draw together*. A. to *draw tight together, to bind, to tie together*; l. lit., tamquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringulant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; 2, transf., of cold, stricta inatutino frigore vulnera, Liv. B. to *draw off*; l. to *strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune*; folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; 2, to *draw a weapon from its sheath, to unshouthe*; a, lit., gladium, Caes.; ferrum, Liv.; cultrum, Liv.; b, fig., stringitur iambus in hostes, *attacks an enemy with satirical verses*, Ov. II. to *graze = to touch lightly*; l. gen., metas Interiore rotā, Ov.; 2, esp., to *wound slightly*; tela stringentia corpus, Verg.; poet., transf., (a) to *injure*, nomen, Ov.; (β) to *touch*; animum strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.

**stringor** -ōris, m. (stringo), a *drawing together, power of drawing together*, Lucr.

**strix**, strigis, f. (στρίγξ), a *screech-owl*, Ov.

**strombus** -i, m. (strombός), a *species of spiral snail*, Plin.

**strongylē** -es, f. (στρογγύλη), a *kind of alum*, Plin.

**strōpha** -ae, f. and **strōphē** -ēs, f. (στροφή), a *trick, device, artifice*, Ssn.

**Strōphādes** -um, f. (Στροφάδες), *two islands in the Ionian Sea, between Zakynthos and the Peloponnesus, the mythical abode of the Harpies, now Strofadia or Strivali*.

**strōphiliarius** -ii, m. (strophilum), *one who makes or sells strophia*, Plaut.

**strōphiolum** -i, n. (dim. of strophilum), a *small chaplet*, Plin.

**strōphium** -ii, n. (στροφίον). I. a *breast-band, sash, stomacher*, Cic. II. a *chaplet*, Verg.

**Strōphius** -ii, m. (Στροφίος), *king in Phocis, father of Pylades*; Strophio natus, Pylades, Ov.

**structilis** -e (struo), of or *relating to building, used in building*, Mart.

**structor** -ōris, m. (struo). I. a *builder, mason, carpenter*, Cic. II. an *arranger = τραπεζοποιός, a slave who arranged the table and superintended the waiting*, Juv.

**structūra** -ae, f. (struo). I. a *pulling together*; l. a *building, erecting, constructing*; parietum, Caes.; 2, meton., *that which is built, a building*; aearinae structurae, mines, mining-works, Caes. II. Transf., of discourse, an *arrangement, putting together of words*; verborum, Cic.

**strues** is, f. (struo), a *heap*. I. Gen., putes et moles ex humanorum corporum strues haera, Liv. II. Esp., a, a *heap of wood*; lig-

norum, Liv.; b, a *heap of small sacrificial cakes*, Ov.; c, a *thick or dense mass, as of the phalanx*, Liv.

**strūlx** -icls, f. (struo), a *heap*, Plaut.

**strūma** -ae, f. (struo), a *scrofulous tumour, struma*, Cic.

**strūmōsus** -a -um (struma), *afflicted with struma, strumous*, Juv.

**strūmus** -i, m. (struma), a *herb that cures the struma*, Plin.

**strūo**, struxi, structum, 3. (connected with στροπώννμι, sterno). I. to *place one thing upon another, to join together, pile up*; arbores it pyram, Ov.; lateres, Caes. II. A. to *build, erect, construct*; a, lit., pyram, Verg.; aggerem, Tac.; fornices, Liv.; b, transf., to *prepare (something bad), to devise, contrive*; alicui aliquid calamitatis, Cic.; periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; diceas me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. B. to *arrange, order, set up*; aciem, Liv.; transf., compositi oratoris bene structa collocatio, Cic. C. to *heap up, load with*; altaria donis, Verg.

**struppus (stroppus)** -i, m. (στρόφος), a *strap, thong, rope*, Plin.

**strūthēus (strūthius)** -a -um (στρουθίος), of or *relating to a sparrow*; mala, sparrow-apples, quinces, Cato.

**strūthiōcāmēlinus** -a -um, of or *relating to an ostrich*, Plin.

**strūthiōcāmēlus** -i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος), an *ostrich*, Plin.

**strūthōpus** -pōdis (στρουθόπους), *sparrow-footed*, Plin.

**strychnos** -i, m. (στρυχνός), a *kind of night-shade*, Plin.

**Strýmo** (-ōn) -mōnis and -mōnis, m. (Στρυμών), *one of the most important rivers of Thrace, rising in Mt. Ilamus and flowing into the Strymonic Gulf, now Karasu or Struma (Strumo)*. Hence, A. **Strýmōnis** -ldis, f. (Στρυμονίς), a *Thracian woman, an Amazon*, Prop. B. **Strýmōnius** -a -um, *Strymonian, poet. = Thracian or northern*, Ov.

**stūdēo** -ūi, 2. (perhaps connected with σπεύδω, σπουδῆ, σπουδάζω), to be *eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about anything, strive after, be busy with, seek after, aim at*. I. Gen., a, with dat., praeturae, Cic.; novis rebus, political change, Caes.; litteris, Cic.; laudi, Cic.; b, with acc., unum, hoc unum, Cic.; c, with infn., or acc. and infn., studeo scire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic.; d, with ut or ne and the subj., id studere, ne super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris frueretur, Liv. II. Esp., to *take sides with, to support, favour, alicui, Cic.*

**stūdiōsē**, adv. (studiosus), a, *eagerly, zealously, diligently*; qui haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, Cic.; b, *intentionally, designedly*; quum studioso de absentibus detrahendi causā multoties dicitur, Cic.

**stūdiōsus** -a -um (studium), *eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after anything, fond of*. I. Gen., with genit., venandi, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; with in and the abl., hoc to studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. II. Esp., A. *favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to*; mel, Cic.; studiosissimus existimationis meae, Cic. B. *devoted to learning, studious*; colere, Hor. Plur. subst., **stūdiōsi** -ōrum, m. *students*, Cic.

**stūdiūm** -ii, n. (studeo), *zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after*. I. Gen., with subject, genit. amici, Cic.; with object, genit., veri rependi,

Cic., pugnantis, Caes.; studium quaestus, Cic.; absol., incensis sunt studio, Cic.; omne studium ad aliquid conferre, Cic.; studio accusare, *passionately*, Cic. **II** Esp., *particular inclination towards a person or a thing*. **A** Towards a person, attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards; studia competitorum, Cic.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, Sall. **B** Towards a thing, *1*, fondness for, partiality, inclination; suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, Cic.; **2**, application to learning, study; juris, Cic., studiis illis se dare, Cic.

**stultō**, adv. with compar and superl. (stultus), *foolishly, sillily*, Cic.

**stultiloquentia** -ae, f. (stulte and loquer), *foolish talk*, Plaut.

**stultiloquus** -a -um (stulte and loquer), *talking foolishly*, Plaut.

**stultitia** -ae, f. (stultus), *foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity*; multorum stultitiam perpassum esse, Cic.; plur., hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.

**stultividus** -a -um (stulte and video), *seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light*, Plaut.

**stultus** -a -um (connected with stolidus), *foolish, silly, fatuous*; **a**, of persons, reddere aliquem stultiorem, Cic.; stultissima persona, Cic. Subst., **stultus** -i, m. *a simpleton, a fool*, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, loquacitas, Cic.; consilium, Cic.

**stūpa** = stuppa (q. v.).

**stūpēfacio** -fēci -factum, 3., pass., **stūpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (stupeo and facio), *to make senseless, benumb, stun, stupefy*; privatos luctus stupefecit publicos pavore, Liv.; partic., **stūpēfactus** -a -um, *astounded*, Cic.

**stūpēo** -fii, 2. (connected with ΤΥΠ-ω, τύπτω, to strike and stun by a blow). **I** to be stunned. **A** Physically, *to be struck senseless, to be stunned*; partic., stupens, *stunned, stupefied*; quum semisonnus stuperet, Cic. **B** Mentally, *to be astounded, amazed*; haec quum loqueris nos stupemus, Cic.; with abl. (ut or by), carminibus, Hor.; with in and the abl., in Turno, Verg.; with ad and the acc., ad auditas voces, Verg.; with acc., donum exitiale Minervae, *is astonished at*, Verg.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; partic., stupens, *astonished, amazed*; quae quum tuerer stupens, Cic. **II** Transf., of inanimate things, *to stand still, to rest*; stupuit Ixionis orbis, Ov.; stupente solitione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, *died away*, Ov.

**stūpeo**, 3. (stupeo), *to begin to be amazed, astounded*, Cic.

**stūpiditas** -itatis, f. (stupidus), *dulness, stupidity, senselessness*, Cic.

**stūpidus** -a -um (stupeo), **1**, *senseless, stunned*, Cic.; **2**, *senseless, stupid, dull*; stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.

**stūpor** -ōris, m. (stupeo). **I** **a**, *senselessness, insensibility*; sensus, Cic.; in corpore, Cic.; **b**, *astonishment, amazement*; stupor patres defixit, Liv.; meton., *a startled man*, Cat. **II** *senselessness, stupidity*, Cic.

**stūppa** (stūpa) -ae, f. (στύπη), *tow, oakum*, Caes., Liv.

**stūppārius** -a -um (stūppa), *of or relating to tow*, Plin.

**stūppēns** (stūpēns) -a -um (stūppa), *made of tow or oakum*; vincula, Verg.

**stūprātor** -ōris, m. (stupro), *a ravisher, defiler*, Quint.

**stūpro**, 1. (stuprum), *to defile*. **I** Gen., pulvinar, Cic. **II** Esp., *to defile, pollute by lust, ravish*, Cic.

**stūprum** -i, n. *pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation*, Cic.

**sturnus** -i, m. *a starling, a sparrow*, Plin.

**Stygiālis**, Stygius v. Styx.

**stylōbātes** -ae and -is, m. (στυλοβάτης), *the pedestal of a row of columns*, Varr.

**stymma** -atis, n. (στύμμα), *the main ingredient of a salve or ointment*, Plin.

**Stymphālus** (-δo) -i, m. and **Stymphālum** -i, n. (Στύμφαλος), *a lake with a river and town of the same name in Arcadia, famous in legend as the abode of birds of prey with iron feathers, which fed on human flesh, and were destroyed by Hercules*. Hence, **A**, **Stymphālicus** -a -um, *Stymphalian*. **B**, **Stymphālis** -idis, f. *Stymphalian*. **C**, **Stymphālius** -a -um, *Stymphalian*.

**stypticus** -a -um (στυπτικός), *astringent, styptic*, Plin.

**styrax** -acis, m. (στυραξ), *storax, a resinous fragrant gum*, Plin.

**Styx**, Stygis and Stygos, acc. Stygem and Styga, f. (Στύξ). **I**, *a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore*. **II** Poet., meton., *the lower world*, Verg. Hence, **A**, **Stygiālis** -e, *belonging to the Styx, Stygian*. **B**, **Stygius** -a -um, *Stygian, infernal*; cymba or carina, *the boat of Charon*, Verg.; Jupiter, or pater, or rex, Pluto, Verg.; hence, *hellish* = fatal, deadly, sad; bubo, Ov.; vis, Verg.

**suādēla** -ae, f. (suadeo). **I** *persuasion*, Plaut. **II** Personif., *Suadela* = Πειθώ, *the goddess of persuasion*, Hor.

**suādēo**, suāsi, suāsium, 2. (root SUAD, Gr. ἁδ-ω, ἀδάρω), lit., *to present in a pleasing manner*. Hence, **I**, *Intransit*, *to advise, give advice*; an C. Trebonio persuasi cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem? Cic.; in suadendo et dissuadendo, Cic.; of things as subjects, suadet enim vesana fames, Verg. **II** *Transit*, **A**, *to advise something, recommend something, recommend to*; **a**, with acc., pacem, Cic.; legem, Cic.; quid ipse tibi suascris, Cic.; with acc. of pers., non desino tamen per litteras rogare, suadere, accusare regem, Cic.; **b**, with infin., mori, Cic.; **c**, with acc. and infin., nullam esse rationem amittere eiusmodi occasionem, Cic.; **d**, with ut or ne and the subj., postea me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suavit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic.; **e**, with subj. alone, ne suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. **B**, *to convince, persuade*, Plaut.

**suārius** -a -um (sus), *of or relating to swine*, Plin. Subst., **suārius** -ii, m. *a swineherd*, Plin.

**suāsio** -ōnis, f. (suadeo). **I**, *advice*, Sen. **II** Esp., **a**, *polit. t. t., the advocacy, recommendation of a proposed law*; legis Serviliae, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t., eloquence of the persuasive kind*, Cic.

**suāsor** -ōris, m. (suadeo), *an adviser, counsellor*; facti, Cic.; deditiois, Cic.; esp., *one who advocates a proposed law*; legis, Liv.

**suāsōrius** -a -um (suācio), *relating to persuasion*, Quint. Hence, subet., **suāsōria** -ae, f. *persuasive discourse or eloquence*, Quint.

**suāsus** -ūs, m. (suadeo), *a persuading, exhorting, persuasion*, Plaut., Ter.

**suāvē**, adv. (suavis) = *suaviter, sweetly, pleasantly*; suave rubens, Verg.

**suāvōlens** -entis, and **suāvē olens** -entis (suave and oleo), *sweet-smelling*, Cat.

**suāvīdicius** -a -um (suave and dico), *sweetly speaking*, Lucr.

**suāvillum** (suāvillum) -i, n. (suavis), *a kind of sweet cake*, Cato.

**suāvilōquens** -entis (suave and loquor), *sweetly speaking, agreeable*, Lucr.

**suāvilōquentiā** -ae, f. (suaviloquens), a *sweet, agreeable manner of speaking*, Cic.

**suāvilōquus** = suaviloquens (q.v.).

**suāvīolūm** = saviolum (q.v.).

**suāvior** = savior (q.v.).

**suāvis** -e (connected with ἡδύς), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*. I. As regards the senses, odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. II. As regards the mind, litteras tuas, Cic.

**suāvitas** -ātis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness*. I. For the senses, cibi, Cic.; odorum, Cic.; coloris, Cic. II. As regards the mind, vitae, Cic.; cuius eximia suavitatis, Cic.

**suāvītēr**, adv. (suavis), *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*. I. As regards the senses, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic. II. As regards the mind, loqui, meminisse, Cic.; suavissime scriptae litterae, Cic.

**suāvītūdo** = suavitatis (q.v.).

**suāvium** = saviium (q.v.).

**sub**, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπό). I. With abl., **A.** Of place, 1, to express staying under, *under*; a, with verbs implying rest, *under*; sub terra habitare, Cic.; sub pellibus hibernare, Cic.; vitam sub divo agere, Hor.; transf., sub armis esse, *to be under arms*, Caes.; sub corona, sub hasta vendere, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, sub hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.; 2, to express nearness to, *beneath, under, at the bottom of, at the foot of*; castra sub monte concessit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., sub oculis domitii, Liv.; sub manu esse, Caes.; 3, *down in, within*; silvis inventa sub altis, Ov.; 4, *just behind*; quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat, Verg. **B.** Of time, 1, *during, at the time of, within*; primis spectata sub annis, Ov.; 2, *at, near to*; sub luce urbem ingressus, Liv.; sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. **C.** Of condition, 1, to express subjection, *under, beneath*; sub imperio alicuius, Caes.; sub regno alicuius, Cic.; sub rege, *under the rule of a king*, Cic.; sub iudice lis est, *before the judge*, Hor.; 2, *at, on, under*; Bacchi sub nomine risit, Ov.; multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. II. With acc., **A.** Of place, 1, to express motion, *under*; manum sub vestimenta deferre, Plaut.; exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.; transf., sub sensum cadere non possunt, Cic.; 2, to express motion near to, *under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to*; sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. **B.** Of time, 1, *about, towards, just before*; Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, *about night, towards night*, Caes.; sub galli cantum, *about cockcrow*, Hor.; 2, *immediately after*; sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. **C.** To express subjection, *under*; matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conficitis, Liv. (sub in composition, = a, *under*; b, *somewhat, a little*; c, *secretly*).

**subabsurdē**, adv. (subabsurdus), *somewhat absurdly*, Cic.

**subabsurdus** -a -um, *somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish*, Cic.

**subaccūso**, 1. *to accuse, blame, find fault with a little*; aliquem, Cic.

**subācidus** -a -um, *somewhat sour, acid*, Cato.

**subactio** -ōnis, f. (subigo), a *working up, preparing*; fig., *preparation, discipline*, Cic.

**subactus** = subactio (q.v.).

**subaerātus** -a -um, *having copper inside or underneath*, Pera.

**subāgrestis** -e, *somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish*; consilium, Cic.

**subālaris** -e, *under the arms, under the arm-pits*, Nep.

**subalbicans** -antis, *somewhat white, whitish*, Varr.

**subalbidus** -a -um, *whitish*, Plin.

**subalpīnus** -a -um, *beneath or near the Alps*, Plin.

**subāmārus** -a -um, *somewhat bitter*; sub-amara aliqua res, Cic. Plur. subst., **sub-āmāra** -ōrum, n. *things somewhat bitter*, Cic.

**subāquillus** -a -um, *somewhat dark-coloured, brownish*, Plaut.

**subārātor** -ōris, m. (subaro), *one who ploughs near anything*, Plin.

**subāro**, 1. *to plough close to anything*, Plin.

**subarrōgantēr**, adv. *somewhat arrogantly or proudly*, Cic.

**subausculto**, 1. *to listen secretly*, Cic.

**subbasilicānus** -i, m. (sub and basilica), *one who lounges about a basilica*, Plaut.

**subbibō** -bibi, 3. *to drink a little*, Suet.

**subblandior**, 4. *to flatter, coax, coax a little*, Plaut.

**subbrēvis** -e, *somewhat short*, Plin.

**subcāvus** -a -um, *somewhat hollow*, Lucr.

**subcentūrio** = succenturio (q.v.).

**subcingo** = succingo (q.v.).

**subcontūmēllōeē**, adv. *somewhat (secretly)*; aliquem traccare, Cic.

**subcreasco** = succresco (q.v.).

**subcorispus** -a -um, *somewhat curled*; capillus, Cic.

**subcumbo** = succumbo (q.v.).

**subdebilis** -e, *somewhat lame*, Suet.

**subdebilitātus** -a -um, *somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit*, Cic.

**subdiālis** -e (sub dio), *in the open air*, Plin. Subst., **subdiālia** -iūm, n. *open galleries, balconies*, Plin.

**subdifficilis** -e, *somewhat difficult*; quaestio subdifficilis, Cic.

**subdiffido**, 3. *to be somewhat mistrustful*, Cic.

**subditivus** -a -um (subdo), *suppositions, not genuine, false*; archipirata, Cic.

**subdito**, 1. (intens. of subdo), *to supply, apply*, Lucr. (?)

**subdo** -didi -ditum, 3. I. *to put, place, lay, set under*; 1, lit., a, ignes, Cic.; se aquis, *to dive under*, Ov.; b, partic., subditus, of places, *lying under or near*; subdita templo Appia, Ov.; 2, fig., a, irae facem, Lucr.; alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces, Cic; alicui spiritus, *to infuse*, Liv.; b, esp., *to subject, subdue*; ne feminae imperio sublerentur, Tac. II. *to put in the place of another, substitute*. **A.** Gen., *one in Hirtii locum*, Cic. **B.** *to substitute falsely, counterfeit, suborn*; testamenta, Tac.

**subdōcō**, 2. *to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching*, Cic.

**subdōlē**, adv. (subdolus), *somewhat slyly, craftily*, Cic.

**subdōlus** -a -um, *somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful*; oratio, Caes.

**subdōmo**, 1. *to tame, subject by taming*, Plaut.

**subdūhīto**, 1. *to doubt or hesitate a little, be undecided*; *subdubitare te, quā essem erga illum voluntate*, Cic.

**subduco** -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw from under, to withdraw, take away, esp., secretly*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *ensem capiti*, Verg.; *lapides ex turri*, Caes.; *transf.*, *se subducere colles incipiunt, to withdraw themselves gradually, i.e., slope down to*, Verg.; 2, esp., *a, to take away to some place, lead away, draw off*; *aliquem in contionem*, Liv.; esp., *as milit. t.t.*, *cohortes e dextro cornu*, Liv.; *copias in proximum collem*, Caes.; **b**, *to take away secretly, to steal*; *furto obsides*, Liv.; *se subducere, to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, to steal away*; *de circulo se subduxit*, Cic.; **c**, *to take away*; *cibum athletae*, Cic.; *pugnae Turnum*, Verg. **B.** *Transf.*, *subducere rationem, or ratiunculam, to balance an account, cast up, reckon*, Cic.; *so also calculos*, Cic.; *summam*, Cic. **II.** *to draw upon high, lift up*; 1, gen., *cataractam in tantum altitudinis*, Liv.; 2, esp., *naut. t.t.*, *to draw or haul up a ship on shore*; *classen*, Liv.; *naves*, Caes.

**subductarius** -a -um (subduco), *useful for drawing up*; *tunis*, Cato.

**subductio** -ōnis, f. (subduco). **I.** *the drawing up of a ship on dry land*, Caes. **II.** *a reckoning, computing*, Cic.

**subdulcis** -e, *somewhat sweet*, Plin.

**subdūrus** -a -um, *somewhat hard*, Q. Cic.

**subēdo** -ēdi -ēsum, 3. *to eat under, wear away*; *scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda*, Ov.

**subēo** -li -ltum -ire, *to go under, come under, pass under, dive under, crawl under*. **I. A.** Lit., **a**, with a prep., *subit oras hasta per inas clipei*, Verg.; **b**, with dat., *luco*, Verg.; *as a bearer (under a burden), ingenti feretro*, Verg.; **c**, with acc., *aquas*, Ov.; *tectum non subisse*, Caes.; *uncionem, to run under*, Verg.; *as a bearer, onus dorso gravius*, Hor.; **d**, absol., *ille astu subit*, Verg. **B.** Fig. *to go under (as a burden), to submit to, to take upon oneself*; *quavis carnificinam*, Cic.; *quemque casum*, Cic.; *pro amico periculum aut invidiam*, Cic.; *minus sermonis subisseni*, Cic. **II.** *to approach to*. **A.** *to come near a point, advance to, mount to, climb to*; 1, lit., **a**, (a) with prep., *sub orbem solis (of the moon)*, Liv.; *in latebras*, Ov.; *ad urbem*, Liv.; (β) with dat., *muro*, Verg.; (γ) with acc., *muros*, Liv.; (δ) absol., *pone subit conjux*, Verg.; **b**, *to approach secretly or gradually, to steal into*; (a) with acc., *lumina fessa (of sleep)*, Ov.; (β) absol., *an subit (amor)*, Ov.; **c**, *of water, to approach near, to wash*; *ubi maxime montes Crotonenses Trasumenus subit*, Liv.; 2, fig.; **a**, *to come under*; (a) with sub and the acc., *sub acumen stilli*, Cic.; (β) with acc., *clarum subit Alba Latinum, comes under the rule of*, Ov.; **b**, *to approach some action, to undertake, take upon oneself*; with acc., *invicem proelium*, Liv.; **c**, *of situations or conditions, to come upon one, happen to, befall*; (a) with dat., *subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum*, Ov.; (β) with acc., *horror animam subit*, Tac.; (γ) with infin., *subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam*, Verg.; (δ) absol., *to draw near, come*; *subeunt morbi tristisque senectus et labor*, Verg.; **d**, *of thoughts, to occur, come into the mind, creep in*; (a) with dat., *subeant animo Latina saxa tuo*, Ov.; (β) with acc., *mentem patriae subit pietatis imago*, Verg.; with acc. and infin., *cogitatio animum subit indignum esse, etc.*, Liv.; (γ) absol., *subit cari genitoris imago*, Ov. **B.** *to come immediately after, to take the place of, to follow*; 1, lit., **a**, with dat., *primae legioni tertia, dexteræ alæ sinistra subit*, Liv.; **b**, with acc., *furcas subtere columnæ*, Ov.; 2, fig., **a**, with in and

the acc., *in eorum locum subiere fraudes*, Ov.; **b**, absol., *pulchra subit facies*, Ov. (perf., *subivit*, Ov.).

**sūber** -ēris, n. *the cork-tree*, Verg.

**subf** . . . v. suff. . . .

**subg** . . . v. sugg. . . .

**sūbhorridus** -a -um, *somewhat rough*, Cic.

**sūbicio**, v. subjicio.

**sūbigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. (sub and ago), *to drive under*. **I.** *to drive under or to a place*; 1, lit., *sues in umbrosam locum*, Varr.; *naves ad castellum*, Liv.; *adverso flumine lembam remigio, to row*, Verg.; *ratem conto, to push*, Verg.; 2, *transf.*, *to drive a person to do something against his will, to force, compel*; gen., with ad or in and the acc., *Volscus ad deditonem*, Liv.; with infin. or acc. and infin., *Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., *ut relinquunt patriam atque cives*, Liv. **II.** 1, *to work through, to work thoroughly*; *in cote securus, to sharpen*, Verg.; *digitis opus, to make smooth*, Ov.; *so esp., to work the earth, to break up, plough, cultivate*; *terras fisione glebarum*, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, **a**, *to tame*; (a) of animals, *belua facilis ad subigendum*, Cic.; (β) of men, *to practise, train, inure*; *tot subacti atque durati bellis*, Liv.; **b**, *to subdue, conquer*; *subacti bello*, Liv.; *populos armis*, Cic.; *partic. subst., victi ac subacti*, Cic.

**sūbimpūdēns** -entis, *somewhat impudent*, Cic.

**sūbinānis** -e, *somewhat vain*, Cic.

**sūbindē**, adv. **I.** *immediately upon, immediately after*, Hor., Liv. **II.** *repeatedly, from time to time, continually*, Liv.

**sūbinsulsus** -a -um, *somewhat insipid*, Cic.

**sūbinvidēo**, 2. **I.** *to envy somewhat*; *subinvideo tibi*, Cic. **II.** *Partic.*, **sūbinvisus** -a -um, *somewhat hated*, Cic.

**sūbinvīto**, 1. *to invite secretly*; with ut and the subj., Cic.

**sūbīrascor** -irasci, dep. *to be a little angry*; *interdum soleo subirasci*, Cic.; *toll. by dat.*, *brevitati litterarum*, Cic.; *by quod, quod me non invitas*, Cic.

**sūbīrātus** -a -um, *somewhat angry*, Cic.

**sūbitārius** -a -um (subitus), *sudden, hasty*; *exercitus, milites, legiones, gathered in haste*, Liv.

**sūbitō**, adv. (subitus), *suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden*, Cic.; *dicere, to speak extempore*, Cic.

**sūbitus** -a -um, p. adj. (from subeo), *sudden, unexpected*. **I.** Adj., *res*, Cic.; *bellum*, Caes. **II.** *Subst.*, **sūbitum** -i, n. *a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance*; *ad subita rerum*, Liv.

**subiācō** -iācni, 2. **I.** *to lie under or beneath*, Plin. **II.** *to be subject to, belong to, to be connected with*, Quint.

**subjectē**, adv., only used in superl. (subjectus), *submissively*, Caes.

**subjectio** -ōnis, f. (subjicio). **I.** *a laying under, placing under*; *rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum paene subjectio*, Cic. **II.** *a counterfeiting, forging*; *testamenti*, Liv. **III.** Rhet. t. t. = ἀνθροπορα, *the answer given by an orator to a question which he has himself asked*, Quint.

**subjecto**, 1. (intens. of subjicio). **I.** *to place, lay, put under*; *stimulos alicui*, Hor. **II.** *to throw up from below*, Verg.

**subjector** -ōris, m. (subjicio), *a forger, counterfeiter*; *testamentorum*, Cic.

1. **subjectus** -us, m. (subjicio), *a placing, laying under*, Plin.

**2. subjectus -a -um, p. adj.** (from *subjicio*). **I.** Of places, *lying near, adjacent*; Heraclea, quae est sub-jecta Candaviae, Caes.; alter (circulus terrae) subjectus aequiloni, Cic. **II.** Transf., *a, subjected, subject to*; nulli est naturae oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. Subst., **subjecti -trum, m. subjects, dependents**, Tac.; *b, exposed to*; subjectior invidiae, Hor.

**subjicio (subjicio) -jēci -jectum, 3.** (sub and *iacio*). **I.** *to throw, cast, place, set, put under*. **A.** Lit., *1, gen., ignem*, Cic.; *aliquid oculis*, Cic.; *sedes colli, to build under*, Liv.; *castra urbi, to pitch under the walls of*, Liv.; *2, esp., a, milit. t.t., to advance near*; *aciem collibus, or castris, legiones castris*, Caes.; *b, to present*; libellum alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig., *1, gen., ea quo sub sensus subjecta sunt*, Cic.; *rea, quae subjectae sunt sensibus*, Cic.; *2, esp., a, to subdue, subjugate, subject*; Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.; *se alicui, Cic.*; *or se imperio alicuius, Cic.*; *b, to expose*; *fortunas innocentium fictis additionibus*, Caes.; *aliquid praeconi, Liv.*, or *voci praeconi, Cic.*, or *sub praecone, Cic.*, *to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction*; *c, to subordinate*; *partes generibus, Cic.*; *d, in discourse and writing, to place after, append, subjoin*; *rationem, Cic.*; *e, to whisper to, to suggest, to remind*; *subficiens quid dicerem, Cic.*; *consilia, Liv.*; *spem alicui, to infuse, Liv.* **II.** *to throw from under*; *1, to throw up on high, to raise, lift*; *regem in equum, Liv.*; *reflex., alius se subjicit, shoots up, Verg.*; *2, to haul from under*; *tragulas inter carros, Caes.* **III.** *to substitute*; *1, gen., potorem, Liv.*; *pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic.*; *2, a, to forge, counterfeit*; *testamenta, Cic.*; *b, to suborn*; *Metellum, Caes.*

**subjugius -a -um (sub and jugum), attached to the yoke**, Cato.

**subjungo -juxi -junctum, 3.** **I.** *to join with, unite to*; *1, lit., puppis rostro Phrygias subjuncta leones, having affixed, Verg.*; *2, fig., omnes artes oratori, Cic.*; *carmina percussis nervis, with playing on the lyre, Ov.* **II.** *to yoke, harness*; *1, lit., tigres curru, Verg.*; *2, fig., to subdue, subjugate*; *urbes sub imperium, Cic.*; *sibi rea, Hor.*

**sublabor -lapsus sum -lābi, 3. dep.** **I.** *to glide in, slide in, Verg.* **II.** *to glide away*; *fig., retro sublapsa spes, Verg.*

**sublāmina -ae, f. an under-plate**, Cato.

**sublātā, adv.** (sublatus, from *tollo*), *highly*; *fig., a, loftily, sublimely*; *dicere, Cic.*; *b, proudly, haughtily*; *de se sublātius dicere, Cic.*

**sublātio -ōnis, f. (tollo), a lifting up, elevation**; *fig., animi, Cic.*

**sublātus -a -um, p. adj.** (from *tollo*), *raised aloft, proud, haughty*; *with abl., hāc victoriā, Caes.*; *rebus secundis, Verg.*; *absol., leo fidens magis et sublātior ardet, Ov.*

**sublecto, 1.** (from \**sublicio*, as *allecto* from *allicio*), *to flatter, wheedle*, Plaut.

**sublēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3.** **I.** *to gather below, pick up, Hor.* **II.** *to carry off, catch up secretly*; *liberos parentibus, to kidnap, Plaut.*; *fig., nostrum sermone, to listen to secretly, Plaut.* **III.** *to choose in the place of another person*; *in demortuorum locum, Liv.*; *e postremo in tertium locum esse sublectum, Cic.*

**sublectus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial**, Plaut.

**sublēvatio -ōnis, f. (sublevo), a relieving, soothing**, Cic.

**sublēvo, 1.** **I.** *to lift up, hold up*; *ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes.*; *aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *to lessen, diminish*; *pericula, Cic.*; *offensionem, Cic.*

*esp., a, to lessen or relieve by consoling*; *res adversas, Cic.*; *b, to support*; *causam inimici, Cic.*

**sublica -ae, f. (ὑποβάτης), a pile driven into the ground, palisade**, Caes., Liv.; *esp. of the piles of a bridge, Caes.*

**sublicius -a -um (sublica), resting upon piles**; *pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Martius, Liv.*

**subligaculum -i, n. (subligo), a cloth worn round the loins, drawers**, Cic.

**subligar -āris, n. = subligaculum (q.v.)**

**subligo, 1.** *to bind below, bind on*; *clipeum sinistrae, Verg.*

**sublimē, adv., v. sublimis.**

**sublimis -e (sublevo), high**. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., *high, lofty, exalted, lifted up*; *a, cacumen montis, Ov.*; *b, in the air, aloft*; *sublimis abiit, went away on high, Liv.*; *c, raised on high*; *iret consul sublimis curru multijugis equis, Liv.* **B.** Transf., *sublime, elevated, lofty*; *a, mens, Ov.*; *b, of style, lofty, sublime*; *carminis, Juv.* **II.** Subst., **sublime -is, n. height, Suet.** **III.** Adv., **sublime, on high, aloft**; *aer sublime fertur, Cic.*; *sublime elatus, Liv.* (Other forms: *sublimus -a -um, Lucr.*; *sublimen = subline, adv., Enn. ap. Cic.*)

**sublimitas -atis, f. (sublimis), loftiness, height**; *a, lit., Plin.*; *b, transf., loftiness, sublimity, Plin.*

**sublimiter, adv. (sublimis), aloft, on high**; *sublimis attollere altum caput, Ov.*

**sublimus, v. sublimis.**

**sublingio -ōnis, m. (sub and lingo), a scullion**, Plaut.

**sublino -lēvi -litum, 3.** **I.** *to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground*, Plin. **II.** Transf., *1, to line, overlay, veneer with anything, Plin.*; *2, fig., os alicui, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude, Plaut.*

**sublucānus -a -um (sub and lux), about daybreak, towards morning**, Plin.

**sublucēo -luxi, 2.** *to gleam forth, glimmer*, Verg., Ov.

**sublūo -lūi -lūtum, 3.** **I.** *to wash from below, bathe underneath*, Mart. **II.** Transf., *of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of*; *hauc montem flumen subluebat, Caes.*

**sublustris -e (sub and lux), somewhat light, having a glimmering light**; *nox, Hor.*

**sublūvies -ēi, f. (sublūo), a disease in the feet of sheep**, Plin.

**submergo -mersi -mersum, 3.** *to plunge under, to sink*; *pass., submergi = to dive or plunge under*; *of persons, to be drowned*; *navem, Tac.*; *with abl., classem Argivum ponto, Verg.*; *often in pass., submersae beluae, living under the water, Cic.*; *submersus equus voraginibus, Cic.*; *with in and the abl., ferrum submersum in unda, Ov.*

**subministro, 1.** *to aid, give, furnish, supply*. **I.** Lit., *tela clam, Cic.*; *alicui pecuniam, Cic.* **II.** Fig., *huic arti plurima adjumenta, Cic.*

**submissē (summissē), adv. (summissus).** **I.** Of speech, *softly, calmly*; *dicere, Cic.*; *Demosthenes submissius a primo, Cic.* **II.** Of character, *modestly, humbly, submissively*; *supplicare, Cic.*; *submissus nos geramus, Cic.*

**submissim (summissim), adv. (summissus), gently, softly, quietly**, Suet.

**submissio (summissio) -ōnis, f. (summittio), a letting down, sinking, lowering**; *contentio vocis et submissio, Cic.*; *orationis, Cic.*

**submissus (summissus) -a -um, p. adj. (from submitto).** **I.** *lowered, low*; *vertex, Ov.*

submissiores, in a lower position, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle; a, vox, Cic.; b, quiet, unpretentious; submissa dicere, Cic.; orator, Cic. **B.** Of character, a, in a bad sense, mean, abject; submissum vivere, Cic.; ne quid humile, submissum faciamus, Cic.; b, in a good sense, humble; subiussi petimus terram, Verg.

**submitto (summitto)** -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to let down. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., fasces, to lower, Liv.; alicui se ad pedes, to fall at the feet of, Liv.; 2, esp., of places, in pass., submitti, as middle = to sink, slope down; submissa fastigio planities, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., animos, cause to sink, Liv.; se, to abuse oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to diminish, lessen; multum (in discourse), not to speak strongly, Cic.; b, to give over; alicui imperium, Liv.; c, to subject to, subordinate to; citharæ cannas, Ov.; d, to slacken, relax; furorem, Verg. **II.** to plume under; fig., to submit; animos amori, Verg. **III.** to send up from below, to raise; 1, gen., oculos, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to cause to spring up; flores, Lucr.; transf., to produce; non monstrum summisere Colchi majus, Hor.; b, to let grow; capillum, Plin.; c, to rear; vitulos, Verg. **IV.** to send secretly; aliquem, Cic.; subsidia alicui, Caes.

**submolestē (summolestē)**, adv. (submolestus), with some vexation; te non esse Romæ submolestē fero, Cic.

**submolestus (summolestus)** -a -um, somewhat vexatious; illud est mihi submolestum quod parum properare Brutus videtur, Cic.

**submōnēo (summōnēo)** -mōnūi, 2. to remind secretly, Ter.

**submōrōsus (summōrōsus)** -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, Cic.

**submōtor (summōtor)** -ōris, m. (submover), one who clears a space in a crowd, Liv.

**submōvĕo (summōvĕo)** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, aliquem, Ov.; strictis gladiis inertes, Liv.; populum aris, Ov.; b, of things, silva suis frondibus Phœbeos submovet ictus, keeps off, Ov.; submotis nubibus, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of living beings, a, to remove, cause to withdraw; arbitros, Liv.; recusantes nostros advocatos, Cic.; b, of the victor, to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back; turbam, Liv.; submoveri jubet, Liv.; abl. absol., submoto, when a way had been cleared, Liv.; c, to banish, expel; aliquem patriā, Ov.; d, to drive off in a hostile manner, drive away, force back; cohortes sub murum, Caes.; victorem hostem a vallo, Liv.; hostes ex muro ac turribus, Caes.; 2, of things, a, to remove, move back; maris litora, Hor.; b, pass. partic., submotus, lying out of the way, remote; spelunca vasto submota recessu, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to keep away from, force from, compel to give up; a bello Antiochum et Ptolemæum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine pœnæ a maleficio, Cic.; 2, of things, to remove, banish; tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

**submūto (summūto)**, 1. to exchange; verba pro verbis, Cic.

**subnascor** -nātus sum, 3. dep. to grow up under, grow up out of or after, Ov.

**subnecto** -nexi -nexum, 3. **I.** to bind, tie, bind on beneath; antennis totum subnectite velum, Ov. **II.** to join or tie together; aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem, Verg.

**subnĕgo**, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, Cic.

**subniger** -gra -grum, somewhat black, black; a, Plaut.

**subnixus (subnixus)** -a -um (sub and nitor). **I.** propped under; mitrā mentum et crinem subnixus, bowed under, Verg. **II.** supported by, resting upon; a, lit., circuli verticibus subnixi, Cic.; b, fig., trusting, relying upon, depending upon; with abl., auxiliis, Liv.; victoriā, Liv.; qui artis arrogantia ita subnixi ambulant, Cic.

**subnōto**, 1. **I.** to mark beneath, write underneath, Plin. **II.** to observe, notice secretly, Mart.

**subnūba** -ae, f. (sub and nubo), a rival, Ov.

**subnūbilus** -a -um, somewhat cloudy; nox, Caes.

**subo**, 1. to be in heat, Lucr., Hor.

**subobscœnus (subobscœnus)** -a -um, somewhat obscene, Cic.

**subobscūrus** -a -um, somewhat obscure, Cic.

**subōdiōsus** -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, Cic.

**suboffendo**, 3. to give some offence; apud aliquem, Cic.

**subōlĕo**, 2. lit., to emit a smell; hence, fig., hoc subolet mihi, or subolet mihi, I smell, perceive, scent, Plaut.

**subōles** (subōles) -is, genit. plur., -um (subolesco). **I.** Of things, a sprout, shoot, of shoot, sucker, Plin. **II.** Of living beings, of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue; a, of men, stirpis, Liv.; juventutis, Cic.; of one person, suboles imperatorum (of Scipio), Liv.; b, of animals, haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.

**subōlesco**, 3. (sub and olesco = alesco), to grow up, Liv.

**subōrior**, 4. dep. to arise, come forth, spring up, Lucr.

**suborno**, 1. **I.** to furnish, equip, provide, a natura subornatus, Cic.; fig., legati subornati criminibus, Liv. **II.** to incite, instigate secretly, suborn; fictum testem, Cic.; aliquem ad caedem regis, Liv.

**subortus** us, m. (suborior), a coming forth, arising, Lucr.

**subp** . . . v. supp. . . .

**subrādo (surrādo)** -rāsi -rasum, 3. to scrape below, Cato.

**subrancidus (surrancidus)** -a -um, somewhat putrid; caro, Cic.

**subraucus (surrucus)** -a -um, somewhat hoarse; vox, Cic.

**subrectus (surrectus)**, v. subrigo.

**subrēmigo (surrēmigo)**, 1. to row underneath, row along, Verg.

**subrĕpo (surrĕpo)** -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly; a, lit., sub tabulas, Cic.; moenia, Hor.; b, transf., somnus in oculos subrepti, Ov.; subrepet iners aetas, Tib.

**subrepticus (surrepticus)** -a -um (surripio), 1, stolen, kidnaped, Plaut; 2, secret, surreptitious, Plaut.

**subridĕo (surridĕo)** -risi -risum, 2. to smile, Cic.

**subridĕtūlĕ (surridĕtūlĕ)**, adv. somewhat laughably, Cic.

**subrigo (surrigo)** and contr., surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (sub and rigo). **I.** subrigo (surrigo) -rexi, etc., to raise on high, lift up; pass., subrigo, to rise up; partic., subrectus, rising up; aures, Verg.; subrecto mucrone, Liv. **II.** surgo, surrexi, surrectum. **A.** Transit., to raise up, lift, Plaut. **B.** Intransit., to rise, rise

*up erect, stand up*; 1, gen., e lectulo, Cic.; de sella, Cic.; hinc Ov.; poet., surgit ab Arpis Tydides, comes fra, Verg.; 2, esp., a, of orators, to rise up to speak, to come forward; ad dicendum, Cic.; b, to rise up from bed or sleep; ante lucem, Cic.; 3, transf., a, to arise, appear, become visible; surgit dies, Verg.; ventus, Verg.; fig., discordia, Verg.; b, to grow up, become larger; (a) of things, as seed, Hor.; of the sea, Ov.; of buildings, surgens novae Carthaginis urbs, Verg.; (β) of living beings; to grow up; surgens Iulus, Verg. (syncop. perf. intn., sur-rexe, Hor.).

**subrīgūsus (surrīgūsus)** -a -um, watered, irrigated, Plin.

**subringor (surringor)**, 3. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out, Cic.

**subrīpiō** = surripio (q. v.).

**subrōgo (surrōgo)**, 1. to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as substitute for another (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia, sufficere of the people choosing); in anuum proximum decemviro alios, Cic.; collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc., sibi Sp. Lucretium collegam, Cic.

**subrostrāni (surreostrāni)** -ōrum, m. (sub and rostra), loungers about the rostra, idlers; ap. Cic.

**subrūbēo (surrūbēo)**, 2. to be somewhat red; part., subrubens = reddish, Ov.

**subrūbicundus (surrūbicundus)** -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Plin.

**subrūfus (surrūfus)** -a -um, reddish, Plin.

**subrūmus (surrūmus)** -a -um (sub and ruma) sucking; agnus, Varr.

**subrūo (surrūo)** -rūi -rūtum, 3. to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy. I. Lit., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. II. Fig., to destroy, undermine; nostram libertatem, Liv.

**subrusticus (surrusticus)** -a -um, somewhat clownish; pudor, Cic.

**subrūtīlus (surrūtīlus)** -a -um, reddish; color, Plin.

**subsalsus** -a -um, somewhat salt, Plin.

**subscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. I. to write under, write beneath. A. Gen., statuis subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; causam parricidii, Cic.; haec subscribere libello, Hor. B. Esp., 1, to sign a document; a, lit., Suet.; b, transf., to support, assent to, approve of; odiis accusatorum, Liv.; irae Caesaris, Ov.; 2, of the censor, to write the ground of his censure beneath the name of the person censured; istam causam, Cic.; 3, of an accuser or joint-accuser, to write their names under the accusation; a, of the accuser, to sign a charge; hence, to prosecute; subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, accused him of having, etc., Cic.; in aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; b, of a joint-accuser = to join in the accusation; Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit subscribers privigno, Cic. II. to note down, make a note of; numerum, Cic.

**subscriptio** -ōnis, f. (subscribo), a writing beneath, inscription. I. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., a, censoria, the noting down of the offence censured; subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; b, the signing of one's name to an accusation; (a) of the accuser, Cic.; (β) of a joint-accuser, a joining in an accusation, Cic.; c, the signing, subscription of a document, Suet.; d, a register, Cic.

**subscriptor** -ōris, m. (subscribo), the signer of an indictment, a joint-accuser, Cic.

**subsecivus** = subsicivus (q. v.).

**subsecōo** -secūi -sectam, 1. to cut away below; unguis ferro, Ov.

**subsellium** -ii, n. (sub and sella). I. a low bench or form, Varr. II. any ordinary or usual bench used for sitting on, Sen.; a bench in a theatre, Cic.; of the senators in the senate-house, Cic.; longi subsellii judicatio et mora, a long sitting to decide, Cic.; of the tribunes in the market, Liv.; esp., of the benches of the judges, accusers, advocates, etc., Cic.; meton., subsellia = judicia, courts; habitare in subsellis, Cic.; versari in utrisque subsellis (both as an advocate and judge) optimā et fide et famā, Cic.

**subsentio** -sensi, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, Ter.

**subsequor** -secutus (-sequutus) sum, 2. dep. to follow, follow after. I. a, lit., of persons, signa, Caes.; b, transf., of things, stella subsequitur, Cic.; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. II. Fig., to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one; Platonem avunculum, Cic.; suo sermone humanitatem litterarum, Cic.

**subservio**, 4. to be subject to, serve, subserv, comply with, Plaut., Ter.

**subsicivus (subsecivus)** -a -um (sub and seco), cut off. I. Lit., t. t. of land-measuring; subst., subsicivum -i, n. a remainder or small parcel of land, Varr. II. Transf., of time, superfluous, spare; tempora, leisure hours, Cic.; transf., of what is done in the leisure hours, quae (arripui) subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic.

**subsidiarius** -a -um (subsidium), of or relating to a reserve, reserve; cohortes, Caes., Liv.; subst., subsidiarii -ōrum, m. reserve troops, Liv.

**subsidiōr**, 1. dep. (subsidium), to serve as a reserve, Hirt.

**subsidium** -ii, n. I. Concr., milit. t. t., the troops stationed in the rear, reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces; subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidium and subsidia submittere, Caes. II. Abstr., 1, milit. t. t., help, assistance (of such troops), subsidium ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.; 2, transf., a, aid, means of aid, help, succour; subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, of persons, to be a help to, Ov.; of things, to serve as a help; his difficultatibus, Caes.; or oblivioni, Cic.; b, a place of refuge, an asylum, Tac.

**subsido** -sēdi and -sidi -sessum, 3. I. to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of living beings; a, subsidunt Hispani, Liv.; elephantū clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; b, to lie in wait for, lurk in ambush; in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc., Asiam devictam, Verg.; c, of females, to submit to the male, Lucr., Hor.; 2, transf., of things, to sink down, subside; subsidunt undae, Verg.; iussit subsidere valles, Ov. B. Fig., to abate, Plin. II. to remain sitting, to stay, remain, settle; subsedi in via, Cic.; multitudo calorum in castris subsederunt, Caes.

**subsignatus** -a -um (sub and signum), serving beneath the standard; milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

**subsigno**, 1. I. to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Plin. II. Transf., 1, to enter on a list, to register; praedia apud aerarium, Cic.; 2, to pledge, Plin.

**subillio (sussillio)** -illūi, 4. to leap up, spring up, Lucr.

**subsimus** -a -um, somewhat snub-nosed, Varr.

**subsisto** -stiti, 3. I. Transit., to make a stand against, to withstand; feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae poterant, Liv.



**IL** Intransit. **A.** to stand still, come to a stand, halt; 1, lit., a, of persons, in itinere, Caes.; b, of things, to stay, stop; substitit unda, Verg.; 2, fig., to cease; substitit clamor, Ov. **B.** to hurry, remain, abide; 1, lit., in Sannio adversus Caudinas legiones, Liv.; 2, fig., intra priorem paupertatem, to remain, continue, Tac. **C.** to withstand, oppose, hold out; 1, lit., a, of persons, Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv.; b, of things, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent neque, etc., Caes.; 2, fig., to withstand, support; sumptui, a, Cic.

**subeolānus** -a -um, eastern, oriental, Plin.; subst., **subeolānus** -i, m. the east wind, Plin.

**subsortior** -sortitus sum, 4. dep. to choose by lot, to substitute; iudices, to choose fresh jurymen for those challenged by either party, Cic.

**subsortitio** -ōnis, f. (subsortior), the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot; iudicium, Cic.

**substantia** -ae, f. (substō). **I.** substance, essence, Quint. **II.** property, means of subsistence; facultatum, Tac.

**substerno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. **I.** to strew or spread beneath, lay under; 1, lit., cinnama, Ov.; 2, fig., to offer, give up; omne corporeum animo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cover; gallinae nidus quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic.

**substitio** -di -stium, 3. (sub and statuo). **I.** to put under, place beneath; 1, lit., Auct. b. Afr.; 2, fig., substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv. **II.** to put in the place of, substitute; a, in locum eorum elves Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; aliquid pro aliqua re, Cic.; b, heredem, to name a second heir in case of the death of the first, Suet.

**substō**, 1. to stand firm, Ter.

**substrāmen** -inis, n. (substerno), that which is strewn beneath, straw, litter, Varr.

**substrātus** -ūs, m. (substerno), a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Plin.

**substrictus** -a -um, p. adj. (from substrigo), narrow, slight, contracted, small; crura, Ov.

**substringo** -strinxī -strictum, 3. to draw together, to bind, tie beneath, bind up; crinem nodo, Tac.; aurem alicui, to prick up the ear (in order to listen to some one), Hor.

**substructio** -ōnis, f. (substruo), that which is built below, base, foundation; substructionum moles, Caes.

**substrūdo** -struxī -structum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation; Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of heavy stone, Liv.

**subultim**, adv. (subsilio), springing up, leaping up, Suet.

**subulto** (sussulto), 1. (intens. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up, jump up, Plaut.

**subsum** -sui -esse, to be under. **I.** Lit., 1, to be behind; suberat Pan ilicis umbræ, Tib.; nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; 2, to be near at hand; suberat mons, Caes.; dies, Cic.; templa in mari subsunt, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to be subjected to, Ov.; 2, to be there, to exist, to be in question; subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam spes subesset, Liv.

**subsutus** -a -um, sewed beneath; vestis, fringed, edged below, Hor.

**subtegilāneus** -a -um (sub and tegula), beneath the tiles, under the roof, in-doors, Plin.

**subtemen** (subtegmen) -minis, n. (contracted from subteximen), that which is worked in; hence, **I.** the warp or woof in weaving, Ov.; fert picturatas auri subteminis vestes, Verg. **II.** Meton., that which is woven or spun, thread, yarn, Tib.

**subtendo** -tendi -tentum (-tensum), 3. to stretch underneath, Cato.

**subtēno**, 2. to hold underneath, Cato (syncop. Imper., subtento).

**subtēnis** -e, somewhat thin, Varr.

**subtēr** (sub). **I.** Adv., beneath, below, underneath; omnia haec, quae supra et sulter, Cic. **II.** Prep., beneath, below, underneath; a, with acc., cupiditatem subtēr praecordia locavit, Cic.; b, with abl., subtēr se, Cic. (in composition subtēr means under, beneath, as in subterduo, or underhand, in secret, as subterduco).

**subterduco**, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, Plaut.

**subterfūdo**, 3. to flow beneath, Plin.

**subterfūgio** -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee in secret, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to escape by stealth, evade, shun; poenam, Cic.; periculum, Cic.

**subterlābor** -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide, flow under; fluctus Sicanos, Verg. **II.** to slip away secretly, to escape, Liv.

**subterlino**, 3. to smear underneath, Plin.

**subtēro** -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath, to grind, pound, Plin.

**subterrāneus** -a -um (sub and terra), underground, subterranean; specus in fundo, Cic.

**subtervācans** -antis, empty below, Sen.

**subtexo** -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to weave beneath; transf., a, to draw together under; patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov.; b, to cover, darken; caelum fumo, Verg. **II.** to weave on to; 1, transf., to join to; lunam alutae, Juv.; 2, fig., in speech, to connect, subjoin; subtextit deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

**subtilis** -e (contracted from subtextilis, as tela from texela and exilis from exigilis), lit., finely woven; hence, **I.** thin, fine, slender; 1, lit., filum, Lucr.; 2, transf., a, gen., fine, accurate, exact; descriptio, Cic.; venustas, elegant, Cic.; b, esp., of expression, plain, simple, unadorned; oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic. **II.** Of the senses, fine, acute; 1, lit., palatum, Hor.; 2, transf., of taste and discernment, fine, acute, subtle; iudicium, Cic.

**subtilitas** -ātis, f. (subtilis), thinness, fineness, minuteness. **I.** Lit., linearum, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness; sententiarum, Cic.; sermonis, Cic.; b, of discourse, plainness, simplicity; orationis, Cic.

**subtilitēr**, adv. (subtilis), finely, minutely. **I.** Lit., res subtiliter connexae, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a, finely, accurately, exactly, subtly; iudicare, Cic.; subtilius haec disserere, Cic.; subtilissime perpolitā, Cic.; b, of expression, plainly, simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

**subtimēo**, 2. to be a little afraid, with ne and the subj., Cic.

**subtrāho** -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw away from under; subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. **II.** to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away. **A.** Lit., cubum alicui, Cic.; hastatos ex acie, Liv.; se, to withdraw oneself; se aspectui, Verg.; middle, subtrahitur solum, withdraws itself from under the ship, Verg. **B.** Fig., materiem furorū tuo, Cic.; reflex., se subtrahente, withdrawing himself (as surety), Liv.: cui iudicio cum mors subtraxit, Liv.; in e curia et ab omni parte reipublicae, Cic.; aliquem irae militum, Tac.

**subtristis** -e, somewhat sad, Ter.

**subturpiculus** -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

**subturpis** -e, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

**subtūs**, adv. (sub), *beneath, below, underneath*, Liv.

**subtūsus** -a -um (sub and tundo), *somewhat bruised*, Tib.

**subtūōla** -ae, f. (perhaps from \*sub-uo, whence ex-uo), *an inner tunic, shirt*, Hor.

**subūla** -ae, f. *a shoemaker's awl*, Mart.

**subulcus** -i, m. (sus), *a swincherd*, Varr.

**subūlo** -ōnis, m. (connected with sibilus).

**I.** *a Tuscan name for tibiicen, a flute-player*, Enn. **II.** *a kind of stag*, Plin.

**Subūra** -ae, f. *a street in the noisiest quarter of Rome*; hence, adj., **Subūranus** -a -um, *belonging to the Subura*.

**suburbānitas** -ātis, f. (suburbanus), *vicinity to the city*, Cic.

**suburbānus** -a -um, *near the city (Rome), suburban*. **I.** Adj., *ager, gymnasium*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **suburbānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban estate*, Cic. **B.**

**suburbāni** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the suburbs*, Ov.

**suburbium** -li, n. (sub and urbs), *a suburb*, Cic.

**suburgūō**, 2. *to drive close to*; *proram ad saxa*, Verg.

**subūro** (-ussī) -ustum, 3. *to burn a little, to singe*, Suet.

**Suburra** = Subura (q.v.).

**subvectio** -ōnis, f. (subveho), *a carrying, conveyance, transport*; *frumentī*, Liv.; plur., *ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret, lest he should have difficulties to contend with in the transport of provisions*, Caes.

**subvecto**, 1. (intens. of subveho), *to carry, convey, transport, bring*; *saxa humeris*, Verg.

**subvectus** = subvectio (q.v.).

**subvēho** -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport*; *frumentum flumine Arari*, Caes.; *subvecta utensilia ab Ostia*, Tac.; *conmeatus ex Samnio*, Liv.; pass. *as middle, ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, is borne up*, Verg.

**subvēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come up to aid, to help, assist, succour*. **I.** Lit., *milit. t. t., circumvento filio subvenit*, Caes.; absol., *nisi Romani subvenissent*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to help, aid, to remedy or relieve an evil*; *alieni*, Cic.; *patriae*, Cic.; *gravellini*, Cic.; *impers., reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum*, Cic.

**subvento**, 1. (intens. of subvenio), *to come to the help of*, Plaut.

**subvēōor**, 2. *to fear a little, be a little anxious*, Cic.

**subversor** -ōris, m. (subverto), *an overturner, overthrower*; *fig., suarum legum*, Tac.

**subverto** (subvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to overthrow, overturn*. **I.** Lit., *mensam*, Suet.; *montes*, Sall.; absol., *Hor.* **II.** Fig., *to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy*; *probitatem ceterasque artes bonas*, Sall.; *jura*, Tac.

**subvēxus** -a -um (subveho), *sloping upward*, Liv.

**subviridis** -s, *somewhat green, greenish*, Plin.

**subvōlo**, 1. *to fly up, fly forth*; *utque novas humeris assumiserat alas, subvolat*, Ov.; *with in and the acc., roctis lineis in caelestem locum*, Cic.

**subvolvo**, 3. *to roll up*; *manibus saxa*, Verg.

**subvultūrius** -a -um, *somewhat vulture-like, = somewhat brown*. Plaut.

**succāvus** = subcavus (q.v.).

**succōdānēus** (succidānēus) -a -um (succedo), *following, succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of*, Plaut.

**succōdo** -cessi -cessum, 3. (sub and cedo).

**I.** *to go under, go from under, ascend, mount*. **A.** Lit., *tectum*, Cic.; *tumulo terrae*, Verg.; *tectis*, Verg.; *transf., fons, quo mare succedit*, Caes. **B.** Fig., **a**, *to come under*; *sub acumen stili*, Cic.; **b**, *to submit to*; *oneri*, Verg. **II.** *to approach*. **A.** Lit., **1**, *milit. t. t., to march forward, advance*; *sub aciem*, Caes.; *ad castra*, Liv.; *moenibus*, Liv.; **2**, *to come after, take the place of*; *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Caes.; *in pugnam*, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, *to follow, succeed to*; **a**, *in locum alicuius*, Cic.; *in paternas opes*, Cic.; **b**, *of position, to come next to*; *ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi*, Caes.; **2**, *of time, to follow, succeed*; *allicui*, Cic.; *aetas aetati succedit*, Cic.; *orationi*, Cic.; **3**, *of things, to turn out well, to prosper, succeed*; *haec prospere succedebant*, Cic.; *rea nulla successerat*, Caes.; absol., *succedit, it is successful*; *si ex sententia successerit*, Cic.; *coeptis succedebat*, Liv.; pass., *nolle successum patribus*, Liv.

**succendo** -cendi -censum, 3. (sub and \*cando, from candeo), 3. *to kindle, set on fire from below*. **I.** Lit., *fontem*, Liv.; *aggereim*, Caes. **II.** Fig., *to kindle, set on fire, inflame*; *Deucalion Pyrrhae successus amore*, Ov.

**succensō** = suscensio (q.v.).

**succentivus** -a -um (succino), *accompanying, played as an accompaniment*, Varr.

**1. succentūrio**, 1. (sub and centurio -arō), *to receive in a century as a substitute*; hence, *to put in the place of another, to substitute*, Ter.

**2. succentūrio** -ōnis, f. (sub and centurio -ōnis), *an under-centurion*, Liv.

**successio** -ōnis, f. (succedo), *a succeeding, taking place of some person or thing, succession*; **a**, *voluptatis*, Cic.; **b**, *succession in an office*; *in locum Antonii*, ap. Cic.

**successor** -ōris, m. (succedo), *a successor, follower in office, possession, inheritance, etc.*, Cic.; *sagittae, heir to*, Ov.; *transf., Junius successor Maii*, Ov.; *novus, a new shield*, Ov.

**successus** -ūs, m. (succedo). **I.** *an advance, approach*; *hostium*, Caes.; *equorum*, Verg. **II.** *happy issue*; *prosperus successus dare oris*, Liv.; *successum artes non habuere meae*, Ov.

**succidia** -ae, f. (succido), *a ditch of bacon*; *hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, their second ditch*, Cic.

**1. succido** -cidi, 3. (sub and cado), *to fall under, sink, sink down*; *aegri succidimus*, Verg.

**2. succido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (sub and cado), *to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down*; *femina poplitesque*, Liv.; *frumenta*, Caes.

**succidūus** -a -um (sub and cado), *falling down, sinking*; *genu*, Ov.

**succinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from succingo), **1**, *ready, equipped, prepared*; *praediae*, Ov.; **2**, *short*, Mart.

**succingo** -cixi -cinctum, 3. (sub and cingo).

**I.** *to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle*; *tunicas*, Juv.; *oftener partic., succinctus -a -um, *with the clothes tucked up*; *Diana*, Ov.; *poet., transf., succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk*, Ov. **II.** *to girdle, surround*; **a**, lit., *Scylla feris atram cuius succingitur alvum*, Ov.; *gen. partic., succinctus -a -um, *girded with something, armed with*; *ferro*, Liv.; *pharetrā*, Verg.; **b**, *transf., to surround*.**

arm, prepare, provide; se canibus, Cic.; partic., Carthago succincta portubus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

**sucingulum** -i, n. (succingo), a girdle, Plaut.

**succino**, 3. 1, to sing to, to accompany, Petr.; 2, transf., to agree, chime in with; succiuit altar, Hor.

**succlamatio** -ōnis, f. (succlamo), a shouting, acclamation, Liv.

**succlamo** (subclamo), 1. to shout at or after anything, call out; haec Virginit vociferanti succlamabat multitudine, Liv.; impers., succlamatum est, Liv.; with acc. and infin., quin succlamasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

**succollo**, 1. (sub and collum), to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, Suet.

**succontumeliosē** = subcontumeliosē (q.v.).

**succresco** (subcreasco) -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, increase; a, lit., succrescit ab imo cortex, Ov.; b, transf., per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov.; c, fig., non enim ille mediocri orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv.

**succrispus** = subcrispus (q.v.).

**succumbo** -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. (sub and \*cumbo, as decumbo, accumbo, etc.), to lie down under, fall down, sink down. I. Lit., succumbens victima ferro, Cat.; omnes succubuisse oculos, had sunk in sleep, Ov. II. Fig., to yield, give way, succumb, surrender; arrogantiae divitum, Cic.; senectuti, Cic.; tempori, Liv.; absol., non esse viri debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere, Cic.

**succurro** -curri -cursum, 3. (sub and curro). I. to run or go under; 1, transf., nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr.; 2, fig., a, gen., licet undique omnes in me terrores impendant, succurrant, undergo them, Cic.; b, esp., to come into the thoughts of, to occur to; ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic.; alicui succurrit, with acc. and infin., sed mihi succurrit numen non esse severum, Ov. II. to hasten to help, to aid; 1, lit., milit. t. t., alicui (with or without auxilio), Caes., Cic.; impers., si celeriter succurratur, Caes.; 2, transf., to help, succour, assist; salutē fortunisque communibus, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; foll. by quominus and subj., hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleretur exercitus, Caes.

**succussio** -ōnis, f. (succutio), a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sen.

**succussus** -ūs, m. (succutio), a shaking, sp. Cic.

**succutio** -cussi -cussum, 3. (sub and quatio), to shake from beneath, shake up, fling aloft, Ov.

**sucidus** -a -um (sucus), juicy, full of sap, Plin.

**sucinum** -i, n. (sucus), amber, Plin.

**sucinus** -a -um (sucus), of amber; gutta, Mart.

**sūco** -ōnis, m. a sucker (a term applied to a usurer); Oppios de Velia suones diels (a pun, because *ōnōs* in Greek = *sucus*, and the Oppii were rich usurers), Cic.

**sūcōsus** (succōsus) -a -um (sucus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Plin.

**Sucro** -ōnis, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Xucar; at its mouth was a town of the same name, now Cullera. Hence, **Sucronensis** -a, of or near Sucro; sinus, now Gulf of Valencia.

**suctus** -ūs, m. (sugo), a sucking, suction, Plin.

**sūcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of sus). I. a little saw, Plaut. II. Transf., A. a winch, windlass, capstan, Plaut. B. *Suculae*, wrong translation of Gr. *βάδες*, a constellation, the Hyades, Cic.

**sūcus** (succus) -i, m. (connected with Gr. *σῦός*), juice, sap. I. 1, lit., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; succus is quo utimur, Cic.; 2, meton., like *χυμός*, taste; piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; 3, fig., a, rigour; amissimus succum et sanguinem, Cic.; b, esp., of orators and speeches, vigour, energy; orationis, Cic. II. any thick fluid; a, olivi, argenti, Ov.; nectaris sucos ducere, juice of nectar, Hor.; b, esp., in medicine, a draught, potion; amarus, Ov.

**sūdarium** -ii, n. (sudo), a handkerchief (to wipe off perspiration from the face), Mart.

**sūdatio** -ōnis, f. (sudo), a sweating, Sen.

**sūdator** -ōris, m. (sudo), one who perspires easily or copiously, Plin.

**sūdatorius** -a -um (sudo), of or relating to sweating, producing perspiration. I. Adj., unctio, Plaut. II. Subst., **sūdatorium** -ii, n. a sweating-room, sweating-bath, Sen.

**sūdatrix** -trix, f. (sudator), toga, causing perspiration, Mart.

**sūdis** -is, f. I. a stake, pile; ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. II. Transf., a point, Juv.

**sūdo**, 1. I. Intransit., to sweat, perspire; 1, lit., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; quin Cumis Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to drip with any moisture; scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.; cauae tepido sudant humore lacunae, Verg.; b, to drip, distil; balsama odorato sudantia ligno, Verg.; 3, fig., to toil, make a great effort, work hard; vides, sudare me iam dudum laborantem, ut ea taceat quae, etc., Cic.; se sine causa sudare, Cic. II. Transf., to throw off by sweating, to sweat out, to exude; durae quercūs sudabunt roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamaque sudantur, Tac.

**sūdor** -ōris, m. sweat, perspiration. I. a, lit., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens, Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; b, fig., great exertion, labour, fatigue, effort; stilius ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic.; multo eius sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceclerunt, Cic. II. Transf., any kind of moisture; veneni, Ov.

**sūdus** -a -um (se and udus), dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather), bright, cloudless; ver, Verg. Subst., **sūdum** -i, n. a, the bright cloudless sky, Verg.; b, clear, bright weather, Cic.

**Suebi** -ōrum, m. the Suebi, an important German nation. Hence, A. **Suebia** -ae, f. the country of the Suebi. B. **Suebicus** -a -um, belonging to the Suebi.

**sūēo**, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lucr.

**suesco**, **suevi**, **suetum**, 3. (Inchoat. of *sueo*), to become accustomed, inured to; militiae, Tac.; hence, *suevi*, I am accustomed, I am wont; mittere *suevit*, Lucr.; and syncop. perf., quod *suesti*, as you are wont, Cic.

**Suessa** -ae, f. I. an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birthplace of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa; hence, **Suessanus** -a -um, relating to Suessa. II. a town of the Volsci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes, gen. in full *Suessa Pometia*.

**Suessiones** -um, m. a Gallic people, near modern Suissons.

**Suessula** -ae, f. a small town in Samnium, near Mons Tifata, now Castel di Sessola. Hence, **Suessulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Suessula.

**Suetonius** -ii, m., C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the Caesars, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

**suetus** -a -um, p. adj. (from suesco). **I.** accustomed to; latrociniiis, Tac.; foll. by infin., Verg., Liv. **II.** that to which a person is accustomed, usual; sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

**Suēvi** = Suehi (q.v.).

**sufes** (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, Liv.

**suffarcino**, l. (sub and farcino), to stuff full, fill full, cram; Plaut., Ter.

**suffarrānōs** -a -um (far), carrying corn; mulio, Cic.

**suffero**, sufferre (sub and fero). **I.** to carry under, put under, Plaut. **II.** to hold up, support; l, lit., reflex., se sufferre, to carry oneself upright, stand upright, Suet.; 2, fig., to bear, endure, suffer; poenam sui sceleris, Cic.; eam multam, Cic.

**suffertus** -a -um (sub and fercio), stuffed full, crammed full, Suet.

**suffervācio**, 3. (sub and fervescio), to heat, make somewhat hot, Plin.; pass., suffervefio -factus sum -fiēri, to become somewhat hot, Plin.

**sufes** = sufes (q.v.).

**sufibulum** -i, n. (sub and fibula), a white oblong veil worn by priests and vestals, Varr.

**sufficio** -fēci -fectum, 3. (sub and facio). **I.** Transit., **A.** to put under; hence, to imbue, impregnate, suffuse; lanam melicamentis, Cic.; angues ardentis oculos suffecti sanguine, Verg. **B.** to add, cause to grow up after; l, lit., aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg.; 2, transf., to choose in the place of or as a substitute for any one; consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic.; collegam suffici censori, Liv.; of bees, regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Verg.; esp., suffectus consul, a consul chosen in the place of another, Liv. **C.** to provide, supply; l, lit., ipsa satis tellus sufficit humorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; 2, fig., to give; Danais animos viresque secundas, Verg. **II.** Intransit., neut., to be sufficient, enough, adequate, to suffice; a, absol., nec scribas sufficere, nec tabulae nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; b, with dat., nec vires sufficere culquam nec, etc., Caes.; c, with ad and the acc., quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, Liv.; d, with adversus and the acc., non suffecturum duces unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv.; e, with in and the acc., nec locus in tumulis nec sufficit arbor in igne, Ov.; f, with infin. = to be in a position to, to be able; nec nos obviti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Verg.; g, with ut or ne and the subj., Tac.

**suffigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. (sub and figo), to fasten, fix beneath; aliquem cruci, Cic.

**suffimen** = suffimentum (q.v.).

**suffimentum** -i, n. (sufflo), incense, Cic.

**suffio** -ivi and -ii -itum (sub and \*fio, fire, connected with θύω). **I.** Intransit., to burn incense, fumigate; thymo, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fumigate, perfume; a, lit., locum, Prop.; b, fig., to warn, Lucr.

**suffitio** -ōnis, f. (sufflo), a fumigation, Plin.

**suffitor** -ōris, m. (sufflo), a fumigator, Plin.

**suffitus** -ūs, m. (sufflo), a fumigating, fumigation, Plin.

**sufflāmen** -inis, n. a break, drag, clog. **I.** Lit., Juv. **II.** Fig., a hindrance, obstacle, Juv.

**sufflāmino**, l. (sufflāmen), to stop by a drag, Suet.

**sufflātio** -ōnis, f. (sufflo), a blowing up, puffing up, Plin.

**sufflāvus** -a -um (sub-flāvus), somewhat yellow, Suet.

**sufflo**, l. (sub and flo). **I.** Intransit., to blow upon, Mart. **II.** Transit., to blow up, to puff up, inflat; a, lit., Plaut.; b, fig., se uxori, to be angry with, Plaut.

**suffocatio** -ōnis, f. (suffoco), a choking strangling, suffocation, Plin.

**suffoco**, l. (sub and fauco), to strangle, choke, suffocate. **I.** Lit., patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig., urbem et Italianum fame, to starve out, Cic.

**suffodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. (sub and fodio), to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermines; a, of things, murum, Sall.; sacella suffossa, Caes.; b, of animals or parts of the body, to stab from below; equos, Caes.

**suffragatio** -ōnis, f. (suffragor), a voting in favour of, favourable vote, support; urbana, of the city; militaris, of the soldiers, Cic.; illi honestissimā suffragatione consulari petebatur, Sall.; plur., extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

**suffragator** -ōris, m. (suffragor), a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, Cic.

**suffragatorius** -a -um (suffragor), of or relating to the support of a candidate, Q. Cic.

**suffragium** -ii, n. (sub and frango), something broken off, a potsherd, used by the ancients for voting; hence, meton., **I.** the vote of a citizen at the comitia and of a juror in giving his verdict; a, lit., ferre suffragium, to vote, Cic.; suffragium it per omnes, all vote, Liv.; non prohiberi jure suffragii, Cic.; b, transf., vote, judgment, approval, support; tutum, Cic.; populi, Hor. **II.** the right or permission to vote, suffrage, franchise; alicui suffragium impertire, Liv.; sine suffragio habere civitatem, citizenship without the franchise, Liv.

**suffrago** -inis, f. (sub and frango), the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped, Plin.

**suffragor**, l. dep. (suffragium). **I.** to vote in any one's favour; suffragandi libido, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be favourable to, to approve, recommend, support; cupiditati alicuius, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suffragante fortunā, Cic.

**suffrenatio** -ōnis, f. (sub and freno), a brilling; transf., a cementing, fastening; lupidis, Plin.

**suffringo** -frēgi -fractum, 3. (sub and frango), to break underneath, break in pieces; crura canibus, Cic.

**suffugio** -fugi -fugitum, 3. (sub and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to fly to any place; in tecta, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, evade, shun; tactum, Lucr.

**suffugium** -ii, n. (sub and fugio), a place of refuge. **I.** Lat., propinquum suffugia, Tac. **II.** Transf., a refuge, resort, remedy; urgentium malorum suffugium, Tac.

**suffulcio** -fulsi -fultum, 4. (sub and fuleo), to support beneath, underprop, Lucr.

**suffumigo**, l. (sub and fumigo), to fumigate from below, Plin.

**suffundo** -fudi -fusum, 3. (sub and fundo). **I.** l, to pour beneath, spread through, suffuse; a, of fluids, animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, dropsy, Ov.; b, of blushing, virgineum ore ruborem, Ov.; ruber Masinissae suffusus est, blushed, Liv.; 2,

to breathe, colour, fill with; aether calore suffusus, Cic.; lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; fig., animus nullā in ceteros malevolentia suffusus, Cic. **II.** to pour out, pour into; merum, Ov.

**suffūror**, 1. (sub and furor), to abstract secretly, steal away, Plaut.

**suffuscus** -a -um (sub and fuscus), brownish, dark brown, Tac.

**suffusio** -ōnis, f. (suffundo), a suffusion; fellis, junctice, Plin.

**Sūgambri** (Sūgambri, Sīgambri) -ōrum, m, a powerful German tribe. Adj., **Sūgāmbēr** -bra -brum, Sugambrian.

**suggĕro** -gessi -gestum, 3. (sub and gero). **I.** to carry, bring, lay, put, place under. **A.** Lit., flammam costis aeni, Verg. **B.** Fig., to add, subjoin, annex; a, huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.; b, to cause to follow (in order of time), to place next; Bruto statim Horatium, Liv.; c, to put upon secretly; Druso ludus est suggerendus, Cic. **II.** to furnish, supply, afford; 1, lit., alicui tela, Verg.; 2, fig., to supply, give opportunity for; prolixa divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, Ov.

**suggestio** -ōnis, f. (suggero), a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers a question which he has asked himself, Quint.

**suggestum** -i, n. (suggero). **I.** anything heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation, Varr. **II.** Esp., a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc.; illud suggestum ascendens, Cic.; in suggestis consistere, Cic.

**suggestus** -us, m. (suggero). **I.** an elevation, height, Cato. **II.** Esp., a platform for addressing the people, soldiers, etc., a tribune, Cic., Cato.

**suggill** . . . v. sugill . . .

**suggrandis** -e (sub and grandis), somewhat large, Cic.

**suggrĕdior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (sub and gradior), to go to, approach, to attack, Tac.

**suggrunda** -ae, f. the caves of a house, Varr.

**sūgillatio** -ōnis, f. (sugillo). **I.** a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Plin. **II.** Fig., a mocking, insulting, Liv.

**sūgillo**, 1. to beat black and blue. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., to insult, affront; aliqueum, Liv.

**sūgo**, sūxi, suctum, 3. to suck. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., to suck in; cum lacte nutricis errorem, Cic.

**sūi** (genit.), of himself, herself, itself, themselves; dat., sibi, to himself, etc.; se, himself, etc.; pron. reflex., referring to the next preceding subject. **I.** Gen., se ipsum amat, Cic.; sui conservandi causa profugerunt, Cic.; qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** sibi, ethic dat., quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv. **B.** ad se, apud se = at his house, Cic. (strengthened form, seipse = se ipse, Cic.; semet, Hor., Liv.).

**sūile** -is, n. (sus), a pigsty, Varr.

**sūillus** -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, swinish. **I.** Adj., caro, Juv.; caput, Liv. **II.** Subst., **sūilla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plin.

**sulco**, 1. (sulcus), to furrow, plough, cut through. **I.** Lit., humum vomere, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to furrow; serpens sulcat arenam, Ov.; cutem rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.; b, to furrow = to sail over, pass through; vada carina, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

**sulcus** -i, m. (connected with δακτύς), a furrow. **I.** Lit., sulcum imprimere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a cutting like a furrow, the furrow cut

in the sea by a ship, Verg.; b, a long, narrow trench, Verg.

**sulfur** (sulphur) -ūris, n. **I.** sulphur, Liv., Hor., Verg. **II.** Meton., lightning, Pers.

**sulfuratio** -ōnis, f. (sulfur), a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen.

**sulfuratus** -a -um (sulfur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Plin. Subst., **sulfurata** -ōrum, a, brimstone matches, Mart.; b, veins of sulphur, Plin.

**sulfureus** -a -um (sulfur), sulphureous; aqua, Verg.

**Sulla** (Sylla) -ae, m. a name of a family in the gens Cornelia, the most celebrated member of which was L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius. Hence, **A. Sullānus** (Syllānus) -a -um, Sullan; subst., **Sullāni** -ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla. **B. Sullatūrio** -ire, to wish to imitate Sulla, Cic.

**Sulmo** -ōnis, m. a town in the country of the Peligni, birthplace of Ovid, now Sulmona; hence, adj., **Sulmonensis** -e, belonging to Sulmo.

**sulphur** = sulfur (q. v.).

**Sulpicius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was Serv. Sulpicius Rufus, a celebrated jurist in the time of Cicero, consul with M. Marcellus; hence, **Sulpiciānus** -a -um, Sulpician.

**sultis** = si vultis, v. volo.

**sum**, fūi, esse (an irregular verb, derived from two different roots, sum shortened for esum, root ES, Gr. ΕΣ, whence εἶμι; sui from an old verb suo, Gr. φῶω). **I.** to be, to exist. **A.** Gen., 1, a, of the existence of an object, to be, to exist, to be in life; esso ca dico, quae rerum tangere possunt, Cic.; adhuc sumus, Cic.; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; fuit, he has lived, Tib.; fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg.; nullus sum, I exist no longer, I am lost, Cic.; b, of the presence of a condition, to be, to exist; non est periculum, Cic.; quid tibi est? what is the matter with you? Cic.; c, to be at a place, to live at; quum Athenis fuisset, Cic.; d, to be in a certain state or condition; in servitute, Cic.; in spe, Cic.; e, to rest, to depend upon; totum in eo est, ut, etc., Cic.; 2, especial phrases, a, sunt qui, there are some people or things who or which; (a) with indic. when certain definite persons or things are meant, sunt qui audent, Cic.; (β) with the subj. when the persons or things are indefinite, sunt qui dicant, Cic.; b, mihi est (res), I have (something); cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic.; c, esse ad or apud aliquem, to be at the house of, to visit; apud te est, ut volumus, Cic.; d, esse cum aliquo (aliqua); (a) to be in the house of, to be in a room with; esset ne quis intus cum Caesare, Cic.; (β) to be with, go about with; erat nemo quicum essem Iuventius, Cic.; e, esse alicui cum aliquo, to have to do with; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, Cic.; f, esse ab aliquo, to belong to or be related to; erat ab Aristotele, he was an Aristotelian, Cic.; vide, ne hoc totum sit a me, speaks for me, Cic.; g, esse pro aliquo, to be in the place of, Cic.; h, esse in, with abl., to be in some writing; quid fuit in littoris? Cic. **B.** to be the fact, to be really so; sunt ista, that is so, Cic.; so, esp., a, est, it is so, sit ita, be it so, good, Cic.; so also, esto, Cic.; est ut or with infin., it is the case that; est, ut id deceat, Cic.; b, est ubi = at times, Cic.; c, est quod, with indic. or subj. or ut and the subj., there is reason for, I (you, etc.) have reason to, cause to; magis est quod gratuler, Cic.; nihil est quod or cur, there is no reason for; nihil est, quod gestias, Cic. **II.** As copulative verb = to be something

or in some way; **a**, with an adj., subst., or pron., præclaræ res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.; **b**, with adv., (a) of manner, sic est, Cic.; mihi pulchre est or pulchre est mihi, Cic.; (β) of place or time, sunt procul ab huius ætatis memoriis, Cic.; **c**, with genit. or abl., to be of a certain nature or kind; (a) with genit., summi ut sint laboris, Cic.; esp., magni, tanti, etc., esse (pretii), to be of high or of such value, etc., Cic.; frumentum fuit tanti, Cic.; (β) with abl., aegro corpore esse, to be ill, Cic.; sinus cā mente, so disposed, Cic.; **d**, with genit. to express belonging to, (a) to be one's own, to belong to; Gallia est Ariovisti, Caes.; (β) to be devoted to; in Pompeii totum esse, Cic.; (γ) to be a mark of, to be the nature of, to be characteristic of; cuiusvis hominis est errare, Cic.; so with poss. pron., est tuum videre, Cic.; **e**, with genit. of gerund., to serve for, have for its object; quod conservandæ libertatis fuerat, Sall.; **f**, with dat. to express object, (a) to be in the place of, to be; Romam caput Latio esse, Liv.; (β) to be capable of; non esse solvendo, Cic.; (γ) to be, to prove; impedimento esse alicui, Cic.; **g**, with ad and the acc., to be serviceable for; res quæ sunt ad incendia, Caes.; **h**, with de and the abl., to treat of, be about; is liber, qui est de animo, Cic.; id est, hoc est, that is, or sometimes which is as much as to say, Cic. (archaic forms, escunt = erunt, ap. Cic.; fuit = sit, Verg.; fuvimus = fuimus, ap. Cic.).

**sūmen** -inis, n. (= sugmen, from sugo). **I**. a tent, pup, Lucil. **II** Esp., the udder of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans); **1**, lit., Plant.; **2**, meton., a sow, pig, Juv.

**summa** -æ, f. (summus), the highest. **I**. the highest place; qui vobis summam ordinis consilique concedunt, Cic. **II**. the chief matter, main thing, most important point. **A**. Gen., ipsæ summas rerum atque sententia, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, the whole, totality; exercitus, Caes.; belli, supreme command, Caes.; rerum or omnium rerum, the highest power, Cic.; ad summam, adv. in a word, in short, Cic.; so in summa, on the whole, Cic.; **2**, the sum total of an amount; equitum magnum numerum ex omni summa separare, Cic.; so esp., **a**, a sum of money; hæc summā redempti, Cic.; **b**, a mass, quantity; prælae, Cic.

**Summānus** -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightnings by night were ascribed, Cic.

**summārium** -ii, n. (summa), an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sen.

**summas** -atis, c. (summus), of high birth, noble, illustrious, Plant.

**summātim**, adv. (summa), slightly, summarily, briefly; quæ longiorem orationem desiderant summātim perscribere, Cic.

**summātus** -ūs, m. (summus), the chief authority, Lucr.

**summē**, adv. (summus), in the highest degree, extremely; officiosus, Cic.; contendere, Cic.

**summergo** = subinergo (q.v.).

**sumministro** = subministro (q.v.).

**summissō** = submisso (q.v.).

**summissim** = submissim (q.v.).

**summissio** = submissio (q.v.).

**summissus** = submissus (q.v.).

**summitto** = submitto (q.v.).

**Summoenium** -ii, n. (sub and moenia), a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes; hence, adj., **Summoeniānus** -a -um, relating to the Summoenium.

**summōlestē** = submolestē (q.v.).

**summōlestus** = submolestus (q.v.).

**summōneō** = subnoneo (q.v.).

**summōpère**, adv. (= summo opere), very much, exceedingly, Cic.

**summōrosus** = submorosus (q.v.).

**summōtor** = submotor (q.v.).

**summōvō** = submoveo (q.v.).

**summūla** -æ, f. (dim. of summa), a little sum, Sen.

**summus** -a -um, superl. of superus (q.v.).

**summūto** = submuto (q.v.).

**sūmo**, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. (sub and emo), to take, lay hold of. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., fustem, Plaut.; legem in manus, Cic.; pecuniam mutuum, to borrow, Cic. **B**. Esp., **a**, to take for use, to put on; calceos et vestimenta, Cic.; **b**, to buy; genus signorum, Cic.; or, to hire; navem, Cic.; **c**, to take, apply, employ; operam, Ter. **II** Fig., **A**. Gen., tempus cibi, Liv.; supplicium, to punish, Liv. **B**. Esp., **a**, to choose, pick out, select; sibi studium philosophiæ, Cic.; diem ad deliberandum, Caes.; **b**, to take in hand, to begin; bellum, Sall.; inimicitias, Cic.; **c**, in discourse, (a) to mention; homines uotos, Cic.; (β) to assume, assert, maintain; beatos esse deos sumpsiisti, Cic.; **d**, to assume; arrogantiam sibi, Cic.; **e**, to arrogate to oneself, take upon oneself; sibi partes imperatorias, Cic.; mihi non tantum sumo, Cic.

**sumptio** -ōnis, f. (sumo), the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

**sumptio**, 1. (intens. of sumo), to take in large quantities, Plin.

**sumptuārius** -a -um (sumptus), of or relating to expense, sumptuary; lex, Cic.; rationes, Cic.

**sumptuōse**, adv. with compar. (sumptuosus), in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Cic.

**sumptuōsus** -a -um (sumptus). **I**. Of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous; cena, Cic.; ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. **II**. Of persons, extravagant, prodigal; homo, Cic.

**sumptus** -ūs, m. (sumo), cost, expense; sumptum facere in rem, or impendere, or insumere, or ponere, Cic.; sumptu ne parcas, Cic.; suo sumptu fungi officio, Cic.; plur., minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic. (dat., often sumptu, Cic.).

**Sūniōn** (-ium) -ii, n. (Σοῖνιον), a promontory forming the most southerly point of Attica, now Capo Colonna, with a temple of Athena and a town of the same name.

**sūo**, sūi, sūtum, 3. to sew, sew together, stick together, join together; tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.

**sūopte**, v. suus.

**sūōvētaurilla** (sūōvitaurilla) -ium, n. (sus, ovis and taurus), a purificatory sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, Liv.

**sūpellex** -lectilis, abl. -lectille and -lectilli, f. furniture. **I**. Lit., household furniture; multa et lauta supellex, Cic. **II** Fig., ornament, equipment; amicos parare, optiam vitæ supellectilem, Cic.; oratoria quasi supellex, Cic.

**1. sūper** -a -um, v. superus.

**2. sūper** (ὑπέρ). **I**. Adv., **1**, of place; **a**, over, above, on the top of; eo super tigna bipedalla injiciunt, Caes.; **b**, = ἀνωθεν, from above; superque humano barathrum cernatur, Verg.; **2**, of other relations; **a**, besides; super quam, moreover, Liv.; dederatque super, Ov.; **b**, thereupon; super tales effundit voces, Verg.; **c**, beyond, more; super quam, more than, Hor.; satis superque dixi, enough and more than enough, Cic.; **d**, over and above; quid super sanguinis (esse), Liv. **II** Prep. with abl. and acc. **A**. With abl., **1**, or place, over, above; ensis

**super cervice pendet**, Hor. ; **2**, of time, *during*; nocte super media, Verg. ; **3**, of relation, *concerning, about*; hæc super re scribam ad te, Cic. ; **4**, of measure, *beyond*; super his, Hor. **B.** With acc., **1**, of place, *over, above*; **a**, to express remaining over an object, super aspidem assidère, Cic. ; aqua super montium juga concreta erat, Liv. ; **b**, of position, (**a**) *over, above*; super templum circaque, Liv. ; (**b**) *beyond*; super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, Sall. ; **c**, of motion, *over or beyond a place*; super Sunium navigans, Liv. ; **2**, of degree, *beyond, over, above*; **a**, lit., super ceteros honores, Liv. ; super cetera, Liv. ; vulnus super vulnus, *wound on wound, one wound after another*, Liv. ; **b**, transf., of superiority, *beyond, more than*; aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, *above all*, Liv. (super sometimes put after its case in Lucr., Verg., and Tac.).

**süpérâ** (sc. parte) = supra. **I.** Adv. = over, Lucr. **II.** Prep. with acc., over, Lucr.

**süpérâbilis** -a (supero). **I.** that can be ascended; murus, Liv. **II.** that can be conquered; non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.; nullis casibus superabiles Romani, Tac.

**süpéraddo** -addidi -additum, **3.** to add over and above, *superadd*, Verg.

**süpérâdornâtus** -a -um (super and adorno), adorned on the surface, Sen.

**süpérans** -ântis, p. adj., only in compar. and superl., *prevailing*; superantior ignis, Lucr.

**süpérâtor** -ôris, m. (supero), *one who overcomes, a conqueror*, Ov.

**süpérbè**, adv. (superbus), *proudly, haughtily*; superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. ; legatos appellare superbius, Cic. ; preces superbissime repudiare, Cic.

**süpérbia** -ae, f. (superbus), *pride*. **I.** In a bad sense, *pride, haughtiness*; ostentum with arrogantia and insolentia, Cic. ; superbiam ponere, *lay aside*, Hor. **II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*; sume superbiam, Hor.

**süpérbîbo**, **3.** to drink upon, Plin.

**süpérbifîcus** -a -um (superbus and facio), *making proud, making haughty*, Sen.

**süpérbîo**, **4.** (superbus). **I.** to be proud, haughty, to pride oneself on; with abl., formâ, Ov. ; foll. by quod, Tac. **II.** Transf., of things, to be splendid, *superb*, Prop.

**süpérbus** -a -um (super) = υπερόφανος, *raising oneself above others, proud*. **I.** In a bad sense, **1**, lit., of persons, *proud, haughty*; **a**, absol., superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic. ; superbiorum te pecunia facit, Cic. ; superbissima familia, Cic. ; surname of the younger Tarquinius, last king of Rome, Cic. ; **b**, with abl., *proud of*; pecuniâ, Hor. ; **2**, transf., of things or abstract subjects, oculi, Ov. ; aures, Liv. ; virtus, Cic. ; iudicium aurium superbissimum, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, **1**, of persons, *distinguished, remarkable*; Atridae, Hor. ; **2**, of things, *brilliant, magnificent, splendid*; triumphus, Hor.

**süpérclîosus** -a -um (supercilium), *severe, gloomy*, Sen.

**süpérclîllum** -li, n. *the eyebrow*; plur. (and often sing. in collective sense), *the eyebrows*. **I.** **A.** Lit., **a**, sing., altero ad mentum depresso superclilio, Cic. ; **b**, plur., supercliorum aut remissio aut contractio, Cic. ; capite et supercliliis rasis, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *the eyebrows contracted* = gloom, severity, sternness; superclilii severi matrona, Ov. ; quid de superclilio dicam, quod tunc hominibus non superclilium sed pignus reipublicae videbatur, Cic. ; **b**, *pride, arrogance*; hunc Capuae Campano superclilio ac regio spiritu quin videremus, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like ὑπερ,

and English brow), *the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit*; tramitis, Verg. ; tumuli, Liv.

**süpérouro**, **3.** to run beyond, *surpass*, Plin.

**süpérêdo**, **3.** to eat upon or after, Plin.

**süpérêminêo**, **2.** to project over, *overtop*; omnes viros, Verg.

**süpérêmorior**, **3.** dep. to die upon, Plin.

**süpérfêro** -tûli -lâtum -ferre, to carry over, bear over, Plin.

**süpérfîcîes** -êi, f. (super and facies), *the top, surface, superficies of anything*. **I.** Gen., testudinum, Plin. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., *something* (e.g., a building) placed on the ground so as to become attached to it, Cic.

**süpérfîo** -fîeri, to be over and above, Plant.

**süpérfîxus** -a -um, fixed on the top, Liv.

**süpérfîorescens** -entis, *blooming all over*, Plin.

**süpérfîuitas** -âtis, f. (superfluous), *superfluity*, Plin.

**süpérfîuio** -fluxi, **3.** to flow over, *overflow*. **I.** Lit., of water, superfluentis Nilii receptacula, Tac. **II.** Transf., **a**, ut non superfluentes juvenili quâdam dicendi inopunitate et licentia reprimeret, Cic. ; **b**, to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Tac.

**süpérfîuus** -a -um (superfluo), *overflowing, superfluous*, Sen.

**süpérfundo** -fûdi -fûsum, **3.** **I.** to pour over, pour upon; **1**, lit., **a**, of water, superfundi, middle, to overflow, spread itself over; circus Liberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. ; **b**, of other things, to spread about, throw about; magnam vim telorum, Tac. ; pass., superfundi, as middle, to be poured on, to run on; hostes superfusi, rushing in numbers, Liv. ; **2**, transf., superfundere se, to spread itself out, spread; superfundit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, Liv. **II.** to cover with anything, Tac.

**süpérgredîor** -gressus sum -grêdi, **3.** dep. (super and gradior), to go over or beyond, *overstep*; fig., to exceed, surpass; aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

**süpêri**, v. superus.

**süpêrilligo**, **1.** to bind on, bind over, Plin.

**süpêrimminêo**, **2.** to overhang, Verg.

**süpêrîmpendens** -entis (super and impendo), *overhanging*, Cat.

**süpêrîmplêo**, **2.** to fill quite full, Verg.

**süpêrîmpôno** (-pôsui) -pôsîtum, **3.** to lay over, place upon; saxum iugens machinâ, by means of a machine, Liv. ; monumento (dat.), statura, Liv.

**süpêrîncîdens** -entis, *falling from above*, Liv.

**süpêrîncûbens** -antis, *lying over or upon*; superincubans Romanus, Liv.

**süpêrîncumbo** -cûbui, **3.** to lie on, lie over, Ov.

**süpêrîndûo** -ûi -ûtum, **3.** to put on over, Suet.

**süpêrîngêro** (-gessi) -gestum, **3.** to throw upon, heap upon, Plin.

**süpêrînjîcîo** -jîci -jectum, **3.** to throw over, throw upon; raras irondes, Verg.

**süpêrînl** . . . v. superill . . .

**süpêrînum** . . . v. superim . . .

**süpêrînp** . . . v. superimp . . .

**süpêrînsterno** -strâvi -strâtum, **3.** to spread over, lay over; tabulas, Verg.

**süpêrîntêgo**, **3.** to cover over, Plin.

**sūp̄rior** -ōris, comp. of sūp̄rus (q.v.).

**sūp̄rjācio** -jēci -jectum (-jactum), 3. **I.** to throw over, throw upon : membra superjecta cum tua veste fovet, Ov. **II.** to throw over, flow over; scopulos superjacet nūdā pontus, Verg. **III.** to exceed, go beyond; fidem augendo, Liv. (partic. also superjactus, Sall., Tac.).

**sūp̄rjactō**, 1. to spring over, leap over, Plin.

**sūp̄rjectiō** -ōnis, f. (superjacio), a throwing over; fig., exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

**sūp̄rjūmentārius** -li, m. the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

**sūp̄rlābor**, 3. to glide, slide over, Liv.

**sūp̄rlātiō** -ōnis, f. (superfero), rhet. t.t., exaggeration, hyperbole; veritatis, Cic.

**sūp̄rlātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from superfero), exaggerated, hyperbolic; verba, Cic.

**sūp̄rlīno** -lēvi -lītum, 3. to smear over. de smear, Plin.

**sūp̄rmando**, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Plin.

**sūp̄rmeō**, 1. to go over, pass over, Plin.

**sūp̄ernas** -ātis (supernus), belonging to the upper country, esp. to the upper (i.e. the Adriatic) sea, Plin.

**sūp̄ernāto**, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Sen.

**sūp̄ernātus** -a -um, growing over, Plin.

**sūp̄ernē**, adv. (supernus), upwards; a, from above, Liv.; b, on the upper side, above, Hor.

**sūp̄ernus** -a -um (super), above, over, on the upper side, on the top; Tusculum, lying high, Hor.; numen, celestial, Ov.

**sūp̄ero**, 1. (super). **I.** Intransit., to be above; hence, 1, to over-top, project; a, lit., superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg.; b, transf., (a) milit. t.t., to have the upper hand, to be conqueror, to conquer; virtute facile, Caes.; per biduum equestri proelio, Caes.; (β) in other relations, to have the upper hand, have the preference, be superior, overcome, surpass; superat sententia, Caes.; tantum superantibus malis, Liv.; totidem formā superante juvencae, of surpassing beauty, Verg.; 2, to be remaining; a, to abound, be in abundance; partem superare mendosum est, Cic.; superante multitudine, Liv.; b, to remain, to be over; si quod superaret pecuniae retulisses, Cic.; esp. (with, or poet. without vitā), to remain in life, to survive, live; ut eorum vitā superavit, Caes.; superatne et vesctur aurā? Verg.; c, to be too much; quae Jugurthae fesso et majoribus astricto superaverant, Sall.; d, to flow over with, overflow with; victor superans animis, Verg. **II.** Transit., 1, to rise above, surmount, over-top, mount, ascend; montes, Verg.; summus ripas fluminis, Caes.; hence, transf., to overtop; turris superat fontis fastigium, Caes.; 2, a, to sail by, to round; promontorium, Liv.; b, transf., (a) to penetrate to; clamor superat inde castra hostium, Liv.; (β) met., to surpass, excel, exceed; aliquem doctrinā, Cic.; omnes in re, Cic.; (γ) to overcome, conquer; bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.; fig., injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.

**sūp̄erobrūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. to cover over, Prop.

**sūp̄erpendens** -entis, overhanging; saxum, Liv.

**sūp̄erpono** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to lay, place, put over, or upon; superpositum capiti decus, Liv. **II.** to set over, put in a station of authority; in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv.

**sūp̄errāsus** -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Plin.

**sūp̄erscādo** (sūp̄erscēdo), 3. to climb up, climb over; superscandens vigiliam strata somno corpora, Liv.

**sūp̄erscribo** -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write over or upon, Suet.

**sūp̄ersēdēo** -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit above, sit upon, Suet. **II.** Fig., to be above anything, refrain from doing anything, omit, leave off; with abl., hoc labore, Cic.; proelio, Caes.; with infin., loqui apud vos, Liv.

**sūp̄erstagno**, 1. to spread out into a lake, Tac.

**sūp̄ersterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon; superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv.

**sūp̄erstēs** -stītis (super and sto). **I.** standing near, present, witnessing; suis utrisque superstītibus praesentibus (old legal formula), ap. Cic. **II.** surviving, living beyond another; (a) with dat., ut sui sibi liberi superstitēs essent, Cic.; (β) with genit., alterius vestrūm superstēs, Liv.; aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitēm relinquens, Cic.

**sūp̄erstītiō** -ōnis, f. (super and sisto). **I.** superstition, superstitious fear, fanaticism; 1, lit., anilis, Cic.; capti quādam superstitione animi, Cic.; superstitionem tollere, Cic.; 2, meton., a binding, awe-inspiring oath; una superstītiō superis quae reddita divīs, Verg. **II.** external religious observance; quatenus illa superstītiō, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; in plur. = religious observances or ceremonies; hostes operatī superstitionibus, Liv.

**sūp̄erstītiosē**, adv. (superstitiosus), superstitiously, Cic.

**sūp̄erstītiosus** -a -um (superstītiō). **I.** superstitious; philosophi, Cic. **II.** prophetic, Plaut.

**sūp̄erstīto**, 1. (superstes). **I.** Transit., to preserve alive, Enn. **II.** Intransit., to be over and above, remain, Plaut.

**sūp̄ersto** -stēti, 1. to stand over or upon; with dat., corporibus, Liv.; with acc., aliquem, Verg.; absol., Liv.

**sūp̄erstrūo** -struxi -structum, 3. to build over or upon, Tac.

**sūp̄ersum** -fūi -esse, to be over and above, either as remnant or as superfluity. **A.** As remnant, to be left, remain; a, of things, duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae, Cic.; biduum supererat, Cic.; quod superest, the rest, Verg.; quod superest, as for the rest, Cic.; superest, foll. by infin., Liv.; Ov.; b, of persons, (a) to be left, to remain; et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, Ov.; perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.; (β) to survive; alicui, Liv.; pugnae, Liv. **B.** to be superfluous, abound; vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be superfluous, to be redundant; ut neque absit quidquam neque supersit, Cic.

**sūp̄ertēgo** -texi -tectum, 3. to cover over, Tib.

**sūp̄erurgēo**, 2. to press from above, Tac.

**sūp̄erus** (rarely sūp̄er) -a -um (from adv. super), compar., sūp̄erior; superl., sūp̄erimus, sūp̄remus and summus. **I.** Posit., sūp̄erus -a -um, upper, the upper, higher; 1, gen., res superae, Cic.; inare superum, the upper sea, i.e., the Adriatic Sea, Cic.; 2, esp., of things on or above the earth, superis ab oris, from the upper world, Verg.; hence, subst., a, sūp̄eriōrum, m.; (a) the gods above, Verg.; (β) the men on the earth; ad superos fletū, Verg.; b, sūp̄eraōrum, n. the heights; supra alta, the heights of of heaven, Verg. **II.** Compar., sūp̄erior -ōris.



m. and f. **sup̄erius** -ōris, n. *higher, upper, and partit., the upper or higher part of anything*; **1**, lit., a, of place, pars collis, Caes.; domus, Cic.; ex loco superiore, *from a higher place*, Caes.; de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal, as praetor*, Cic.; de loco superiore agere, *from the speaker's tribune*, Cic.; et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones, *utterances on the tribunal and in private life*, Cic.; **2**, in writing, scriptura superior, *preceding*, Cic.; **3**, transf., a, of time, ex̄c̄ier, prior, former, past; and, as applied to human life, *older*; annus, Cic.; nox, *night before last*, Cic.; omnes aetatis superiora, *of advanced age*, Caes.; **b**, of rank, *higher*; superioris ordinis nonnulli, Caes.; **c**, of power, importance, etc., *higher, more distinguished*; (a) absol., aliquis superior, *a distinguished person*, Cic.; milit. t. t., discessit superior, *gained the advantage*, Nep.; (β) with abl., loco, fortunā, famā, Cic.; facilitate et humanitate superior, Cic. **III** Superl., **A** **sup̄remus** -a -um, *the highest, uppermost*; **1**, lit., of place, montes, Verg.; **2**, transf., a, in time or occasion, *the last*; (a) nox, Verg.; sole supremo, *on the setting of the sun*, Hor.; adv., supremum, *for the last time*, Ov.; (β) of or relating to the end of life; dies, *the day of death*, Cic.; honor, *the last rites*, Verg.; subst., **sup̄rema** -ōrum, n., (aa) *death*, Ov., Tac.; (ββ) *funeral rites*, Tac.; **b**, *highest, greatest, most extreme*; supplicium, Cic.; ventum est ad supremum, *the end is reached*, Verg. **B** **sum̄mus** -a -um (for sup-mus), *the highest, uppermost, and partit. = the highest part of, the top*; **1**, lit., of place, summum jugum montis, Caes.; partit., summa urbs, *the highest part of the city*, Cic.; in summa sacra via, *at the top of the sacra via*, Cic.; subst., **sum̄mum** -i, n. *the highest point*; a summo, Cic.; sumum tecti, Verg.; **2**, transf., a, of the voice, *the highest, loudest*; vox summa, Hor.; **b**, of time or succession, *the last*; dies, Verg.; senectus, *extreme old age*, Cic.; **c**, in rank, value, estimation, *the highest, most distinguished, most valuable, most important, greatest, best*; (a) of things, deorum summus erga vos amor, Cic.; summo studio, *with the greatest zeal*, Cic.; summa salus republicae, Cic.; quo res summa loco, *how is it with the state?* Verg.; adv., summum, *at the most*; quatuor aut summum quinque, Cic.; (β) of persons, *highest, most elevated, most distinguished*; optinus et supremus vir, Cic.; poet. neut. plur., summa ducum Atrides, *the chief person*, Ov.

**sup̄ervacānēs** -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary, useless*; litterae, Cic.; opus, *done at leisure hours*, Cic.

**sup̄ervacūs** -a -um, *superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless*; metus, Ov.

**sup̄ervado**, 3. *to go over, surmount*; ruinas, Liv.

**sup̄ervēhor** -vectus sum, 3. dep. *to ride, sail, pass over, sail by*; promunturium Calabriae, Liv.

**sup̄ervēnio** -vēni -ventum, 4. **I** *to come over*; unda supervenit undam, Hor. **II** *to come up*; a, legati superveniunt, Liv.; **b**, *to come upon unexpectedly*; with dat., huic laetitias, Liv.

**sup̄erventus** -ūs, m. (supervenio), *a coming up, arrival*, Tac.

**sup̄ervivo** -vixi, 3. *to survive*, Suet.

**sup̄ervōlto**, 1. *to fly over*; sua tecta alis, Verg.

**sup̄ervōlo**, 1. *to fly over, fly above*, Verg.; totum orbem, Ov.

**sup̄inītas** -ātis, f. (supinus), *a bending backwards, a lying with the body bent back*, Quint.

**sup̄ino**, 1. (supinus), *to bend, stretch backwards, to throw back*; nasum nidore supinor,

*I snif up*, Hor.; poet., glebas, *to turn over*, Verg.

**sup̄īnus** -a -um (root SUP, Gr. ὑπέρ-), *lent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back*. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; manus supinas ad caelum tendere, *spread out with the palm upwards*, Verg. **B** Esp., **1**, *going backwards, returning*; nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov.; **2**, of localities, *stopping, spread out, outstretched*; collis, Verg.; vallis, Liv. **II** Fig., **1**, of character, *careless, headless, negligent, supine*, Juv.; **2**, *proud, arrogant*, Mart.

**suppalpor**, 1. dep. *to stroke, caress, flatter a little*, Plaut.

**suppar** -paris (sub and par), *almost equal, nearly contemporary with*; huic aetati suppare Alciades, Critias, Cic.

**suppārāsitor**, 1. dep. (sub and parasitor) *to flatter a little like a parasite*, Plaut.

**suppārūm** (supārūm and siphārūm) -i, n. and **suppārūs** (siphārūs) -i, m. (σῖφαρος). **I** *a linen garment usually worn by women*, Plaut. **II** *a topsail*, Sen.

**suppeditatio** -ōnis, f. (suppedito), *an abundant provision, superfluity*; bonorum, Cic.

**suppedito**, 1. **I** Intransit., **1**, *to abound, be in abundance, be at hand, be in store*; ne chartam quidem suppeditare, Cic.; cui si vita suppeditavisset, *had lasted longer*, Cic.; **2**, *to be in sufficient quantity, suffice*; ad cultum, Cic. **II** Transit., **1**, *to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly*; (a) with acc., alicui frumentum, Cic.; cibos, Cic.; (β) with dat., *to support, stand by*; alicui, Cic.; **2**, *suppeditari aliquā re, to be provided with*, Cic.

**suppernātus** -a -um (sub and perna), *lamed in the hip*; transf., alius suppernata securi, *hewn down*, Cat.

**suppētiae** -ārūm, f. (suppeto), *help, aid, assistance*, only in noun and acc., Plaut.

**suppētior**, 1. dep. (suppetiae), *to come to help, assist*, Cic. (7)

**suppēto** -ivi and -itum, 3. (sub and peto). **A** *to be in store, be in hand*; ne patuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.; ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic.; si vita suppetet, *if I live so long*, Cic.; of materials for a speech, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppetent, Cic. **B** Transf., *to suffice, be enough, correspond with*; ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.

**suppilo**, 1. (sub and \*pilo, whence compilo), *to steal secretly, filch*; and, with personal object, *to pluck, fleece*, Plaut.

**suppingo** -pēgi -pactum, 3. (sub and pango), *to fasten underneath*, Plaut.

**supplanto**, 1. (sub and planta), *to throw down a person by tripping up his heels*; aliquem, Cic.

**supplando** = supplodo (q. v.)

**supplēmentum** -i, n. (suppleo), *a filling up, supply, supplement*; milit. t. t., *a recruiting of troops, a body of recruits, reinforcements*; exercitūs, Liv.; supplementum scribere legionibus, Cic.; supplementa distribuere, Liv.

**supplēo** -plēvi -plētum, 2. (sub and pleo), *to fill up, make full, complete, supply*. **I** Lit., sanguine venas, Ov.; inania moenia, *to people*, Ov. **II** Transf., *to fill up something that is wanting, make good, repair*; bibliothecam, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to recruit, fill up the number of*; legiones, Liv.

**supplex** -plīcis, abl. -plīce and -plīci, genit. plur. -plīcum and (rarely) -plīcium (sub and plīca,

thus lit., *bending the knee*), hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*; supplex te ad pedes abiecit, Cic.; transf., of things, multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; with dat., alicui fieri or esse supplicem, Cic.; with possess. pron. or genit. of person beought, vester est supplex, Cic.; misericordiae vestrae, Cic.

**supplicatio** -ōnis, f. (supplicio), a solemn public thanksgiving, a religious festival or fast on some public success or misfortune; ad omnia pulvinaria supplicationem decernere, Cic.; prodigiorum avertendorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.

**suppliciter**, adv. (supplex), *suppliantly, humbly*; respondere, Cic.

**supplicium** -ii, n. (supplex), a kneeling down, either for entreaty or to receive punishment. Hence, **I.** a *humble entreaty*; a, of the gods, prayer; precibus supplicibusque deos placare, Liv.; b, *humble entreaty of men*; fatigati supplicibus regis, Sall. **II.** *punishment, penalty, torture*, esp., *capital punishment*; 1, lit., sumere supplicium de aliquo, to inflict upon, Cic.; ad ultimum supplicium progressi, Caes.; hence, transf., *torture, pain*; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; 2, meton., *wounds, marks of mutilation*; dira tegens supplicia, Verg.

**supplicio**, 1. (supplex), to fall down on the knees before. **I.** Gen., to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly; alicui publice, Cic.; Caesari or senatui pro aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pray to the gods, supplicare, worship; per hostias diis, Sall.

**supplōdo (supplaudo)** -plōsi -plōsum, 3. (sub and plaudo), to stamp; p̄dem, Cic.

**supplōsiō** -ōnis, f. (supplodo), a stamping; pelis, Cic.

**suppenitet**, 2. impera. (sub and poenitet), it repents somewhat; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, illum furoris, Cic.

**suppono** -pōsūl (-pōsivī, Plaut.) -pōsitum (synop. partic., suppositus, Verg.), 3. **I.** to put, place, lay under; 1, lit., ova gallinis, Cic.; alicuius tumulo or terrae, to bury, Ov.; terrae dentes viperens, to sow, Ov.; 2, fig., to subject; se criminibus, Cic. **II.** to put under something; 1, lit., falcem maturis aristis, Verg.; 2, fig., a, to add, annex; generi partes, Cic.; b, to place after, to esteem less; Latio Sannon, Ov. **III.** to put in the place of a person or thing; 1, gen., alicuius in alicuius locum, Cic.; 2, to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge; testamenta falsa, Cic.

**supporto**, 1. (sub and porto), to bring, bear, carry, convey to; frumentum, Caes.; omnia inde in castra, Liv.

**suppositicius** -a -um (suppono), 1, put in the place of another, substituted, Mart.; 2, supposititious, not genuine, Varr.

**suppositio** -ōnis, f. (suppono), the substitution of one child for another, Plaut.

**suppositrix** -trix, f. (suppono), she that substitutes; puerorum, Plaut.

**suppostus**, v. suppono.

**suppressio** -ōnis, f. (supprimo), embezzlement; judiciales (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

**suppressus** -a -um, p. adj. (from supprimo), of the voice, low, subdued; vox, Cic.; orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

**supprimo** -pressi -pressum, 3. (sub and premo), to press down, press under. **I.** navem, to sink, Liv. **II.** a, to hold back, check, restrain; hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.; vocem, Ov.; iram, to check, suppress, Liv.; b, to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal; famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, to embezzle, Cic.

**supprōmus** -i, m. (sub and promus), an under-butler, Plaut.

**suppūdet**, 2. impera. (sub and pudet), to be somewhat ashamed; me alicuius, I am somewhat ashamed of; eorum (librorum) me suppūdebat, Cic.

**suppuratio** -ōnis, f. (suppuro), a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Plin.

**suppuratorius** -a -um (suppuro), of or relating to an ulcer, Plin.

**suppūro**, 1. (sub and pus). **I.** Intransit., to form matter, suppurate. **II.** Transit., to cause to suppurate; hence, **suppuratus** -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Plin. Subst., **suppurata** -ōrum, n. sores, Plin.

**suppūto**, 1. (sub and puto), 1, to cut, prune beneath, Cato; 2, to count up, compute; with rel. sent., et sibi quid sit utile sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

**supra**, adv. and prep. (for superā, sc. parte, from superus) **I.** Adv., with compar., 1, of place, a, above, over, on the top; omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneant, quodque alluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, is taller, Verg.; b, in writing or discourse, before, above; ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.; 2, of time, before, previously; pauca supra repetere, Sall.; 3, of degree, a, lit., more, beyond; supra adicere, to offer more, Cic.; b, transf., beyond, further; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacessere, Hor.; supra quam, more than; rem supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of place, a, with verba of rest, above, over; supra subterque terram per dies quindecim pugnatum est, Liv.; of position at table, accumbere supra alicuius, Cic.; fig., supra caput esse, to be over a person's head, to be a burden, to be vexatious; ecce supra caput homo levis, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, (a) over, beyond; fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg.; (β) up to; nec exissent nunquam supra terram, Verg.; (γ) above; supra anquem transire, to surpass, Verg.; 2, of time, before; supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; 3, of degree, a, lit., more than, above; supra millia viginti, Liv.; b, transf., (a) above, beyond; supra modum, Liv.; supra vires, Hor.; (β) besides; supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat quod, etc., Liv.

**suprascando**, 3. to climb over, surmount; fines, Liv.

**suprēmus**, etc., v. superus.

1. **sūra** -ae, f. the calf of the leg, Ov.

2. **Sūra** -ae, m., P. Cornelius Lentulus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

**suroplācēus** -a -um (surculus), woody, Plin.

**suroplārīus** -a -um (surculus), of or relating to young shoots, Varr.

**suroplōsus** -a -um (surculus), woody, like wood, Plin.

**suroplūs** -i, m. (dim. of surus), a young shoot, sprout, sucker. **I.** Gen., Verg.; surculum defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. **II.** Esp., a sap for planting, Cic.

**surdaster** -tra -trum (surdus), somewhat deaf, Cic.

**surditas** -ātis, f. (surdus), deafness, Cic.

**surdus** -a -um, deaf. **I.** Lit., Cic.; prov., surdis canere, to sing to deaf ears, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Act., 1, deaf = not willing to hear, insensible; per nunquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; surdae ad omnia solatia aures, Liv.; leges rem surdam

esse, Liv.; 2, deaf = not understanding; in horum sermone surdi, Cic. **B.** Pass., not heard, still, silent; lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov.

**Surrena** -ae, in. a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians, Tac.

**surgo** = subrigo (q.v.).

**surpuit**, surpuerat, surpere, surpite, v. surripio.

**surrado** = subrado (q.v.).

**surracidus** = subrandidus (q.v.).

**surraucus** = subraucus (q.v.).

**surrēnigo** = subrenigo (q.v.).

**Surrentum** -i, n. a town in Campania, now Sorrento. Hence, **Surrentinus** -a -um, Surrentine.

**surrepo** = subrepro (q.v.).

**surrepticius** = subrepticus (q.v.).

**surrideo** = subrideo (q.v.).

**surridicula** = subridicule (q.v.).

**surrigūus** = subriguus (q.v.).

**surringor** = subringor (q.v.).

**surrīpio** -rīpūl -reptum, 3. (sub and rapio), to take away secretly, to steal, filch, pilfer. **I.** Lit., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; Parmam, conquer by cunning, Cic.; of plagiarism, a Naevio vel sumptuati multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, aliquid spatii, Cic.; virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.; b, surripi of an accused person, to be rescued from punishment by underhand means, such as bribery, Cic. (syncop. forms, surpuit, Hor.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerat, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.).

**surrōgo** = subrogo (q.v.).

**surrostrāni** = subrostrani (q.v.).

**surrūbeo** = subrubeo (q.v.).

**surrūbicus** = subrubicundus (q.v.).

**surrūfus** = subrufus (q.v.).

**surrūo** = subruo (q.v.).

**surrusticus** = subrusticus (q.v.).

**surrūtilus** = subrutilus (q.v.).

**sursum**, adv. (sub and versum). **I.** upwards, on high; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards, Cic. **II.** high up, above; nares recte sursum sunt, Cic. (susque deque = sursum deorsum, up and down; prov., de Octavio susque deque (sc. fero or habeo), I do not trouble myself about, Cic.).

**sūrus** -i, m. a shoot, twig, Varr.

**sūs**, sūis, c. (ūs), 1, a sow, swine, pig, hog, Cic.; 2, a kind of fish, Ov.

**suscensio** -censūi -censum, 2. to be angry with, to be enraged; a, with dat., alicui vehementer, Cic.; b, with neut. acc., illud vereor ne tibi illum suscensere aliquid suspicere, Cic.; c, with propter and the acc., Ov.; d, with quia or quod, Cic.; e, with acc. and infin., Liv.

**susceptio** -ōnis, f. (suscipio), an undertaking; causae, Cic.

**suscipio** -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (subs = sub and capio), to take up or on oneself. **I.** As a bearer. **A.** Lit., to carry, hold upright, Plin. **B.** Fig., 1, to support, defend; aliquem, ap. Cic.; 2, to take upon oneself; a, to undertake a business, begin, take up; esp., of something undertaken voluntarily; negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, to adopt, Cic.; b, to suffer, submit to, endure; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic. **II.** As a receiver, to take, receive, catch up. **A.** Lit., dominam

ruentem, Verg.; esp., a, aliquem, to take up a new-born child from the ground and so acknowledge it; in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, Cic.; hence, illum, etc., suscepisse ex aliqua, to have, to beget a child; liberos ex filia libertini suscepisse, Cic.; b, to receive as a citizen, as a scholar, etc.; aliquem in civitatem, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to receive as true, maintain; quae si suscipimus, Cic.; b, to admit of; consolationem, Cic.; c, to answer, take up the speech, Verg.

**suscito**, l. **I.** to lift up. **A.** to raise on high, lift up, Verg.; lintea, Ov. **B.** to cause to rise, to rouse up, awake, cause to stand up; te ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; of persons sleeping, to arouse; aliquem e somno, Cic.; transf., ignes sopitos, Verg. **II.** to stir up; a, to put in motion, arouse; viros in arma, Verg.; b, to stir up, bring about; Romanum cum Seguntino bellum, Liv.

**sūsinus** -a -um (σοσίνος), made of lilies, Plin.

**suspecto**, l. (intena. of suspicio). **I.** to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, Ter. **II.** to look upon with suspicion, suspect; aliqua, Tac.

1. **suspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from l. suspicio), *suspected, awakening suspicion*; suspectum meis civibus, Cic.; aliquem suspectum habere, to suspect, Caes.; with de and the abl., quum illius patri suspectus esset de noverca, Cic.; with genit., suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin., suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.

2. **suspectus** -ūs, m. (l. suspicio). **I.** a looking upwards; a, lit., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; b, meton., height; turris vasto suspectu, Verg. **II.** Fig., looking up to, honour, respect, esteem, Ov.

**suspendiōsus** -a -um (suspendium), one who has hanged himself, Plin.

**suspendium** -li, n. (suspendo), a hanging of oneself, Cic.; suspendio perire, Cic.; plur., praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, has served for hanging, Ov.

**suspendo** -pendi -pensum, 3. to hang up. **I.** Lit., a, nidam tigno, Verg.; aliquem arbori infelici, Cic.; aliquem in oleastro, Cic.; se de fien, Cic.; simply se, to hang oneself, Cic.; partic., **suspensus** -a -um, hanging up, Hor.; b, esp., to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate; vestimenta deoniaris, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to raise up, make high; tectum turris, Caes.; tellurem sulco tenui, to plough up, Verg. **B.** Transf., to cause to waver, or be uncertain; 1, lit., a, ferre suspensos gradus, uncertain, Ov.; b, esp., to build upon arches, to vault; balneola, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, prop up; ita aedificatum, ut suspendi non posset, Cic.; 3, fig., a, to check, stop, break off; stetum, Ov.; b, to leave undecided; rem medio responso, Liv.; c, to leave in uncertainty; animos ficta gravitate, Ov.

**suspensus** -a -um, p. adj. (from suspendo). **I.** hovering, hanging, suspended; currus in aqua, Cic.; aquila suspensis demissa leniter alis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, resting upon, dependent upon; ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.; b, uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering; animus, Cic.; aliquem suspensum tenere, Cic.; c, fearful, anxious, restless; timor, Ov.

**suspīcax** -ācis (suspicor), suspicious, awakening suspicion, Tac.

1. **suspicio** -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to look at from below, to look upwards; in caelum, Cic. **II.** Transi., **A.** to look at from below, regard, contemplate; a, lit., caelum, Cic.; b, fig., to look up to, to esteem, respect, honour;

viros, Cic. **B.** Esp., to suspect; with infin., *suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere*, Sall.

**2. suspiciō** -ōnis, f. **I.** *mistrust, suspicion*; in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; *suspicionem habere, to suspect*, Cic., and, *to be suspicious*, Cic.; *suspicio cadit in aliquem or pertinet ad aliquem*, Cic.; *est suspicio*, foll. by acc and infin., Cic.; *suspicionem alicui dare*, Cic.; or *afferre*, Cic.; or *inferre*, Cic.; in *suspicionem alicui venire*, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** Transf., a notion, idea, conception; *deorum*, Cic.

**suspiciōsē**, adv. (*suspiciosus*), in a suspicious manner, suspiciously; *aliquid dicere*, Cic.; *suspiciosius dicere*, Cic.

**suspiciōsus** -a -um (2. suspicio). **I.** *cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious*; in aliquem, Cic. **II.** *exciting suspicion, suspicious*, Cic.

**suspicio**, 1. dep. (1. suspicio). **I.** *to suspect*; with acc. of thing, *res nefarias*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *ea quae fore suspicatus erat*, Caes. **II.** Transf., *to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise*; licet aliquid etiam de Popilii ingenio suspicari, Cic.; *quantum ex monumentis suspicari licet*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *quid sibi impenderet coepit suspicari*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *quod valde suspicor fore*, Cic.

**suspiratiō** -ōnis, f. (*suspiro*), a drawing a deep breath, Plin.

**suspiratus** -ūs, m. (*suspiro*), a deep breath, sigh, Ov.

**suspiriōsus** -s -um (*suspirium*), breathing with difficulty, asthmatic, Plin.

**suspiritus** -ūs, m. (*suspiro*), a breathing deeply, a sigh, Cic.

**suspirium** -ii, n. (*suspiro*). **I.** a deep breath, a sigh, Cic. **II.** *asthma, difficulty of breathing*, Mart.

**suspiro**, 1. (sub and spiro). **I.** Intransit., *to breathe deeply, to sigh*; a, occulte, Cic.; b, in aliquo, in aliqua, in aliquam, *to sigh for, long for*, Ov. **II.** Transit., *to breathe forth, sigh forth, long for*; amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

**susque deque**, v. sursum.

**sustentaculum** -i, n. (*sustento*), a prop, support, Tac.

**sustentatiō** -ōnis, f. (*sustento*), 1, a delay, deferring; *habere aliquam moram et sustentationem*, Cic.; 2, as a figure of speech, *keeping in suspense*, Quint.

**sustento**, 1. (intens. of sustineo), *to hold up, support, sustain*. **I.** Lit., *fratrem ruentem dextrā*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, *to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain*; *republicam*, Cic.; *imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae*, Cic.; 2, *to sustain with food or money, maintain, support*; *se amicorum liberalitate*, Cic.; *aer spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes*, Cic.; 3, *to bear, sustain*; *maerorem tuam*, Cic.; absol., in battle, *to hold out*; *aegre sustentatum est*, Caes.; 4, *to put off, hinder, delay*; *rem*, Cic.; *consilio bellum*, Cic.

**sustinēo** -tendi -tentum, 2. (subs = sub and tereo), *to hold up, support, sustain*. **I.** Lit., 1, *aer volatus alitum sustinet*, Cic.; *se a lapsu, to keep oneself from falling, to keep oneself upright*, Liv.; so simply *se*, Cic.; 2, *to carry*; *boveum*, Cic.; of trees, (arbores) *sustineant poma*, Ov.; 3, *to hold back, check, restrain*; *equum incitatum*, Cic.; *remos*, Cic.; *impetum*, Cic.; *se, to hold oneself back from, refrain from*; *se ab assensu*, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, a, *causam*, Cic.; *munus in republica*, Cic.; *sustines non parvam expectationem*, Cic.; *eos querentes non sustinuit, could not withstand*, Cic.; *sustineo, I have the heart to, I can induce myself to*; with acc. and infin.,

*sustinebant tales viri se tot senatoribus, tot populorum privatorumque litteris non credidisse*, Cic.; b, absol., *milit. t. t., to stand one's ground*; *Brutus Mutinae vix sustinebat*, Cic.; 2, *to support, maintain, nourish, sustain*; *agor non amplius hominum quinque nullia sustinere potest*, Cic.; 3, *to put off, delay*; *solutionem*, Cic.; *rem in noctem*, Liv.; 4, *to sustain, support, maintain, preserve*; *civitatis dignitatem ac decus*, Cic.

**sustello**, 3. 1, *to lift up, raise up, elevate*, Ov.; 2, *to take off, carry off*; *filiam*, Plaut.

**sustringo** = subtringo (q.v.).

**sūsurator** -ōris, m. (*susurro*), a murmurer, mutterer, ap. Cic.

**sūsurro**, 1. (*susurro*), *to murmur, mutter, whisper*; of men, Ov.; of bees, *to hum*, Verg.; of water, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.

1. **sūsurrus** -i, m. (reduplicated from the root of *σπιζειν, σπιρζειν*), a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, Cic.

2. **sūsurrus** -a -um (1. susurro), *whispering, muttering*; *lingua*, Ov.

**sūtōla** -ae, f. (*suo*), a sewing together; fig., a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

**Suthul** -ūlis, n. a fort in Numidia, perhaps ruins of Guelma.

**sūtillis** -e (*suo*), *stitched together, fastened together*; *cymba*, Verg.

**sūtor** -ōris, m. (*suo*), a shoemaker, cobbler, Cic.; prov., *ne sutor supra crepidam* (sc. *judicet*), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

**sūtōrius** -a -um (*sutor*), of or relating to a shoemaker; *stramentum, blucking*, Cic.

**sūtrinus** -a -um (*sutor*), of or relating to a shoemaker. **I.** Adj., *taberna, cobbler's stall*, Tac. **II.** Subst., **sūtrina** -ae, f. a, (sc. *ars*), a shoemaker's trade, Varr.; b, (sc. *taberna*), a shoemaker's stall or shop, Plin.

**Sūtrium** -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence, **Sūtrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sutrium; plur. subst., **Sūtrini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sutrium.

**sūtūra** -ae, f. (*suo*), a seam, suture, Liv.

**sūus** -a -um, pron. poss., *his, her, its, own*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., a, *suus cuique erat locus definitus*, Cic.; *aliquem suum facere, male one's own*, Liv.; b, (a) with quisque in a different case, quo sua quemque natura maxime ferre videatur, Cic.; or in the same case, quas tamen inter omnes est suo quoque in genere mediocres, Cic.; (β) with proprius, sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; (γ) with the ethic dat., factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; (δ) with ipse, sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; (ε) strengthened by -pte or -met, *Crassum suapte interfectum manu*, Cic.; *capti suisinet ipsi praesidiis*, Liv.; 2, subst., a, *sui, his men, dependents, countrymen*, etc.; *quem sui Caesarem salutabant*, Cic.; b, **suum** -i, n. *one's own property*; *ad suum pervenire*, Cic. **B.** 1, *his, its, etc. = proper, suitable*; *suum numerum habere*, Cic.; 2, = *favourable, propitious*; *utebatur populo suo*, Cic.; 3, *his or their own = not strange*; *sui del aut novi*, Cic.; 4, *independent, in one's own power*; *is poterit semper esse in disputando suus*, Cic. **II.** Transf., rarely used for sui, *injuria sua, against himself*, Sall.

**syāgrus** -i, f. (*σῦαγρος*), a species of palm-tree, Plin.

**Sybāris** -ris, f. (*Σύβαρις*). **I.** a river in Lucania, now Sibari. **II.** a Greek town in Lucania, on the river of the same name, destroyed 510 B.C., and afterwards rebuilt under the name of

**Thurii**, famous for its luxury. Hence, **A. Sýb-áritae** -árum, m. the people of Sybaris. **B. Sýbáritis** -Idis, f. name of a wanton poem.

**sýcō** -ēs, f. (σύνκη), 1, a plant also called peplis, Plin.; 2, a species of resin, Plin.; 3, a running sore in the eye, Plin.

**Sýchaeus** -i, m. husband of Dido. Hence, adj., **Sýchaeus** -a -um, belonging to Sychaenus.

**sýcōites** -a -um (συκίτης), fig-wine, Plin.

**sýcōphanta** -ae, f. (συκοφάντης). **I.** an informer, trickster, deceiver, Plaut., Ter. **II.** a cunning flatterer, sycophant, Plaut.

**sýcōphantia** -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, Plaut.

**sýcōphantiōsē**, adv. (sycophanta), roguishly, craftily, Plaut.

**sýcōphantor**, l. dep. (συκοφαντήω), to play tricks, act craftily, Plaut.

**Sýenē** -ēs, f. (Σύνη), a town in Upper Egypt, famous for its red granite. Hence, **Sýenites** -ae, m. (Σηνίτης), of or belonging to Syene, Syenitic.

**Syla** = Sila (q.v.).

**Sýlēum** (Syllēum) -i, n. (Σύλειον), a mountain-town in Pamphylia.

**Sylla** = Sulla (q.v.).

**syllāba** -ae, f. (συλλαβή), 1, a syllable; syllaba brevis, longa, Cic.; 2, meton., syllabae, verses, poems, Mart.

**syllābātīm**, adv. (syllaba), syllable by syllable, Cic.

**syllibus** = sittybos (q.v.).

**syllōgismus** -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sen.

**syllōgisticus** -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Quint.

**Sýmaethus** -i, m. (Σύμαιθος), the largest river in Sicily, on the east of the island, receiving a number of smaller streams, now Giaretta. Hence,

**A. Sýmaethūs** -a -um, belonging to the Symaethus.

**B. Sýmaethis** -Idis, f., nymph, the nymph of the river Symaethus. **C. Sýmaethius** -a -um, Symaethian; flumina, which fall into the Symaethus, Verg.; heros, Acts, son of the nymph of the Symaethus, Ov.

**syμβōla** -ae, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, Plaut., Ter.

**syμβōlus** -i, m. and **syμβōlium** -i, n. (σύμβολος), a sign, token, signal, symbol, Plaut.

**symmētria** -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry, Plin.

**sympáthia** -ae, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy, natural inclination or agreement of two things, Plin.

**symphōnia** -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, Cic.

**symphōniācus** -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or relating to a concert; pueri, singing boys, Cic.

**Symplēgades** -um, f. (Συμπληγάδες), the Symplegades, rocks in the entrance to the Euxine, which, according to the fable, dashed against one another till they were fixed after the passage of the Argo between them.

**symplegma** -ātis, n. (σύμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Plin.

**Sýnāpothnescontēs** (συναποθνήσκοντες), Those Dying Together (the title of a comedy of Diphilus).

**Sýnaristōsae** -árum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the Women Hreakfasting Together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Plin.

**syncōrastum** -i, n. (συνκεραστόν), a dish of hotch-potch, hash, Varr.

**sýneodōchē** -ēs, f. (συνεδοχή), a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the cause for the result, synecdoche, Quint.

**sýnēdrus** -i, m. (σύνεδρος), among the Macedonians = senator, Liv.

**Sýnēphēbi** -árum, n. (συνέφηβοι), The Fellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), Cic.

**syngrapha** -ae, f. (συγγραφή), a bond, promissory note, agreement to pay; eudere alicui aliquid per syngrapham, Cic.; facere syngraphas cum aliquo, Cic.; jus dicere ex syngrapha, Cic.

**syngraphus** -i, m. (σύγγραφος), 1, a written contract, Plaut.; 2, a passport, Plaut.

**synl** . . . v. syll . . .

**Synnāda** -árum, n. (τὰ Σύνναδα), and **Synnās** -ādis and -ādos, f. a small town in Phrygia, famous for its marble, now Eski-karalissar. Hence, **Synnādensis** -e, of or belonging to Synnada.

**sýnodontitis** -Idis, f. (συνοδοντίτις), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish sýnodus, Plin.

**sýnodūs** -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of dream, Ov.

**syntecticus** -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting away, consumptive, Plin.

**syntexis** -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Plin.

**synthēsis** = synthesis, II. b.

**synthēsis** -is, f. (σύνθεσις, a putting together). **I.** a service of plate, set of dishes, Mart. **II.** a suit of clothes; a, Mart.; b, a light upper garment, dressing-gown, Mart.

**syntōnum** -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Quint.

**Sýphax** -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of the Massaesyli, in Numidia, at the time of the Second Punic War, son-in-law of Hasdrubal.

**Sýracūsae** -árum, f. (Συρακούσαι), the chief town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony founded 758 B.C., birthplace of Archimedes and Theocritus. Hence, **A. Sýracūsānus** -a -um, Syracusan.

**B. Sýracūsini** -a -um, Syracusan. **C. Sýracōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.

**Sýri** (Sūri) -árum, m. (Σύροι), the Syrians, the inhabitants of Syria. Hence, **A. Sýrus** -a -um, Syrian. **B. Sýria** -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, in a wider sense including the country east of Syria as far as the Tigris; Syria = Assyria, Cic. **C. Sýriācus** -a -um, Syrian. **D. Sýrius** -a -um, Syrian.

**sýringias** -ae, m. (συριγγίας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Plin.

**sýrites** -ae, m. (συρίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Plin.

1. Sýrius, v. Syri.

2. Sýrius, v. Syros.

**syрма** -mātis, n. (σύρμα). **I.** a long, trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, Juv. **II.** Meton. = tragedy, Juv.

**Sýrōphoenix** -nicis, m. (Συροφοίνιξ), a Syro-phoenician, i.e., of Phoenicia on the border of Syria.

**Sýrōs** -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Siru. Hence, **Sýrius** -a -um (Σύριος), of Syros, born at Syros.

**Syrtis** -is and -Idos, f. (Σύρτις), a sand-bank, esp., those sandbanks on the coast of Northern Africa, including Syrtis Major, now Sidra, and Syrtis Minor, now Cybes; a, lit., Liv.; b, transf., the coast opposite the Syrtis, Hor.; c, meton., Syrtis patrimonii, Cic.

**Sýrus** -a -um, v. Syri.

## T.

Π t, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponding with the Greek tau (Τ. τ). It is interchanged with d, c, and s, and assimilated with s, as *quinto*, *quassi*, *mitto*, *missus*. For the use of T. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

**tābānus** -i, m. a *gadfly*, *horsefly*, Varr.

**tābella** -ae, f. (dim. of *tabula*). **I.** a *small flat board* or *tablet*; *liminis*, the *threshold*, Cat. **II.** Meton., **1**, the *tray* or *trough* in which *Romulus* and *Remus* were *exposed*, Ov.; **2**, a *draught-board*, Ov.; **3**, a *picture*, Cic.; **4**, a *writing-tablet*; *cerata*, covered with *wax*, Cic.; meton., in plur., **a**, a *letter*, *note*; *tabellas proferri iussimus*, Cic.; **b**, a *record*, *protocol*, *register*, etc.; *tabellae quaestionis*, Cic.; *tabellis obsignatis agis mecum*, you take note of what I said, Cic.; **5**, a *votive tablet* hung up in a *temple*, Ov.; **6**, a *voting-ticket*, *ballot*; **a**, in the *comitia*, **b**, in the *courts of law*, Cic.

**tābellārius** -a -um (tabella). **I.** of or relating to *letters*; *naves*, *mail-boats*, Sen.; gen. subst., **tābellārius** -ii, m. a *letter-carrier*, Cic. **II.** of or relating to *voting*; *lex*, Cic.

**tābēo**, 2. (connected with *τάχω*, *i-tāx-ny*). **I.** to *waste away*, *fall away*, *melt*, *be consumed*; *corpora tabent*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to *drift with*; *artus salo* (*sea-water*) *tabentes*, Verg.

**tāberna** -ae, f. (root TAB, whence *tabula*), a *booth*, *hut*. **I.** As a *dwelling-place*, *pauperum tabernae*, Hor. **II.** As a *place of business*, a *stall*, *shop*; *libraria*, a *bookseller's shop*, Cic.; in *tabernam devertere*, a *tabern*, Cic. **III.** an *arcade* in the *circus*, Cic. **IV.** As proper name, *Tres Tabernae*, a *place* on the *Applan Road*.

**tābernāculum** -i, n. (taberna). **I.** a *hut*, a *tent*; *tabernaculum* in *campo Martio sibi collocare*, Cic. **II.** Esp., in religious language, a *place outside the city* chosen by the *augurs* for taking the *auspices* previous to the *comitia*, Cic.; *capere tabernaculum*, Cic.

**tābernārius** -ii, m. (taberna), a *shopkeeper*, Cic.

**tābernatūla** -ae, f. (dim. of *taberna*), a *little shop*, *small tavern*, Suet.

**tābes** -is, f. (tabeo). **I.** *wasting away*, *putrefaction*, *melting*; **1**, gen., *liquescentis nivis*, Liv.; **2**, esp., **a**, a *wasting away*, *decline*, *consumption*, Cic.; **b**, a *plague*, *pestilence*; *tanta vis inorbi*, *uti tabes*, *plerosque civium animos invaserat*, Sall. **II.** Meton., *moisture arising from melting or decay*, *corruption*; *sanguinis*, Liv.

**tābesco**, tābūi, 3. to *melt*, *waste away*, *be gradually consumed*. **I.** Of things, **a**, lit., with *abl.*, *corpora calore*, Ov.; **b**, transf., *uolite pati regnum Numidiae per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere*, *be ruined*, Sall. **II.** Of men, to *waste away*, *languish*, *perish*, *be ruined*; **a**, with *abl.*, *dolor*, Cic.; *absol.*, *perspicio nobis in hac calamitate pertabescendum esse*, Cic.; **b**, of *love*, to *pine away*, Ov.; **c**, to *pine away with envy*, Hor.

**tābidūlus** -a -um (dim. of *tabidus*), *wasting*, *consuming*; *mors*, Verg.

**tābidus** -a -um (tabes). **I.** *melting*, *consuming*, *wasting*, *decaying*, *pining away*, *dissolving*; *nix*, Liv. **II.** Act., *consuming*, *causing to waste away*; *lues*, Verg.

**tābifidus** -a -um (tabes and *facio*), *melting*, *dissolving*, *consuming*, *causing to waste away*; *mentis perturbationes*, Ov.

**tābitūdo** -inis, f. (tabes), *decline*, *consumption*, Plin.

**tābūla** -ae, f. (root TAB, whence *taberna*), a *board*, *plank*. **I.** Lit., *tabulam arripere de naufragio*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, a *bench* (for sitting); *solventur risu tabulae* (perhaps = *the benches will burst with laughter*, but v. *solvo* II. B. 1, b), Hor.; **2**, a *gaming-board*, *draught-board*, Ov.; **3**, a *painted panel*; **a**, a *painting*, *picture*; *tabula picta* or simply *tabula*, Cic.; *prov.*, *manum de tabula*, *hold! enough!* Cic.; **b**, a *votive tablet*, Hor.; **4**, a *tablet for writing*; **a**, *writing-tablet*, Liv.; **b**, a *tablet on which a law was engraved*; XII *tabulae*, the *Twelve Tables*, Cic.; **c**, a *tablet used at an auction*; *alest ad tabulam*, at the *auction*, Cic.; **d**, the *tablet on which a list of the proscribed was drawn up*, Cic.; **e**, a *vote in the comitia*, Cic.; **f**, a *map*, *chart*, Cic.; **g**, a *contract*, *register*, *record*, Cic.; esp., the *lists of the censor*, Cic.; **h**, *tabulae*, *account-books*; *conficere tabulas*, Cic.; *tabulae novae*, *new account-books*, by which *old debts were cancelled*, Cic.; **i**, *tabulae*, *state papers*, *public records*, *archives*; *tabulas corrumpere*, Cic.; **j**, a *will*, Hor.; **k**, a *money-changer's table*, Cic.

**tābūlāris** -e (tabula), of or relating to *boards*, *plates of wood*, or *metal*, Plin.

**tābūlārius** -a -um (tabula), of or relating to *written documents*. Subst., **1**, **tābūlārius** -ii, m. a *keeper of records*, Sen.; **2**, **tābūlārium** -ii, n. (sc. *aedificium*), *archives*, Cic.

**tābūlatio** -ōnis, f. (tabula), a *flooring*, *planking*, *boarding*, *story*, Caes.

**tābūlatum** -i, n. (tabula). **I.** a *flooring*, *boarding*, *floor*, *story*; *turris quatuor tabulorum*, Caes. **II.** Transf., a *row* or *layer of vines*, Verg.

**tābūlinum** -i, n. and (syncop.) **tablinum** -i, n. (tabula), a *record-room*, *muniment-room*, *archives*, Plin.

**tābum** -i, n. (= *tabes*). **I.** a *plague*, *pestilence*; *corpora affecta tabo*, Liv. **II.** Meton., a *corrupt moisture*, *clotted blood*, *matter*; *terram tabo maculant*, Verg.

**Tāburnus** -i, m. a *range of mountains* in *Campania*.

**tācēo**, tācēi, tācētum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to *be silent*. **A.** Lit. = *not to speak*; *an mo taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis?* Cic. **B.** Transf., = *silere*, to *be noiseless*, *still*, *quiet*; *tacet omnis ager*, Verg.; *linter tacens*, *frozen*, Ov.; *loca*, *noiseless*, the *lower world*, Verg. **II.** Transit., to *be silent about anything*, *pass over in silence*; *quod adhuc semper tacui*, *et tacendum putavi*, Cic.; *ut alios taceam*, to *say nothing about others*, Ov.; *pass.*, *aureus in medio Marte tactur amor*, Ov.

**Tācita** (dea) -ae, f. (taceo), the *goddess of silence*.

**tācītē**, adv. (tacitus). **I.** *silently*, *in silence*; *tacite rogare*, Cic. **II.** *quietly*, *secretly*; *perire*, Cic.

**tācītūrnitas** -ātis, f. (taciturnus). **I.** *silence*, *taciturnity*; *testium*, Cic. **II.** *silence*, as a *virtue*, *opus est fide ac taciturnitate*, Ter.; *nostri hominis taciturnitas*, Cic.

**tācītūrnus** -a -um (tacitus). **I.** *silent*, *taciturn* (opp. *loquax*); *homo*, Cic.; *ingenium statu taciturnius*, Hor.; *tineas pasces taciturnas* (of a book), Hor. **II.** Transf., *still*, *quiet*; *amnis*, Hor.

**1. tācītus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *taceo*). **I.** *Pass.*, **A.** *that which is passed over in silence*, *unmentioned*; *aliquid tacitum relinquere*, Cic.; *aliquid* (e.g. *dolorem*, *gaudium*) *tacitum continere*,

**Liv.**; non feres tacitum, *I will not be silent about it*, Cic.; subst., **tacitum** -i, n. a secret, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, *silently assumed, implied, tacit*; inducine, Liv.; assensio, Cic.; 2, *done silently or secretly, secret, concealed*; iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg. **II.** Act., **A.** *not speaking, silent, quiet, mute*; me tacito, *I being silent*, Cic.; hoc tacitus praeterire non possum, Cic.; tacita lumina, *eyes in a fixed stare*, Verg.; often in the place of the adv., tacita tecum loquitur patria, *silently*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *making no noise, still, quiet*; nox, Ov.; expectatio, Cic.

2. **Tacitus** -i, m., Cornelius, the celebrated historian of the early empire, contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, born between 50 and 60 A.D.

**tactilis** -e (tango), *that can be touched*, Lucr.

**tactio** -ōnis, f. (tango). **I.** *a touching*, Plaut. **II.** *the sense of touch*; voluptates oculorum et tactionum, Cic.

**tactus** -ūs, m. (tango). **I.** *a touch, touching*. **A.** Lit., chordae ad quemque tactum respondent, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, *influence, operation*; solis, Cic.; 2, *the sense of touch*; res sub tactum cadit, Cic. **II.** *tangibility*, Lucr.

**taeda** -ae, f. (connected with δαΐς or δῆς, acc. δαΐδα or δῆδα). **I.** *the pine-tree*, Plin.; plur., pine-wood, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a board of pine*, Juv. **B.** Esp., **a**, *a torch of pine-wood*; taedae argentes, Cic.; esp., as used at weddings, taeda iudantis, Ov.; meton. = *marriage*, Verg., Ov., and = *love*, Prop.; **b**, *an instrument of torture*, Juv.

**taedet**, taedit and taesum est, 2. impers. to be disgusted with, with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing; sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.

**taedifer** -fēra -fērum (taeda and fero), *torch-bearing*; dea, Ceres, who knuded a pine-torch on Mount Aetna when searching for Proserpine, Ov.

**taedium** -ii, n. (taedet). **I.** *disgust, weariness, loathing*; longinquae obsidionis, Liv.; taedio curarum fessus, Tac. **II.** In an objective sense, *that which causes disgust, loathsomeness*, Plin.

**Taenarus** (-ōs) -i, a. and **Taenarum** (-ōn) -i, n. (Ταίναρος and -ον), and **Taenara** -drum, n. *a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune, and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, now Cape Matapan*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Taenarius** -a -um, *Laconian, Spartan*; marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, *entrance into hell*, Verg.; so porta, Ov.; hence, meton. = *infernal*; valles, *the lower world*, Ov. **B.** **Taenaris** -idis, f. *Taenarian*; poet., *Spartan, Laconian*; soror, Helena, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Taenarides** -ae, m. poet. = *the Laconian*, i.e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov.

**taenia** -ae, f. (ταΐνια). **I.** *a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *the tape-worm*, Plin. **B.** *a reef of rocks under water*, Plin. (abl. plur., contr. taenis, Verg.).

**taeter** = teter (q.v.).

**tāgax** -ācis (tago), *thievish, given to pilfering*, Cic.

**Tāges** -gētis and -gae, m. an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth, as it was being ploughed, in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etruscans sooth-saying.

**tāgo** = tango (q.v.).

**Tāgus** -i, m. *a river in Lusitania, now Tejo, celebrated for its golden sands*.

**tālāria**, v. talaria.

**tālāria** -e (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*: tunica, *reaching to the ankles*, Cic.; subst., **tālāria** -ium, n. 1, *wings on the ankles, winged sandals, assigned to Mercurius*, Verg., *Perseus*, Ov., *Minerva*, Cic.; prov., *talaria videamus, let us think of flight*, Cic.; 2, *a long robe reaching to the ankles*, Ov.

**tālārius** -a -um (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*; ludus, *a game accompanied with gesturae, noisy instruments (such as the crotala, cymbala), so called because the persons engaged in it wore the tunica talaris*, Cic.

**Tālassio** -ōnis, m., **Tālassius** -ii, m., and **Tālassus** -i, m. *a cry usual at Roman weddings*.

**Tālāus** -i, m. (Ταλαός), *one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, etc.*; *Talal* gener, *Amphiarus, husband of Eriphyle*, Ov. Hence, **Tālāionius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Talāus*.

**tālēa** -ae, f. (root TAG, whence talus, taxillus). **I.** *a cutting, slip for planting*, Plin. **II.** **a**, *a short stake, with an iron hook, thrown on the ground to prevent the attack of cavalry*, Caes.; **b**, *talea ferrea, a bar of iron used as money in Britain*, Caes.

**talentum** -i, n. (τάλαντον). **I.** *a Greek weight, which varied in different states, the Italian = 100 Roman pounds; aurique eborisque talenta*, Verg. **II.** *a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £248 lsa.*, Cic. (genit. pl., gen. talentum).

**tāllo** -ōnis, f. (talis), *retaliation or recompense*, Cic.

**tālis** -e, *of such a kind, such*. **I.** Gen., **a**, *aliquid tale*, Cic.; foll. by qualis, ut, atque, etc., ut facillime, quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic.; tales esse ut laudemur, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.; **b**, *the following, as follows*; talis fatus, Verg. **II.** Like τολοσος; **a**, *of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind*; iudices tall dignitate praediti, Cic.; **b**, *so exceptional, blamable*; facinus, Nep.

**tālītēr**, adv. (talis), *in such a manner*, so, Plin.

**tālitrūm** -i, n. *a snap of the finger*, Allip, Suet.

**talpa** -ae, f. (m. Verg.), *a mole*, Cic.

**Talithybius** (Talthūbius) -ii, m. (Ταλιθύβιος), *a herald and messenger of Agamemnon*.

**tālus** -i, m. (root TAG, whence tales, taxillus). **I.** Lit., **a**, *the ankle, ankle-bone*, Plin.; **b**, *the heel*; purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a die* (made originally out of the ankle-bones of the hind feet of certain animals), which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being left round; talis ludere, Cic.

**tam**, adv. (orig. an accusative, like quam, jam, clam, palam). **I.** Correl. demonstr. particle, to express comparison, *so far, to such a degree*; **a**, with quam; (**a**) before adj. and adv., tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; tam . . . quam, both . . . and, Suet.; quam . . . tam before comparatives and superlatives, quam magis . . . tam magis, the more . . . the more, Verg.; (**B**) before verbs, e.g., esse = talis, haec tam esse quam audio, non puto, Cic.; and before subst., tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as; utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.; with qui, quae, quod, quis est tam lyncens, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; **b**, with ut and the subj., non essem tam inurbanus, uti ego gravaver, Cic. **II.** Demonstr. particle, without a correl. = *so, so very, so much, of such high degree*; quid tu tam inane? Cic.; before a subst., cur tam tempore exclaimarēt oculos? Cic.

**tāmārix** -icis, f. the tamarisk, Plin.

**Tāmāsos** -i, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus. Hence, **Tāmāsus** -a -uum, belonging to Tamasos; Ager, Ov.

**tamdiū**, adv. **I.** so long; foll. by quamdiu, quoad, dum, quam, donec, tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu scribo, Cic. **II.** so long, i.e., so very long, Cic.

**tāmēn**, adv. an adversative particle, used—**I.** in the apoklosis; **1.** with quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quum = however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that; quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.; **2.** in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, yet, yet at lenat, still; si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, etc., Cic. **II.** To begin a fresh clause, still, however, yet; hi non sunt pernolenti; sed tamen insolent et urgent, Cic.; joined with si = but if, if only, Ov.

**tāmōn-etsi**, conj. although, Cic.

**Tāmōsis** -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames.

**tāmetsi**, conj. (tamen and etsi). **I.** although, though, nevertheless; foll. by indic., Cic. **II.** however; tametsi quae est ista laudatio, Cic.

**tamquam** (tanquam), adv. **I.** Introducing a comparison, as, just as, like as, as if, as it were; quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona videndo iucundior est, sic, etc., Cic.; tamquam si, just as if; tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; so with tamquam alone, tamquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic. **II.** Causal, as though; classis, tamquam eo diu pugnatura, e portu movit, Liv.

**Tānāger** -gri, m. a river in Lucania, now Negro.

**Tānāgra** -ae, f. (Τανάγρα) a town in the east of Boeotia; adj., **Tānāgraeus** -a -uum, of or belonging to Tanagra.

**Tānāis** -idis and -is, m. (Τάναις). **I.** a river in Sarmatia, now the Don. **II.** a river in Numidia.

**Tānāum** -i, n. a bay in Britain, now Firth of Tay.

**Tānāquil** -quillis, f. wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

**tandem**, adv. (tam and demonstr. suffix dem). **I.** at length, at last; tandem vulneribus defessis pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; strengthened by jam, aliquando, Cic. **II.** In interrogations, prae, then; quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.

**Tanfāna** -ae, f. a German deity.

**tango**, tātigi, tactum, 3. and (archaic) tāgo, taxi, 3. (root TAC), to touch. **I.** Bodily; **1.** gen., terram genu, Cic.; **2.** to touch a place, i.e., a, to border on; villa tangit viam, Cic.; b, to enter, reach a place; provinciam, Cic.; **3.** to touch, seize, strike, push, hit; a, chordas, Ov.; fulmine tactus, Cic., or de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic.; b, to touch = to kill; quemquam oportuisse tangi, Cic.; **4.** to sprinkle; corpus aquā, Ov.; **5.** a, = to take; non teruncium de praeda, Cic.; b, to touch, take part of, taste, eat; cibos dente, Hor. **II.** Of the mind, **1.** gen., to touch, move, affect, impress; minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic.; **2.** to touch upon in discourse, mention; ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; **3.** to cheat, cozen, Plaut.; **4.** to undertake, prepare; carnina, Ov.

**taniācae** -ārum, f. long strips of pork, Varr.

**Tantālus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, who set his own child as food before the gods, and was punished in Hades by being placed near fruits and water,

which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst. Hence, **A.** adj., **Tantalēus** -a -uum, of or belonging to Tantalus. **B.** Subst., **Tantāllides** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Tantalus, Pelops, Ov.; Agamemnon, Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Ov. **C.** **Tantālis** -idis, f. a daughter or other female descendant of Tantalus, Niobe, Hermione, Ov.

**tantillus** -a -um (tantus) = tantulus, so little, so small, Plaut. Subst., **tantillum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle, Plaut.

**tantispēr**, adv. (tantus). **I.** so long, foll. by dum; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. **II.** meanwhile, Cic.

**tantōpērē**, or sep. **tanto** **ōpērē**, adv. so greatly, so much; discere, Cic.

**tantūlus** -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little; causa, Cic. Subst., **tantulum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle; tantulo venderint, at so small a price, Cic.

**tantum**, v. tantus.

**tantummōdo**, adv. only; ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suae, Cic.

**tantundem**, v. tantusdem.

**tantus** -a -um, correl. adjectival pron. **I.** of such size, so great; a, foll. by quantum, nullam unquam vidi tantam (contionem), quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic.; b, foll. by qui, quae, quod, gen. with subj., nulla est tanta vis, quo non frangi possit, Cic.; c, foll. by quam, Liv., Verg.; d, foll. by ut and the subj., non fuit tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic.; e, without a correl., in tantis mutationibus, Cic.; tot tantaque vitia, Cic. **II.** so much; tanta pecunia, Cic.; **1.** neut., tantum, subst., a, in nom. and acc., so much; (a) ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic.; (β) with genit., auctoritatis, Cic.; b, in genit. of actual or moral value, at such a price, so dear; hortos emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic.; esp., (a) aliquid or aliquid est tanti, is worth so much; tanti eius apud se gratiam esse, uti, etc., Caes.; (β) aliquid tanti est, it is worth the while; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, dummodo, etc., Cic.; c, abl., tanto; (a) before comparatives, the more; tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; (β) with adv. of time, tanto ante, so long before, Cic.; (γ) with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare, Ov.; d, in tantum, so far, so much; in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.; **2.** neut., tantum, as adv. = so much, so far; (a) with verbs, de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic.; (β) with adj., instead of tam, tantum magna, Hor. **III.** of such a kind, so little, so small; ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut his ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.; neut., tantum, as subst. = so little; praesidium, Caes.; as adv. = only; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; tantum non, all but, Liv.; tantum quod; (a) just, Cic.; (β) only; tantum quod hominem non nominat, Cic.; non tantum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, Liv.

**tantusdem**, tantādem, tantundem and tantundem, just so much, just so great; neut. tantundem or tantundem, just so much; a, in nom. and acc., magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; b, genit. of price, tantidem, Cic.

**tāpētē** -is, n. and **tāpētum** -i, n. (τάπητ), tapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc., Verg. (abl. plur., tapetibus, Verg., Liv., Ov.; tapetis, Verg.; acc. plur., tapetas from unused nom. tapeta, Verg.).



**Tāpōbānē** -ēs, f. (Ταροβάνη), an island south of India, now Ceylon.

**tārandrus** -i, m. a rein-deer, Plin.

**Tarbelli** -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

**tardē**, adv. (tardus). **I.** slowly; navigare, Cic.; tardius moveri, Cic.; judicare, Cic. **II.** late, not in time; triennio tardius (later) triumphare, Cic.; tardissime perferri, Cic.

**tardesco**, 3. (tardus), to become slow, Lucr.

**tardigrādus** -a -um (tarde and gradior), slowly stepping, ap. Cic.

**tardilōquus** -a -um (tarde and loquor), slowly speaking, Sen.

**tardipes** -pēdis (tardus and pes), slow footed - deus, limping, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

**tarditas** -ātis, f. (tardus). **I.** slowness, tardiness; a, of persons, plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; b, of things, slowness, inactivity; pedum, Cic.; navium, Caes.; esp., slowness in speaking; cursum contentiones magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental and moral slowness, slothfulness, inertness, dulness, stupidity; ingenii, Cic.

**tarditūdo** -inis, f. (tardus), slowness, Plaut.

**tardiuscūlus** -a -um (tardus), somewhat slow, tardy, Plaut.

**tardo**, 1. (tardus). **I.** Intransit., to loiter, to be slow; Num quid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. **II.** Transi., to make slow, tarry, to hinder, delay, retard; cursum, Cic.; with ab and the abl., aliquem a laude alicuius, Cic.; with infin., ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.

**tardus** -a -um, slow, tardy. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of living creatures, pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in decedendo tardior, Cic.; with ad and the acc., tardior ad discendum, Cic.; b, of things, tibicinis modi, Cic.; vox, Cic.; esp., (a) coming late; poena, Cic.; (β) lasting a long time, lingering; menses, Verg.; 2, poet., making slow; podagra, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, slow of comprehension, dull, stupid; nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic.; b, of things, dull; ingenium, Cic.; c, of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate; in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic.

**Tārentum** -i, n. and **Tārentus** -i, 1. (Τάρας), a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, founded by Spartan exiles, 707 B.C., famous for its purple dyes, now Taranto. Hence, adj., **Tārentinus** -a -um, Tarentine; plur. subst., **Tārentini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Tarentum.

**tarmes** -itis, m. a wood-worm, Plaut.

**Tarpējus** -a -um, name of a Roman family, the most celebrated member of which was Sp. Tarpejus, commander of the citadel at Rome, whose daughter Tarpeja was said to have admitted the Sabines into the citadel, and to have been crushed beneath their shields in reward. Adj., Tarpeian; lex, Cic.; mons Tarpejus or saxum Tarpejum, the Tarpeian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown; arx, the Capitol, Verg.

**Tarquinii** -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family. Hence, **A.**

**Tarquiniius** -a -um, a, of Tarquinii, name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus and the last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus; b, belonging to the Tarquin family; nomen, Liv. **B.** **Tarquinienis** -e, of Tarquinii.

**Tarrācina** -ae, f. and **Tarrācināe** -ārum, f. a town in Latium, formerly called Anzur, now

**Terracina**; flumen Terracinae = Amasenus, Liv. Hence, adj., **Tarrācinensis** -e, of Terracina.

**Tarrāco** -ōnis, f. a town in Spain, now Tarragona. Hence, **Tarrācōnensis** -e, of Tarraco; Hispania Tarrāconensis, name of the north-east division of Spain.

**Tarsus** -i, f. (Ταρσός), the chief town of Cilicia, now Tarso. Hence, adj., **Tarsensis** -e, of or belonging to Tarsus.

**Tartārus** (-ōs) -i, m., plur., **Tartāra** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), the infernal regions. Hence, adj., **Tartāreus** -a -um, Tartaric; custos, Cerberus, Verg.; sorores, the Furies, Verg.

**Tartessus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baetis. Hence, **Tartessus** -a -um, Tartessian, litora, on the Atlantic, Ov.

**tarum** -i, n. aloe-wood, Plin.

**Tarusātes** -ium, m. a people in Aquitania.

**tasconium** -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Plin.

**tāt!** interj. an exclamation of astonishment what! Plaut.

**tāta** -ae, m. father, in the lisping speech of children, Varr.

**tātae** = tat (q.v.).

**Tātius** -ii, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, co-regent with Romulus. Adj., **Tātius** -a -um, of Tatius.

**Taulantiū** -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria.

**taura** -ae, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Varr.

**taurēus** -a -um (taurus), of or relating to a ox; terga, ox-hides, Verg.; meton., a drum, Ov.; subst., **taurēa** -ae, f. a whip of bull's hide, Juv.

**Tauri** -ōrum, m. a people of Scythian descent, near the Crimea. Adj. **Tauricus** -a -um Tauric.

**tauriformis** -e (taurus and forma), shaped like a bull (of the river Aufidus), because river-gods were represented with the heads of oxen, Hor.

**Taurii ludī** -ōrum, m. games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, Liv.

**Taurini** -ōrum, m. a people of Ligurian race in Gallia Cisalpina, with capital Augusta Taurinorum, whence Turin. Hence, adj.,

**Taurinus** -a -um, of or relating to the Taurini.

1. **taurinus** -a -um (taurus), of or relating to a bull; tergum, Verg.; frons, Ov.

2. **Taurinus** -a -um, v. Taurini.

**Taurōis** -ōntis, f. a fort in Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to Massilia.

**Taurōmēnium** (Taurōmīnium) -ii, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence, **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tauromenium.

**Taurōpōlos**, f. (Ταυροπόλος), surname of Artemis (Diana).

1. **taurus** -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the sign of the zodiac so called, Verg.; 2, the bull of Phalaris, Cic.; 3, a bird, perhaps a bittern, Plin.; 4, a kind of beetle, Plin.; 5, the root of a tree, Quint.

2. **Taurus** -i, m. (Ταῦρος), a high mountain-range in Asia, now Ala-Dagh or Al-Kurra. **Tauri Pylae**, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic.

**tax** = tuxtax (q.v.).

**taxa** -ae, f. a species of laurel, Plin.

**taxatio** -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising; eius rei taxationem facere, Cic.

**taxicus** -a -um (taxus), of or relating to the yew-tree, Plin.

**taxillus** -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus), a small die, Cic.

**taxo**, I. (tago, tango), to touch, to handle. Fig., **A.** to reproach, mix with a fault; aliquem, Suet. **B.** to estimate, rate, appraise the value of anything, Suet.

**taxus** -i, f. a yew-tree, Caes.

**Tāyǵēta** (Tāyǵēta) -ēs, f. (Ταῦγέτη), daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiads.

**Tāyǵētus** -i, m. (Ταγέρον), and **Tāyǵēta** -drum, n. a mountain between Laconia and Messenia.

1. tē, v. tu.

2. -tē, pronominal suffix added to tu (v. tu).

**Tēanum** -i, n. (Τέανον). **I.** Tenuum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano. **II.** Teanum Apulum or Apulorum, town in Apulia, now Ponte Rotto. Hence, **Tēanenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Teanum.

**Tēates** -um, m. a people in Apulia.

**teba** -ae, f. a hill, Varr.

**techna** -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

**technicus** -i, m. (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Quint.

**Tecmessa** -ae, f. (Τεκμησσα), daughter of Teuthras, mistress of the Telamonian Ajax.

**Tecmōn** -ōnis, m. a town in Cyprus.

**Tecta** -via, a street in Rome, leading to the porta Capena.

**tectē**, adv. with compar. (tectus), I, cautiously, securely, Cic.; 2, covertly, secretly, Cic.

**tector** -ōris, m. (tego), one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc., a plasterer, Varr.

**tectoriolum** -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work, Cic.

**tectorius** -a -um (tector), used for covering. **I.** Gen., paniculus, straw for thatching, Plaut.

**II.** Esp., relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls; hence, opus tectorium, and subst.,

**tectorium** -ii, n. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting; concinnum, Cic.; transf., of paste put on the face to preserve the complexion, Juv.

**Tectōsāges** -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -drum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, a branch of whom settled in Galatia, in Asia Minor.

**tectum** -i, n. (tego), a roof. **I.** Lit., sub tectum congerere, Cic. **II.** Meton., a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling; ager sine tecto, Cic.; aliquem tecti ne domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, hid not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, temple, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; doli tecti, of the labyrinth, Verg.

**tectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tego), covered. **I.** Lit., naves, Liv.; scaphae, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** concealed or concealing oneself, close, reserved, cautious; quis tectior, Cic. **B.** concealed; a, secret; cupiditas, Cic.; b, of speech, disguised, obscure; verba, Cic.

**Tēgēa** -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia. Hence, **A.** **Tēgēaeus** (Tēgēeus) -a -um, Tegean, and poet. = Arcadian; Virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian King Lycaon, Ov.; asper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmenta, mother of Evander, who is also called Tegenea sarentos, Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov.; subst., **Tēgēaea** -ae, f. Atalanta, Ov. **B.** **Tēgēates** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Tegea.

**tēges** -etis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering, Varr.

**tēgētīōla** -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug, Mart.

**tēgillum** -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cover, Plin.

**tēgimen** (tēgūmen) and **tegmen** -inis, n. (tego), a cover, covering; nihil amictui est Scythicum tegumen, Cic.; transf., a shield; quod tegumen modo omnis exercitus fuerat, Liv.

**tēgimentum** (tēgūmentum) and **tegumentum** -i, n. (tego), a covering; tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.

**tegmen** = tegimen (q.v.).

**tēgo**, texi, tectum, 3. (στέγω), to cover. **I.** Gen., amica corpus eius textit suo pallio, Cic.; casas stramentis, Caes. **II.** Esp., 1, to bury, cover with earth; ossa tegebat humus, Ov.; 2, to cover, conceal, hide; a, lit., ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; b, transf., to conceal, keep secret; ut sententiam tegeremus, Cic.; 3, to cover so as to protect, to shield; a, lit., aliquem, Caes.; patriam, Cic.; b, fig., to protect; legatos ab ira, Liv.

**tēgūla** -ae, f. (tego), a roofing-tile, Cic.; plur., tegulae, frequently used for roof; per tegulas demitti, Cic.

**tēgulum** -i, n. (tego), a covering, roof, Plin.

**tēgūmentum** = tegumentum (q.v.).

**tēgūmen** = tegimen (q.v.).

**tēla** -ae, f. (for texta, from texo). **I.** a web, that which is woven; Penelope telam retexens, Cic.; a spider's web, Cat.; fig., a device; ea tela textitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, the warp, Verg.; 2, the loom, Ov.

**Tēlāmo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence, **A.** **Tēlāmōnius** -a -um, Telamonian; subst., = Ajax, Ov. **B.** **Tēlāmōniades** -ae, m. the son of Telamon, i.e., Ajax, Ov.

**Telchines** -um, m. (Τελχίνες), a priestly family of Rhodes, famous for metal work, and notorious for their sorceries.

**Telēbōae** -drum, m. (Τηλεβόαι), a people in Acarnania, notorious for brigandage, a colony of whom settled in the island of Capreae.

**Tēlēgōnos** -i, m. (Τηλέγονος), son of Ulysses and Circe, builder of Tusculum; Telegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.; appell., **Tēlēgōni** -drum, m. of the love poems of Ovid (which were destructive to him their author, just as Telegonus killed his father Ulysses).

**Tēlēmāchos** -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Ulysses and Penelope.

**Tēlēphus** -i, m. (Τηλέφος), son of Hercules, king in Mysia, wounded by the spear of Achilles, but healed by its rust.

**Tēlēthūsa** -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

**tēlinum** -i, n. (τήλιον), a costly suite made of the herb fenugreek, Plin.

**tēlis** -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Plin.

**Tellōna** -drum, n. a town in Latium.

**tellus** -ūris, f. **I.** the earth; 1, lit., Cic.; esp., the earth, soil, as bearing fruits, humida, Ov.; 2, transf., poet., a, land, district, country; Gnossia, Verg.; b, land, possessions; propria, Hor.; c, land = people; Pontica tellus, Ov. **II.** Personif., Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic.

**Telmessus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Τελμησσός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria. Hence, **A.** **Telmessus** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Telmessus. **B.** **Telmessus** -a -um, of or relating to Telmessus. **C.** **Telmessus** -a -um, Telmessum.

**tēlum** -i, n. a *missile, dart, javelin, spear*. I. 1, lit., a, arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, excipere, Cic.; b, a *sword, dagger, etc., weapon*; stare cun telo, Cic.; used of the cestus, Verg.; of the horns of a bull, Ov. 2, transf., the beams of the sun; tela diei, Lucr.; lightning; arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. II. Fig., *weapon, arrow, dart, arms*; tela fortunae, Cic.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.

**Tēmēnos** (tēmeros, τό), a place at Syracuse, where was a *grave sacred to Apollo*. Hence, **Tēmēnites** -ae, m. (Tēmevίτης), of Tēmenos; Apollo, a *statue of Apollo*, Cic.

**tēmērārius** -a -um (temere). I. by chance, fortuitous, casual, Plant. II. *inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent*; homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; bella, Ov.; cupiditas, Cic.

**tēmērē**, adv. by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, without purpose. I. Gen., equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes. II. Esp., A. non temere est, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Verg. B. non temere, not easily; qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.

**tēmēritas** -ātis, f. (temere). I. *chance, accident*; temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. II. *rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action*; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion, in judgment; temeritas cupiditaeque militum, Caes.; numquam temeritas cuius sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

**tēmēro**, I. (temere), to *defile, dishonour, pollute*; templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

**Tēmēsa** -ae, f. (Tēmeσa), f., and **Tempsa** (Tēmsa) -ae, f. (Tēmeσa, Tēψa), an *old town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines*. Hence, **A. Tēmēsaeus** -a -um, *Temesan*. **B. Tēmēsānus** -a -um, *Temesan*. **C. Tempśānus** -a -um, *Tempśan*.

**temētum** -i, n. (root temum, whence temulentus), any *intoxicating drink, wine*, Cic.

**temno**, teupsi, 3. to *despise, contemn*; vulgaris, Hor.

**Temnós** -i, f. (Tēmos), a town in Aolia, now *Menimen*. Hence, **A. Temnitēs** -ae, m. of Temnos. **B. Temnii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Temnos.

**temo** -ōnis, m. (tendo), a *pole*; 1, lit., a, of a *waggon*, Verg.; b, of a *plough, a plough-beam*, Verg.; 2, meton., a, a *waggon*; b, the constellation of Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.

**Tempē**, neut. plur. (Tēμη, τά). I. a *valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed*. II. Transf., any *beautiful valley*, Ov., Verg.

**temperāmentum** -i, n. (tempero). I. a *right proportion of things mixed together*; eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. II. a *middle way, mean, moderation*; inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.

**temperāns** -antis, p. adj. (from tempero), *moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying*; homo, Cic.; homo temperantissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., temperantior a cupidine imperii, Liv.

**temperantē**, adv. with compar. (temperans), *temperately, moderately*; temperantius agere, Cic.

**temperantia** -ae, f. (temperans), *temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence*; temperantia in praesternittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.

**temperātē**, adv. (temperatus), *moderately, temperately*; agere, Cic.; temperantius scribere Cic.

**temperātio** -ōnis, f. (tempero). I. *temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organisation*; caeli, Cic.; calor, Cic.; corporum, Cic.; civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. II. Concr., the *organising principle*; sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

**temperātor** -ōris, m. (tempero), *one who arranges or governs*; varietatis, Cic.

**temperātūra** -ae, f. (tempero), *proper mixture, temperature, organisation*, Plin.

**temperātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tempero). I. *properly arranged*; prela, Cato. II. *ordered, moderate*; a, esca, Cic.; loca temperatiora, Caes.; b, fig., *moderate, mild, quiet, temperate*; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperatior, Cic.

**temperī**, temperius, v. tempus.

**temperies** -ēi, f. (tempero), a *proper mixture, preparation, organisation, tempering*; temperies sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.

**temperō**, I. (tempus, a section), to *set bounds to a thing, keep within limits*. I. Intransit., to *observe proper limits, be temperate*; 1, gen., in multa, Liv.; with dat., to *control, keep back, use with moderation*; victoriae, Sall.; linguae, Liv.; with abl., risu, Liv.; with ab and the abl., to *keep from, refrain from*; ab injuria, Caes.; sibi non temperare and simply non or vix temperare, foll. by quominus or quin and subj., *not to refrain from*; neque sibi temperaturos existinabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; 2, esp., to *spare, with dat.*; hostibus superatis, Cic. II. Transit., 1, a, to *distribute or mix properly, to temper*; acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; b, esp., to *mix a drink, prepare*; poculum, Hor.; 2, a, to *regulate*; reipublicam legibus, Cic.; b, to *rule*; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; 3, to *temper, make mild*; calores solis, Cic.; aequor, Verg.

**tempestas** -ātis, f. (tempus). I. a *space or period of time, season*; eā tempestate, at that time, Sall.; eadem tempestate, Cic.; multis ante tempestatibus, Liv. II. *weather*. A. Gen., bona, certa, Cic.; clara, Verg.; turbulenta, Cic.; perfrigida, Cic.; tempestates, kinds of weather, Cic. B. *bad weather, storm, tempest*; 1, lit., immoderatae tempestates, Cic.; 2, fig., *storm, tempest, attack, fury*; invidiae, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons, Siculorum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

**tempestivē**, adv. with compar. (tempestivus), at the *right time, seasonably*; tempestive caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivius in domum Pauli commissabere, Hor.

**tempestivitas** -ātis, f. (tempestivus), the *fit time, proper season*; sua cuique parti actatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

**tempestivō** = tempestive (q.v.).

**tempestivus** -a -um (tempus). I. *happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate*. A. nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, convenientia opportunitates for, Cic. B. *early*; cena, convivium, Cic. II. a, of *fruit, in season, ripe*; fructus, Cic.; b, of persons, *ripe, mature*; puella tempestiva viro, ripe for marriage, Hor.

**templum** -i, n. (= tempulum, dim. of tempus), lit., a *section, a part cut off*. I. a *space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices*, Liv. II. Transf., A. a *place from which one can survey*;

**a**, a prospect, range of vision; dens, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; **b**, a height; templa Parnassia, the Mount Parnassus, Ov. **B**, a consecrated piece of ground; **a**, gen., any consecrated spot, a sanctuary, asylum, Liv.; of a chapel dedicated to the dead, Verg.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur; curia, templum publici consilii, Cic.; the tribunal, Cic.; transf., of any clear, open space; mundi, Lucr.; fig., = the interior; templa mentis, Cic.; **b**, esp., a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple; Jovis, Cic.

**tempōrālis** -e (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time; laudes, Tac.

**tempōrārius** -a -um (tempus). **I** temporary, Plin. **II** seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, Nep.

**tempōri**, v. tempus.

**Tempea**, Tempeanus, v. Temesa.

**tempus** -ōris, n. (τέμνω, to cut off), a division, section; hence, **I** a division of time, section of time, period of time. **A** Lit., extremum tempus diei, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; hoc tempore, Cic.; omni tempore, Cic.; in tempus praesens, for the present, Cic.; ex tempore, without preparation, Cic.; ad tempus, for a time, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, a distinct point of time; abiit illud tempus, Cic.; ad tuum tempus, up to your consulship, Cic.; tempus est, with infin., it is high time to; tempus est dicere, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic.; **2**, time as a whole; tempus ponere in re, to spend, Cic.; in omne tempus, for all time, Cic.; **3**, a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity; tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; ad tempus, at the right time, Cic.; old abl., tempori or temperi, at the right time, seasonably, Cic.; compar., temperius, Cic.; **4**, **a**, the state, condition of things; freq. plur., the times; temporibus servire, Cic.; **b**, the circumstances of a thing or person; republicae, Cic.; esp., calamitous circumstances, misfortune, calamity; scripsi de temporibus meis, Cic.; **5**, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity, Cic.; **6**, time in grammar, tense of a verb, Varr. **II** the temple on the forehead, Verg.; plur., the temples, Verg.; poet., the face, Prop.; the head, Prop.

**Tempyra** -ōrum, n. a town in Thrace, between Mt. Rhodope and the coast.

**Temsa** = Temesa (q.v.).

**tēmūlentia** -ae, f. (temulentus), drunkenness, intoxication, Plin.

**tēmūlentus** -a -um (temum, whence temetum), drunken, intoxicated, tipsy; of persons, Cic.; of things, vox, Cic.

**tēnācitas** -ātis, f. (tenax). **I** a firm holding, tenacity; unguium tenacitate arripuit, Cic. **II** frugality, stinginess, Liv.

**tēnācītēr**, adv. (tenax). **I** firmly, tenaciously; premere, Ov. **II** Transf., constantly, firmly; miseris urgere, Ov.

**tēnax** -ācis (teneo), holding fast, gripping, tenacious. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg. **B** Esp., **a**, holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy; pater parvus et tenax, Cic.; with genit., quaesiti tenax, Ov.; **b**, holding firmly together, sticky, gluey; gramen, natted, Hor.; ceruae, Verg. **II** Transf., **A** Gen., firm, steadfast; longa tenaxque fides, Ov. **B** Esp., of character, **a**, in a good sense, firm, resolute, steadfast, holding to; with genit., propositi, Hor.; **b**, in a bad sense, obstinate; equus, Liv.; ira, Ov.

**Tenctēri** -ōrum and -ūm, m. a German people on the Rhine.

**tendicūla** -ae, f. (tendo), a gin, snare, snare; fig., aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

**tendo**, tētendi, tentum and tensum, 3. (root TEN, whence *τείνω*, to stretch), to stretch, stretch out, extend. **I** Act., **A** 1, lit., plagas, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; **2**, meton., **a**, to pitch (a tent); praetorium, Caes.; **b**, to string; barbiton, Hor.; **c**, to direct; iter ad naves, Verg.; sagittas arcu, to shoot, Hor.; **d**, to reach, present; parvum patri Iulium, Verg. **B** Fig., **1**, gen., alicui insidias, to lay snares for, Cic.; **2**, to present, give; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic. **II** Reflex. (with or without se) and middle, **A** Lit., **1** (without se), to stretch out; milit. t. t., to pitch one's tent, encamp, Caes., Verg.; in Iisdeum castris, Liv.; **2** (without se), to direct one's course to, tend towards, go towards, march towards; **a**, of persons, Venusium, Cic.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; **b**, of inanimate things, simulacra vils de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr.; **3**, of places, reflex. (with and gen. without se), or middle, to stretch towards, extend to; via tendit sub moenia, Verg. **B** Transf. (reflex without se), **1**, **a**, to have recourse to; ad alienam opem quique inops tendere, Liv.; **b**, to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after; ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; foll. by infin., to try, attempt; manibus divellere nodos, Verg.; praevenire, Liv.; **2**, to strive, contend against; **a**, with arms, summā vi, Sall.; **b**, with words, etc., to contend for, strive for; quod summā vi ut tenderent, amicis mandaverat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with acc. of pron., quid tendit? what is he striving for? Cic.

**tēnēbrae** -arum, f. darkness. **I** Lit., **a**, Cic.; tetrīs tenebris, Cic.; **b**, esp., the darkness of the night, night; quomodo rediissem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; **2**, **a**, darkness = blindness; tenebras et claritatem lucis ademptae objicit, Ov.; **b**, the darkness before the eyes in fainting; tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.; **c**, the darkness of death, Plaut.; **3**, meton., a dark place; of the lower world, Stygiae, Verg.; absol., Verg., Ov.; of a prison, clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place, quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, obscurity, inglorious condition; vestram familiaris obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; **2**, darkness, gloom, obscurity; latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

**tēnēbricōsus** -a -um (tenebricus), dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure; illud tenebricosissimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuae, Cic.

**tēnēbricus** -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, Cic. poet.

**tēnēbrōsus** -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, palus, Verg.

**Tēnēdus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy, now Tenedos. Hence, **Tēnēdius** -a -um, belonging to Tenedos.

**tēnellulus** -a -um (dim. of tenellus), exceedingly tender, delicate, Cat.

**tēnellus** -a -um (dim. of tener), very tender, delicate, Plaut.

**tēnēo**, tēnūi, tentum, 2. (root TEN, whence *τείνω*, to hold). **I** Gen., **A** 1, lit., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dexterā manu, Cic.; **2**, cibum ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, gen., res oculis et manibus tenetur, is visible and tangible, Cic.; rem manu tenere, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly, Cic.; **b**, to hold in the mind, to understand, grasp, know; quae et saepe audistis et tenetis animis, Cic.; quibus rebus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Cic.

**B. Meton.** 1, to reach a place, arrives at, land on; regionem, Liv.; transf., per cursuum rectum regnum, Cic.; 2, to direct; a, oculos sub astra, Verg.; b, to direct one's course; quo tenetis iter? Verg.; intransit., of ships, to sail to; ad Mendaem, Liv. **II.** With the notion of property, to hold in one's possession, have, possess; 1, lit., a, multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to occupy, garrison; locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes.; 2, transf., of persons as objects, te jam tenet altera conjux, Ov.; to possess as a ruler, terras, Hor.; Imperium, Caes.; qui tenent (sc. reipublicam), the rulers of the state, Cic. **III.** With the notion of firmness, to hold fast; 1, lit., a, ut quo major se vis aquae incitavisset, hoc artius illigata tenerentur, Caes.; b, as milit. t. t., to defend, keep; suum locum, tumultum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to hold fast in the mind; memoriam alicuius, Cic.; memoriā tenere = to remember, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; b, to catch, detect; teneo te, Cic.; teneri in manifesto peccato, Cic.; c, of passions, to possess, master; misericordia me tenet, Cic.; magna spes me teget, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, to charm, amuse; varias mentes carmine, Verg.; pueri ludis tenentur, oculi picturā tenentur, Cic.; e, to bind; leges eam tenent, Cic.; lege, foedere, promisso teneri, Cic.; f, to hold fast, preserve; auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, to gain, Cic.; g, to maintain a proposition; illud arte tenent accurate defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. **IV.** With the notion of endurance or quiet, to preserve, keep. **A.** Gen., a, lit., terra tenetur nutu suo, Cic.; b, transf., aliquem in officio, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, transit., to keep to, not to swerve from; a, lit., cursum, Caes., Cic.; absol., medio tutissimus ibis, inter utrumque tene, hold your course, Ov.; b, transf., to observe, remain true to; ordinem, fidem, Cic.; 2, intransit., to last, endure, keep on; imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.; fama tenet, the report holds, with acc. and infin., Liv. **V.** With the notion of motion checked, to hold fast. **A.** to keep in, hold back; 1, lit., manus ab aliquo, Ov.; aliquem or se domi, to keep at home, Liv.; se castris, Caes.; se oppido, Cic.; 2, transf., to restrain, suppress, check, hold back; risum, dolorem, iracundiam, Cic.; lacrimas, Cic.; se ab accusando, to refrain from, Cic.; se non tenere, or se tenere non posse quin, etc., teneri non posse quin, etc., not to be able to refrain from, Cic. **B.** to detain; 1, lit., septimum jam diem Corcyrae teneri, Cic.; 2, transf., non teneo te pluribus, Cic. **VI.** With the notion of containing, to contain, comprise; in pass., teneri aliquā re, to be contained in, to belong to; ai Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic.

**tēner** -era -erum, tender, delicate, soft. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caules, Hor.; uva, Verg.; 2, esp., tender, youthful, young; saltator, Cic.; a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, from childhood, Cic.; subst., in teneris, in childhood, Verg. **II.** Transf., tender, soft, effeminate; tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; tenerior animus, Cic.

**tēnerasco**, & (tener), to grow tender, delicate, soft, Plin.

**tēnerē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (tener), tenderly, delicately, softly, Plin.

**tēneritas** -ātis, f. (tener), tenderness, softness; in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities, Cic.

**tēneritudo** = teneritas (q.v.)

**tēnesmos** -i, m. (τενέσμος), a straining at stool, Nep.

**tēnor** -ōris, m. (teneo), course, continual

course. **I.** Lit., hasta servat tenorem, Verg. **II.** Transf., uninterrupted course, duration, tenor, career; tenorem pugnae servabant, Liv.; fati, Ov.; vitae, Liv.; adv., uno tenore, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, Cic.

**Tēnus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Τήνος), one of the Cyclades Islands, now Tino. Hence, **Tēni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tenos.

**tēnsa** -ae, f. a car on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circestan games, Cic.

**tēnsio** -ōnis, f. (tendo), a stretching, tension, Plin.

**tēnsus** -a -um, partic. of tendo (q.v.)

**tēntābundus** (temptābundus) -a -um (tento), trying, attempting, Liv.

**tēntāmen** (temptāmen) -inis, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, Ov.

**tēntāmentum** (temptāmentum) -i, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, test, essay, Verg., Ov.

**tēntātio** (temptātio) -ōnis, f. (tento). **I.** an attack; novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic. **II.** a trial, test, Liv.

**tēntātor** (temptātor) -ōris, m. (tento), a tempter, Hor.

**tēntigo** -inis, f. (tendo), lecherousness, Hor.

**tento** (tempto), 1. (intens. of tendo), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic., venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; 2, transf., a, to try, prove, test; aliculus patientiam, Cic.; se, Cic.; b, to try, attempt; oppugnationem eius castelli, Liv.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Thetimi ratibus, Verg.; with rel. sent., tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret, ut ipse gereret reipublicam, Cic.; with infin., irasci, Verg. **II.** to attack, assail; 1, lit., Achiviam, Caes.; castra, Liv.; of diseases, morbo tentari, Cic.; 2, transf., to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb; animos spe et metu, Cic.; iudicium pecuniā, to try to bribe, Cic.

**tentōriolum** -i, n. (dim. of tentorium), a little tent, Auct. b. Afr.

**tentōrium** -ii, n. (tendo), a tent, Liv.

**tentus** -a -um, partic. of tendo and teneo.

**Tentya** -ōrum, n. (Τέντυα), a town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

**tēnuiculus** -a -um (dim. of tenuis), very poor, mean, miserable; apparatus, Cic.

**tēnuis** -e (root TEN). **I.** thin, fine, slight, slender. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., collum, Cic.; acus, Ov.; 2, esp., a, small, narrow; litus, Liv.; b, shallow; unda, Ov.; sulcus, Verg.; c, bright, clear; aqua, Ov. **B.** Fig., a, thin, plain, simple; argumentandi genus, Cic.; b, fine, subtle; distinctio, Cic. **II.** Transf., weak, poor, miserable, unimportant, little, slight. **A.** Lit., oppidum, Cic.; opes, Cic.; praedia, Caes.; transf., of persons, poor, needy, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, poor, weak, feeble; valetudo tenuissima, Caes.; causa tenuis et inops, Cic.; spes, Cic.; b, of birth or position, low, mean; qui tenuioris ordinis essent, Cic.; transf., of persons, tenuous homines, Cic. Subst., tenuiores, persons of lower rank, Cic.

**tēnūitas** -ātis, f. (tenuis). **I.** thinness, fineness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., animi, Cic.; 2, esp., leanness; tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. **B.** Fig., simplicity, plainness; rerum et verborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., miserable condition, poverty; aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.

**tēnūitēr**, adv. (tenuis). **I.** thinly. **A.** Lit., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **B.** Fig., plainly, simply; disserere, Cic. **II.** Transf., sparingly. **A.** Lit., Ter. **B.** Fig., lightly; tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

**tēnū**, 1. (tenuis). **I.** to make thin, fine, slender, meagre, to attenuate; 1, lit., assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to make thin; armenta macie, Verg.; b, to contract; vocis via est tenuata, Ov. **II.** Fig., to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; iram, Ov.; vires, Ov.

1. **tēnūs** -ōris, n. (root TEN, whence tendo), a loose gin, springe, Plaut.

2. **tēnūs**, prep. with abl. and genit. (connected with tenoo, tendo, *τενω*), up to, as far as. **I.** Of place, a, with genit., crurum tenuis, Verg.; Corcyrae tenuis, Liv.; b, with abl., Tauro tenuis regnare, Cic.; caeli faece tenuis poti, Hor. **II.** Transf., est quadam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point, Hor.; vulneribus tenuis, Liv.; verbo tenuis, in name, nominally, Cic.

**Tēōs** -i, f. (Τειός), a town on the coast of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; hence, **Tējus** -a -um, and **Tēius** -a -um, Teian, poet. = Anacreontic, Ov.

**tēpēfacio** -fēcī -factum, 3., pass., **tēpēficio** factus sum -fieri (tepeo and facio), to make warm, to warm, heat; sol tepefaciāt solum, Cic.

**tēpēo**, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid. **I.** Lit., hiems tepet, Hor.; partic., tepens, warm; aurae, Verg. **II.** Fig. 1, to be warm with love; aliquo, for some one, Hor.; 2, to be only lukewarm in love; seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

**tēpesco**, **tēpū**, 3. (tepen). **A.** to grow warm; maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic. **B.** to lose warmth, grow cool, Mart.

**tēphrias** -ae, m. (τεφρίας), a species of ash-coloured stone, Plin.

**tēpidē**, adv. (tepidus), lukewarmly, Plin.

**tēpido**, 1. (tepidus), to make lukewarm, Plin.

**tēpidus** -a -um (tepeo). **I.** lukewarm, tepid; bruma, Hor. **II.** lukewarm, cooling; 1, lit., focus, Ov.; 2, fig., wanting in ardour; ignes, incens, Ov.

**tēpor** -ōris, m. (tepeo). **I.** lukewarmness, a moderate heat; solis, Liv.; maris, Cic. **II.** Fig., of discourse, want of fire, Tac.

**tēpōrātus** -a -um (tepor), made lukewarm, Plin.

**Tēpūla aqua**, a stream of water which was brought to the Capitol at Rome, Plin.

**tēr**, adv. num. (tres), three times, thrice. **I.** Lit., ter in anno, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, often, repeatedly; Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg.; b, = very; ter felix, Ov.

**terdecies** (terdecies), adv. thirteen times, Cic.

**tērēbinthinus** -a -um (τερεβινθος), of the terebinth-tree, Plin.

**tērēbinthus** -i, f. (τερεβινθος), the terebinth-tree, Verg.

**tērēbra** -ae, f. (tero), a gimlet, borer, Cato.

**tērēbro**, 1. (terebra), to bore through, pierce, perforate; latebras uteri, Verg.

**tērēdo** -inis, f. (τερεδών), a worm that gnaws wood, Ov.

**Tērentius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: 1, C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae; 2, M. Terentius Varro, born 116 B.C., a celebrated grammarian, contemporary of Cicero; 3, P. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucretius, the celebrated Roman comic dramatist, contemporary of Lucretius and Scipio Africanus; 4, Terentia, the wife of Cicero. Adj., **Tērentius** -a -um, Terentian; lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius. Hence, **Tērentianus** -a -um, Terentian; exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

**Tērentum** (Tārentum) -i, n., **Tērentōs** (-us), and **Tārentōs** (-us) -i, m. a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held. Hence, **Tērentinus** -a -um, Terentine.

**tērēs** -rētis, abl. -rēti (root TER, Gr. ΤΕΡ, *τερω*), rounded, polished, well-turned. **I.** stipes, Caes.; gemma, Verg.; hence, fig., sapiens in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. **II.** firmly-woven; plagae, Hor. **III.** Of the parts of the body, well-turned, slender, graceful; 1, lit., cervix, Lucr.; sura, Hor.; 2, fig., polished, refined elegant; aures, oratio, Cic.

**Tēreus** -ēi and -ēs, m. (Τηρέως), king in Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, father of Itys, who outraged Philomela, and for punishment was changed into a hoopoe. Hence, **Tērēidēs** -ae, m. (Τηρείδης), the son of Tereus, i.e., Itys.

**tergēminus** = trigeminus (q.v.)

**tergēo** and **tergo**, tersi, tersum -ēre and -ēre (root TER, whence tero), to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, Cic.; lumina lacrimantia tersit, Ov.; specula, to polish, Verg.; arma, Liv.

**Tergestō** -is, n. a town in Istria, now Trieste. Hence, **Tergestinus** -a -um, Tergestina.

**terginum** -i, n. (tergum), a whip of leather, thong for scourging, Plaut.

**tergiversatio** -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), backwardness, reluctance, delay; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

**tergiversor**, 1. dep. (tergum and verito), to turn the back, hence, to be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, to delay; quid taces? quid dissimules? quid tergiversaris? Cic.

**tergōro**, 1. (tergus), to cover, Plin.

**tergo** = tergeo (q.v.).

**tergum** -i, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; terga dare, Liv., vertere, Caes., to turn one's back, flee; a tergo, from behind, Cic.; praebere terga Phoebo, to sun oneself, Ov.; plur., terga, meton. = flight; terga Parthorum dicam, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the hindmost part of a thing; castris ab tergo vallum objectum, from behind, Liv.; 2, the surface of anything; e.g., of a field, the earth ploughed up between the furrows, Verg.; of a river, Ov.; 3, a covering; clipeus, Verg.; 4, a body; centum terga suum, a hundred swine, Verg.; 5, the hide, skin; a, lit., taurinum, Verg.; b, meton., things made out of hide; Sulmonis, shield, Verg.; duro intendere brachia tergo, the cestus, Verg.

**tergus** -ōris, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Prop. **II.** Transf., 1, the body of an animal, Ov.; 2, skin, hide, leather, Verg.

**Tērīna** -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, near modern Eufemia. Hence, **Tērīnacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Terina.

**termes** -itis, m. a branch cut off a tree; olivae, Hor.

**Termessus** -i, f. (Τερμησόος), a town in Pisidia. Hence, **Termessenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Termessus.

**Terminālia** -ium and -iōrum (Terminus), n. the Festival of Terminus, on the 23rd of February.

**terminatio** -ōnis, f. (termino), a limiting, bounding. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, a string, outlining, determining; versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., the end, termination of a period; ordo verborum alia aliā terminatione concluditur, Cic.

**termino**, 1. (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to. **I.** Lit., finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic., to limit; a, to restrain, restrict; sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic.; b, to define, determine; bona volupt-

tate, mala dolore, Cic. ; 2, to close, end, terminate ; orationem, Cic.

**terminus** -i, m. (root TER, whence termen, termino, Gr. ΤΕΡ, whence τέρας), a boundary-mark, limit, boundary. **I.** Lit., a, nulli possessionum termini, Cic. ; b, personif., Terminus, the god of boundaries, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, limit, bound, object ; certos mihi fines terminoque constituam, extra quos egressi non possum, Cic. ; 2, end, conclusion ; contentionum, Cic.

**terni** -ae -a (ter). **I.** three each, Cic. ; sing., terno ordine, Verg. **II.** three together, Verg.

**téro**, trivi, tritum, 3. (root TER, whence τέρας), to rub. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., 1, dentes in stipite, Ov. ; caleem = to overtake in running, Verg. ; calamo labellum = to play the flute, Verg. ; 2, esp., a, to rub for the sake of cleaning or ornamenting, to smoothe, adorn ; crura pumice, Ov. ; b, to turn (at a lathe) ; radios rotis, Verg. ; c, to thresh out corn ; millia frumenti, Hor. ; d, of places, to visit, frequent ; iter, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to read often, have often in the hands, use often ; quod legeret tereretque viritum publicus usus, Hor. ; 2, fig., to use often in discourse ; verbum, Cic. **II.** A. to rub, bruise, grind ; bacam, Verg. **B.** to rub off, wear away ; 1, lit., silices, Ov. ; 2, fig., a, to tire oneself ; se in opere longinquo, Liv. ; b, to pass away time ; interea tempus, Cic. (syncop. perf., tristi, Cat.).

**Terpsichôre** -ês, f. (Τερψιχόρη), the muse of dancing ; hence = muse, poetry, Juv.

**terra** -ae, f. (root TER, whence torreo), lit., that which is dry ; hence, the earth (as opp. to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil. **I.** a, the earth ; terrae motus, earthquake, Cic. ; terrâ, by land, Cic. ; terrâ marique, by land and sea, Cic. ; in terris, on the earth, Hor. ; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg. ; b, the earth = the ground, the soil ; gleba terrae, Liv. ; mihi terram injice, Verg. ; terrae filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic. ; ea quae gignuntur e terra, Cic. ; c, the earth = the surface of the earth, ground ; de terra saxa tollere, Cic. ; d, a particular country, land, region ; abire in alias terras, Cic. ; plur., terrae, the world ; has terras incolentes, Cic. ; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic. ; genit. plur. often partitive, with adv. of place, ubi terrarum sumus ? where in the world are we ? Cic. **II.** Personif., Terra, the earth as a goddess ; gen., Tellus, Cic.

**Terracina**, Terracinensis = Tarracina, Tarracinensis (q. v.).

**terrënis** -a -um (terra). **I.** earthy, earthen ; tumulus, Caes. ; genus, Cic. Subst., **terrënum** -i, n. land, ground ; herbidum, Liv. **II.** 1, belonging to the earth, terrene, terrestrial ; bestiae, land-animals, Cic. ; humor, moisture of the earth, Cic. ; poet., numina, of the lower world, Ov. ; 2, earthy (opp. caelestis) ; eques, mortal, Hor.

**terrô**, terrû, territum, 2. to frighten, terrify. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic. ; with ne and the subj., Liv. **II.** 1, to frighten away, scare away ; profugam per totum orbem, Ov. ; 2, to frighten, deter ; a repetunda libertate, Sall. ; with ne and the subj., Liv. ; with quominus and the subj., Caes.

**terrestër** -tris -tre, gen., **terrestris** -e (terra), 1, terrestrial (opp. marinus), animantium genus terrestre, Cic. ; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. ; 2, found on the earth, earthly (opp. caelestia), res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. ; Capitolium terrestre domicilium Jovis, Cic.

**terrëus** -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthly ; progenies, Verg.

**terribilis** -e (terreo), terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful ; a, of things, sonus, Liv. ; mors est terribilis iis. etc., Cic. ; with 2. supine, ter-

ribilis visu formae, Verg. ; neut. plur. subst., majora ac terribiliora afferre, Liv. ; b, of persons, jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. ; with 2. supina, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.

**terrîcûla** -ae, f. and **terrîcûlum** -i, n. (terreo), something that causes fright ; abl. plur., terriculis, Liv.

**terrîfico**, 1. (terrificus), to frighten, terrify, Verg.

**terrîficus** -a -um (terreo and facio), causing terror, frightful, terrible, Verg.

**terrîgëna** -ae, c. (terra and gigno), earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lucr., Ov.

**terrîpavium**, terrîpudium = tripudium (q. v.).

**terrîto**, 1. (intens. of terreo), to frighten, scare, terrify ; a, of persons, aliquem metu, Caes. ; b, of things, tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, Liv.

**terrîtôrîum** -ii, n. (terra), the land belonging to a town, district, territory ; coloniae, Cic.

**terror** -ôrîs, m. (terreo), fright, fear, terror, dread, panic. **I.** Lit., with subject, genit., exercitus, Caes. ; with object, genit. (on account of), belli, Cic. ; minis et terrore commoveri, Cic. ; attulit terrorem hostibus, Caes. ; alicui terrore commoveri, Caes. ; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi Appian. Liv. ; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv. ; incutere terrorem alicui, Cic. ; injicere alicui terrorem, Caes. **II.** Meton., a, the object which causes terror ; terra repleta est terripido terrore, Lucr. ; plur., huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic. ; b, news causing terror ; Roman tantum terrores erant allati, Liv. ; also threatening or frightening expressions ; non mediocres terrores jacere atque denuntiare, Cic. ; or, events causing terror ; caelestes maritumque terrores, Liv. **III.** Personif., Terror, Ov.

**tersus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tergeo), wiped. **I.** Lit., clean, neat ; mulier, Plaut. ; plantae, Ov. **II.** Fig., free from mistakes, neat ; iudicium, Quint.

**tertiādêcîmânî** -ôrûm, m. (tertius decimus), soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.

**tertiânus** -a -um (tertius), belonging to the third. **I.** to the third day ; febris, tertian fever, i. e., recurring every third day, Cic. ; subst., **tertiâna** -ae, f. a tertian fever, Plin. **II.** belonging to the third legion ; subst., **tertiânî** -ôrûm, m. soldiers of the third legion, Tac.

**tertiârîus** -a -um (tertius), containing one-third ; stannum, containing one-third tin with two-thirds lead, Plin.

**tertiô**, adv. (tertius). **I.** for the third time ; tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. **II.** thirdly, Caes.

**tertiûm**, adv. (tertius), for the third time, Cic.

**tertiûs** -a -um (ter), the third. **I.** Adj., pars, Caes. ; tertio quoque verbo, always at the third word, Cic. ; tertius e nobis, one of us three, Ov. ; tertia regna, the lower world, Ov. ; tertia Saturnalia, the third day of the Saturnalia, Cic. ; ab Jove tertius Ajax, of the third generation, great-grandson, Ov. **II.** Subst., **tertiâe** -ârûm, f. a, one-third, Plin. ; b, the third or inferior part in a play, Plin.

**tertiûsdécîmus** -a -um, the thirteenth, Cic.

**teruncius** -ii, m. (ter or tres and uncia), three twelfth parts. **I.** the fourth part of an as, Cic. ; prov., ne teruncius quidem, not a furthing, Cic. **II.** the fourth part of an inheritance ; heres ex teruncio, heir to one-fourth of the property, Cic.

**tervënéficius** -i, m. an arch-poisoner, a double-dyed rogue, Plaut.

**tesca (tesqua)** -drum, n. (with or without loca), wastes, deserts, Hor.

**tessella** -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, or for playing dice, Juv.

**tessellātus** -a -um (tessella), set with small cubes; pavimentum, mosaic, Suet.

**tessera** -ae, f. (τέσσερα), a cube of wood, stone, or other substance used for various purposes. **I.** a piece of mosaic for paving, Plin. **II.** a die for playing; tesseras jactare, Cic. **III.** a token; **1,** a square tablet on which the military watchword was written; hence, meton. = the watchword; omnibus tesseram dare, Liv.; **2,** a tablet or token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions, Juv.; **3,** hospitalis, a token of hospitality (a small die, which friends broke into two parts), Plaut.

**tessérarius** -ii, m. (tessera), the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the watchword was written, and communicated it to the army, Tac.

**tessérula** -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), **1,** a little cube of stone for paving, ap. Cic.; **2,** a little voting-ticket, Varr.; **3,** a ticket for the distribution of food, Pers.

**testa** -ae, f. (perhaps = tosta), burnt clay. **I.** Lit., **1,** an earthen vessel, pot, pitcher, jug, urn; vinum Graecā testā conditum, Hor.; **2,** a brick, a tile, Cic.; **3,** a potsherd, Ov.; esp., the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks; testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep. **II.** Transf., **1,** the shell of shell-fish, Cic.; **2,** meton., a shell-fish, Hor.; **3,** poet., transf., shell, covering = ice; lubrica testa, Ov.

**testāceus** -a -um (testa). **I.** **1,** made of bricks or tiles, Plin.; subst., **testāceum** -i, n. brick-work, Plin.; **2,** brick-coloured, Plin. **II.** Of animals, covered with a shell, testaceous, Plin.

**testāmentārius** -a -um (testamentum), of or relating to a will, testamentary; subst., **testāmentārius** -ii, m. a forger of wills, Cic.

**testāmentum** -i, n. (testor), a last will, testament; id testamento cavere, to provide, Cic.; conscribere testamentum, Cic.; testamentum facere, Cic.; irritum facere testamentum, to annul, Cic.; obsignare testamentum, Caes.; relinquere alicui testamento sestertium milles, Cic.

**testātio** -ōnis, f. (testor). **I.** a calling to witness; nuptorum foederum, Liv. **II.** a bearing witness, Quint.

**testātor** -ōris, m. (testor), one that makes a will, a testator, Suet.

**testātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from testor), attested, proved, clear; res, Cic.; quo notior testatioque virtus eius esset, Caes.

**testiculus** -i, m. (dim. of 2. testis), a testicle, Pers.

**testificatio** -ōnis, f. (testiflor). **I.** a bearing witness, testifying; hāc testificatione uti, Cic. **II.** Transf., attestation, evidence, proof; officiorum, Cic.

**testiflor**, 1. dep. (testis and facio). **I.** to call to witness; deus hominesque, ap. Cic. **II.** to bear witness, testify; **1,** lit., testiflor me esse rogatum, Cic.; **2,** transf., to show, publish, bring to light; partic. pass., abs. testificata voluntas, Cic.

**testimōnium** -ii, n. (1. testis), witness, evidence, testimony. **I.** Lit., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; of a written attestation, testimonium componere, obsignare, Cic. **II.** Transf., in general, a proof, evidence, indication; dedisti iudicii tui testimonium, Cic.

**1. testis** -is, c. one who gives evidence, a witness. **I.** Lit., testis falsus, Cic.; testes dare in singulas res, Cic.; testes adhibere, Cic. **II.** Transf. = arbiter, an eye-witness, spectator, Ov.

**2. testis** -is, m. a testicle, Hor.

**testor**, 1. dep. (1. testis). **I.** to bear witness, to give evidence of, to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify; utraque vim testantur, Cic.; pass., to be attested, declared; testata est voce praecoris libertas Argivorum, Liv. **II.** to call to witness; **1,** gen., omnes deos, Cic.; **2,** esp., to make a will; de filii pupilli re, Cic.

**testū**, indecl. and **testum** -i, n. (perhaps = tostū, tostum, as testa = tosta), an earthen pot, a pot, Ov.

**testūatium** -ii, n. (testu), a cake baked in an earthen pan, Varr.

**testudinēus** -a -um (testudo). **I.** like a tortoise; gradus, Plaut. **II.** adorned with or made of tortoise-shell; lyra, Prop.

**testūdo** -inis, f. (testa), a tortoise. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the shell of the tortoise, used for ornamenting furniture; varii testudine postes, Verg. **B.** **1,** a carved string-instrument, the lyre, cithara, etc., Hor.; transf., a way of dressing the hair of similar form, Ov.; **2,** a room with a vaulted roof, Cic.; **3,** milit. t.t., **a,** a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Caes.; **b,** a formation in which soldiers charged, holding their shields over their heads, Caes.

**testūla** -ae, f. (dim. of testa), a potsherd, an Athenian voting-ticket; meton., ostracism; a Themistocles collabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

**tētānicus** -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lockjaw, Plin.

**tētānus** -i, m. (τέτανος), lockjaw, Plin.

**tētartemōrion** -ii, n. (τεταρτημόριον), the fourth part of the zodiac, Plin.

**tēter (taeter)** -tra -trum, foul, noisome, hideous, offensive. **I.** Lit., to the senses, odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; with 2. supine, illud teterimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic. **II.** Transf., hateful, hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable; homo, Cic.; quis tetrrior hostis huic civitati? Cic.; sententia tetrica, Cic.

**tēthālassōmēnos** -i, m. (τεθαλασσωμένος οίνος), wine mixed with sea-water, Plin.

**Tēthys** -thyos, acc. -thyn, f. (Τηθύς). **I.** a marine goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs. **II.** Poet., appell. = the sea, Cat.

**tētrachmum** -i, genit. plur. -drum and -ūni, n. (τετραχμῶν), a Greek coin of four drachmae, Liv.

**tētrāchordos** -on (τετραχόρδος), having four notes; subst., **tētrāchordon** -i, n. harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Varr.

**tētrācōlon** -i, n. (τετρακῶλον), a period having four clauses, Sen.

**tētrādrachmum** = tetrachmum (q. v.).

**tētragnāthius** -ii, m. (τετραγναθός), a poisonous spider, Plin.

**tētrālix** -icis, f. (τετράλιξ), the plant health, Plin.

**tētrāo** -ōnis, m. (τετράων), a heathcock, Plin.

**tētrarches** and **tētrarcha** -ae, m. (τετράρχης), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, Cic.

**tētrarchia** -ae, f. (τετραρχία), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, Cic.

**tētrastichā** -ōni, n. plur. (τετραστιχα), a poem consisting of four lines, Quint.



**têtrê** (taetrê), adv. (tetor), foully, hideously, noisomely, offensively; multa facere impure atque tetre, Cic.; religionem impurissime teterrimeque violasse, Cic.

1. **tétricus** -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding; puella, Ov.; deae, the Parcae, Mart.

2. **Tétricus** mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, now Monte S. Giovanni; poet. subst., **Tétrica** -ae, f. (sc. rupes), Verg.

**tettigömëtra** -ae, f. (τεττιγομήτρα), the larva of the cicada, Plin.

**tettigônia** -ae, f. (τεττιγονία), a species of small cicada, Plin.

**tētūli** = tuli, v. tulo.

**Teucer** -cri, m. and **Teucus** -i, m. (Τεύκρος). I. (Teucer and Teucus) son of Telamon, king of Salamis, brother of Ajax, who, after his return from Troy, sailed away to Cyprus. II. (Teucus), son of Scamander, first king of Troy; hence, a, **Teucus** -a -um, Teucrian, poet. = Trojan; b, **Teucrus** -a -um, Teucrican, poet. = Trojan. Subst., **Teucri** -orum, m. the Trojans.

**teuchitis** -idis, f. (τευχίτις), a species of aromatic rush, Plin.

**teucorion** -li, n. (τευκρίον), the plant called germander, Plin.

**Teucoria**, Teucus, v. Teucer.

**Teuthras** -thrantis, m. (Τεύθρας). I. a river in Campania. II. a king in Mysia, father of Theopius. Hence, A. **Teuthrānia** -ae, f. a district in Mysia. B. **Teuthrantēus** -a -um, Mysian. C. **Teuthrantius** -a -um, of or belonging to Teuthras; turbs, the fifty sisters and daughters of Theopius, Ov. III. a soldier of Turnus.

**Teutōni** -orum, m. and **Teutōnes** -um, m. a collective name of the German peoples, a branch of which invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbri, and were defeated by C. Marius. Hence, **Teutōnicus** -a -um, Teuton, and poet. = German.

**texo**, **texūi**, **textum**, 3. to weave. I. tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic. II. to weave, twine together, intertwine, plait, construct, build; casas ex arundine, Liv.; basilicam in medio foro, Cic.; fig., epistolas quotidianis verbis, to compose, Cic.

**textilis** -e (texo). I. woven, textile; stragulum, Cic. Subst., **textile** -is, n. (sc. opus), a woven fabric, a piece of cloth. II. plaited, braided, Mart.

**textor** -ōris, m. (texo), a weaver, Hor.

**textōrius** -a -um (textor), of or relating to weaving, Sen.

**textrinus** -a -um (for textorinus, from textor), relating to weaving. Subst., **textrinūm** -i, n. weaving, Cic.

**textrix** -tricis, f. (f. of textor), a female weaver, Mart.

**textum** -i, n. (texo). I. that which is woven, a web; a, lit., Ov.; b, that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric; pinea (navis), Ov.; clipeus, Verg. II. Fig., of written composition, texture, style, Quint.

**textūra** -ae, f. (texo). I. a web, texture, Plaut. II. Transf., a putting together, connexion, Lucr.

**textus** -ūs, m. (texo). I. a web, and transf., texture, structure, Lucr. II. Fig., of discourse, mode of putting together, connexion, Quint.

**Thais** -idos, f. (Θαίς), a celebrated hetaira of Athens, afterwards wife of Ptolemaeus I. of Egypt. **Thala** -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Ferranah.

**thālāmēgus** -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), a barge or gondola provided with cabins, Suet.

**thālamus** -i, m. (θάλαμος), a room in the interior of a house. I. a living-room, Ov.; hence, a place of abode, dwelling; Eumenidum, Verg.; of the cells of bees, Verg. II. a bed-room; a, lit., Ov.; b, a marriage-bed, Verg.; hence, meton., marriage; vita expers thalami, unmarried, Verg.; thalamos ne desere pactos, the promised bride, Verg.

**thalassicus** -a -um (θαλασσιός), sea-green, Plaut.

**thalassinus** -a -um (θαλάσσινος), sea-green, Lucr.

**Thalassio**, Thalassius, etc., v. Talassia.

**thālassites** -ae, m. (θαλασσίτης), wine which has been sunk in the sea to be ripened, Plin.

**thālassómeli**, n. (θαλασσόμελι), honey mixed with sea-water, Plin.

**Thalēa** = Thalia (q. v.).

**Thales** -lis and -lētis, m. (Θαλῆς), a philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

**Thalia** -ae, f. (Θάλεια). I. the Muse of comic poetry. II. one of the sea-nymphs.

**thallus** -i, m. (θαλλός), a green branch, Verg.

**Thāmyras** -ae, m. and **Thāmyris** -idis, m. (Θάμυρις), a Thracian poet, who entered into a contest with the Muses, and being conquered was deprived of his lyre and eyes.

**Thapsus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). I. a peninsula and town in Sicily. II. a town in Africa Propria, where Caesar conquered the Pompeians.

**Thāsus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), an island in the Aegean Sea. Adj., **Thāsīus** -a -um, Thasian.

**Thaumās** -antis, m. (Θαύμας), father of Iris. Hence, A. **Thaumanthēus** -a -um, of Thaumās; virgo, Iris, Ov. B. **Thaumanthiās** -ādīs, f. daughter of Thaumās, i. e., Iris. C. **Thaumanthias** -idos, f. = Thaumantias.

**theamōdes**, acc. -en, m. an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Plin.

**thēātrālis** -e (theatrum), of or relating to a theatre, theatrical; consessus, Cic.

**thēātrum** -i, n. (θέατρον). I. a theatre; 1, lit., a, gen., for dramatic performances, Cic.; b, an open place for the exhibition of games, Verg.; 2, meton., a, the people assembled in the theatre, the audience; theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; b, transf., spectators, assemblage; senatus consultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum, Cic. II. Fig., the sphere, theatre for any action; forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic.

**Thēbae** -arum, f. (Θῆβαι). I. a city of Upper Egypt. II. a city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birthplace of Pindar. III. Thebae Phthioticae or Phthiae, a town in Thessalia Phthiotis, now Armiro. IV. a town in Mysia, residence of Aetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles. Hence, A. **Thēbāis** -idis and -idos, f. 1, belonging to Thebes in Egypt; 2, belonging to Thebes in Boeotia; Thebaidēs, Theban women, Ov.; 3, belonging to Thebes in Mysia. B. **Thēbanus** -a -um, 1, belonging to Thebes in Boeotia; modi, Pindaric, Ov.; dea, Ino (Leukothea, Matuta), Ov.; mater, Agave, Ov.; soror, Antigone, Ov.; semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.; duces, Eteocles and Polyneices, Prop.; deus, Hercules, Prop.; subst., **Thēbanus** -i, m. a Theban; 2, belonging to Thebes in Mysia; subst., Thebana, Andromache, Ov.

**Thēbe** -ēs, f. (Θῆβη). I. = Thebae. II. a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopus. III. wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae.

**theca** -ae, f. (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering; vasa sine theca, Cic.

**Tholkinōē** -ēs, f. one of the first four Muses.

**thēlyphōnon** = aconitum (q. v.).

**thēlyptōris** -idis, f. (θηλυπτερίς), the female fern plant, Plin.

**thēma** -Atis, n. (θήμα). **I.** the theme, topic, subject of discourse, Sen. **II.** the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, Suet.

**Thēmīs** -idis, f. (Θέμις), the goddess of justice, also regarded as the goddess of prophecy.

**Thēmista** -ae, f. and **Thēmistē** -ēs, f. an Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus.

**Thēmistoclēs** -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), the celebrated general of the Athenians in the Persian War. Hence, **Thēmistoclēus** -a -um, Themistoclean.

**Thēocritus** -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), the famous Greek bucolic poet, born at Syracuse, flourished 281-250 B.C.

**Thēodectēs** -is and -i, m. (Θεοδέκτης), Greek orator of Cilicia, teacher of Isocrates and Aristotle.

**Thēodorus** -i, m. (Θεόδωρος). **I.** Of Byzantium, a Greek sophist. **II.** Of Cyrene, a Greek sophist. **III.** a famous rhetorician of Gadara, teacher of Tiberius.

**Thēogōnīa** -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

**thēolōgus** -i, m. (θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the descent and existence of the gods, Cic.

**Thēophānē** -ēs, f. (Θεοφάνη), daughter of Pisicles, mother by Poseidon of the ram which bore Phrixus to Colchis.

**Thēophānēs** -is and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), a historian, friend of Pompeius.

**Thēophrastus** -i, m. (Θεόφραστος), a celebrated Greek philosopher of the town of Cresos in Lesbos, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

**Thēopompus** -i, m. (Θεόπομπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek historian of Chios, pupil of Isocrates. **II.** a dependent of Caesar's. **III.** a dependent of Cicero's in Asia.

**Thēra** -ae, f. (Θήρα), an island in the Cretan Sea, now Santorin. Hence, **Thēraeus** -a -um, Theraean.

**Thērāmēnēs** -ae, m. (Θηραμένης), of Chios or Ceos, adopted son of the Athenian Hagnon, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, but put to death for opposing the oppressions of his colleagues Critius and Charicles.

**Thērapnē** (Thēramnē) -ēs, f. and **Thērapnae** -arum, f. (Θεράπναι), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen; hence, adj., **Thērapnaeus** -a -um, Theraean; poet., Spartan; marita, or nata rure Theraepnaeo, Helen, Ov.; sanguis Theraepnaeus (of the boy Hyacinthus of Amyclae), Ov.

**thēriācus** -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, esp., the bite of serpents, Plin. Subst., **thēriāca** -ae, f. and **thēriācoē** -ēs, f. an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents, Plin.

**Thēriclēs** -is, m. (Θηρικλῆς), a celebrated artist, maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth. Hence, **Thēriolus** -a -um (θηρικλειος), Thericlean; pocula, drinking-cups of clay or wood, Cic.

**thermae** -arum, f. (θερμαί, warm). **I.** warm baths, Plin. **II.** Proper name, **Thermae** -arum, f. a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily, now Sciacra. Hence, **Thermitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Thermae.

**Thermē** -es, f. (Θέρμη), a town in Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica. Hence, **Thermaeus** -a -um, Thermanian; sinus, now il Golfo di Salonichi.

**therminus** -a -um (θερμίνος), made of lupines, Plin.

**Thermōdōn** -ontis, m. (Θερμόδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived, now Terma. Hence, **Thermōdōntēus** (-tiācus) -a -um, poet. = Amazonian.

**thermōpōllum** -li, n. (θερμωπόλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, Plaut.

**thermōpōto**, l. to refresh with warm drinks, Plaut.

**Thermōpūlae** -arum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), a pass in Laevis, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the whole Persian army.

**thermūlae** -arum, f. (dim. of thermae), warm baths, Mart.

**Thērōdāmās** -antis, m. and **Thērōmēdōn** -ontis, m. (Θηρομάδων), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Adj., **Thērōdāmāntēus** -a -um, of Therodamas.

**Thersītēs** -ae, m. (Θηρσίτης), son of Agrion, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

**thēsaurārius** -a -um (thesaurus), of or relating to the treasury, Plaut.

**thesaurus** -i, m. (θησαυρός). **I.** a treasury, store, hoard; l, lit., thesaurum obnuere, Cic.; defodere, Cic.; 2, fig., a treasure (of persons, etc.), Plaut. **II.** the place where a treasure is kept; l, lit., a, servata mella thesauris, Verg.; b, esp., the treasury of a temple or state; thesauros Proserpinae spoliare, Liv.; 2, fig., a storehouse, magazine, repository; thesaurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.

**Thēsēus** -ēi and -eos, m. (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, son of Aegeus, husband of Ariadne and Phaedra, conqueror of the Minotaur. Hence, **A.** adj., **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; crimen, the desertion of Ariadne, Ov.; poet., Athenian, Prop. **B.** **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; heros, Hippolytus, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Thēsīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Theseus, Hippolytus, Ov. **D.** **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus, Juv.

**thēsion** (-um) -ii, n. (θήσειον), a species of fax (Thesium linophyllum, Linn.), Plin.

**thēsis** -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Quint.

**thēsōphōrīa** -arum, n. (θεσμοφωρία), the great Greek festival in honour of Demeter, Plin.

**Thespiāe** -arum, f. (Θεσπιαί), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hence, **A.** **Thespiās** -ādis, f. (Θεσπιάς), Thespian; deae Thespiades, Ov., and simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses. **B.** **Thespienses** -lum, m. the inhabitants of Thespiāe.

**Thespis** -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

**Thespius** -ii, n. (Θέσπιω), son of Erechtheus, founder of Thespiāe, father of fifty daughters.

**Thesprōtīa** -ae, f. (Θεσπρωτία), a district in Epirus. Hence, **Thesprōtius** -a -um, Thesprotian.

**Thessālia** -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece. Hence, adj., **A.** **Thessālicus** -a -um, Thessalian; iuga (of Mount Pelion), Ov. **B.** **Thessālius** -a -um, Thessalian; tela (of Achilles), Hor.; ignes, in the camp of Achilles, Hor.; plius, the ship Argo,

**Ov. C. Thessālius** -a -um, *Thessalian*. **D. Thessālis** -idis, f. adj., *Thessalian*; umbra, of *Protesilaus*, Prop.; ara, of *Laodamia*, husband of *Protesilaus*, Ov.; subst., a *Thessalian woman*.

**Thessalōnica** -ae, f. and **Thessalōnicō** -ēs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), *Thessalonica*, a town in *Macedonia*, now *Saloniki*. Hence, **Thessalōnicenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*.

**Thessālus**, v. *Thessalia*.

**Thestius** -ii, m. (Θέστιος). **I.** a king in *Arctolia*, father of *Leia* and *Althaea*, of *Plexippus* and *Toxus*. Hence, **A. Thestiādes** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), a descendant of *Thestius*; *Thestiadae* duo, *Plexippus* and *Toxus*; respice *Thestiaden*, *Melaeger*, son of *Althaea*, Ov. **B. Thestiās** -ādis, f. a daughter of *Thestius*, i.e., *Althaea*. **II.** = *Thespius*.

**Thestor** -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), father of the south-seyer *Calchas*. Hence, **Thestorīdes** -as, m. (Θεστοριδής), the son of *Thestor*, i.e., *Calchas*.

**thēta**, n. (θήτα), the Greek letter *theta* (Θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word *θάνατος*; *nigrum*, Pers.

**Thētis** -idis, f. (Θήτις), a sea-nymph, wife of *Peleus*, mother of *Achilles*; hence, poet., the sea, Verg.

**Thendōria** -ae, f. a town in *Athamania*, now *Todortana*.

**Theuma** -mātis, n. a place in *Macedonia*.

**thiāsus** -i, m. (θιασος), a dance in honour of *Bacchus*, Verg.

**thieldones** -um, m. a kind of Spanish horses, Plin.

**Thirmida** -ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

**Thisbē** -ēs, f. (Θισβη). **I.** a beautiful *Babylonian* maiden, beloved by *Pyramus*. **II.** a town in *Boeotia*. Hence, **Thisbēus** -a -um, *Thisbean* = *Babylonian*.

**thiaspi**, n. (θιάσπι), a kind of cress, Plin.

**Thoas** -antis, m. (Θόας). **I.** a king of *Lennois*, father of *Hypsipyle*; whence, **Thōantīās** -ādis, f. a daughter of *Thoas*, i.e., *Hypsipyle*. **II.** a king of the *Tauric Chersonese*, slain by *Orestes*. Hence, **Thōanteus** -a -um, poet. = *Tauric*.

**thōlus** -i, m. (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Verg.

**thōrācātus** -a -um (thorax), armed with a breast plate, Plin.

**thorax** -āvis, m. (θώραξ). **1.** the breast, chest, Plin.; **2.** moton., a breastplate, cuirass, Liv.

**thōs**, thōis, m. (θώς), a kind of wolf, Plin.

**Thot**, the Egyptian name of *Mercury*.

**Thracēs** -um, acc. -es and -as, m. (Θράκες), the *Thracians*; the inhabitants of *Thrace* in south-east Europe; sing., **Thrax** -ācis, n. (Θράξ), a, a *Thracian*; poet. adj. = *Thracian*; b, esp. *Thrax*, or *Thraex*, a gladiator with *Thracian* armour. Hence, **A. Thraciā** -ae, f. the country of *Thrace*; Greek form, **Thracē** -ēs, f., or latinised **Thracā** -ae, f. **B. Thraciūs** (**Threicius**) -a -um, *Thracian*. **C.** (Poet.), **Threicius** -a -um (Θρηκιος), *Thracian*; sacerdos, Verg., or vates, Ov. = *Orpheus*; *Samus*, *Samothracia*, Verg.; penates, of *Dionysus*, king of *Thrace*, Ov. **D. Thraciāsa**, and contr., **Thraessa** -ae, f. in or from *Thrace*; subst., a *Thracian woman*.

**thranis** -is, m. (θράνις), a fish, also called *iphias*, Plin.

**thrasciās** -ae, m. (θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, Plin.

**Thrasībūlus** -i, m. (Θρασύβουλος), an Athenian who freed *Athens* from the *Thirty Tyrants*.

**Thrasymennus**, v. *Trasumenus*.

**Thrax**, v. *Thracea*.

**Threissa**, *Thressa*, v. *Thracea*.

**Threx** = *Thrax*, v. *Thracea*.

**thrips** -iplis, m. (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Plin.

**thrōnus** -i, m. (θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, Plin.

**Thūcydīdēs** -is and -i, m. (Θουκυδίδης), an Athenian, general and historian of the *Peloponnesian* war. Hence, **Thūcydīdēs** -a -um, *Thucydidean*.

**Thūlē** (**Thylē**) -ēs, f. (Θούλη), an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the *Shetland Islands*, perhaps *Iceland*.

**thunnus** (**thynnus**) -i, m. (θύνος), a tunny fish, Ov.

**Thūrii** -ōrum, m. (Θούριοι), and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. a town built on the site of the destroyed *Sybaris*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*. Hence, **Thūrius** -a -um, of or belonging to *Thuri*.

**thūs**, thūrārius, etc. = *tus*, *turarius*, etc. (q.v.).

**Thuya**, dat. *Thuyni*, acc. *Thuynem*, and *Thuyn*, m. a prince of *Paphlagonia* at the time of *Artaxerxes Memnon*.

**thya** -ae, f. (θύα) and **thýōn** -i, n. (θύων), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Plin.; hence, **thýnus** -a -um, of the wood of the citrus-tree, Prop.

**Thýamis** -idis, m. (Θύαμις), the most northerly river in *Epirus*, now *Callama*.

**Thyatira** -ae, f. and **Thyatira** -ōrum, n. (Ἔστυρα), a town in *Lycia*, rebuilt by *Selucus* icator, now *Akkissur*.

**Thýbris** = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

**Thýōnē** -ēs, f. a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

**Thýestēs** -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), son of *Pelops*, father of *Aegisthus*, brother of *Atreus*, who placed before *Thyestes* his own son.

**Thylās** (dissyll.) -ādis, f. (Θυιάς), a *Bacchante*, Verg.

**thýius**, v. *thya*.

**Thylē** = *Thule* (q.v.).

**1. thymbra** -ae, f. (θύμβρα), the herb *ευκωπ*, Verg.

**2. Thymbra** -ae, f. (Θύμβρη), a town in *Troas*, on the river *Thymbrias*, with a temple to *Apollo*. Hence, **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean*, surname of *Apollo*.

**thýmion** (-um) -ii, n. (θύμιον), a kind of wart, Plin.

**thýmōsus** -a -um (thymum), full of thyme; mel, Plin.

**thýmum** -i, n. (θύμον), and **thýmus** -i, m. (θύμων and θύμος), the herb *thyme*, Verg.

**Thýni** -ōrum, m. (Θυνοί), a *Thracian* people, dwelling originally on the *Black Sea*. Hence, **A. Thýniā** -ae, f. (Θυνία), *Thynia*, the northern part of *Bithynia*. **B. Thýniācus** -a -um, *Thynian*; sinus, on the *Black Sea*, Ov. **C. Thýnus** -a -um, *Thynian*. **D. Thýniās** -ādis, f. *Thynian*.

**Thýnus**, v. *Thyni*.

**thynnus** = *thunnus* (q.v.).

**Thýōnē** -ēs, f. (Θυώνη). **I.** mother of *Bacchus* (acc. to one legend), identified by some with *Semele*. Hence, **A. Thýōneus** -ēi, m. (Θυωνεύς), son of

**Thyone**, i.e. *Bacchus*. **B. Thyōniānus** -i, m., meton. = wine, Cat. **II.** a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

**Thyrē** -ēs, f. and **Thyrēa** -ae, f. (*Θυρία*), a town and district in *Argolis*. Hence, **Thyrēātis** -idis, f. (*Θυραίης*), of or belonging to *Thyrea*.

**Thyrēum** -i, n. and **Thyrīum** -ii, n. a town in *Acarnania*, near *Leuca*. Hence, **Thyrienses** -ium, m. inhabitants of *Thyreum*.

**thyrsigēr** -gēra -gērūm (thyrsus and gero), bearing a thyrsus, Sen.

**thyrsus** -i, m. (*θύσος*). **I.** the stalk or stem of a plant, Plin. **II.** a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by *Bacchus* and his attendants, Hor.

**tiāra** -ae, f. and **tiāras** -ae, m. (*τίρα*), a turban, Verg.

**Tibēris** -bēris, acc. -bērim, abl. -bēri, m. and poet., **Thybris** -brilis, acc. -brim or -brim, m. the river *Tiber*; personif., *Thybris*, the river-god of the *Tiber*. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Tibērinus** -a -um, belonging to the river *Tiber*; amnis, Liv., or flumen, Verg., the river *Tiber*; pater, or deus, the river-god, Verg. Subst., **Tibērinus** -i, m. **a.**, the *Tiber*, Cic., Verg.; **b.**, a king of *Alba*, Liv. **B.** **Tibērinis** -idis, f. belonging to the river *Tiber*; *Tiberinides Nymphae*, Ov.

**Tibērius** -ii, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated *Ti.* or *Tib.* **II.** Esp., the second emperor of *Rome*, *Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar*. Hence, **Tibēriōlus** -i, m. dim. little (= *d.* ar) *Tiberius*, Tac.

**tibia** -ae, f. the shin-bone, *tibia*; meton., a pipe, flute, originally made of a hollow bone; *tibia canere*, Cic.

**tibiālis** -e (*tibia*), of or relating to a flute, Plin.

**tibicen** -inis, m. (for *tibiicen*, from *tibia* and *cano*). **I.** a flute-player, piper, ffer, Cic. **II.** a pellar, prop, Ov.

**tibicina** -ae, f. (*tibicen*), a female flute-player, piper, Hor.

**tibicinium** -ii, n. (*tibicen*), playing on the flute, Cic.

**Tibris** = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

**Tibullus** -i, m., *Allius*, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of *Horace* and *Ovid*, born 54 B.C., died about 19 B.C.

**tibūlus** -i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree, Plin.

**Tibūr** -būris, abl. -būre, loc., būri, n. an old town in *Latium*, on both sides of the *Anio*, on a rocky hill (whence called *supinum* and *prorum*, Hor.), famous for its romantic position, a famous summer resort for the rich Romans, now *Tirol*. Hence, **A.** **Tiburs** -burtis, *Tiburtine*. Subst., **Tiburtes** -um and -ium, m. the inhabitants of *Tibur*; esse in *Tiburti*, in the *Tiburtine* district, Cic. **B.** **Tiburtinus** -a -um, *Tiburtine*. **C.** **Tiburnus** -a -um, *Tiburnian*. Subst., **Tiburnus** -i, m. the builder of *Tibur*.

**Tiburtus** -i, m. the builder of *Tibur*.

**Ticinum** -i, n. a town in *Cisalpine Gaul* on the river *Ticinus*, now *Pavia*.

**Ticinus** -i, m. one of the tributaries of the *Po* in *Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Tessino*.

**Tifāta** -ōrum, n. a mountain north of *Capua* in *Campania*, on which was a temple to *Diana*, now *Torre di Sessola*.

**Tifernum** -i, n. a town in *Samnium* on the river *Tifernus*.

**Tifernus** -i, m. **1.** a mountain in *Samnium*; **2.** a river in *Samnium*.

**Tigellius** -ii, m. name of two musicians at *Rome* in *Horace's* time.

**tigillum** -i, n. (dim. of *tignum*), a small beam, Liv.

**tignārius** -a -um (*tignum*), of or relating to beams; faber, a carpenter, Cic.

**tignum** -i, n. (*tegō*), a beam of wood, a log of timber, Caes.

**Tigrānēs** -is, m. (*Τυρράνης*). **I.** king in *Greece* *Armenia*, son-in-law and ally of *Mithridates*, conquered by *Lucullus*. **II.** his son.

**Tigrānōcerta** -ae, f. and **Tigrānōcerta** -ōrum, n. the chief town of *Armenia*, founded by *Tigranes*.

**tigrīnus** -a -um (*tigris*), spotted like a tiger, Plin.

**tigris** -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -im or -in, abl. -ide or -i, acc. plur., poet., -idas (*τίγρις*, in *Persian* = an arrow). **I.** c. (masc. gen. in prose, fem. gen. in poetry), a tiger; **1.** lit., Verg.; **2.** transf., a, name of one of the dogs of *Actaeon*, Ov.; b, name of a ship decorated with the figure of a tiger, Verg. **II.** m. **Tigris** -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -im, abl. -ide and -ē or -i, the river *Tigris* in *Asia*.

**Tigurīni** -ōrum, m. a *Helvetian* people. Adj., **Tigurinus** -a -um, *Tigurine*; pogus, the modern canton *Faud*.

**tilla** -ae, f. **I.** a linden or lime-tree, Verg. **II.** the inner bark of the lime-tree, Plin.

**Tīmāeus** -i, m. (*Τίμαιος*). **I.** a Greek historian in *Sicily* under *Agathocles*. **II.** a *Pythagorean* philosopher of *Locri*, after whom one of *Plato's* dialogues was named.

**Tīmāgēnēs** -is, m. (*Τιμαγένης*), a rhetorician of the time of *Augustus*.

**Tīmānthēs** -is, m. (*Τιμάνθης*), a famous Greek painter, contemporary of *Parrhasius*.

**Tīmāvus** -i, m. a river in the *Venetian* country between *Aquileia* and *Trieste*, now *T. maro*.

**timēfactus** -a -um (*timeo* and *facio*), made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Cic.

**timendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *timeo*), to be feared, fearful, dread; reges, Hor.

**timens** -entis, p. adj. (from *timeo*), fearing, fearful; a, with genit., mortis, Lucr.; b, absol., hortatus timentem, Ov.; plur. subst., the fearful; timentes confirmat, Caes.

**timēo** -ūi, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend; with acc., aliquem, Cic.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj., timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.; with infin., to be afraid to; non-ni referro in tabulas, Cic.; with interrog. clause, quid possem, timebam, Cic.; with dat. (of the object on whose account fear is felt), sibi, Caes.; with de, de republica, Cic.; with a and the abl., a quo quidem genere ego nunquam timui, Cic.

**timidē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (*timidus*), timidly, fearfully, Cic.

**timiditas** -ātis, f. (*timidus*), fearfulness, timidity, Cic.

**timidus** -a -um (*timeo*), fearful, timid, faint-hearted, Cic.; with ad and the acc., timidus ad mortem, Cic.; with in and the abl., timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit., timides procellae, Hor.; non timidus, foll. by the infin., non timulus pro patria mori, Hor.

**Tīmōcrātes** -ae, m. (*Τιμοκράτης*), an *Epicurean* philosopher, flourishing about 200 B.C.

**Tīmōlēōn** -ontis, m. (*Τιμολεών*), a *Corinthian* general, contemporary of *Philip* of *Macedon*. Hence, **Tīmōlēonteus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Timoleon*.

**Timōn** -ōnis, m. (*Τίμων*), a citizen of *Athens*, notorious for his *misanthropy*.

**timor** -ōris, m. (*timeo*), fear, dread, apprehen-

**ston.** **I.** Lit., a, gen., definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; injicere timorem Parthis, Cic.; percelli timore, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Liv.; by infin., Ov.; by acc. and infin., Liv.; personif., Timor, son of Aether and Tellus, Hor., Verg., Ov.; **b.** religious fear, superstition, Hor. **II.** Meton., an object exciting fear; Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.

**Timóthēus** -i, m. (Τιμόθεος). **I.** son of Conon, the rebuildler of the long walls of Athens. **II.** a musician of Miletus.

**tinotilis** -e (tingo), in which something is dipped, Ov.

**tinotōrius** -a -um (tingo), of or relating to dyeing; fig., mens, bloodthirsty, Plin.

**tinotūra** -ae, f. (tingo), a dyeing, Plin.

**tinotus** -ū, m. (tingo), a dipping, dyeing, Plin.

**tinōa** (tinia) -ae, f. a moth, bookworm, Ov., Hor.; a worm in beehives, Verg.

**tingo** (tinguo), tinxī, tinctum, 3. (root TING, Gk. ΤΕΪΓ, τέγγω), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid. **I.** Gen., a, lit., tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.; **b.** fig., to tinge, imbue; orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dye, colour, Cic.

**tinnimentum** -i, n. (tinnio), a tinkling, ringing, Plaut.

**tinnio** -ivi and -ī -itum, 4. to ring, tinkle, single, jingle. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, to sing, to scream, Plaut.; 2, to chink, to make to chink; of money = to pay; equid Dollabella tinniat, Cic.

**tinnitus** -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling, Verg. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., of discourse, a jingle of words, Tac.

**tinnūlus** -a -um (tinnio), ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, Ov.

**tinnuncūlus** -i, m. a kind of falcon (Falco tinnunculus, Linn.), Plin.

**tintinnābūlum** -i, n. (tintinno), a bell, Juv.

**tintinnācūlus** -a -um (tintinno), ringing, jingling, Plaut.

**tintinno** (tintino), 1. to ring, jingle, tinkle, Cat.

**tinus** -i, f. a shrub (Viburnum Tinus, Linn.), Ov.

**tiphē** -ēs, f. (τίφη), a species of grain (Triticum monococcon, Linn.), Plin.

**Tiphys**, acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφυς), the helmsman of the Argo.

**tippūla** -ae, f. a voter-spider (which runs swiftly over the water), Varr.; used to express something very light, Plaut.

**Tirēsiās** -ae, m. (Τειρεσίας), the famous blind soothsayer of Thebes.

**Tiridātēs** -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings in Armenia.

**tīro** (tīro) -ōnis, m. **I.** a young soldier, a recruit; 1, lit., Cic.; adj., exercitus tiro, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a beginner, a learner; in aliqua re, Cic.; tiro esset scientiā, Cic.; **b.** a youth who assumes the toga virilis, Ov. **II.** Proper name, M. Tullius Tiro, the freedman of Cicero.

**tirocinium** -ii, n. (tiro). **I.** military ignorance and inexperience; a, lit., juvenis, Liv.; **b.** meton., recruits, Liv. **II.** Transf., of the entry of a young man on any career; in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, come before the public, Liv.

**tiruncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner, Plin.

**Tiryas**, acc. -ryntia, f. (Τίρυς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up. Hence, adj., Tiryntius -a -um, poet., Herculean, relating to Hercules; so simply, Tiryntius

-ii, m. Hercules; Tiryntia, Alcmena, the mother of Hercules.

**Tisiās** -ae, m. (Τισίας), of Sicily, the first founder of a rhetorical system.

**Tisiphōnē** -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies; hence, adj., Tisiphōneus -a -um, hellish, impious; tempora, Ov.

**Tissāphernēs** -ae, m. (Τισσαφέρνης), a satrap under Xerxes II. and Artaxerxes II.

**Tissō** -ēs, f. a town in Sicily, now Randazzo. Hence, Tisenses -lum, m. the inhabitants of Tisse.

**Titan** -tānis, m. (Τιτάν), and **Titānus** -i, m. **I.** Gen., plur., Titanes and Titani, the sons of Uranus and Gaea (lat. Tellus), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into Tartarus. **II.** one of the Titans; a, the Sun-god, son of Hyperion; **b.** Prometheus. Hence, **A.** Titānius -a -um, of or relating to the Titans; subst., Titānia -ae, f. a, Latona, Ov.; **b.** Pyrrha, Ov.; **c.** Diana, Ov.; **d.** Circe, Ov. **B.** Titāniacus -a -um, Titanian. **C.** Titānis -idis -idos, f. Titanian; subst., a, Circe, Ov.; **b.** Tethys, Ov.

**Tithōnus** -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, but without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper. Hence, adj., Tithōnius -a -um, Tithonian; Tithonia conjux, Aurora, Ov.

**Titius** -lum, m. and **Titenses** -lum, m. one of the three tribes (Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Roman burgesses were at first divided, and out of which three centuries of knights are said to have been formed by Romulus.

**titillatio** -ōnis, f. (titillo), a tickling, titillation, Cic.

**titillātus** -ūs, m. = titillatio (q. v.)

**titillo**, 1. to tickle; sensus, Cic.; fig., ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.

**tītio** -ōnis, m. a firebrand, Varr.

**tītivillicium** -ii, n. a trifle, Plaut.

**tītūbantēr**, adv. (titubo), hesitatingly, uncertainly, Cic.

**tītūbantia** -ae, f. (titubo), a wavering, staggering; linguae, oris, stammering, Suet.

**tītūbatio** -ōnis, f. (titubo), a staggering, reeling, Sen.; fig., uncertainty, hesitancy, Cic.

**tītūbo**, 1. to totter, stagger. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, Silenus titubans amisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg.; 2, transf., to stammer; Licinius titubans, Cic.; lingua titubat, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to waver, to hesitate, Plaut.; 2, to blunder, err; si verbo titubarint (testes), Cic.

**tītūlus** -i, m. an inscription, label, title. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., titulum inscribere lamnae, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a notice on a house that is to let; sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, Ov.; **b.** an epitaph; sepulchri, Juv. **II.** Transf., 1, a, a title of honour, honourable designation; consulatus, Cic.; **b.** glory, honour; par titulo laetae gloriae fuit, Liv.; 2, a pretence, pretext, reason; quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.

**Tītūrius** -ii, m. a legate of Caesar's in the Gallic war. Hence, Tītūriānus -a -um, of or belonging to Titurius.

**Tītus** -i, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated T. **II.** the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the Emperor Vespasian.

**Tītŷos** -i, m. (Τιτŷός), son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.

**Tītýrus** -i, m. (Τίτυρος, Doric = Σάρυρος). **I.** The name of a shepherd in Vergil's *Ecloques*; poet., meton., a, = the *Ecloques of Vergil*, Ov.; b, Vergil himself, Prop. **II.** Transf., a shepherd; sit Tityrus Orpheus, Verg.

**Tlepólēmus** -i, m. (Τηπόλεμος), son of Hercules

**Tmārus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Τμάρος), syncop. from

**Tōmārus** -i, m. (Τόμαρος), a mountain in Epirus on which was Dolona and the temple of Zeus.

**Tmōlus** -i, m. (Τμῶλος), a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine. Hence, **A. Tmōlius** -a -um, *Tmolian*; subst., Tmolius, Tmolian wine, Verg. **B. Tmōlitēs** -ae, m. a dweller on Mount Tmolus.

**tōcullio** -ōnis, m. (from τόκος, interest), a *usurer*, Cic.

**tōfācēus** (tōfācius) -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, like tuffi, Plin.

**tōfīnus** -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, Suet.

**tōfus** (tōphus) -i, m. tufa, Verg.

**tōga** -ae, f. (tego), a covering; esp., the white woollen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in their public capacity as citizens; it was also worn by freedwomen and prostitutes (while the stola was worn by honourable women); especial kinds of the toga were: purpurea, the *kingly*, Liv.; pura, worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis, Cic.; candida, of a candidate for office, Cic.; meton., a, = peace, Cic.; b, = togatus, (a) togata, a prostitute, Tib.; (β) plur., = clients, Mart.

**tōgātārius** -ii, m. (toga), an actor in the *Fabula togata*, v. togatus, Suet.

**tōgātūlus** -i, m. (dim. of togatus), a client, Mart.

**tōgātus** -a -um (toga), wearing the toga. **I.** Lit., gen., as a sign of a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier; gens, the Roman people, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, **tōgata** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects (opp. fabula palliata), Cic.; 2, Gallia togata, the Romanised part of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic.; 3, togata, a freedwoman, a prostitute, Hor.; 4, a client, Juv.

**tōgūla** -ae, f. (dim. of toga), a little toga, Cic.

**Tōlēnus** -i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Turano.

**tōlērābilis** -e (tolero), that can be borne, bearable, tolerable; conlito, Cic.; poena, Cic.

**tōlērābilitēr**, adv. (tolerabilis), patiently; aliquid tolerabilius ferre, Cic.

**tōlērāndus** -a -um (tolero), endurable, Liv.

**tōlērāns** -antis, p. adj. (from tolero), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant; with genit., laborum, Tac.

**tōlērāntēr**, adv. (tolerans), patiently; illa ferre, Cic.

**tōlērāntia** -ae, f. (tolero), a bearing, enduring, supporting; rerum humanarum, Cic.

**tōlērātio** -ōnis, f. (tolero), capacity for endurance, Cic.

**tōlērō**, 1. (lengthened form of root TOL, whence tollo, tuli, tλάω, τλήμι), to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate; fig., 1, hiemem, Cic.; inopiam, Sall.; with acc. and infin., Sall.; 2, to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep; equitatum, Caes.; vitam aliquā re, Caes.

**Tōlētum** -i, n. a town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Toledo. Hence, **Tōlētāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Toletum.

**tollēno** -ōnis, m. (tollo), a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swoipe, Plin.; a military engine, Liv.

**tollo**, sustūli, sublātum, 3. **I.** to lift up, raise, elevate. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in crucem, to crucify, Cic.; 2, esp., a, naut. t. t., tollere ancoras, to weigh anchor, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., tollere signa, to break up camp, Caes.; c, to take up, take with one; aliquem in currum, in equum, Cic.; of ships, to have on board; naves quae equites sustulerant, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, to raise, elevate; aliquem humeris suis in caelum, Cic.; laudes alicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic.; animos, to assume a proud demeanour, Sall.; 2, esp., a, to extol, magnify; aliquem honoribus, Hor.; tollere aliquem, to help to honour, Cic.; aliquem laudibus, to extol, Cic.; b, to raise up; animum, regain one's spirits, Liv.; animum, to comfort, Hor.; c, to take on oneself; quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic.; d, to bring up a child, Plaut.; transf., to get, have a child; liberos ex Fabia, Cic. **II.** to take away, carry off. **A.** 1, gen., praedam, Caes.; frumentum de area, Cic.; solem inundo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to remove the food from the table; cibos, Hor.; b, to reserve for one's own use; omnes chlamydes, Hor.; c, to destroy, get rid of; aliquem e or de medio, or simply aliquem, Cic.; Carthaginem, Cic. **B.** Fig., to remove; 1, gen., amicitiam e mundo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to consume; tempus, diem, Cic.; b, to annul, bring to nought; legem, Cic.; dictaturam funditus a republica, Cic.

**Tōlōsa** -ae, f. a rich town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse. Hence, **A. Tōlōsānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tolosa; aurum, taken by the consul Q. Servilius Caepio from Tolosa, Cic. **B. Tōlōsās** -ātis, Tolosan; subst., **Tōlōsātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tolosa.

**Tolostobogii** -ōrum, m. one of the three races of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

**Tōlumnīus** -ii, m. 1, a king of the Volatines; 2, a soothsayer of the Rutuli.

**tōlūtārius** -a -um (tolutum), trotting; equus, Sen.

**tōlūtīm**, adv. (tollo), trotting, on the trot, Plin.

**tōmācina** -ae, f. (tomaculum), a kind of sausage, Varr.

**tōmācūlum** (tōmaelum) -i, n. (τομή), a kind of sausage, Juv.

**Tōmārus**, v. Tmarus.

**tōmentum** -i, n. the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc., Tac.

**Tōmi** -ōrum, m. (Τόμοι), and **Tōmis** -idis, f. (Τόμις), a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, the place of exile of Ovid, near modern Anadolkiöi. Hence, **A. Tōmitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Tomi. **B. Tōmitānus** -a -um, of Tomi.

**tōmus** -i, m. (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, Mart.

**tōndēo**, tōndēdi, tonsūm, 2. to shave, shear, clip. **I.** Lit., a, transit., barbam et capillum, Cic.; oves, Hor.; b, intransit., to shave the beard; tondere filias docuit, Cic.; c, reflex., tondere and middle tonderi, to shave oneself, have oneself shaved; candidior postquam tondenti barba calebat, Verg.; eum tonderi et squalorē deponere coegerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to cut off, shear, make smooth; illex tonsa bipennis, Hor.; 2, to mow, cut down; prata, Verg.; 3, to pluck off, crop off, browse upon; campum, Verg.

**tōnitrus** -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūm** -i, n. (tono), thunder, Verg., Ov.

**tōno** -ūi, 1. to sound, resound. **I.** Gen., caelum tonat fragore, Verg. **II.** Esp., to

**thunder**; 1, lit., *Jupiter tonabat*, Prop.; imper., *tonat, it thunders*, Cic.; *tonans*, as a surname of Jupiter, Cic.; 2, transf., like *φωνάω*, of the powerful voice of an orator; a, absol., *Pericles tonare dictus est*, Cic.; b, *to thunder out something*; *verba foro*, Prop.

**tonsa** -ae, f. an oar, Verg.

**tonsis** -e (tondeo), 1, that can be shorn or cut, Plin.; 2, shorn, clipped, cut, Plin.

**tonsillae** -arum, f. the tonsils in the throat, Cic.

**tonsito**, 1. (intens. of tondeo), to shear, clip, Plaut.

**tonsor** -oris, m. (tondeo), a hair-cutter, barber, Cic.

**tonsorius** -a -um (tonsor), of or for clipping, cutting; culter, Cic.

**tonstricula** -ae, f. (dim. of tonatrix), a little female barber, Cic.

**tonstrina** -ae, f. (tondeo), a barber's shop, Plaut.

**tonstrix** -icis, f. (tonsor), a female barber, Plaut.

**tonsura** -ae, f. (tondeo), a clipping, shearing, shaving; capillorum, Plaut.

**tonsus** -us, m. (tondeo), the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, Plaut.

**tonus** -i, m. (τόνος), the tone or sound of an instrument; applied to painting, tone, Plin.

**tōparchia** -ae, f. (τοπαρχία), a territory, district, province, Plin.

**tōpārus** (-ōs) -i, f. (τόπαρος), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Plin.

**tōphus**, etc. = tofus, etc. (q.v.).

**tōpia** -ōrum, n. (sc. opera, from τόπος), ornamental gardening; hence, **tōpiarius** -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening; subst., a, **tōpiarius** -ii, m. a landscape gardener, Cic.;

b, **tōpiaria** -ae, f. the art of landscape gardening; *topiariam facere*, to be a landscape gardener, Cic.; c, **tōpiarium** -ii, n. (sc. opus), landscape gardening, Plin.

**toppēr**, adv. speedily, directly, forthwith, Quint.

**tōral** -ālis, n. (torus), the valance of a couch or sofa, Hor.

**torcular** -āria, n. (torqueo), a wine or oil press, Plin.

**torcularius** -e (torcular), of or relating to a press; subst., **torcularium** -ii, n. a press, Cato.

**torculus** -a -um (torqueo), of or relating to a press. I. Adj., *vasa*, Cato. II. Subst., **torculum** -i, n. a press.

**tordylion** -i, n. (τόρδυλον), the seed of the plant *seselis*; or, according to others, the plant *Tordylium officinale*, Plin.

**tōreuma** -ātis, n. (τόρευμα), carved or embossed work, Cic., Sall.

**tōreutes** -ae, m. (τορευτής), an engraver, chaser, embosser, Plin.

**tōreuticō** -ēs, f. (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη) the art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Plin.

**tormentum** -i, n. (torqueo). I. an instrument for twisting, winding, pressing; 1, a windlass, pulley; *praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt*, Caes.; 2, an instrument of torture, the rack; a, lit., *tormenta adhibere*, Cic.; *dare se in tormenta*, Cic.; *de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri licet*, Cic.; b, transf., (a) *compulsion*; *lene tormentum admovere ingenio*, Hor.; (b) *torture, torment*; *tormenta suspicionis*, Cic. II. a military engine

for discharging missiles; 1, *ibi tormenta collocavit*, Caes.; 2, meton., *the missiles so discharged*; *telum tormentumve missum*, Caes.

**tormina** -um, n. (torqueo). I. the colic, gripes, Cic. II. Transf., *urinae, a strangury*, Plin.

**torminālis** -e (tormina), of or relating to the colic, Plin.

**torminōsus** -a -um (tormina), suffering from the colic, Cic.

**torno**, 1. (τροπέω), to turn in a lathe, make round. I. Lit., *sphaeram*, Cic. II. Fig., versus male *tornati*, badly-turned, awkward, Hor.

**tornus** -i, m. (τόρνος), a lathe. I. Lit., Verg. II. Fig., *angusto versus includere torno*, Prop.

**Tōronē** -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), a town on the Aegean Sea, now Toron; *Toronae promunturium*, the promontory *Derris*, near Torone, Liv. Hence, **Tōronāicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Torone.

**tōrōsus** -a -um (torus), muscular, fleshy, brawny; *colla boum*, Ov.

**torpēdo** -inis, f. (torpeo). I. torpor, torpidity, sluggishness, inertness, Sall., Tac. II. the fish called the torpedo, Cic.

**torpēo**, 2. to be stiff, immovable, sluggish, inert, torpid, numb. I. Lit., physically, a, *corpore rigentia gelu torpebant*, Liv.; b, to be inactive, continue inactive; *deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere*, Cic.; c, to be immoveable from fear; *adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur*, Liv. II. Transf., to be mentally benumbed, torpid; *si tua res subitā consilia torpent*, Liv.

**torpesco** -pūli, 3. (torpeo), to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid; a, from inactivity, *ne per otium torpesceret manus aut animus*, Sall.; b, from mental agitation, *torpuerat lingua metu*, Ov.

**torpidus** -a -um (torpeo), stiff, numb, torpid, Liv.

**torpor** -ōris, m. (torpeo), stiffness, numbness, stupefaction, torpor; 1, physical, Cic.; 2, mental, dulness, inertness, inactivity; *sordes omnium ac torpor*, Tac.

**torquātus** -a -um (torques), wearing a twisted collar or necklace; esp., as the surname of T. Manlius, who killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and took from him the torques or necklace which he wore; *Alecto torquata colubris, with a necklace of snakes*, Ov.; *palumbus torquatus, the ring-dove*, Mart.

**torqueo**, torsi, tortum, 2. (connected with τροπέω). I. to twist, bend, wind, turn round; 1, gen., a, lit., *ceruices oculosque*, Cic.; *terra circum axem se torquet*, Cic.; *capillos ferro, to curl*, Ov.; *stamina digitis or pollice, to spin*, Ov.; b, fig., to guide, direct, turn; *omnia ad commodum suae causae*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to roll; *saxa*, Verg.; b, to turn round in a circle, to wind; *anguis tortus*, Verg.; hence, c, to whirl violently, whirl; *jaculum in hostem*, Verg.; *hastas*, Cic.; 3, transf., to turn up; *spumas*, Verg.; *torquet medios nox humida cursus, has finished the half of her journey*, Verg. II. A. to throw round oneself; *tegumen immane*, Verg. B. to distort, sprain; 1, gen., a, lit., *vultus mutantur, ora torquentur*, Cic.; b, fig., to distort; *verbo ac litterā jū omne torqueri*, Cic.; 2, esp., to rack, torture, torment; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., (a) *aliquem mero, to make a person drink in order to test him*, Hor.; *torqueatur vita Sullae, be accurately examined*, Cic.; (b) *to torment, plague*; *aliquem*, Cic.; *libidines to torquent, Cic.*; *expectatione torqueor*, Cic.

**torquis** (torques) -is, m. and (in prose rarely) f. (torqueo), that which is twisted or curved. I. a twisted collar or necklace; torques

detracto, Cic. **II.** the collar of draught oxen, Verg. **III.** a ring, wreath, chaplet; ornatae torquibus arae, Verg.

**torrens** -entis, p. adj. (from torreo). **I.** burning, hot, parched; miles sole torrens, Liv. **II.** Transf., of water, steaming, rushing, boiling. **A.** Adj., aqua, Verg. **B.** Subst., **torrens** -entis, m. a torrent, Liv.; quam fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic.

**torreo**, torrūi, tostum, 2. to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst; aristas sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torreri, Cic.; tostī crines, singed, Ov.; of fever, mihi torrentur febribus artus, Ov.; of thirst, Tib.; of love, torret amor pectora, Ov.

**torresco**, 3. (inchoat. of torreo), to become parched, be dried up, Lucr.

**torridus** -a -um (torreo). **I.** Pass., parched, burnt; 1, dry, arid; a, lit., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; b, transf., meagre, lean; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; 2, pinched, nipped with cold; membra torrida gelu, Liv. **II.** Act., burning, hot; aestas, Verg.; locus ab incendiis torridus, Liv.

**torris** -is, m. (torreo), a firebrand, Ov., Verg.

**tortō**, adv. (tortus), crookedly, awry, Lucr.

**tortilis** -e (torqueo), twisted, twined; aurum, a golden chain, Verg.

**torto**, 1. (intens. of torqueo), to torture, torment, Lucr.

**tortor** -ōris, m. (torqueo), a torturer, tormentor, executioner, Cic.

**tortuosus** -a -um (2. tortus). **I.** full of turns and windings, tortuous. **A.** Lit., alvus, Cic.; amnis, Liv.; loci, Cic. **B.** Fig., perplexed, intricate, involved; genus disputandi, Cic. **II.** painful, tormenting, Plin.

1. **tortus** -a -um, p. adj. (from torqueo), twisted, crooked; via, the labyrinth, Prop.; quercus, an oak garland, Verg.; vimen, a beehive, Ov.; fig., conditiones tortae, intricate, perplexed, Plaut.

2. **tortus** -ūs, m. (torqueo), a twisting, winding, curve; serpens longos dat corpore tortus, Verg.

**tortulus** -i, m. (dim. of torus), a tuft, Plaut.

**torus** -i, m. (connected with sterno, στροπέριον), any round swelling protuberance. Hence, **I.** a knot in a rope, Plin. **II.** a knot or loop in a garland (fig.), Cic. **III.** a fleshy, projecting part of the body, muscle; torilaceratum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. **IV.** a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, couch, Verg., Ov.; esp., (a) the marriage couch, Verg., Ov.; (B) the bier; toro componat, Ov. **V.** a mound or elevation of earth; tori riparum, Verg.

**torvitas** -ātis, f. (torvus), savageness, wildness (of appearance or character); vultus, Tac.

**torvus** -a -um (tero), wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce; esp. of the eyes or the look, oculi, Ov.; forma minantis, Ov.; draco, Cic. poet.; proelia Cat.

**tōt**, num. indecl. (τόσα), so many; tot viri, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj., Cic.; with quot, as, Cic.; by quoties, Cic.; with a prep. without a subst., ex tot, Ov.

**tōtidem**, num. indecl. (= tot itidem), just as many; totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; foll. by quot (as), totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

**tōtiens** = toties (q. v.)

**tōties**, adv. (tot). **I.** so often, so many times, as many times; followed by quoties (as), quotiescumque, Cic.; quot, Liv. **II.** just as many times, Hor.

**tōtus** -a -um, genit. tōtius, dat. tōti, the whole, all, entire. **I.** Of an object which is not

divided, a, terra, Cic.; inons, Caes.; respublica, Cic.; b, whole = with body and soul; sum vester totus, entirely yours, Cic.; in prece totus eram, Ov.; c, whole, complete, full; sex menses totos, Ter.; subst., tōtum -i, n. the whole, Cic.; in toto, on the whole, Cic. **II.** Of an object opposed to its parts, all, all together; totis copiis, Caes.; totis viribus, Liv. (dat., toto, Caes., B. G., 7, 89, 5).

**toxicon** (-um) -i, n. (τοξικόν), poison for arrows, Ov.

**trābālis** -e (trabs). **I.** of or relating to beams of wood; clavus, a spike, Hor. **II.** as strong or as large as a beam; telum, Verg.

**trābēa** -ae, f. the trabea, a white robe with scarlet horizontal stripes and a purple seam, worn, a, by kings, Verg., Liv.; b, by knights on solemn processions, who were thence called trabeati; hence, meton. = the equestrian order, Mart.; c, by the augurs, Suet.

**trābēatus** -a -um (trabea), clad in the trabea; Quirinus, Ov.

**trābēcula** (trābēcula) -ae, f. (dim. of trabs), a little beam, Cato.

**trabs**, trābis, f. (root TRAB, Gr. ΤΡΑΠ, whence τρᾶνξ). **I.** a beam of wood, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of a tree, a tree; trabs acernae, Verg.; 2, meton., anything made out of beams; a, a ship; Cypria, Hor.; b, a roof, house; sub isdem trabibus, Hor.; c, a table, Mart.

**Trāchās** -chantis, f. a town in Italy = Taracina.

**Trāchin** -chinis, f. (Τραχίνα), an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthiotis, residence of Ceyx, scene of the death of Hercules, afterwards called Heraclea. Hence, **Trāchinus** -a -um (Τραχίνιος), Trachinian; heros, Ceyx, Ov.; so simply Trachinius, Ov.; plur. subst., Trachinae, the Trachinian women, name of a tragedy of Sophocles.

**tracta** = tractum (q. v.)

**tractābilis** -e (tracto), that can be handled or wrought, manageable. **I.** Lit., tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.; caelum, not stormy, Verg. **II.** Transf., yielding, compliant, tractable; virtus, Cic.; nihil est eo (dilo) tractabilius, Cic.

**tractātio** -ōnis, f. (tracto), a handling, management. **I.** Lit., beluarum, Cic.; armorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a treating of, handling; philosophiae, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a particular use of a word, Cic.

**tractātor** -ōris, m. (tracto), a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sen.

**tractātrix** -icis, f. (tractator), a female shampooer, Mart.

**tractātus** -ūs, m. (tracto), a handling, working, management. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., treatment, management; 1, gen., ipsarum artium tractatu delectari, Cic.; 2, esp., the treatment of a subject by an orator or writer, Tac.

**tractim**, adv. (traho). **I.** gradually, by degrees, Lucr. **II.** slowly, drawlingly; susurrare, Verg.

**tracto**, 1. (traho). **I.** to drag along, haul; tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudicis periculisque tractata est, Cic. **II.** to touch; 1, lit., a, manu or manibus aliquid, Cic.; vulnera, Cic.; illa lyrae, Ov.; b, to handle, busy oneself with, work, manage; terrain, Lucr.; gubernacula, to steer, Cic.; arina, to carry, Cic.; pecuniam publicam, to manage the public finances, Cic.; 2, fig., a, gen., to treat, handle, manage; enasas amicorum, Cic.; bellum, conduct a war, Liv.; tractare conditiones, to treat about terms,



**Caes.**; partes secundas, to act, play, Hor.; intransit., to treat; de conditionibus, Nep.; **b**, esp., (a) to treat, behave oneself towards; asper, Cic.; honorificentius, Cic.; (β) se, to behave oneself; ita se tractare ut, etc., Cic.; (γ) of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject; partem philosophiae, Cic.

**tractum** -i, n. (traho). **I** a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tib. **II** a cake, Cato.

**1. tractus** -a -um, p. adj. (from traho). **I** drawn from, proceeding from; venae a corde tractae, Cic. **II** fluent, flowing; oratio tracta et fluens, Cic.

**2. tractus** -us, m. (traho), a dragging. **I** 1, drawing, draught, course; a, lit., tractu gementem ferre rotam, Verg.; **b**, transf., (a) the extent, space occupied by anything, position; castrorum, Liv.; tractus ductusque muri, Caes.; (β) meton., a tract of country, district; totus, Cic.; hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, Caes.; corruptus caeli tractus, Verg.; **2**, a drawing away; Syrtis ab tractu nominatae, Sall. **II** Fig., 1, course, motion; a, calm movement, composed style; tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic.; **b**, of time, course, Lucr.; **2**, esp., a, drawing in pronunciation; tractus verborum, Cic.; **b**, of time, delay; belli, Tac.

**trāditiō** -ōnis, f. (trado). **I** a giving up, transferring, surrender; rei, Cic.; oppidorum, Liv. **II** giving over by means of words; a, of a teacher, instruction, Quint.; **b**, of a writer, relation, Tac.

**trāditor** -ōris, m. (trado), a traitor, Tac.

**trādo** -didī -ditum, 3. to give up. **I** In a narrow sense, to give up, hand over; alicui poculum, Cic.; equum comiti, Verg.; alicui testamentum legendum, Hor.; regnum or imperium alicui per manus, Liv. **II** In a wider sense, to give up, deliver over, consign to; **1**, gen., pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.; possessiones et res creditoribus, Caes.; **2**, esp., a, to hand over to a person's care, protection, management, to entrust; alicui custodiam navium, Caes.; alicui turrim tuendam, Caes.; **b**, to give to a person to lead; alicui legionem, Caes.; **c**, to give in marriage; alicui neptem Agrippinam, Tac.; **d**, to entrust to a person for instruction; pueros magistris, Cic.; **e**, to give by way of protection; equites Romanos satellites alicui, Sall.; **f**, to give over to the enemy, to hand over, deliver up; arma, Caes.; alicui Galliae possessionem, Caes.; **g** alicui, Caes.; **g**, to give over by way of sale, to sell; aliquem dominis, Ov.; **h**, to give up for punishment; aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; aliquem ad supplicium, Caes.; **i**, to expose; feris populandas terras, Ov.; **j**, se, to devote oneself to some thing or person, to give oneself over to; se totum alicui, Cic.; se quieti, Cic.; totos se voluptatibus, Cic.; **k**, to give over by words; (a) to entrust; quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic.; (β) to recommend; aliquem alicui, Cic.; **l**, to hand down as a kind of inheritance to posterity; (a) inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; (β) to hand down in writing, report, relate; qualia multa historia tradidit, Cic.; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; so, tradunt (they narrate), traditur, etc., with acc. and infin., Liv.; with nom. and infin., Lycurgi temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, Cic.; traditum est, with acc. and infin., Liv., Cic.; **m**, to communicate by word of mouth; (a) clamorem proximis, Caes.; (β) to communicate in teaching, to teach; elementa loquendi, Cic.; haec subtilius, Cic.

**trādūco** (transdūco) -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I** to carry over, lead over, bring over or across. **A** Lit., 1, hominum multitudinem trans

Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.; **2**, esp., to bring or lead on, with acc. of object over which the thing is brought; flumen, pontem, Caes. **B** Fig., 1, to bring to, transpose, change; a, Clodium ad plebem, Cic.; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, Caes.; **b**, to bring to a certain condition, alter, bring over; animos a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; aliquem a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.; **2**, to pass time, spend, lead; otiosam aetatem, Cic.; **3**, to direct; curam in vitulos, Verg.; orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam, Cic. **II** to lead, conduct through; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, Caes. **III** to lead by, lead past. **A** Lit., 1, copias praeter castra, Caes.; **2**, esp., traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection); quum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset . . . jussit equum traducere, Cic. **B** Fig., 1, to show, let be seen; se, Juv.; **2**, to expose to ridicule; aliquem per ora hominum, Liv.

**trādūctiō** -ōnis, f. (traduco), a leading on; fig., 1, a transferring of a man from a patrician family to a plebeian; hominis ad plebem, Cic.; **2**, a bringing to public disgrace, Sen.; **3**, a figure of speech, metonymy, Cic.; **4**, temporis, passage, course or lapse of time, Cic.

**trādūctor** -ōris, m. (traduco), a transferer; ad plebem (of Pompeius, who procured the transference of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family), Cic.

**trādūx** -ūcis, m. (traduco), a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, Plin.

**trāgācantha** -ae, f. (τραγᾶκανθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, Plin.

**trāgēmāta** -um, n. (τραγήματα), dessert, Plin.

**trāgicē**, adv. (tragicus), tragically, after the manner of a tragedy, Cic.

**trāgicōcōmōedia** -ae, f. (\*τραγικοκωμωδία), tragi-comedy, Plaut.

**trāgicus** -a -um (τραγικός). **I** of or relating to tragedy, tragic; poema, tragedy, Cic.; poeta, a tragic poet, Cic.; actor, Liv.; Orestes, appearing in a tragedy, Cic.; subst., **trāgicus** -i, m. a tragic poet, Sen. **II** Transf., tragic; a, in tragic style, lofty, sublime; orator, Cic.; **b**, tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible; scelus, Liv.

**trāgion** -ii, n. (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Plin.

**trāgoedia** -ae, f. (τραγωδία). **I** a tragedy, Cic.; tragoeclias facere, Cic.; tragoecliam agere, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, a tragic scene; Appias nomen quantas tragoeclias excitat, Cic.; **2**, tragic pathos; istis tragoeclias tuis perturbor, Cic.

**trāgoedus** -i, m. (τραγωδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.

**trāgōnis** = tragion (q. v.).

**trāgōpan** -is, f. (τραγοπαν), a bird (perhaps vultur barbatus, Linn.), Plin.

**trāgōpōgon** -ōnis, m. (τραγοπόγων), the plant goat's-beard, Plin.

**trāgōrigānum** -i, n. (τραγορίγανον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Plin.

**trāgos** -i, m. (τράγος), 1, a thorny plant, Plin.; **2**, a kind of sponge, Plin.

**trāgūla** -ae, f. (traho). **I** a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards, Caes., Liv.; fig., tragulam iungere in aliquem, to use artifice, Plaut. **II** a kind of dragnet, Plin. **III** a kind of sledge, Varr.

**trāgus** -i, m. (τράγος), 1, the smell under the armpits, Mart.; **2**, a kind of fish, Ov.

**trāhōa** (trāha) -ae, f. (traho), a sledge, drag, Verg.

**trāhax** -ācia (traho), drawing everything to oneself, greedy, Plaut.

**trāho**, traxi, tractum, 3. to draw, drag along.

**I** Gen., **A** Lit., aliquem pedibus, Cic.; ad supplicium trahi, Sall., Tac., or trahi alone, Sall. **B** Fig., 1, to lead, draw away; trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic.; 2, to bring upon; decus ad consulem, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov.; 3, to ascribe, interpret, refer to; aliquid ad religionem, Liv.; in diversa, Liv. **II** Esp., **A** to draw after oneself, drag along; 1, a, lit., vestem, Hor.; esp. from fatigue, corpus fessum, Liv.; b, to lead, conduct with oneself; exercitum, Liv.; turbam prosequentium, Liv.; 2, fig., tantum trahit ille timoris, Ov. **B** to draw to oneself, draw to, attract; 1, a, lit., auram ore, Ov.; animam, to breathe, Liv.; esp., of persons drinking, to quaff; pocula, Hor.; b, transf., to put on oneself; squamas, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to assume; multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, Tac.; b, to take to oneself, appropriate; decumas, Cic.; c, to receive, gain; cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; majorem ex pernicie et peste reipublicae molestiam, to feel, Cic.; d, to take; in exemplum, Ov. **C** to draw together; vultus, Ov.; vela, to furl, Verg. **D** to draw away, drag off; 1, lit., aliquem a templo, Verg.; praedas ex agris, Liv.; hence, to plunder; Aethiolorum pagos, Tac.; 2, fig., a, to draw away from; ab incepto, Sall.; b, to take away; partem doloris trahere publica clades, Liv.; c, to borrow; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall.; d, to deduce, derive; sermonem ab initio, Cic. **E** to draw out, bring out, get out; 1, lit., aquam e puteis, Cic.; ferrum e vulnere or a vulnere, Ov.; 2, transf., vocem uno a pectore, Verg. **F** to draw down; lunam (de caelo), Ov. **G** to draw or drag hither and thither; 1, lit., corpus tractum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to distract, Tac.; b, to squander; pecuniam, Sall.; c, to divide; sorte laborem, Verg.; d, to reflect on; rationes belli, Sall. **H** to draw out in length; 1, lit., a, to lengthen; in spatium aures, Ov.; b, to spin out; data pensa, Ov.; c, to wind; lanam mollem trahendo, Ov.; 2, fig., of time, a, to prolong, delay, put off; pugnam, Liv.; comitia, Cic.; rem in serum, Liv.; b, to drag along; vitam in tenebris, Verg.

**trācio** = trajicio (q.v.).

**trājectio** -ōnis, f. (trajicio). **I** a passing over, crossing over; a, of a person over the sea, passage, Cic.; b, of things, stellarum, Cic. **II** Fig., **A** Gen., trājectio in alium, a putting off upon, Cic. **B** Esp., 1, the transposition of words; verborum, Cic.; 2, hyperbole; veritatis superlatio atque trājectio, Cic.

**trājectus** -ūs, m. (trajicio), a crossing over, passing over, passage; luminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

**trājicio** (trācio) -jēci -jectum, 3. (trans and jacio). **I** to throw over or across, to shoot across, convey over. **A** Gen., telum, Caes.; vexillum trans vallum, Liv. **B** Esp., 1, to lead over or around, to remove, throw across; malos antennisque de nave in navem, Liv.; trājecto in fune, a rope slung round the mast, Verg.; 2, to bring over; a, membra super acervum levi pede, to leap over, Ov.; fig., aliquid ex illius invidia in te, Cic.; b, to transport over the sea, a river, a mountain, etc.; legiones in Sicilian, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Marius trājectus in Africam, having crossed, Cic.; with acc. of the place, equitum magnam partem flumen, Caes.; reflex., with or without se, to cross over, go over; sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes.; se-se duabus navibus in Africam, Liv.; trajicere

Trebiam navibus, Liv.; with abl. of the water crossed, Aegaeo mari trājecit, Liv. **II** to throw over, hurl beyond; 1, murum jaculo, Cic.; 2, a, to pierce through, stab, transfix; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alicui femur tragulā, Caes.; b, to ride through, break through; pars lingua equitum mediam trājecit aciem, Liv.

**trālātiōis** = translaticius (q.v.).

**trālātio** = translatio (q.v.).

**trālātus**, v. transfero.

**trālōquor** (translōquor), 3. dep. to relate, Plaut.

1. **Tralles** -ium, m. (Trάλλες), an Illyrian people, Liv. (acc. Trallis).

2. **Trallēs** = Trallis (q.v.).

**Trallis** -ium, f. (αι Τράλλεις), a town in Caria, near Mount Mesogya. Hence, **Tralliānus** -a -um, of or relating to Tralles

**trālūcō** = translucō (q.v.).

**trāma** -ae, f. (traho), the wool in weaving; transf., the spider's web, Plin.; trama figurae, a tanky, lean person, Pers.; tramas putridae, tristes, Plaut.

**trāmēo** = transmeo (q.v.).

**trāmes** -itis, m. (tramen), a by-way, cross-road. **I** Lit., Apeninū trāmites, Cic.; transversis trāmitibus transgredi, Liv. **II** Transf., post., a way, course, road, path; cito decurrit trāmite virgo, Verg.

**trāmigro** = transmigro (q.v.).

**trāmitto** = transmitto (q.v.).

**trānāto** (transnāto), 1. to swim across, Tac.; with acc. of place, Gangeum, Cic.

**trāno** (transno), 1. **I** to swim over, swim across; ad suos, Liv.; with acc. of place, flumen, Caes.; pass., tranantur aquae, Ov. **II** Transf., to swim through, to sail through, go through, fly through, pass through; nubila, Verg.; genus igneum quod tranat omnia, pervides, Cic.

**tranquillē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (tranquillus), quietly, tranquilly, Cic.

**tranquillitas** -ātis, f. (tranquillus), calmness, tranquillity. **I** Lit., a calm, freedom from wind, calm sea, weather; maris, Cic.; summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes. **II** Transf., rest, peace; a, polit., summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic.; b, mental; animi, Cic.

1. **tranquillō**, adv. (tranquillus), quietly, Liv.

2. **tranquillo**, 1. (tranquillus), to make tranquil, tranquillise. **I** Lit., mare oleo, Plin. **II** Fig., animos, Cic.

**tranquillus** -a -um (trans and quies), tranquil. **I** Lit., calm; esp., free from wind; mare, Cic.; serenitas, Liv.; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. a calm; in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare deventis est, Cic. **II** Transf., peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene; tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; subst., **tranquillum** -i, n. quiet; rempublicam in tranquillum redigere, Liv.

**trans**, prep. with acc. **I** on the other side of; trans montem, Cic.; trans Rhenum, Caes. **II** over, across; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

**transābō** -ī -itum, 4. to go through, penetrate; ensis transiit costas, Verg.

**transactor** -ōris, m. (transigo), a manager, accomplisher; rerum huiuscemodi omnium transactor et administrator, Cic.

**transādigo** -ēgi -actum, 3. **I** to drive through, thrust through; crudum eusem trans-

adigit costas, Verg. **II.** *to pierce, penetrate*; hasta horum unum transadigit costas, Verg.

**transalpinus** -a -um, *beyond the Alps, transalpine*; Gallia, Caes.

**transcendo** (transcendo) -scendi -scensum, 3. (trans and scando). **I.** Intransit., *to climb over, step over, pass over*; 1, lit., in hostium naves, Caes.; 2, fig., ad ea (of discourse), Tac. **II.** Transit., *to climb over, step over*; 1, lit., inuros, Liv.; Caucasum, Cic.; 2, fig., *to step over, transgress*; fines juris, Lucr.; ordinem aetatis, Liv.

**transcido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (trans and caedo), *to cut through*, Plaut.

**transcribo** (transcribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. *to copy, transcribe*. **I.** Gen., testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *to transfer, assign*; a, lit., nomina in socios, Liv.; b, transf., alicui spatium vitae, Ov.; scepra colonis, Ov.; 2, *to transfer*; matres urbi, Verg.

**transcurro** -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** 1, *to run over, hasten over*; ad forum, Ter.; in castra, Liv.; 2, fig., *to pass over*; ad melius, Hor. **II.** **A.** *to run or hasten through*; 1, lit., per spatium, Lucr.; with acc., caelum transcurrit nimbus, Verg.; 2, fig., cursum suum, Cic. **B.** *to sail or travel past*; 1, lit., Caes.; praeter oculos, Ov.; 2, fig., of time, *to pass by*, Plin.

**transcursus** -us, m. (transcurro), 1, *a running past, hastening through*, Sen.; 2, *of discourse, a brief mention*, Plin.

**transdānūviānus** -a -um, *beyond the Danube*, Liv.

**trando** = trado (q.v.).

**transduco** = traduco (q.v.).

**transenna** -ae, f. (for transepna from trans and apn). **I.** *a number of ropes or wooden bars, transposed crosswise*; hence, *a net for catching birds*; 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, fig., *a net, trap, noose*, Plaut. **II.** *a lattice over a window*, Cic.

**transēo** -li -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to go over to, go to*; 1, a, ad uxorem, Ter.; in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; b, *to go over as a deserter*; ad aliquem, Cic.; c, *to go over from one political party to another*, Tac.; d, *to pass from one rank to another*; a patribus ad plebem, Liv.; e, transf., *to be changed into, to be transformed into*; in saxum, Ov.; 2, fig., a, transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum, Cic.; b, of discourse, *to pass over, make a transition*; ad partitionem, Cic.; c, *to go over to an opinion*; in alicuius sententiam, *to be converted to the opinion of*, Liv. **B.** *to go through*; 1, lit., per media castra, Sall.; 2, fig., *to penetrate*; quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic. **C.** *to pass by*; transf., of time, *to pass by, pass away*; transit aetas quam cito! Tib.; dies legis transit, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to go over, pass over*; 1, lit., a, Euphratem, Cic.; pass., Rhodanus transitur, Caes.; b, esp., *to overtake*; equum cursu, Verg.; 2, fig., a, *to pass beyond, to transgress*; fines verecundiae, Cic.; b, *to surpass*; facile, Cic.; c, *to despatch*; magna, Tac. **B.** *to go through, pass through*; 1, lit., Formas, Cic.; vim flammae, Nep.; 2, fig., a, *to pass over cursorily, to touch lightly on*; leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unam quamque rem, Cic.; b, of time, *to pass, spend*; annum quiete, Tac.; vitam, Sall. **C.** *to pass by*; 1, lit., omnes mensas, Plaut.; 2, fig., *to pass by*; aliquid silentio, Cic. (perf., transit, Verg.).

**transēro** (transēro) -sērui -sertum, 3. *to put, thrust through*, Cato.

**transfēro** (trāfēro), transtūli, translātum, and trālātum, *transferre*, 3. *to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey*. **A.** Lit., 1,

gen., Caesar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; reflex., se transferre Glycerae decoram in aedem, Hor.; 2, esp., *to write down*; in tabulas, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., *to bring over, remove, transpose*; regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, give the victory to Argos, Verg.; in Celtiberianum bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, *turn to another subject*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *to put off, defer*; causam in proximum annum, ap. Cic.; b, *to change to*; definitionem in aliam rem, Cic.; c, *to translate into another language*; istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaeaecho transtuli, Cic.; d, *to use figuratively or metaphorically*; verba, quae transferuntur, Cic.

**transfigo** -fixi -fixum, 3. **I.** *to pierce through, transfix*; puellam gladio, Liv.; transfixus hastā, Cic. **II.** *to thrust through*; hasta transfixa, Verg.

**transfiguratio** -ōnis, f. (transfiguro), *a transformation, transfiguration*, Plin.

**transfiguro**, 1. *to transform, transfigure*, Suet., Plin.

**transfluo** -fluxi, 3. *to flow out, flow through*, Plin.

**transfodio** -fodi -fossam, 3. *to stab through, transpierce, transfix*; alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; partic., with acc. of respect, pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

**transformis** -e (trans and forma), *changed, transformed*, Ov.

**transformo**, 1. *to change, transfigure, transform*; se in vultus aniles, Verg.

**transfōro**, 1. *to pierce, thrust through*, Sen.

**transfrēto**, 1. (trans and fretum), *to cross the sea*, Suet.

**transfuga** -ae, c. (transfugio), *a deserter*, Cic.; specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; transf., transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

**transfugio** -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. *to desert to the enemy*. **I.** Lit., Gabios Roman, Liv.; absol., quod in obsidione et fame servitio infida transfugerent, Liv. **II.** Fig., ab afflictis amicis transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, *to desert unhappy friends*, Cic.

**transfugium** -li, n. (transfugio), *a going over to the enemy, deserting*, Liv.

**transfundo** -fudi -fūsum, 3. *to pour from our vessel into another*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., *to transfer*; omnem amorem in aliquem, Cic.

**transfusio** -ōnis, f. (transfundo), *a pouring out, pouring off*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., *the migration of a people*, Cic.

**transgredior** -gressus sum, 3. dep. (trans and gradior). **I.** Intransit., *to go across or over, pass over*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., in Europam, Liv.; per montes, Liv.; 2, esp., *to pass over to one's side or party*; in partes alicuius, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to pass over to some action, advance*; tarde ad sacramentum, Tac. **II.** Transit., *to pass over, pass through*. **A.** Lit., Taurum, Cic.; flumen, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, *to pass beyond some measure or time*, Plin.; b, *to pass over in silence*; mentionem viri, Vell.; c, *to surpass*, Plin. (partic. perf. pass., transgresso Aeneas, Liv. 10.27.1).

**transgressio** -ōnis, f. (transgredior). **I.** Intransit., *a going over, passage*; ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. **II.** Transit., *a transposition of words*; verborum, Cic.

**transgressus** -us, m. (transgredior), *a going over, passage*; auspicium prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with object genit., annis, Tac.

**transigo** -egi -actum, 3. (trans and ago), to drive through. **I.** Lit., to stab, pierce through; se ipsum gladio, Tac. **II.** Fig., 1, to pass time, spend, lead; tempus per ostentationem, Tac.; 2, to finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business; a, gen., negotium, Cic.; aliquid cum aliquo, aliquid per aliquem, Cic.; impers., si transactum est, if it is done, Cic.; b, esp., to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding; cum aliquo H.S. ducentis milibus, Cic.; transf., to put an end to, have done with; transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac.

**transilio** (transillo) -di and (rarely) -II and -ivi, 4. (trans and salio). **I.** Intransit., to spring over, leap across; 1, lit., de muro in navem, Liv.; 2, fig., ab illo consilio ad aliud, to go over to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to spring over something; 1, a, lit., to spring over; muros, Liv.; b, transf., to hasten over; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.; 2, fig., a, to pass by, pass over; rem, Cic.; b, to overstep, transgress; lineas, Cic.; munera Liberi, be immoderate with, Hor.

**transilis** -e (transilio), leaping across, going across; palmes, Plin.

**transitio** -ōnis, f. (transeo). **I.** a going across, passing over. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae, Cic.; 2, esp., a going over from one party or faction to another; a, ad plebem transitiones, Cic.; b, a passing over to the enemy; sociorum, Liv.; exercitus transitionibus imminutus, Liv. **B.** Fig., infection, contagion, Ov. **II.** a passage (meton., as a place); transitiones perviae Jani nominantur, Cic.

**transitōrius** -a -um (transeo), having a passage through; domus, Suet.

**transitus** -ūs, m. (transeo). **I.** a passing over or across, transit. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., transitus fossae, Cic.; transitum claudere, Liv.; 2, esp., a passing over from one party or faction to another; facili transitu ad proximos et validiores, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, the transition (in painting) from shade to light, Plin., Ov.; b, transition in discourse, Quint. **II.** a passing through. **A.** Lit., per agros urbesque, Liv. **B.** Meton., the place through which one passes; transitus insidēre, Liv. **III.** a passing by; tempestatis, Cic.; in transitu capta urbs, Tac.

**transjectio**, etc. = trajectio, etc. (q. v.).

**translaticius** (trālaticius) -a -um (translatus, from transfero), handed down as customary, prescriptive; a, edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; b, common, usual; haec tralaticia, ordinary course of things, ap. Cic.

**translatio** (trālätio) -ōnis, f. (translatus, from transfero), a transferring, handing over. **I.** Lit., 1, pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; 2, a grafting of plants, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, a transferring; a, of a judge, accuser, place, etc., Cic.; b, of an accusation, criminis, Cic.; 2, a metaphor, trope, figure; verecunda, Cic.

**translativus** -a -um (transfero), of or relating to a transference; constitutio, Cic.

**translātor** -ōris, m. (transfero), a transferrer; quaesturae (of Verres, who, being quaestor to the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, deserted to Sulla), Cic.

**translucēo** (trālūcēo), 2. **I.** to shine across, Lucr. **II.** to shine through, be visible through, Ov.

**translucidus** (trālūcidus) -a -um, transparent, translucent, Plin.

**transmarinus** -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine; artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

**transmēo** (trāmēo), 1. to go over, across, through, Plin.

**transmīgro**, 1. to migrate from one place to another; Verres, Liv.: transf. of plants, to be transplanted, Plin.

**transmissio** -ōnis, f. (transmitto), a passage; ab eā urbe in Graeciam, Cic.

**transmissus** -ūs, m. (transmitto), a passage; pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

**transmitto** (trāmitto) -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another. **A.** 1, lit., equitatum celeriter, Caes.; classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oream, Liv.; 2, fig., a, bellum in Italian, Liv.; b, to give over; (a) to entrust; huic hoc tantum bellum, Cic.; (β) to resign, yield; munita imperii, Tac.; (γ) to devote; suum tempus temporibus amicorum, Cic. **B.** to let pass, let through; 1, gen., exercitum per fines, Liv.; 2, to lead from one point to another; transmissum per viam tigillum, placed across the road, Liv. **C.** to let pass; Junium meum transmissimus, Tac. **II.** to place oneself, to go, run, swim, pass through or over something; 1, lit., a, gen., (a) with acc. of place, maria, Cic.; (β) absol., sin ante transmississet, Cic.; b, esp., to hurl, or throw over or through, Ov.; 2, fig., to leave unnoticed, take no heed to, take no notice of, not to mind; Scaurum silentio transmisit, Tac.

**transmontāni** -ōrum, m. dwellers beyond the mountains, Liv.

**transmōvēo** -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to remove from one place to another. **I.** Lit., Syriā legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig., to transfer, Ter.

**transmūtatio** -ōnis, f. (transmuto), the transmutation of letters, Quint.

**transmūto**, 1. to change, transmute; dextera laevis, Lucr.; incertos honores, Hor.

**transnāto** = tranato (q. v.).

**transnōmino**, 1. to change the name of a person or thing, Suet.

**transpādānus** -a -um, beyond (i. e., on the north side of) the Po, transpadane; colonia, Caes.; clientes, Cic. Subst., **transpādānus** -i, m. a person living on the north side of the Po, Cat.; plur., Cic.

**transpectus** -ūs, m. (transpicio), a looking through, seeing through, Lucr.

**transpicio** (transpicio), 3. (trans and specio), to look through, see through, Lucr.

**transpōno** -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to put over, across, remove, transfer, Plin. **II.** (= trajectere), to put across (a river); militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac.

**transportatio** -ōnis, f. (transporto), a migration, Sen.

**transporto**, 1. to convey from one place to another, transport; exercitum in Graeciam, Cic.; milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.

**transrhēnānus** -a -um (trans and Rhenus), beyond (i. e., on the east side of) the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

**trans** . . . v. **trans** . . .

**transtibōrinus** -a -um (trans and Tiberis), beyond the Tiber. Subst., **transtibērii** -ōrum, m. the people living beyond the Tiber, Cic.

**transtinēo**, 2. (tenco), to go through, pass through, Plaut.

**transstrum** -i, n. (from trans). **I.** a cross-bench in a ship on which the rowers sat, gen. plur., Caes. **II.** a cross-beam, Caes.

**transulto** (transulto), 1. (intens. of transitio), to spring over or across, Liv.

**transūo** (transsūo) -sūi -sūtum, 3. to sew

through, stitch through, pierce through; exta transuta veribus, Ov.

**transvēcīo (trāvectio)** -ōnis, f. (transveho). **I.** a carrying over or across; Acherontis, Cic. **II.** the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster, Suet.

**transvehō (trāvēho)** -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry over, convey across, transport. **A.** Act., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi, to ride, sail, pass over or across; in Africam, Sall.; Corcyram, Liv. **II.** to carry through or by. **A.** Act., to bear along in triumph; arma spoliisque carpentis, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehi = to go, ride, pass by; 1, lit., a, gen., transvectae a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac.; b, esp., at a public procession, to ride by; (a) of the Caesars at the games in the circus, Tac.; (b) of a knight, to ride past the censor at a muster, Liv.; 2, fig., of time, to pass, pass by; abiit iam et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

**transverbēro**, 1. to pierce through, transfix, perforate; bestiam venabulo, Cic.; pectus allucius abiete, Verg.

**transversārius** -a -um (transversus), lying across, transverse; tigna, Caes.

**transversus (trāvversus)**, and **transvorsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from transverto), transverse, oblique, athwart. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., fossa, Caes.; transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.; transverso itinere, in an oblique direction, Liv.; fig., transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Cic.; transversum digitum, the breadth of a nail, Cic. **B.** Fig., cuius in adulescentiam transversa incurrit misera republicae fortuna, crossed, thwarted, Cic. **II.** Subst., **transversum** i, n. a cross-direction, Plin.; de or ex transverso, unexpectedly; ecce tibi e transverso Lampsacenus Strabo qui, etc., Cic. **III.** Adv., transversum and plur., transversa, across, sideways; venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

**transvōlto**, 1. to fly across, Lucr.

**transvōlo (trāvōlo)**, 1. **I.** to fly over or across; 1, lit., of birds, Plin.; 2, transf., to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily; Alpes, ap. Cic.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv. **II.** 1, to fly through or to, to fly through; transf. = to hasten through; dum (vox) transvolat aures, Lucr.; 2, to fly past; a, transf., to hasten past; aridas quercus, Hor.; b, fig., transvolat in medio posita, passes by, Hor.

**trāpētus** -i, m., **trāpētum** -i, n., and plur., **trāpētes** -um, m. (τραπέτες, to tread grapes), an oil-press, Verg.

**trāpēzita** -ae, m. (τραπέζιτης), a money-changer, Plaut.

**Trāpēsūs** -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), a town in Pontus, colony of Sinope, now Trebizond, Tardosan.

**Trāsūmēnus (Trāsūmennus, Trāsīmēnus, Trāsīmēnus)** -i, m. (with or without lacus), the Trasimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal conquered the Romans under Flaminius (217 B.C.), now Lago di Perugia. Hence, adj., **Trāsūmēnus** -a -um, Trasimetan.

**trav** . . . v. **transv** . . .

**trāvīo**, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lucr.

**Trēbia** -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal conquered the Romans, 217 B.C., now Trebbia.

**Trēbūla** -ae, f. three towns in Italy. **I.** In the Sabine country. **A.** Trebula Mutusca. Hence, **Trēbūlānus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula. **B.** Trebula Suffena. **II.** In Campania, near Suessula and Saticula, now Maddaloni.

Hence, **Trēbūlānus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula.

**trēcōnārius** -a -um (trecenti), three-hundred-fold, Varr.

**trēcēni** -ae -a (tres and centum). **I.** Three hundred each, Liv. **II.** three hundred, Plin.

**trēcētēsīmus** -n -um (trecenti), the three-hundredth, Cic.

**trēcēti** -ae -a (tres and centum), three hundred, Cic.

**trēcētīēs (trēcētīens)**, adv. (trecenti), three hundred times, Cat.

**trēcēdīpnum** -i, n. (τραχέδεννος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table, Juv.

**trēdecīm** (tres and decem), thirteen, Liv.

**trēmēbundus (trēmībundus)** -a -um (tremo), trembling; manus, Cic.

**trēmēfācio** -fēci -factum, 3. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble; pass., **trēmēfio** -factus sum -fieri to tremble, Verg., Ov.

**trēmōndus** -a -um (tremo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, dread, Hor.; rex, Pluto, Verg.

**trēmescō (trēmīscō)**, 3. (inchoat of tremo). **I.** Intransit., to tremble, quake; a, of things, tonitru tremescunt ardua terrarum et campi, Verg.; b, of persons, omnem tremescens ad strepitum, Ov. **II.** Transit., to tremble at; sonitum pedum vocemque, Verg.; with infin., telum instare tremescit, Verg.

**trēmībundus** = tremebundus (q.v.)

**trēmīscō** = tremesco (q.v.)

**trēmō** -ūi, 3. (τρέμω), to tremble, quake. **I.** Intransit., a, of things, tremit hasta, Verg.; b, of persons, toto pectore tremens, Cic.; with acc. of respect, tremis ossa pavore, Hor. **II.** Transit., to tremble, quake at; offensam Junone, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac securas diutatoris, Liv.

**trēmōr** -ōris, m. (tremo). **I.** a trembling, quaking, tremor; of the limbs, pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire, tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth, Verg.; plur., Lucr., Ov. **II.** Meton., an object which causes fear and trembling, Mart.

**trēmūlus** -a -um (tremo). **I.** trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous; a, of things, lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; b, of persons, accurrit ad me tremulus, Ter. **II.** Act., causing trembling, Prop.

**trēpidantēr**, adv. (trepido), anxiously, with trepidation; omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

**trēpidātiō** -ōnis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, Cic.; lautam trepidationem iniecit ut, etc., Liv.

**trēpidē**, adv. (trepidus), tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation; castra relinquere, Liv.

**trēpīdo**, 1. (trepidus), to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about anything; a, lit., of living beings, totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in confusion, Caes.; circa advenam, swarm confusedly around, Liv.; circa signa, give way in front, Liv.; of anxious haste, ad arma, Liv.; with inter and the acc., to be undecided between, to waver between; inter fugas pugnaeque consilium, Liv.; with acc. = to fear anxiously; occursum amiel, Juv.; with infin., ne trepidate meas defendere naves, Verg.; b, transf., of things, aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, ripples, Hor.; trepidant flammae, flicker, Hor.; with infin., cuius octavum trepidavit (to hastening on) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

**trepídus** -a -um (τρεῖς), *unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed*; **a**, lit., of living beings and the situation of living beings, *trepida Dido*, Verg.; of undecided or rash haste, *civitas*, Liv.; with genit., *on account of*; *rerum anarum*, Liv.; *metus*, Ov.; *cursus*, Verg.; in *re trepida*, in *rebus trepidis*, in an *alarming state of things*, Liv.; **b**, transf., of things, *unda, boiling, bubbling*, Ov.; *ahennun, boiling*, Verg.

**trēs** (archaic, *tris*), *tria* (τρεῖς, *tría*), *three*, Cic.

**trossis** -is, m. (*tres* and *as*), *three asses*, Varr.

**tresviri** = *triumviri* (q.v.).

**Trévori** (**Tréviri**) -ōrum, m. a *powerful German nation from the Rhine to the Mos, whose capital Augusta or Colonia Treverorum is now Trèves or Trier*. Sing., **Tréviri** -viri, *one of the Treveri*. Hence, adj., **Trévéricus** (**Tréviri**) -a -um, *of or belonging to the Treveri*.

**triangulus** -a -um (*tres* and *angulus*), *three-cornered, triangular*. Subst., **triangulum** -i, n. a *triangle*, Cic.

**triarii** -ōrum, m. (*tres*), *the oldest and most experienced Roman soldiers, who were drawn up in the third rank, kneeling behind the hastati and principes, ready to help these in need*; hence, prov., *res ad triarios rediit, the matter has come to the extremest need*, Liv.

**tribas** -ādis, f. (τρεῖς), *an unchaste woman*, Phaedr.

**Triboces** -um, m. and **Triboci** -ōrum, m. a *Gullic people on the left bank of the Rhine, in modern Alsace*.

**tribrāchya**, acc. -chyn, m. (τρίβραχυς), sc. pes, a *metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (∪ ∪ ∪), Quint.

**tribunarius** -a -um (*tribus*), *of or relating to a tribe*, Cic.

**tribūla** = *tribulum* (q.v.).

**tribūlis** -is, m. (*tribus*), *one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow tribesman*; *tribulis tuus*, Cic.; esp., *a fellow tribesman of the lower classes, one of the common people*, Hor.

**tribūlo**, l. (*tribulum*), *to press*, Cato.

**tribūdum** -i, n. (*tero*), *a threshing machine*, Varr.

**tribūlus** -i, m. 1, *a thorny plant* (*Tribulus terrestris*, Linn.), Ov.; 2, *an aquatic plant* (*Trapa natans*, Linn.), Plin.

**tribūnal** -ālis, n. (= *tribunale*, from *tribunus*), *the tribunal*. I. Lit., *a raised platform for magistrates*, e.g., for the consul when he directed the comitia, the praetor when he administered justice; in *tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes*, Cic.; of the raised seat of a general in the camp, Liv.; of the praetor in the theatre, Suet.; meton., of the magistrate sitting on the tribunal, *omne forum (the people) quem spectat et omne tribunal, the magistrates, distinguished persons*, Hor. II. Transf., **A**, *a monument erected in honour of the dead*, Tac. **B**, *a mound, embankment of earth*, Plin.

**tribūnātus** -ūs, m. (*tribunus*), *the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship*; **a**, of the people, with or without plebs, Cic.; **b**, of a military tribune, *militaris*, Cic.

**tribūnicus** -a -um (*tribunus*), *of or relating to a tribune, tribunicial*; **a**, *belonging to a tribune of the people*; *potentus*, Cic.; subst., **tribūnicus** -li, m. *a person who has been tribune*; **b**, *relating to the tribunes of the soldiers*; *bonos*, Caes.

**tribūnus** -i, m. (*tribus*). I. *tribuni, the presidents of the three old tribes, representative of the tribunes, at the head of whom was the tribunus Celerum*, Liv. II. **A**, *tribuni aerarii, pay-*

*masters who assisted the questors, and who were afterwards made judges*, Cic. **B**, *Milit. t. t., tribuni militum or militares, military tribunes, six to every legion, who commanded it each for two months in the year*, Caes. **C**, *tribuni militum consulari potestate* (also called *tribuni consulares*), chosen to govern in the place of consuls, from 444-366 B.C., Liv. **D**, *tribuni plebi* (*plebi*) and (more frequently) simply *tribuni, the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians*, Cic., Liv.

**tribūo** -ūi -ūtum, 3. I. *to allot to any one as a share, bestow, assign, give*. **A**, Lit., *praemia alicui*, Caes.; *sumum cuique*, Cic. **B**, Fig., 1, gen., *to give, show*; *alicui misericordiam suam*, Cic.; *alicui magnam gratiam*, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, *to give up, concede, yield to*; *valetudini alicui*, Cic.; *alicui priores partes*, Cic.; **b**, *to ascribe, attribute to*; *id virtuti hostium*, Caes.; **c**, *to devote time to a particular purpose*; *his rebus tantum temporis*, Caes. II. = *distribuo, to divide*; *reim in partes*, Cic.

**tribus** -ūs, f. (from root *tri*, *three*, and the root *su* in *φυλή*), originally, *a third part of the Roman people*. Hence, I. *a tribe, one of the three tribes of the Roman people* (*Ramnes, Tities, Luceres*); from the time of Servius Tullius a new division was made, viz., of four tribes for the city (*tribus urbanae*), and twenty-six, and later thirty-one, for the ager Romanus (*tribus rusticae*); *populum in tribus convocare*, Cic. II. Meton., plur., *tribus = the lower classes, the mob*, Plin.

**tribūtarius** -a -um (*tributum*), *of or relating to tribute*; *tabellae*, Cic.

**tribūtim**, adv. (*tribus*), *according to tribes, tribe by tribe*; *nummos dividere*, Cic.

**tribūtio** -ōnis, f. (*tribuo*), *a distribution, dividing*, Cic.

**tribūtum** -i, n. (*tribuo*). I. *tax, contribution, tribute*; *tributum conferre, facere, pendere*, Cic. II. Transf., *a gift, present*, Ov..

1. **tribūtus** -a -um (*tribus*), *arranged according to tribes*; *comitia, in which the people voted by tribes*, Liv.

2. **tribūtus**, v. *tribuo*.

**trīcae** -ōrum, f. 1, *tricks, trumpery, nonsense*, Mart.; 2,  *vexations, troubles, perplexities*; *quomodo domesticae tricae* (fert)? Cic.

**Tricastini** -ōrum, m. a *Gullic people, near modern Acoste*.

**Trioca** -ae, f. (Τρίκων), *an old town in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Trikkala*.

**trīcēnārius** -a -um (*triceni*), *containing the number thirty*; *illius, thirty years old*, Sen.

**trīcēni** -ae -a, genit. *tricentum* (*triginta*), 1, *thirty each*, Cic.; 2, *thirty*, Plin.

**trīceps** -cipitis (*tres* and *caput*), 1, *three-headed*, Cic.; 2, *three-fold*, Varr.

**trīcēsīmus** -a -um (*triginta*), *the thirtieth*, Cic.

**trīcēsīs** -is, m. (*triginta* and *as*), *thirty asses*, Varr.

**trīchias** -ae, m. (τριχίας), *a species of sardine*, Plin.

**trīchilla** -ae, f. *a summer-house, arbour*, Caes.

**trīchitis** -idis, f. (τριχίτις), *a kind of alum*, Plin.

**trīciēs** (**trīciens**), adv. (*triginta*), *thirty times*, Cic.

**trīcliniāris** -e (*triclīnium*), *of or relating to a dining-couch*, Plin. Subst., **trīcliniāria** -ium, n. **a**, *a dining-room*, Plin.; **b**, *drapery for a dining-couch*, Plin.

**triclīnium** -īi, n. (τρικλίνιον). **I.** a dining-couch, a couch on which the Romans reclined at meals (generally three on each, sometimes four and five), Cic. **II.** a dining-room; exornat ample et magnifice triclīnium, Cic.

**tricoōlum** (-on) -ī, n. (τρικωλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sen.

**tricoor**, 1. dep. (tricae), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trife; cum aliquo, Cic.

**tricornis** -e (tres and cornu), having three horns, Plin.

**tricorpor** -pōris (tres and corpus), having three bodies; forma tricorporis umbrae, of Geryon, Verg.

**tricuspis** -īdis (tres and cuspis), having three points, Ov.

**tridaena** -ōrum, n. (τρι = ter, and δάκρυ = morico), a kind of oyster, Plin.

**tridens** -entis (tres and dens), having three teeth or prongs. **I.** Adj., rostra, Verg. **II.** Subst., **tridens** -entis, m. a trident, a three-pronged spear for piercing large fish, Plin.; an attribute of Neptune, Verg.

**tridentifer** -fēri, m. (tridens and fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

**tridentiger** -gēri, m. (tridens and gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

**triduum** -īi, n. a space of three days; quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illum aut summum quadriduo periturum, Cic.

**triennia** -īum, n. (tres and annus), a festival celebrated every three years, Ov.

**triennium** -īi, n. (tres and annus), a space of three years; biennium aut triennium est quum nuntium remisisti, Cic.; multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, Cic.

**triens** -entis, m. (tres), a third part, one-third. **A.** Gen., Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the third part of an as, Hor.; 2, of a sextarius, Prop.; 3, in inheritances, a third part of a whole; cum duobus coheredibus esse in triene, Cic.

**trientābulum** -ī, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money, Liv.

**trientālis** -e (triens), containing one-third of a foot, Plin.

**trierarchus** -ī, m. (τριήραρχος), the commander of a trireme, Cic.

**trieris** -e (τριήρης), having three banks of oars. Subst., **trieris** -īs, f. a trireme, Nep.

**triētericus** -a -um (τριετηικός), recurring every three years, triennial; trieterica sacra or orgia, Verg., Ov.

**triētēris** -īdis, f. (τριετηρίς), 1, a space of three years, Mart.; 2, a triennial festival, Cic.

**trifarīam**, adv. (trifarīus, three-fold, sc. partem), in a three-fold manner = in three places, on three sides; adoriri, munire, Liv.

**trifaux** -faucis (tres and faux), having three throats, triple-throated; latratus (Cerberi), Verg.

**trifer** -fēra -fērum (ter and fero), bearing fruit thrice a year, Plin.

**trifidus** -a -um (ter and findo), split in three parts, three-forked; flamma (of lightning), Ov.

**trifilla** -e (tres and filum), having three hairs, Mart.

**trifolium** -īi, n. (tres and folium), trefoil, Plin.

**triformis** -e (tres and forma). **I.** three-formed, having three forms; Chimæra, Hor.; dea, Hecate, Ov. **II.** three-fold; mundus (because composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

**trifur** -furis, m. (ter and fur), a three-fold thief, arch-thief, Plaut.

**trifurcifer** -fēri, m. (ter and furcifer), an arch-rogue, Plaut.

**trigārius** -a -um, subst. (triga, a team of three horses), relating to a team of three horses; subst., 1, **trigārius** -īi, m. a driver of a team of three horses, Plin.; 2, **trigārium** -īi, n. a circus or training-ground where teams of three horses are driven, Plin.

**trigēminus** (tergēminus) -a -um, three-fold; vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergemini honores, the aedileship, praetorship and consulship, Hor.; of children, three born at a birth; fratres, the Horatii and the Curiatii, Liv.; Trigemina Porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, opposite the northern corner of the Aventine, Plin.

**trigemmis** -e (tres and gemma), having three buds, Plin.

**triginta**, num. (τριάκοντα), thirty, Cic.

**trigon** -ōnis, m. (τρίγων). **I.** a ball for playing, Mart. **II.** Meton., a game at ball, Hor.

**trigōnalls** -e (trigonum), three-cornered; pila (= trigon), Mart.

**trigōnum** -ī, n. (τρίγωνον), a triangle, Varr.

**trigōnus** -ī, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray, Plaut.

**trilibris** -e (tres and libra), of three pounds' weight, Hor.

**trilinguis** -e (tres and lingua), having three tongues; os Cerberi, Hor.

**trilix** -licis (tres and licium), having three threads; lorica consertam hamis auroque trilicem, Verg.

**trīmātus** -ūs, m. (trīnus), the age of three years, Plin.

**trimestris**, 3. (tres and mensis), three monthly. **I.** Adj., haedi, three months old, Varr. **II.** Subst., **trimestria** -īum, n. crops which ripen three months after sowing, Plin.

**trīmētēr** = trimetros (q.v.).

**trīmētrōs** (-us) -a -um, containing three metra, i.e., three double feet, Quint.; subst.

**trīmētrōs** (-us), and (Latinised form), **trīmētēr** -tri, a trimeter, Hor.

**trīmōdia** -ae, f. and **trīmōdium** -īi, n. (tres and modius), a vessel containing three modii or bushels, Plaut.

**trīmus** -a -um (tres), three years old; equa, Hor.

**Trīnācria** -ae, f. (Τρινακρία), the oldest name of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape. Hence, **A.** **Trīnācrius** -a -um (Τρινακρίος), Trinacrian, and **B.** **Trīnācriis** -īdis, f. (Τρινακρίς), Trinacrian; Trinacris alone = Sicily, Ov.

**trīni** -ae -a (tres). **I.** three each, Plin. **II.** three together (found with subst. only used in plur.), trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes.

**Trīnobantes** -uin, m. a people in the east of Britain.

**trīnōdis** -e (tres and nodus), having three knots, Ov.

**trībōlus** (-ōs) -ī, m. (τρίβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli, Plaut.

**Trīocāla** -ōrum, n. a mountain fastness in Sicily. Hence, **Trīocālinus** -a -uin, relating to Trīocala.

**trīones** -uin, m. (= teriones, from tero), the ploughing oxen; transf., the constellations known as the Great Bear and Little Bear (as the stars resembled the shape of a waggon and the oxen attached to it), Verg.

**Trīōpās** -ae, m. (Τριόπας), a king in Thessaly, father of Brysichthon. Hence, **A.** **Trīōpēios**

-ii m. (Τριώνιος) = *Eryctichon*, Ov. **B. Triōpēis** -idis, f. = *Mestra*, daughter of *Eryctichon*.

**triorchia**, acc. -chem, f. (τριορχία). **I.** a buzzard, Plin. **II.** a kind of centaur, Plin.

**triparous** -a -um (ter and parcus), very stings, Plaut.

**tripartito** (and gen.) **tripartitō**, adv. (tripartitus), in three parts; bona dividero, Cic.

**tripartitus** (and gen.) **tripertitus** -a -um (ter and partitor), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite; divisio, Cic.

**tripectōrus** -a -um (tres and pectus), having three breasts, Lucr.

**tripēdālis** -e (ter and pedalis), of three feet in measure; parma, Liv.

**tripēdānōus** = tripedalis (q.v.).

**tripert** . . . v. tripart . . .

**tripēs** -pēdis (ter and pes), having three feet; mulus, Liv.

**Triphylia** -ae, f. (Τριφυλία), the south part of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

**triplex** -plicis (tres and plicco), three-fold, triple. **I.** Adj., acies, Caes.; Plato triplicem finxit animuin, Cic.; deae, the three *Parcae*, Ov.; *Minycides*, the three daughters of *Minyas*, Ov. **II.** Subst., 1, **triplices** -um, m. (sc. codicilli), a writing tablet with three leaves, Cic.; 2, **triplex** -plicis, n. = triplum, three times as much; pediti in singulos centeni dati . . . triplex equiti, Liv.

**triplico**, 1. (triplex), to triple, make three-fold, Plin.

**tripplus** -a -um (τριπλοῦς), three-fold, triple; pars, Cic.

**Tripōlis** -is, f. (Τρίπολις), the name of several towns and places. **I.** a mountainous district in Thessaly south of the Cambanian mountains. Hence, **Tripōlitānus** ager, the district of *Tripolis*, Liv. **II.** a town in Thessaly *Hestiaecolis*. **III.** a district of Arcadia, near Tegea. **IV.** a district in Africa, now Tripoli. **V.** a town in Phoenicia, now Tripoli. **VI.** a town in Pontus. **VII.** a town in Phrygia.

**Triptōlēmus** -i, m. (Τριπτόλεμος), son of *Celæus*, king of *Eleusis*, and of *Metaneira*, the inventor of agriculture, a judge in the lower world; prov., *Triptolemo dare fruges, to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov.

**tripūdio**, 1. (tripudium), to beat the ground with the feet, to dance; e.g., a savage war dance, *tripudiantes more suo* (of the Spaniards), Liv.; of an old Roman dance on festive and religious occasions, Sen.; hence, transf., tot in funeribus republicae exultans ac tripudians, dancing for joy, Cic.

**tripūdium** -ii, n. (ter and pes). **I.** a religious dance; e.g., of the Salian priests, *Salios per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu*, Liv.; so of a savage war dance, *cantus Gallorum ineuntium proelium et ululatus et tripudia*, Liv.; of the wild *Bacchic* dance, Cat. **II.** T. t. of augury, a favourable omen when the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, Cic.

**tripūs** -pōlis, m. (τριπους), a three-legged seat, tripod. **I.** Gen., Verg., Hor. **II.** Esp., the tripod of the Delphic priestess, Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the Delphic oracle, Ov.

**triquētrus** -a -um. **I.** three-cornered, triangular; insula (of Britain), Caes. **II.** (Because Sicily from its triangular shape was called *Triquetra*, hence =) *Sicilian*, Lucr., Hor.

**trirēmis** -e (tres and remus), having three banks of oars, Caes.; subst., **trirēmis** -is, f. a trireme, Caes., Cic.

**triscoenus** -a -um (τρισχοενος), containing three schoeni, Plin.

**triscourria** -ōrum, n. (tres and scurra), gross buffooneries, Juv.

**tristē**, adv. (tristis). **I.** sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully; *adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur*, Cic. **II.** harshly, severely; *tristius respondere*, Cic.

**tristi** = *trivisti*, v. tero.

**tristicūlus** -a -um (dim. of tristis), somewhat sorrowful; *Aliola*, Cic.

**tristificus** -a -um (tristis and facio), causing sadness, Cic. poet.

**tristimōnia** -ae, f. (tristis), sadness, melancholy, Auct. b. Afr.

**tristis** -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of persons, *tristis et conturbatus*, Cic.; *quos quum tristiores vidisset*, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, sad, gloomy; of the lower world, *Tartara*, Verg.; poet., *harsh of taste*; *suci*, Verg.; b, object, troubled, unfortunate, disastrous; *tempora*, Cic.; *ira, with disastrous consequences*, Hor.; *sors*, Cic.; *tristia ad recordationem exempla*, Cic.; neut. subst., *trista lupus stabulis, a disastrous thing*, Verg.; *tristia miscetur laetis*, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, of humour, gloomy; a, = unfriendly, surly, morose, Cic.; *natura*, Cic.; *vultus tristior*, Cic.; b, = angry; *dicta*, Ov.; 2, harsh, severe, rough; *Judex*, Cic.; *triste et severum dicendi genus*, Cic.

**tristitia** -ae, f. (tristis). **I.** sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, sermons, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, ill-humour, moroseness, Ov.; 2, severity, sternness; *quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit*, Cic.

**trifulcus** -a -um (tres and sulcus), three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged; *lingua serpentis, forked*, Verg.; *telum Jovis, lightning*, Ov.; *ignes, lightning*, Ov.

**trisyllabus** -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, Varr.

**tritāvus** -i, m. (tres and avus). **I.** the father of the *atavus* or *atava*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., remote ancestors, Varr.

**triticeus** (triticēus) -a -um (triticum), of wheat, wheaten; *messis*, Verg.

**triticeum** -i, n. wheat; *granum tritici*, Cic.

**Tritōn** -ōnis, m. (Τρίτων). **I.** Triton, son of Neptune and the nymph *Salacia*, a deity of the sea, represented with a horn made of a shell, which he blew at the bidding of Neptune to raise or appease the waves. **II.** **A.** a lake in Africa, on the smaller *Syrtis*, according to tradition the birth-place of several deities, particularly of *Pallas*. Hence, a, **Tritōniacus** -a -um, = belonging to *Pallas*; *arundo, the tibia discovered by Pallas*, Ov.; b, **Tritōnis** -idis, f. *Tritonian*; subst., = *Pallas*, Verg.; *arx* = the city of *Pallas*, Athens, Ov.; *pinus, the Argo, built at the order of Pallas*, Ov.; c, **Tritōnius** -a -um, *Tritonian*; subst., *Tritonia* = *Pallas*, Verg. **B.** a lake in Thrace which had the power of changing into a bird any one who bathed nine times in its waters; also called **Tritōniaca** palus, Ov.

**tritor** -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber, Plaut.

**tritūra** -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing, Verg.

1. **tritus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tero). **I.** **A.** much trodden, much frequented, 1, lit., *iter*, Cic.; 2, fig., of discourse, in common use, common, trite, well-known; *faciamus hoc proverbium tritius*, Cic. **B.** practised; *ares*, Cic. **II.** worn-out; *vestis*, Hor.

2. **tritus** -ūs, m. (tero), a rubbing, Cic.



**triumphālis** -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal; corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has gained a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.; triumphalia ornamenta, and subst., **triumphālia** -ium, n. the decorations of a triumphing general (corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.), Tac.; senex, an old man who had had a triumph, Liv.

**triumpho**, I. (triumphus). **L.** Intransit., to triumph, to have a triumph. **A.** Lit., de Numinantius, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., I, to triumph, gain a victory; amor de vate triumphat, Ov.; 2, to triumph, exult; gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omnium gemitu et triumphas, Cic. **II.** to triumph over, to conquer completely; pass., ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medi, Hor.; aurum triumphatum, captured, Hor.

**triumphus** -i, m., old form, **triumpus** -i, m. (ter and pes), lit., a solemn dance (like tripudium); hence, **A.** Lit., a triumphal procession, a triumph, granted by the senate to a general and his army after an important victory, when the general entered Rome in a car drawn by white horses, clothed in a toga picta and tunica palmata, with a crown of laurel on his head, preceded by waggons carrying captives and booty, and followed by the soldiers shouting "Io triumphe!" and singing jocular songs; alicui triumphum decernere, Cic.; triumphum tertium deportare, Cic.; triumphum agere, to triumph, with genit. or de or ex and abl. of persons or country over which the triumph was held, Bojorum, Liv.; ex Aequis, Liv.; Pharsalicae pugnae, Cic.; de Liguribus, Liv. **B.** Transf., triumph, victory; ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

**triumvir** -viri, m. (tres and vir), a triumphvir; plur., triumviri (also tresviri, written III viri). **I.** coloniae deducendae, or agro dando, or agro dividendo, or agris dividendis, or agro assignando (or agrarii), commissioners for the formation of a colonia and the division of land amongst the colonists; quum triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. **II.** triumviri capitales or carceris lautumiarum, superintendents of prisons, who also looked after the execution of punishments and watched over the public peace, Cic. **III.** triumviri epulones, v. epulones. **IV.** triumviri mensarii, commissioners for the regulation of payments from the exchequer, Liv. **V.** triumviri monetales (auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), the masters of the mint, Cic. **VI.** triumviri (tresviri) reipublicae constituendae, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus, who joined together to settle the state, Suet. **VII.** commissioners for raising recruits, Liv. **VIII.** triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, commissioners for making an inventory of votive gifts, Liv. **IX.** commissioners for repairing or rebuilding temples, Liv. **X.** magistrates in the municipia, Cic.

**triumvirālis** -e (triumvir), of or relating to a triumphvir; flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.

**triumvirātus** -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumphvir; in triumviratu (sc. agrario), Cic.

**trivēnēfica** -ae, f. (ter and venefica), an arch-poisoner or sorceress, Plaut.

**Trivia**, v. trivius.

**triviālis** -e (trivium), common, ordinary, trivial; carmen, Juv.

**trivium** -ii, n. (ter and via), a place where three roads meet, Cic.; meton., an open street, public place, Cic.

**trivius** -a -um (trivium), honoured at three cross-roads, name of deities who had chapels at cross-roads; dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucret., Diana or Heate; so absol., **Trivia** -ae, f., Verg.; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

**trixāgo** (trissāgo) -inis, f. a plant called germander, Plin.

**Trōās** -ādis, v. Tros.

**trōchaens** -i, m. (τροχαιος), I, a trochee, a metrical foot (-u), Cic.; 2, = tribrachys (q.v.).

**trōchāicus** -a -um (τροχαιικός), trochaic, Quint.

**trōchilus** -i, m. (τρόχιλος), the golden-crested wren, Plin.

**trochlēa** (troclēa) -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Lucret.

**trōchus** -i, m. (τροχός), a boy's hoop, Hor.

**Trocmi** -trum, m. one of the three main stocks of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

**Trōes**, v. Tros.

**Troezēn** -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροϊζήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pithheus, grandfather of Theseus. Hence, **Troezēnius** -a -um (Τροϊζήνιος), Troezenian; heros, *Lelex*, son of Pithheus.

**Troglodytae** -arum, m. (Τρωγλοδυται), cave-dwellers, name of the old inhabitants of the west coast of the Arabian Gulf in Aethiopia.

**Troïādes**, v. Tros.

**Troïcus**, v. Tros.

**Troilus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Τρώϊλος), son of Priam, taken prisoner before Troy, and strangled by order of Achilles.

**Troja**, Trojanus, v. Tros.

**Trojūgena** -ae, c. (Troja and gigno), born in Troy, Trojan. Subst., **Trojūgena** -ae, m. a Trojan. Plur. = the Trojans (genit. Trojūgenārum), Verg., and = the Romans (descended from Aeneas), Juv.

**Tromentina tribus**, one of the tribus rusticae.

**trōpaeum** -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree. **I.** **A.** Lit., tropaeum statnere or ponere, to erect, Cic. **B.** Meton. = the victory; Salaminium, Cic. **II.** Fig. = a memorial; necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

**trōpaeus** -a -um (τροπαιός), turning back; venti, blowing from the sea to the land, Plin.

**Trophōnius** -ii, m. (Τροφώνιος). **I.** brother of Agamemnon, with whom he built the Delphic oracle. **II.** a deity who gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadaea, in Boeotia). Hence, **Trophōnianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Trophōnius.

**trōpis** -ia, f. (τρόπις), the lees of wine, Mart.

**trōpus** -i, m. (τρόπος), a metaphor, trope, figure of speech, Quint.

**Trōs**, Trōis, m. (Τρώς), son of Erichthonius, king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named. Hence, **Troja** or **Troia** -ae, f. (Τροία), the town of Troy; I, lit., Liv., Verg.; 2, transf., a, the town built by Aeneas in the Laurentine country, Liv.; b, the town built by Helenus in Epirus, Ov.; c, a Roman game played on horseback, Verg. Hence, **A. Troilus** -a -um, Trojan. **B. Trojānus** -a -um, Trojan; iudex, i.e., Paris, Hor.; prov., equus Trojanus, a hidden danger, Cic. **C. Troicus** -a -um, Trojan. **D. Trōs**, Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur., **Trōes** -um, m. the Troians.

**E. Troās** -ālos, adj. fem., *Trojan*; subst., a *Trojan woman*, Verg. **F. Trōiādes** -um, f. *Trojan women*.

**Trosmis**, acc. -min, f. a *town in Moesia*, Ov.

**trossūli** -ōruin, m. (perhaps an Etruscan word for equites). **I.** a name given to the Roman knights in active service, Varr. **II.** Transf., *sops, carcombs, dandies*, Sen.

**troxallis** -allis, f. (τροχάλλης), an animal resembling a grasshopper, Plin.

**trucidatio** -ōnis, f. (trucido). **I.** a slaughtering, massacre; civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv. **II.** a cutting off, cutting to pieces, Plin.

**trūcido**, 1. to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre. **I. A.** Lit., cives Romanos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to chew; seu pisces, seu portum, seu cepe, Hor.; b, poet. = to extinguish; ignem, Lucr. **II.** Fig., 1, to demolish (in words); a Servilio trucidatus, Cic.; 2, to ruin, destroy; ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.

**trūculentēr**, adv. (truculentus), *ferocly, ferociously*; quod truculentius se ferebat quam caeteri, Cic.

**trūculentia** -ae, f. (truculentus), 1, *roughness, savageness, ferocity*, Plaut.; 2, *severity of climate*, Tac.

**trūculentus** -a -um (trux), *rough, ferocious, savage, cruel*. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of the voice, wild, Tac. **II.** Fig., **A.** Of character or behaviour, unfriendly, wild, ungracious, furious; felā truculentior ursā, Ov. **B.** Transf., of the sea, wild, disturbed, Cat.

**trūdis** -is, f. a sharp stake, Verg.

**trūdo**, trūsi, trūsum, 3. to push, shove, press. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., apros in plagas, Hor. **B.** Esp., to push forth, to put forth buds; gemmas, Verg. **II.** Fig., to press, urge, force; ad mortem trudi, Cic.; truditur dies die, one day presses hard on another, Hor.

**Trūentum** -i, n. a town in Picenum. Hence, **Trūentinus** -a -um, *Truentine*; Castrum = Truentum, ap. Cic.

**trulla** -ae, f. (= truella, dim. of trua, a ladle). **I.** a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a pan for carrying live coals, Liv.; 2, a washing-basin, Juv.

**trullēum** -i, n. and **trullēus** -i, m. a basin, washing-basin, Varr.

**trunco**, 1. (truncus), to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate; simulacra, statuas, Liv.

1. **truncus** -i, m. the stem or trunk of a tree. **I.** Lit., meton. and fig. **A.** Lit. and meton., 1, lit., Cic., Caes.; trunci induti hostilibus armis, i.e., tropaea, Verg.; 2, meton. = the tree, Hor. **B.** Fig., the stem, the main part; ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of the human body, Cic.; 2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Cic.

2. **truncus** -a -um, maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered. **I.** Lit., corpus, Liv.; truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg.; frons (Acheloi amnis), deprived of its horns, Ov.; teia, broken off, Verg.; with genit., animalia trunca pedum, without feet, Verg. **II.** Transf., urbs trunca, sine senatu, etc., Liv.

**trūsātilis** -e (truso), of or relating to pushing; mola, a handmill, Cato.

**trūso**, 1. (intens. of trudo), to push violently, Cat.

**trūtina** -ae, f. (τρούτην), a balance, pair of scales; in fig., ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis statera, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur, Cic.

**trūtīnor**, 1. dep. (trutina), to weigh, Pers.

**trux**, trūcis (connected with tor-vus), *rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim*. **I.** Of look, oculi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of tones, wild, rough; cantus, Ov.; classicum, Hor.; 2, rough; a, eurus, Ov.; pelagus, Hor.; b, harsh, violent; orator, Liv.; sententia, Liv.; 3, of character or manner, wild, furious, threatening; tribunus plebis, Cic.

**tryblum** -ii, n. (τρυβλίον), a dish, Plaut.

**trýginon** -i, n. (τρυγίνον), a black pigment made from wine-lees, Plin.

**trýgon** -ōnis, m. (τρύγων), a fish, the sting-ray, Plin.

**tū**, pron. pers. (genit. tūi, dat. tibi, acc. te, abl. te; plur. nom., vos; genit., vestrum or vostrum and vestri or vestri, dat. vobis, acc. vos, abl. vobis), thou; plur., you. **I.** Gen., Cic.; strengthened, a, by te, tute, Cic.; b, in oblique cases by met, vosinet, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Used in the ethic dat., ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. **B.** Often with singular collective names, vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliope (= Muses), Verg.

**tūātim**, adv. (tuus), in thine own way, after thine own fashion, Plaut.

**tūba** -ae, f. (connected with tubus), the straight war-trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals. **I. A.** Lit., tubae sonus, Caes.; cornua ac tubae, Liv.; tubā signum dandum, Caes.; used also in religious festivities, games, funeral processions, Hor., Verg., Ov. **B.** Fig. = provoker; belli civilis tubam quam illi appellaut, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** war, Mart. **B.** lofty epic poetry, Mart.

1. **tūber** -ēris, n. (tuneo), a swelling, protuberance, hump. **I.** a, lit., cameli, Plin.; b, fig., tubera = great mistakes (opp. verrucae, little blunders), Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a knot in wood, Plin.; 2, a round, swelling root, Plin.; 3, a truffle, Mart.; 4, tuber terrae; a, the root of the cyclamen, Plin.; b, molehill, as a term of abuse, Petr.

2. **tūber** -ēris, a, m. a kind of apple-tree, Plin.; b, f. the fruit of this tree, Mart.

**tūberculum** -i, n. (dim. of t. tuber), a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Plin.

**tūberosus** -a -um (tuber), full of swellings or protuberances, Varr.

**tūbīcen** -īnis, m. (tuba and cano), a trumpeter, Liv.

**tūbillūstrum** -ii, n. (tuba and iustrum), a feast of trumpets held March 23rd and May 23rd, plur., Ov.

**tūbūlātus** -a -um (tubulus), tubular, Plin.

**tūbūlus** -i, m. (dim. of tubus), a little pipe.

**tūburōinābundus** -a -um (tuburcinor), eating greedily, gobbling, Cato.

**tūburōīnor**, 1. dep. to eat greedily, to gobble, Plaut.

**tūbus** -i, m. a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Plin.

**tuccētum** (not tūcētum) -i, n. a kind of sausage common in Cisalpine Gaul, Pers.

**tūdīto**, 1. (intens. of tudo = tundo), to strike violently, strike often, Lucr.

**tūēo**, 2. = tueor (q.v.).

**tūeor**, tūstus and tūstus sum, tūēri, 2. dep. to look at, behold, regard, see. **I.** Lit., naturam, Cic.; poet. with neut. plur. of adj. used adverbially, acerba, to look wild, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** to regard; quod ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem, Cic. **B.** to look at with care or for the purpose of protection; 1, to care for, protect, guard, support; concordiam, Cic.; dignitatem suam,

**Cic.**; personam principis civis facile dicendo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to defend, protect (with arms); fines suos ab excursionibus, Cic.; turrim militibus complevit tuendamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit, Caes.; b, with words, etc., armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere, Cic.; c, t. of business, to keep a house in good repair; sarta tecta aedium tueri, Cic.; d, to keep, support, maintain; se, vitam corpusque, Cic.; se ac suos, Liv.; sex legiones (re sua), Cic.

**tugurium** -ii, n. (for tegurium, from tego), a peasant's hut, cottage; tugurium ut jam videatur esse illa villa, Cic.

**tutitio** -onis, f. (tueor), a protecting, preserving; sui, Cic.

**Tulliola** -ae, f. (dim. of Tullia), the pet name of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.

**Tullius** -a -um, the name of a Roman family; 1, Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; 2, a, M. Tullius Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator and statesman; b, his daughter, Tullia; c, his brother, Qu. Tullius Cicero. Hence, **Tullianus** -a -um, Tullian; subst., **Tullianum** -i, n. the underground part of a Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius.

**tulo**, tuli and tētuli, 3. to bear, bring, Plaut.

**tum**, adv. of time. I. Expressing a point of time which coincides with some other, generally, at that time; quum . . . tum, Cic.; ubi . . . tum, Ter.; postquam . . . tum, Sall.; made emphatic by the addition of demum, Liv., denique, Cic., vero, Cic.; absol., Cic. II. Expressing a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon; 1, lit., in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.; introducing the words of a subsequent speaker, tum Scipio, Cic.; 2, transf., a, in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place; gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.; primum . . . tum, Caes.; primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, Cic.; b, as a correlative conj., (a) tum . . . tum, at one time . . . at one time, Cic.; (b) quum . . . tum, if . . . then, surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also, Cic., Caes.

**tumefacio** -feci -factum, 3, pass., **tumefio** -factus sum -fieri (tumeo and facio), to cause to swell. I. Lit., humum, Ov.; tumefactus pontus, swollen, Ov. II. Fig., to puff up with pride, Prop.

**tumēo**, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up. I. Lit., corpus omne veneno, Ov.; veie tument terrae, Verg. II. Fig., 1, to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement; a, with anger; sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.; b, with pride; laudis amore, Hor.; c, to be in a ferment; tument negotia, are in disorder, Cic.; 2, of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, Tac.

**tumesco**, tumūi, 3. (inchoat. of tumeo), to begin to swell, to swell. I. Lit., tumescit mare, Verg. II. Fig., a, to swell with anger; ora tumescunt, Ov.; b, poet., transf., to begin to break out; tumescunt bella, Verg.

**tumidē**, adv. (tumidus), pompously, bombastically, Sen.

**tumidus** -a -um (tumeo). I. swollen, puffed up, tumid. A. Lit., membrum, Cic.; mare, Verg. B. Transf., 1, a, swollen, boiling, raging with passion or excitement; tumida ex ira tum corda resident, Verg.; b, swollen, puffed up with pride; tumidus successu, Ov.; quum tumidum est (cor), puffed up with ambition, Hor.; 2, of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic, sermones, Hor.; sermo tumidior, Liv. II. Act.=causing to swell; auster, Verg.; euri, Ov.; fig., honor, making ruin, Prop.

**tūmor** -oris, m. (tumeo), a swelling, tumour. I. Lit., oculorum, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind; animi, Cic.; esp., a, anger; tumor et ira deum, Verg.; b, pride; Intempestivos compece tumores, Ov.; c, ferment, commotion; rerum, Cic.; 2, of discourse, bombast, Quint.

**tūmulo**, 1. (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury, Ov.

**tūmūlosus** -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds, hilly, Sall.

**tūmūlūarius** -a -um (tumultus). I. hastily brought together, suddenly levied; miles, Liv. II. Transf., that which is done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, sudden, hasty, disorderly; pugna (opp. justa), Liv.; opus, Quint.; dux, chosen on the spur of the moment, Liv.; castra, Liv.

**tūmūlūatio** -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult, Liv.

**tūmūlūor**, 1. dep. and **tūmūlūo**, 1. (tumultus), to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, Cic.; pass. impers., in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes.

**tūmūlūosē**, adv. (tumultuosus), confusedly, tumultuously; tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, Liv.; senatus tumultuosius consulitur, Liv.; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorantur, Cic.

**tūmūlūosus** -a -um (tumultus). I. alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous; contio, Cic.; vita, Cic.; mare, Hor.; quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, Liv. II. causing alarm or confusion; nuntius, Liv.; in otio tumultuosus, restless, Liv.

**tūmūltus** -us, m. (tumeo), a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult. I. Lit., 1, tantum tumultum injicere civitati, Cic.; tumultum praebere, Liv.; sedare, Liv.; 2, esp., a, the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion; Italicus, Cic.; Gallicus, Liv.; tumultum discernere, to order a levy en masse, Cic.; b, in the air, crash, roar, thunder, storm; Juppiter ruens tumulta, Hor.; c, rumbling in the body, Hor. II. Fig., mental disturbance, commotion, excitement; mentis, Hor.

**tūmūlus** -i, m. (tumeo), a mound of earth, hill. I. Gen., tumuli silvestres, Cic. II. Esp., a mound of earth as a monument for the dead; tumulus Achillis, Cic.; inanis, a cenotaph, Cic.

**tunc**, adv., denoting a point of time which corresponds with another. I. Gen., then; tunc . . . quum, Cic. II. Esp., a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, Cic.

**tundo**, tūtūdi, tūsum and tūsum, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly. I. Lit., A. Gen., converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, Cic.; pectora manu, Ov.; tunsae pectora (acc. of respect) palmis, Verg.; prov., tundere eandem incudem, to be always treating of the same subject, Cic. B. Esp., to break to pieces in a mortar, Plin. II. Transf., to deafen, importune; aures, Plaut.; assiduis hinc atque illinc vocibus heros tunditur, Verg.

**Tunēs** -nētis, m. a town on the coast of Africa Propria, now Tunis.

**Tungri** -ōrum, m. a German people in modern Lüttich.

**tūnica** -ae, f. I. the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, Cic. II. Transf., a skin, coating, covering, peel; geminae tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg.

**tūnicātus** -a -um (tunica), clothed in a tunic, Cic.; esp., of the poorer classes, who wore only a tunic (without a toga over it), tunicatus populus, Tac., or popellus, Hor. Subst. plur., tunicati, Cic.

**tunicūla (tūnicola)** -ae, f. (dim. of tunica). **I.** a little tunic, Cic. **II.** Transf., a little membrane; oculorum, Plin.

**tūor** = tueor (q.v.).

**tūrārius** -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense, Plin.

**turba** -ae, f. (τύρβη). **I.** the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion caused by a crowd of people; quanta in turba vivereinus, Cic.; maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., a disorderly crowd, heap, swarm; **1, a**, aliquem videre in turba, Cic.; **b**, esp. = vulgus (contemptuously), the mob; admiratio vulgi atque turbae, Cic.; **2**, of delities, animals, and things, Chrysippus magnam congregat turbam ignotorum deorum, Cic.; rerum, Ov.

**turbāmentum** -i, n. (turbo), a means of disturbance, Tac.

**turbātē**, adv. (turbatus), confusedly; aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

**turbātio** -ōnis, f. (1. turbo), disturbance, disorder, confusion, Liv.

**turbātor** -ōris, m. (1. turbo), a disturber, stirrer-up, troubler; plebis, Liv.

**turbātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. turbo). **I.** disturbed, perturbed, disordered; in mare, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, disquieted, restless, troubled; voluntates populi, Cic.; **b**, angered, exasperated; Pallas, Verg.

**turbellae** -arum, f. (dim. of turba), tumult, disorder, confusion, Plaut.

**turben** -inis, n. (2. turbo), a whirlwind, Cat.

**turbidē**, adv. (turbidus), confusedly, in disorder, Cic.

**turbidus** -a -um (turba), confused, disordered, unquiet, wild. **I.** Lit., **a**, of weather, tempestas, Cic.; **b**, of water, turbid, troubled; aqua, Cic.; **c**, of hair, disordered; coma, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1**, mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted; Aruns, Verg.; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetari, with confused fear, Hor.; **2**, excited, vehement, angry; **a**, of persons, sic turbidus inlit, Verg.; **b**, of things, unquiet, agitated; res, Cic. Subst., **turbidum** -i, n. a troubled time, disquiet; in turbido, Liv.; si turbidiora sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laete feras, Cic.; **3**, causing disturbance; homo, milites, Tac.

**turbinātio** -ōnis, f. (turbinatus), a pointing in the form of a cone, Plin.

**turbinātus** -a -um (2. turbo), cone-shaped, contul, Plin.

**turbinōus** -a -um (2. turbo), shaped like a top, Ov.

**1. turbo**, 1. (turba), to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., inare, aequora, Cic.; transf., with Gr. acc., turbatus capillos, with disordered hair, Ov. **B.** Esp., **a**, to bring a mass of men into disorder, to throw into disorder; esp., milit. t.t., onlines, aciem peditum, Liv.; absol. = to cause disorder; ferae ita ruunt atque turbant ut, etc., Cic.; milit. t.t. (equites) modice primo impetu turbavere, Liv.; **b**, to trouble water, etc., makes turbid; pedibus manibusque lacus, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring into confusion, to disturb. **A.** Gen., contiones, Liv.; delectum atque ordinem, Cic.; ne quid ille turbet, sile, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, to bring one's affairs into confusion, become bankrupt, Juv.; **2**, to make restless, disturb, alarm, confuse; mentem dolore, Verg.; **3**, to cause a political disturbance, to unsettle, stir up; Macer in Africa haud dubie turbans, Tac.; impers., si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. (archaic fut. perf. pass., turbassitur, ap. Cic.).

**2. turbo** -inis, m. **I.** anything that turns round in a circle, an eddy. **A.** Of the wind, a whirlwind, hurricane; **1**, lit., **a**, Cic.; **b**, the eddy made by a whirlwind, Verg.; **2**, fig., storm; in turbinibus reipublicae, Cic.; inentis turbine agar, Ov.; tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, Cic. **B.** a top, a plaything for boys; **1**, lit., Cic.; **2**, transf., an object of the shape of a top; turbine crescit (burina) ab imo, in a circular form, Ov.; esp., **a**, a reel, Hor.; **b**, a spindle, Cat. **II.** motion in the shape of an eddy; of smoke, Verg.; circular course of a missile; celerit ad terram turbine fertur, Verg.; fig., non modo militiae turbine factus equas, by going through the different grades, Ov.

**turbulentē** and **turbulentēr**, adv. with compar. and superl. (turbulentus), turbulently, tumultuously; nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic.

**turbulentus** -a -um (turba), restless, stormy, boisterous. **I.** Lit., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Pass. = stormy, disturbed; respublica, Cic.; animus, Cic. **B.** Fig., **a**, causing disturbance, restless; civis, Cic.; **b**, confusing; errores, Cic.

**turda**, v. tardus.

**turdārium** -ii, n. (turdus), a place where thrushes are kept, Varr.

**Turdētāni** -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville. Hence, **Turdētānis** -ae, f. the country of the Turdetani.

**Turdūli** -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Turdūlus** -a -um, Turdulan.

**turdus** -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. **I.** a thrush, Hor. **II.** a kind of fish, Plin.

**tūrēus** -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense; dona, Verg.

**turgēo**, 2. **I.** to swell up, be swollen; fragmenta turgent, Verg. **II.** Fig., of discourse, to be pompous, turgid; professus grandia turgēt, Hor.

**turgesco** (inchoat. of turgēo), 3. to begin to swell, swell up. **I.** Lit., semen turgescit in agris, Ov. **II.** Transf., to swell, be excited with passion; sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

**turgidūlus** -a -um (dim. of turgidus), somewhat swollen; fiendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

**turgidus** -a -um (turgēo), swollen, turgid. **I.** Lit., membrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., turgid, bombastic; Alpinus (a poet), Hor.

**Tūrīa** -ae, f. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Guadalquivir. Hence, **Turiensis** -e, Turian; proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic.

**tūribūlum** -i, n. (tus), a censor for burning incense, Cic.

**tūricrōmus** -a -um (tus and cremo), burning with incense; arae, Verg.

**tūrifēr** -fēra -fērum (tus and fero), producing incense; Indus, Ov.

**tūrilōgus** -a -um (tus and lego), collecting incense, Ov.

**turma** -ae, f. (connected with turba). **I.** a troop of cavalry containing thirty men, the tenth part of an ala, a squadron, Cic. **II.** Transf., a troop, throng; in turma inauratarum equestrum (sc. statuarum), Cic.; Gallica (of the priests of Isis), Ov.

**turmālis** -e (turma), of or relating to a troop or squadron. Subst., **turmāles** -ium, m. the men of a squadron, Liv.

**turmātim**, adv. (turma), troop by troop, in troops, Caes., Gall.

**Turnus** -i, m. king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.

**Tūrōnes** -um, m. and **Tūrōni** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Tours.

**turpicūlus** -a -um (dim. of turpis), somewhat ugly or deformed. I Lit., nasus, Cat. II Fig., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

**turpificātus** -a -um (turpis and facio), made foul, corrupted; animus, Cic.

**turpificōricūpidus** -a -um (= turpis lucri cupidus) = αἰσχροκερής, greedy after base gain, Plaut.

**turpis** -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy. I Lit., aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra simo, Verg.; pes, Hor. II Fig., in a moral sense, disgraceful, shameful, base, dishonourable, infamous; fuga, Cic.; quid turpius? Cic.; homo turpissimus, Cic.; with 2. supine, turpe factu, Cic. Subst., **turpe** -is, n. a disgrace; habere quaestui rempublicam turpe est, Cic.

**turpiter**, adv. (turpis), foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner. I Lit., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in piscem, Hor. II Fig., disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously; facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov.; in deorum opinione turpissime labitur, Cic.

**turpitudō** -inis, f. (turpis), ugliness, unsightliness. I Lit., Cic. II Fig., turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, dishonour; maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic. nullā conditione hanc turpitudinem subire, Cic.; plur., flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

**turpo**, 1. (turpis), to make ugly, defoul, defile. I Lit., capillos sanguine, Verg. II Fig., to disgrace, dishonour; ornamenta, Cic.; castra urbanae seditionis contagione, Liv.

**turricūla** -ae, f. (dim. of turris), a little tower, turret; and, a dice-box, Mart.

**turrigēr** -gēra -gērum (turris and gero), tower-bearing; urbes, Verg.; hence an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of towers (the earth with its towers personified); Cybele, Ov.; dea, Cybele, Ov.; Ops, Ov.

**turris** -is, f. (τήρις, τήρις), a tower. A Gen., Cic. B Esp., 1, in war, a tower with which walls and camps were strengthened; turris latericia, Caes.; or, a tower of wood for attacking towns, Cic.; or, a tower full of armed soldiers, borne by elephants, Liv.; 2, a dove-cote, Ov.

**turritus** -a -um (turris). I furnished with towers; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele, Prop.; Berecynthia mater, Verg. II Poet. transf., tower-like, towering high; scopuli, Verg.

**tursio** -ōnis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Plin.

**turtur** -ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Verg.

**turtūrilla** -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), a little turtle-dove, Sen.

**turunda** -ae, f. (perhaps = terenda, from tero). I a pellet for fattening poultry, Varr. II a roll of lint, Cato.

**tūs** (thūs), tūris, n. (θύος), incense, frankincense; tus incendere, Cic.

**Tusci** -ōrum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria. Hence, adj., **Tuscus** -a -um, Etruscan; annis, the Tiber, Verg.; dux, Maenius, Ov.; eques, Maecenas, Verg.; vicus, a street in Rome, Liv.; semper, spell, Ov.

**Tuscūlanus**, v. Tusculum.

1. **tusculum** -i, n. (dim. of tus), a little incense, Plaut.

2. **Tuscūlum** -i, n. an old town in Latium,

now Frascati. Hence, **A. Tusculinus** -a -um, Tusculan. **B. Tuscūlanus** -a -um, Tusculan; plur. subst., **Tuscūlani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tusculum. **Tuscūlanum** -i, n. (sc. rus or praedium), an estate of Cicero's near Tusculum.

**tussillāgo** -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Plin.

**tussio**, 4. (tussis), to have a cough, to cough; male, Hor.

**tussis** -is, acc. -im, f. a cough, Verg.

**tūtāmen** -inis, n. (tutor), a defence, protection, Verg.

**tūtāmentum** -i, n. (tutor), defence, protection, Liv.

**tūtō**, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; in vadis consistere tutius, Caes.

**tūtōla** -ae, f. (tueor). I protection, guard, charge. A Gen., 1, lit., tutelam januae gerere, Plaut.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; 2, meton., a, act., protector, guardian; templi, Ov.; b, pass., the person or thing protected; virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. B Esp., a, guardianship, tutelage; in alicuius tutelam venire, Cic.; iudicium tutelae, Cic.; b, the property of the ward; legitima, Cic. II a keeping, care, management; villarum, Plin.

**tūtōlārius** -ii, m. (tutela), a keeper; tutelarii, the keepers of a temple, Plin.

**tuticus**, v. meddix.

**tūtō**, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; esse, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; with ab and the abl., ab incursu, Caes.; superl., tutissimo, at the safest; non quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

1. **tūtōr** -ōris, m. (for tuitor, from tueor). I a protector; finium, Hor.; religionum, Cic. II the guardian of a woman, a minor, or imbecile person; a, lit., aliquem tutorem instituire, Cic.; tutorem esse alicuius or alicui, Cic.; b, ng., eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

2. **tūtō**, 1. and **tūtōr**, 1. dep. (intens. of tueor). I to protect, preserve, watch, keep; domum, Verg.; oculos ab inferiore parte, Cic.; urbem muris, Liv.; se adversus injusta arma, Liv. II to ward off; pericula, Sall.; inopia, Caes.

**tūtūlus** -i, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head; esp. used by the flamen and his wife, Varr.

**tūtus** -a -um, p. adj. (from tueor). I safe, secure, out of danger; res, Cic.; tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic.; medio tutissimus ibis, Ov.; tutus ab hostibus, Caes.; subst., **tūtum** -i, n. a safe place, safety; esse in tuto, Cic.; aliquid (aliquid) in tuto collocare; tutum est, with infin., Caes. II watchful, cautious; consilia, Liv.

**tūus** -a -um, pron. poss. (tu), thy, thine. I Subject., A Gen., tua bona, Cic.; subst., tai, thy friends, people, party, Cic.; tuum est, it is thy custom, it is thy duty, Plaut., Ter. B favourable to thee; tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. II Object. = to thee, towards thee; desiderio tuo, for you, Cic.

**turtax**, whack, whack, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows, Plaut.

**Tyāna** -ōrum, n. (Tyāna), a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Hence, **Tyānelius** -a -um, of or belonging to Tyāna.

**Tyba** -ae, f. a town on the borders of Syria, now Taibe.

**Tybris** = Tiberis (q.v.).

**Tybur** = Tibur (q.v.).

**Týcha** -ae, f. (Τύχη), a part of the town of Syracuse, in Sicily, with a temple to Fortune, whence the name.

**Týchius** -ii, m. (Τυχίος), a celebrated Boeotian worker in leather.

**Týdeus** -ii and -eos, m. (Τυδείης), son of Oeneus, father of Diomides. Hence, **Týdidēs** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), the son of Týdeus, i.e., Diomides.

**týmpāniticus** -i, m. (τυμπανητικός), one who has the droisy, Plin.

**týmpānium** -ii, n. (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped pearl, Plin.

**týmpānizo**, l. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, Suet.

**týmpānōtriba** -ae, m. (τυμπανοπρίβης), a tambourine-player, Plaut.

**týmpānum** -i, n. (τύμπανον), a tambourine, battle-drum (esp. used by the priests of Cybele). I. Lit., Verg. II. Transf., a drum or wheel for raising weights, Verg., Lucr.

**Týndāreus** -ii, m. (Τυνδαίος), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Hence, A. Subst., **Týndāridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Týndareus; Týndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic. B. **Týndāris** -ilidis, f. a female descendant of Týndareus, Helen, Verg., Ov., Clytemnestra, Ov.

1. **Týndāris**, v. Týndareus.

2. **Týndāris** -idis, f. (Τυνδαίς), a town on the north coast of Sicily, possessing a celebrated statue of Mercury, which was taken by the Carthaginians and restored by Scipio Africanus the Younger. Hence, **Týndāritānus** -a -um, of Týndāris.

**Týnes** -itis, m. (Τύνης), a town in Zanglana, now Tunisia.

**Týphoeus** -eos, m. (Τυφώεις), a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was for punishment buried beneath Aetna. Hence, A. **Týphōius** -a -um, of or belonging to Typhoeus. B. **Týphōis** -idos, of or belonging to Typhoeus; Aetna, Ov.

1. **Týphōn** -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), another name of the giant Typhoeus.

2. **týphon** -ōnis, m. (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Plin.

**týpus** -i, m. (τύπος), a figure on a wall, Cic.

**týrannicō**, adv. (tyrannicus), tyrannically, despotically; ea quas regie seu potius tyrannicō statuit in aratores, Cic.

**týrannicōida** -ae, a. (tyrannus and caedo), the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Plin.

**týrannicōidium** -ii, n. (tyrannicida), the slaying of a tyrant, Sen.

**týrannicōus** -a -um (τυραννικός), tyrannical; leges, facinus, Cic.

**Týrannicō** -ōnis, m. a Greek grammarian and geographer, who came to Rome as a captive in the Mithridatic War, and taught the children and arranged the library of Cicero.

**týrannis** -idis, f. (τυραννία), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny; vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.

**týrannocōnūs** -i, m. (τυραννοκόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, Cic.

**týrannus** -i, m. (τύραννος, Dor. for τυραννός), lord, master. I. Gen., an absolute ruler, prince, lord; of Aeneas, Verg.; Phrygius, Laomedon, Ov.; of Neptune, as ruler of the sea, Ov. II. Esp., of one who in a free state gains supreme power and overthrows the constitution of the state, a usurper, despot, tyrant; clemens tyrannus, Cic.

**Týras** -ae, m. (Τύρας), a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

**týrianthina** -ōrum, n. (τυριάνθινος), violet-coloured garments, Mart.

**Týrius**, v. Tyrus.

**týrōtāriochum** -i, m. (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Cic.

**Týrrhōni** -ōrum, m. (Τύρρηνοι), the Etruscans, the people who inhabited the country north of Latium. Hence, A. **Týrrhōnia** -ae, f. Etruria. B. **Týrrhōnus** -a -um, Etruscan; corpora, the sailors whom Bacchus turned into dolphins, Ov.; eo monstra, Ov.; rex, Messenius, Ov.; mare, aequor, the part of the Mediterranean between Italy and Corsica and Sardinia, Verg., Liv.; subst., **Týrrhōnus** -i, m. an Etruscan.

**Týrrhīdēs** -ōrum, m. the sons of Týrrhus, the herismen of king Latinus.

**Týrus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple; hence, adj., **Týrius** -a -um, a, Tyrian; puella, Europa, daughter of the Tyrian king Agenor, Ov.; subst., **Týrii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tyre; b, meton. = purple; vestes, Hor.; colores, Ov.; c, transf. = Carthaginian; urbs, Carthago, Verg.; subst., **Týrii** -ōrum, m. the Tyrians.

## U.

**U** u, originally written V, v, the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek upsilon (Υ, υ). It is frequently interchanged with t, as optimus, optamus, satira, satira, etc.

1. **ūber** -ōris, n. (οἰθαρά). I. on udder, pap, teat, breast; ubera praebere, Ov.; admovent, Verg. II. Transf., a, richness, abundance, fertility; fertilis ubere ager, Ov.; b, poet., a fruitful field, Verg.

2. **ūber** -ōris, rich, abounding in anything, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious. I. Lit., a, seges spicis uberibus, Lucr.; uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor nivels uberrima pomis, Ov.; b, full of matter; uberiores litterae, Cic. II. Fig., quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic.; uberrima supplicatibus triumphique provincia, Cic.; uberrimae artes, Cic.

**ūberius**, superl., **ūberimē**, adv. (2. uber). I. more abundantly, more copiously; proventi seges, Ov. II. Fig., more copiously, more at length; disputare, Cic.

**ūbertas** -ōtis, f. (2. uber), fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance. I. Subject, productiveness; a, lit., agrorum, Cic.; b, fig., utilitatis, Cic. II. Object., abundance, plenty; a, lit., frugum, Cic.; b, fig., improborum, Cic.; plur., ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

**ūbertim**, adv. (2. uber), abundantly, copiously; fundero lacrimas, Cat.

**ūberto**, l. (ubertas), to make fruitful, Plin.

**ūbī** (old archaic form cubi), where. I. Lit., a, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; with particle nam, in qua non video ubinam meus constans et vita beata possit insistere, Cic.; with genit., terrarum, loci, e.g., quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic.; b, in direct questions, where? ubi sunt qui Antoniam Graece

negant scire? Cic. **II** Transf., **A**. Of time, when, as soon as; quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; ubi de eius adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes.; with primum, at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. **B**. wherein, whereby, in which, by which, etc.; est, ubi id isto modo valet, Cic. **C**. ubi ubi = ubicumque, wherever; facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros sciem, Liv.

**ubicumquē** (**ubicunquē**), adv. wherever, wheresoever. **I** Relat., ubicumque erimus, Cic.; with genit., ubicumque gentium or terrarum, Cic. **II** Indef., anywhere, everywhere; malum est ubicumque, Hor.

**Ubi** -ōrum, m. a German people who, in Caesar's time, dwell on the east bank of the Rhine near Cologne. Adj., **Ubianus** -a -um, Ubian.

**ubilibet**, adv. anywhere you please, everywhere, Sen.

**ubimam**, v. ubi.

**ubiquāquē** (ac. parte), wherever, Ov.

**ubiquē**, adv. wherever, wheresoever, everywhere; omnes qui ubique sunt, or sunt nati, all in the world, Cic.

**ubivis**, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, Cic.

**Ucalegōn** -ōnis, m. name of a Trojan; jain proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of Ucalegon, Verg.

**ūdo** -ōnis, m. a fur shoe or sock, Mart.

**ūdus** -a -um (contr. from uvidus). **I** Lit., wet, moist; paludes, Ov.; oculi, tearful, Ov.; alator, drunken, Hor. **II** Transf., soft, bending, yielding; argilla, Hor.

**Ūfens** -tis, m. **I** a small river in Latium; hence, **Ūfentinus** -a -um, Ufentine. **II** a commander of the Aetui.

**ulceratio** -ōnis, f. (ulcero), a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Plin.

**ulcero**, l. (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate. **I** Lit., mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum ulcerato Philoctetā morsu serpentia, Cic. **II** Fig., jecur, to wound the heart, Hor.

**ulcōrosus** -a -um (ulcus), full of sores, ulcerated, ulcerous. **I** a, lit., facies, Tac.; b, transf., of trees, full of knots. **II** Fig., jecur, wounded by love, Hor.

**ulcisor**, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. dep. **I** to take vengeance for some one, to avenge; patrem, Cic.; se, Cic. **II** to take vengeance on some one, to punish; a, with acc. of person, aliquem, Cic., Oaes.; b, with acc. of thing, scelus, Cic.; injuriam, Cic. (ulcisci, ultus, pass., quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.); quae defendi repetique et ulcisci fas sit, Liv.).

**ulcus** -ēris, n. (ἔλκος), a sore, ulcer. **I** a, lit., Verg.; b, transf., an excrescence on trees, Plin. **II** Fig., ulcus (of love) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, Cic.

**ulcusculum** -i, n. (dim. of ulcus), a little ulcer, Sen.

**ulex** -icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, Plin.

**uliginōsus** -a -um (uligo), wet, damp, moist, marshy, Varr.

**ūligo** -inis, f. (for uviligo, from \*uveo), moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth; uliginis paludum, Tac.

**Ūlixēs** -is, m. Latin name (after Etruscan Ulux or Sicilian Οὐλίξ) for Ὀδυσσεύς, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his

wanderings after the siege of Troy (genit., Ulixē, Hor., Ov.; acc., Ulixen, Hor., Ov.)

**ullus** -a -um, genit. ullius, dat. ulli (dim. of unus, for unulus), any. gen. used in negative and hypothetical sentences. **I** Adj., sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.; neque ullam in partem disputo, for or against, Cic.; neque ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquiserit, Cic. **II** Subst., a, m. any one, Cic.; b, n. anything; nemo ullius nisi fugae memor, Liv. (ullius, Cat., Verg., Ov.)

**ulmārium** -li, n. (ulmus), a nursery or plantation of elms, Plin.

**ulmōus** -a -um (ulmus), of or relating to the elm, male of elm-wood, Plaut.

**ulmitrība** -ae, m. (ulmus and τριβος, tero), lit., an elm-rubber; in jest, one who has often been beaten with elm-rods, Plaut.

**ulmus** -i, f. the elm, Verg.

**ulna** -ae, f. (ὤλενα), the elbow. **I** 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., the arm; ulnis aliquem tollere, Ov. **II** Transf., a, as a measure of length, as ell, Verg.; b, as much as a man can span with both arms, Plin.

**ulploum** -i, n. a kind of leek, Cato.

**uls** (Aeolic ous) and **ultis**, on the other side of, beyond, Varr.

**ultēr** -tra -trum, compar., **ultērior**; superl., **ultimus**. **I** Posit., **ultar** -tra -trum, not found except in the adverbial forms ultra, ultro. **II** Compar., **ultērior** -ius, genit. -ōris, on the other side, further, beyond, ulterior. **A** Lit., Gallia, Gaul on the other, i.e., the north side of the Alps, Cic.; equitatus, placed at a greater distance, Caes. **B** Transf., a, distant, past, further; ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pulet docuisse, Ov.; b, farther, worse; quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? Liv. **III** Superl., **ultimus** -a -um, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last. **A** Lit., of space, 1, luna, quae ultima a caelo est, Cic.; subst., a, n., recessum primi ultimis non dabant, Caes.; b, n., caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg.; 2, partitive for ultima pars, in ultimam provinciam, into the most distant part of the province, Cic. **B** Transf., 1, in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final; tempus, antiquitas, Cic.; principium, Cic.; lapis, a grave-stone, Prop.; adv., ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; or (oftener), lastly, finally, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv.; 2, in rank or degree; a, the highest, greatest; natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Caes.; subst., **ultimum** -i, n. the greatest, the extremest, and, in a bad sense, the worst; ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; adv., ad ultimum, utterly, entirely; ad ultimum demens, Liv.; b, the meanest, lowest; laus, Hor.; subst., (a) m., in ultimis militum, Liv.; (β) n., in ultimis laudum esse, Liv.

**ultērius**. **I** Neut. of ulterior, v. ulter. **II** Adv., v. ultra.

**ultimus**, v. ulter.

**ultio** -ōnis, f. (ulcisor), an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge; ultionem petere, Liv.; with object genit., violatae per vim pudicitiae, Liv.

**ultis** = uls (q. v.)

**ultor** -ōris, m. (ulcisor), an avenger, punisher; injuriarum, Cic.; attrib., deus ultor = Anteros, Ov.; as a surname of Mars, Ov.

**ultrā**, sc. parte (from ulter). **I** Adv., posit., on the other side of; 1, lit., cis Padum ultraque, Liv.; 2, transf., of that which is beyond a certain limit, beyond, further; a, in space, (α) lit., ultra neque curas neque gaudia

locum esse, Sall.; (β) fig., farther, beyond; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.; foll. by quam, quod ultra quam satis est, Cic.; b, of time, farther; nec ultra bellum dilatum est, Liv.; compar., ulterius, further; (a) lit., ulterius abit, Ov.; (β) fig., ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg. **II** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, beyond, on the further side of; ultra Siliannam villam, Cic.; 2, transf., a, of time, beyond; ultra biennium, Tac.; b, of number or measure, beyond, more than; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.; ultra vires, Verg. (ultra sometimes put after its case, quem ultra, Cic.).

**ultrix** -icis, f. (ultor), avenging; Dirae, the Furies, Verg.

**ultrō** (sc. loco, from ulter), adv. on the other side. **I** Lit., on the other side, beyond; gen., with citro, up and down, on both sides; ultrō et citro cursare, Cic. **II** Transf., a, away, off; ultrō istum a me! Plaut.; b, besides, moreover; ultrōque his sumptum intulit, Cic.; c, of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily; ultrō se offerre, Cic.; improbos ultrō incessero, Cic.; hence, ultrō tributa, money which the treasury had to expend every year on public buildings, Liv.

**ultrōnēus** -a -um (ultrō), of one's own accord, voluntarily, Sen.

**ultrōtribūta**, v. ultrō.

**Ulūbrae** -ārum, a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence, **Ulūbrānus** -a -um, Ulubran.

**ulūla** -ae, f. (lit., the screeching one (sc. avis), from ululo), a screech-owl, Verg.

**ulūlātus** -us, m. (ululo), a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling; ululatus nocturni, Liv.

**ulūlo**, 1. (connected with ὑλαύζω). **I** Intransit., to howl, yell; a, lit., of living beings, Tisiphone ululavit, Ov.; ululanti voce, Cic.; b, transf., of places, to resound with howling; cavae plangoribus aedes feminis ululant, Verg. **II** Transsit., to call upon with howling; nocturnis Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Verg.

**ulva** -ae, f. sedge, Verg.

**Ulysses** = Ulixes (q.v.).

**umbella** -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), a parasol, Juv.

**Uمبر**, v. Umbri.

**umbilicātus** -a -um (umbilicus), shaped like a navel, Plin.

**umbilicus** -i, m. (ὀμφαλός), the navel. **I** Lit., Liv., Ov. **II** Meton., the middle, centre of anything; 1, gen., Siciliae, Cic.; terrarum, Delphi, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, Cat.; fig., Inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring to the end, Hor.; b, transf., the index of a sun-dial, Cic.; c, a kind of sea-snail, Cic.

**umbo** -ōnis, m. (ὄμβρον). **I** The boss in the centre of a shield; summus clipei umbo, Verg.; hence, meton., a shield; salignae umbonum crates, Verg. **II** the elbow, Mart. **III** the full part or swelling of a garment; meton., a toga, Pers.

**umbra** -ae, f. a shade, shadow. **I** **A** Lit., arboris, Cic.; prov., umbras timere, to be frightened at shadows, Cic. **B** Transf., shade; a, protection, help; auxilii, Liv.; sub umbra Romanae audientiae latere, Cic.; b, illness, pleasant rest; Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov.; cedat umbra soli, Cic.; c, appearance (as opposed to reality), shadow, semblance; gloriae, Cic. **II** **A** Transf., 1, a shade, shadow in painting; transf., in discourse, Cic.; 2, the shadow = that which accompanies; luxuriae, Cic.; an uninvited guest,

brought by one who has been invited (οἶα), Hor. **B** Meton., 1, that which is shady; a, as trees, houses, etc., umbras falce premere, Verg.; inducite montibus umbras (i.e., arbores), Verg.; b, any shady place; Pompeja, Ov.; tonsoris, barber's shop, Hor.; 2, the shade of a dead person, ghost; tricorpor, Verg.; plur., umbrae, Verg.; 3, a fish, the grayling, Ov.

**umbraculum** -i, n. (umbra). **I** a shady place, arbour, Verg.; in plur., a quiet place (as opp. to public life); Theophrasti, Cic.; doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. **II** a parasol, Ov.

**umbraticōla** -ae, m. (umbra and colo), a lounge in the shade, Plaut.

**umbraticōsus** -a -um (umbra) belonging to the shade; homo, an idler, lounge, Plaut.

**umbratilis** -e (umbra), remaining in the shade. **I** retired, contemplative; vita, Cic. **II** Of discourse, in the schools, rhetorical (opp. to public, political), domestica exercitatio et umbratilis, Cic.; oratio, only meant for perusal, not for speaking, Cic.

**Uمبرi** -ōrum, m. a people in Italy between the Padus, the Tiber, and the Adriatic Sea, who in later times descended farther into Italy, and inhabited a country between the Rubicon, the Nar, and the Tiber. Hence, **A** Uمبر -bra -brum, Umbrian; subst., Uمبر -bri, m. an Umbrian. **B** Uمبرia -ae, f. Umbria, the country of the Uمبرi.

**umbrifer** -fēra -fērum (umbra and fero), shady, umbrageous; nemus, Verg.; platanus, Cic.

**umbro**, 1. (umbra), to cover with shade, shade, overshadow; umbrata tempora quercu, Verg.

**umbrōsus** -a -um (umbra), shady, umbrageous. **I** Pass., shaded; ripa, Cic.; locus umbrōsius, Cic. **II** Act., affording shade; cacumina, Verg.; salix, Ov.

**ūmeoto** = humecto (q.v.)

**ūmērus** = humerus (q.v.).

**ūmesce**, unidus = humesco, humidus (q.v.).

**ūmor** = humor (q.v.).

**unquam** (unquam), adv. (orig. cumquam), at any time, ever (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences), Cic.; non unquam, Liv.; haud unquam, Verg.; si unquam, Liv.

**ūnā**, adv. (unus), at the same place, at the same time, together; a, absol., qui una venerant, Cic.; b, with cum and the abl., amores una cum praetexta ponere, Cic.

**ūnānimans** = unanims (q.v.).

**ūnānimitas** -ātis, f. (unanims), concord, unanimity, Liv.

**ūnānimus** -a -um (unus and animus), of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous; sodales, Cat.; fratres, Verg.

**uncia** -ae, f. (Sicilian οὐγκία, from unus), an ounce, the twelfth part of any whole. **I** Lit., 1, as a coin, one-twelfth of an as, Varr.; 2, as a weight or measure, a, an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound, Plaut.; b, as a measure, one-twelfth of a foot, an inch, Plin.; 3, in inheritances, a twelfth part; Caesar ex uncia, heir to one-twelfth, Cic. **II** Transf., a triste, bit; eboris, Juv.

**uncialis** -e (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part; asses, weighing an ounce each, Plin.

**unciarius** -a -um (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part; senus, one-twelfth of the capital yearly, i.e., 8½ per cent. for the year of ten months, 10 per cent. for the year of twelve months, Tac.

**unciatim**, adv. (uncia), by ounces, Plin.; Transf., little by little, Ter.



**uncinātus** -a -um (uncinus), *shaped like a hook, hooked*; *uncinata corpora*, Cic.

**unciōla** -ae, f. (dim. of uncia), *a little ounce, a little twelfth part (of an inheritance)*, Juv.

**unctio** -ōnis, f. (ungo) **I.** *an anointing*, Plaut.; *philosophum unctionis causā reliquerunt*; *to wrestle in the palaestra*, Cic. **II.** *Meton., ointment, salve*, Plin.

**unctīto**, l. (Intons. of ungo), *to salve, anoint*, Plaut.

**unctiusculus** -a -um (dim. of unctus), *some-what unctuous*, Plaut.

**unctor** -ōris, m. (ungo), *an anointer*, Cic.

**unctorium** -ii, n. (ungo), *an anointing-room in the bath*, Plin.

**unctūra** -ae, f. (ungo), *the anointing of the dial*, ap. Cic.

**1. unctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from ungo). **I.** Adj., *smear'd, anointed*; **1.** lit., *manus*, Hor.; *sol, basking in the sun after being anointed*, Cic.; *poet., palaestra, where one is anointed*, Ov.; **2.** *transf., accessus stercis ad unctum, to a rich and luxurious person*, Hor.; *unctior quaedam consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **unctum** -i, n. *a sumptuous repast*, Hor.

**2. unctus** -ūs, m. (ungo), *an anointing*, Plin.

**1. uncus** -i, m. (ὄγκος), *a hook*; *uncus forreus*, Liv.; *nee severius uncus abest, as typical of Necessitas*, Hor.; *esp., the hook with which the executioner dragged the bodies of the dead malefactors to throw them into the Tiber*; *alicui uncum impingero*, Cic.

**2. uncus** -a -um, *bent like a hook, hooked, curved*; *manus*, Verg.; *aratrum*, Verg.

**unda** -ae, f. *a wave of the sea, and collective, the waves*. **I.** Lit., *maris unda*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *Transf., wave, storm, surge*; *undae comitiorum, disorder*, Cic.; *unda salutantum, crowd*, Verg. **B.** *Meton., 1, moisture*; **2, flowing water, water**; *fontis*, Ov.; *faciunt justos ignis et unda viros (fire and water being used at the ceremony of marriage)*, Ov.; **3,** *of other liquids, e.g., oil*, Plin., **2, stream (of objects which are not liquid), qua plurimus undam fumus agit, eddies, Verg.**

**undatim**, adv. (unda), *like waves*, Plin.

**undē**, adv. (orig. eunde), *whence, from where*. **I.** Lit., *of place, 1, correlative, nec enim inde venit, unde mallei*, Cic.; *ut aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur*, Caes.; **2,** *absol., a, in direct questions, unde dejectus est Cimna?* Cic.; **b,** *in indirect questions, non recorder unde ceciderim*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., A.* *Of origin, ground, cause, means, etc., whence, from what person or thing, from what origin*; **1,** *correlative*; **a,** *unde necesse est, inde initium sumatur*, Cic.; **b,** *qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset*, Cic.; **2,** *esp., legal t. t., unde petitur = the accused person or defendant*; *ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim*, Cic. **III.** *unde unde = undecumque, whencesoever*, Hor.

**undēcentum** (unus, de, and centum), *ninety-nine*, Plin.

**undēciēs (undēciēns)**, adv. (undecim), *eleven times*, Mart.

**undēcim** (unus and decem), *eleven*, Cic.

**undēcimus** -a -um (undecim), *the eleventh*; *legio*, Liv.; *annus*, Verg.

**undēcīrēmis** -ia, f. sc. navis (undecim and remus), *a ship with eleven banks of oars*, Plin.

**undēcīmāni** -ōrum, m. (undecimus or undecimus), *soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin.

**undēcumquē (undēcūquē)**, adv. *whencesoever*, Quint.

**undēni** -ae -a (for undecim, from undecim), *eleven each*; *Musa per undecim emodulanda pedes*,

*i. e., of hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.; *quater undecim implevisse Decembres, i. e., forty-four years*, Hor.

**undēnōnāginta** (unus, de, and nonaginta), *eighty-nine*, Liv.

**undēoctōginta** (unus, de, and octoginta), *seventy-nine*, Hor.

**undēquādrāgēs**, adv. (undequadraginta), *thirty-nine times*, Plin.

**undēquādrāginta** (unus, de, and quadraginta), *thirty-nine*, Cic.

**undēquīnquāgēsīmus** -a -um (undequinquaginta), *the forty-ninth*, Cic.

**undēquīnquāginta** (unus, de, and quinquaginta), *forty-nine*, Liv.

**undēsēxāginta** (unus, de, and sexaginta), *fifty-nine*, Liv.

**undētrīcōsīmus** -a -um (undetrīginta), *the twenty-ninth*, Liv.

**undētrīginta** (unus, de, and trīginta), *twenty-nine*, Vitruv.

**undēvicēni** -ae -a (undeviginti), *nineteen each*, Quint.

**undēvicēsīmus (undēvigēsīmus)** (undeviginti), *the nineteenth*, Cic.

**undēviginti** (unus, de, and viginti), *nineteen*, Cic., Liv.

**undiquē**, adv. (unde and que). **I.** *on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere*; *concurrere*, Cic.; *colligere*, Cic.; *amens undique dicatur, by all people*, Hor. **II.** *on all sides, in every respect*; *partes undique sequales*, Cic.; *undique religionem tolle*, Cic.

**undisōnus** -a -um (unda and sono), *resounding with waves*; *dii, sea-gods*, Prop.

**undo**, l. (unda), *to rise in waves, surge*. **A.** Lit., *flamma inter tabulata volutus ad carlum unclabit vortex*, Verg. **B.** *Transf., to have a wave-like motion, to wave, to undulate*; *lunus*, Verg.; *habenae, hanging loosely*, Verg.

**undōsus** -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*, Verg.

**ūndō** -ōnis, m. *the arbutus-tree, and its fruit*, Plin.

**ūnetvicēsīmāni** -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

**ūnetvicēsīmus** -a -um (unus-et-vicesimus), *the twenty-first*, Tac.

**ungo (unguo)**, unxi, unctum, **3.** *to anoint, smear, salve*. **I.** Lit., *aliquem unguentis*, Cic.; *gloria quem supra viros ungit, ulorus*, Hor.; (with reference to the anointing after a bath), *unctus est, accubuit*, Cic.; *of the anointing of a corpse, corpus*, Ov.; *of the dressing of provisions, to dress*; *caules oleo*, Hor. **II.** *Transf., to besmear*; *teia manu, with poison*, Verg.; *uncta aqua, dirty*, Hor.; *uncta carina, pitched*, Verg.

**unguen** -inis, n. (unguo), *a fatty substance, salve*, Verg.

**unguentārius** -a -um (unguentum), *of or relating to salve or ointment*. **I.** Adj., Suet.

**II.** Subst., **A.** *unguentārius* -ii, m. *a dealer in unguents*, Cic. **B.** *unguentāria* -ae, f. *a, a female dealer in unguents*, Plin.; **b,** *the art of preparing unguents*, Plaut. **C.** *unguentarium* -ii, n. *money for unguents*, Plin.

**unguentātus** -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*, Cat.

**unguentum** -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, unguent*, Cic.

**unguiculūs** -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *the finger-nail, the toe-nail*; *integritas unguiculorum omnium*, Cic.; *prov., qui nihil a teneris, ut*

**Græci dicunt, unguiculis** (Gr. ἰξ ἀκάλων ὑνύχων) cognitus est, *from childhood*, Cic.

**unguinōsus** -a -um (ungueu), *fatty, unctuous*, Plin.

**unguis** -is, m. (ὄνυξ), *a finger or toe-nail*. **I.** Lit., of men, unguis ponere, Hor.; rodero, Hor.; prov., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; a recta conscientia transversum unguem non discedero, *to depart a finger's breadth* (Engl. a hair's breadth) from, etc., Cic.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad (in) unguem, *to a hair, nicely, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors who tested the smoothness of their work with the nail), ad unguem factus homo, Hor.; carmen decies castigare ad unguem, Hor.; omnis in unguem secto via limite quadret, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of plants, *a nail-like spot, tip*, Plin. **B.** *a kind of unguet, Varr.* (abl., gen. ungue, in poets also ungui).

**ungūla** -æ, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. **I.** Lit., vestigium unguilæ (equi), Cic. **II.** Meton., *a horse*; unguila rapit currus, Hor.

**ungūlus** -i, m. (dim. of unguis). **I.** *a toe-nail*, Plaut. **II.** *a finger-ring*, Plin.

**unicālamus** -a -um (unus and calamus), *having one bundle*, Plin.

**unguo** = ungo (q.v.).

**unicaulis** -e (unus and caulis), *having one stalk*, Plin.

**unicōe**, adv. (unicus), *singly, especially, particularly*; diligere, Cic.; unico securus, *altogether free from care*, Hor.

**unicōlor** -ōris (unus and color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*; torus, Ov.

**unicornis** -e (unus and cornu), *having one horn*, Plin.

**unicus** -a -um (unus), *only, sole*. **I.** Lit., solus, Cic. **II.** Transf., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*; liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

**uniformis** -e (unus and forma), *having one form, simple*, Tac.

**unigēna** -æ (unus and gigno), **I.** *born at one birth, of the same race*; unigena Memnonis, Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, Cat. **II.** *only-born, only-made*; singularis hic mundus atque unigena, Cic.

**upjūgus** -a -um (unus and jugum), *having only one yoke*; vineæ, *fastened to the same cross-beam*, Plin.

**unimānus** -a -um (unus and manus), *having but one hand*; puer, Liv.

1. **unio**, 4. (unus), *to unite*, Sen.

2. **unio** -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single, large pearl*, Sen.

**unistirpis** -e (unus and stirps), *having one stock or stem*, Plin.

**unitas** -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** *likeness, similarity*, Plin. **B.** *agreement, unanimity*, Sen.

**unitēr**, adv. (unus), *in one, together*; aptus, Luer.

**unismōdi**, adv. (unus and modus), *of one kind*, Cic.

**universālis** -e (universus), *general, universal*, Quint.

**universō**, adv. (universus), *in general*; generatim atque universe loquitur, Cic.

**universitas** -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, total*. **I.** Lit., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, *the universe*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *the world*, Cic.

**universus** (archaic, **univorsus**) -a -um (unus and versus), lit., *turned into one, combined into one*. **I.** whole, entire. **A.** Adj., mundus,

Cic.; de re universa tractare, Cic.; plur., **universal** -na -a, *all together*; universi (homines), Cic.; natura universa atque omnia continens, *all things in entirety and in detail*, Cic. **B.** Subst., **universum** -i, n. *the whole*; hence, *the whole world, the universe*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *relating to all or to the whole, general*; pugna, *a general engagement*, Liv.; in universum, *in general, generally*, Liv.

**unōcūlus** -i, m. (unus and oculus), *a one-eyed man*, Plaut.

**unus** (old Latin, **oenus**) -a -um, genit. ūnus, dat. ūni, one. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., unus de magistratibus, Cic.; soll. by alter, una ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp., with words used only in the plur.), unæ de curiæ . . . alteræ, Cic.; ad unum (unam) omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.; in unum (Gr. εἰς ἓ) = *into one place*; confluere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *one, only one, alone*; Demosthenes unus cunctis, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium, summus vir unus omnis Græciæ, Cic.; 2, *one, one and the same*; uno tempore, *at the same time*, Cic.; id omnis ætibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., indefinite, a, *an, one, some one, any one*; unus paternus, Cic.; without subst., tradidit uni, Cic.; unus quidam, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unis, Cic.; unus et alter, *one and another*, Cic. (genit., ūnus, Verg., Ov., Lucr., Cat.; ūni, Cat.).

**ūpīlio** (ōpīlio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*, Verg.

**ūpūpa** -æ, f. (ἔρωψ), *a hoopoe*, Varr.; (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*, Plaut.

**Ūrānia** -æ, f. and **Ūrāniō** -ēs, f. (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, *the heavenly one*), *one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy*.

**urbānē**, adv. (urbanus). **I.** *politely, civilly, urbanely*; urbane, urbanius agere, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, *wittily, acutely, elegantly*; ridere Stolora, Cic.; vexare, Cic.

**urbānitas** -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life*. **I.** Esp., *life in Rome*; desidia et desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *the city manner*; 1, in a good sense, a, *politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner*, Cic.; plur., deponendæ tibi sunt urbanitates, rusticus Romanus factus es, Cic.; b, *elegance, refinement in speaking, both in pronunciation and in expression*, Cic.; c, *elegance in wit, fine wit, pleasantry*; vetus, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, *city roquery*, Tac.

**urbānus** -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city* (esp. to Rome), urban. **I.** Lit., tribus, Cic.; prætor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; subst., **urbani** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the city, the townfolk*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *after the city fashion*; 1, in a good sense, a, *refined in manner, elegant*; homo, *a man of the world*, Cic.; b, of discourse, *choice, elegant, refined*; quiddam resonat urbanus, Cic.; c, *fine, witty, pleasant, humorous*; homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; subst., *a wit*, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, *bold, impudent*; frons, Hor.

**urbicāpus** -i, m. (urbs and capio), *a taker of cities*, Plaut.

**Urbicus** -æ, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**urbicus** -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city, civic, urban*, Surt.

**Urbinum** -i, n. *a town in Umbria, now Urbino*. Hence, **Urbinas** -ātis, *belonging to Urbinum*.

**Urbius** clivus, *a place in Rome between the Esquiline and vicus Cyprius*.

**urbs** -his, f. *the town surrounded by a ring wall, the city*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., urbana

condere, aedificare, Cic.; capere, Cic.; evertere, Cic. **B.** the city of Rome (like Gr. *ἀστυ*, of Athens), ad urbem, near Rome or at Rome, Cic.; ad urbem esse, of Roman generals waiting outside Rome till a triumph was granted them, or of magistrates waiting to proceed to their provinces, Sall. **II.** Meton., the city = the dwellers in the city; urbs somno vinoque sepulta, Verg.

**urceolāris** -e (urceolus), of or relating to a jug or pitcher; herba, pellitory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, Plin.

**urceolus** -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher, Juv.

**urceus** -i, m. (connected with urca), an earthenware jug, pitcher, Hor.

**urēdo** -inis, f. (uro), 1, a blight upon plants, Cic.; 2, an inflammatory itch, Plin.

**urgēo** (urgēō), urgi, 2, to push, press, drive, urge. **I.** Lit., **A.** Transit., pedem (alicuius) pede (auo), Verg.; naves in Syrtes, drive on the sand-banks, Verg. **B.** Intransit., to press; longique arguent ad litora ductus, Verg. **II.** Trans., 1, to press upon, heet, oppress, burden, bear hard upon; urgens malum, urgent, pressing, Cic.; mortifero iurbo urgeor, Cic.; urgeri, with genit., to be pressed hard on account of something; male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac.; 2, a, to hem in a place; urbem urbe alia premere atque urgere, Verg.; b, of time, to press upon; urget diem nox et dies noctem, Hor.; 3, of discourse, to urge, press hard upon; interrogando, Cic.; 4, to apply oneself to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up; occasionem, Cic.; propositum, Hor.; iter, Ov.

**urica** -ae, f. a caterpillar, Plin.

**urina** -ae, f. (οὐρον), urine, Cic.

**urinātor** -ōris, m. (urinor), a diver, Liv.

**urinor**, 1. dep. to dive, Cic.

**Uros** -ii, m. (Ὀῦρος), the river of a favourable wind (of Jupiter), Cic.

**urna** -ae, f. **I.** a pitcher for drawing water, Hor.; attribute of the constellation Aquarius, Ov., and of the rivers personified as deities, Verg. **II.** Trans., **A.** a jug, pitcher, urn; a, for holding money; argenti, Hor.; b, for holding the ashes of the dead, Ov.; c, for throwing lots into; nomina in urnam conijcere, Liv.; educere ex urna tres (iudices), Cic.; hence, of the urn of fate, assigned to Jupiter and the Parcae, omne nomen movet urna, Hor. **B.** As a measure of capacity, half an amphora, Plin.

**urnālis** -e (urna), containing half an amphora, Cato.

**urnārium** -ii, n. (urna), a table on which water-cans were placed, Varr.

**urnula** -ae, f. (dim. of urna), a little pitcher, Cic.

**uro**, usui, ustum, 3. (connected with rū), to burn. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., calore, Cic.; 2, esp., a, medical t. t., to burn = to treat by burning, to burn out; in corpore si quid eiusmodi est quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patitur, Cic.; b, t. t. of painting, to burn in; picta ustis coloribus puppis, Ov.; c, to burn, destroy by fire; (a) hominem mortuum, Cic.; agros, Liv.; domos, Hor.; (B) to burn lights; odoratam nocturna in lunina cedrum, Verg. **B.** Trans., 1, to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely; sauces urit sitis, Ov.; 2, to pinch, chafe, gull; calceus pedem urit, Hor.; urit lorica lacertos, Prop.; 3, to pinch with cold; ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** to burn with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion; me tamen urit amor, Verg.; uritur infelix Dido, Verg. **B.** to disquiet, disturb, harass; eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

**urruncum** -i, n. the lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr.

**ursa** -ae, f. (ursus). **I.** a female bear; poet. = bear generally, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear; ursa major, or Erymanthis, or Maenalis, or Parhasi; the Great Bear, ursa minor or ursa Cynosuris, the Little Bear, Ov.

**urinus** -a -um (ursus), of or relating to a bear, Plin.

**ursus** -i, m. a bear. **I.** Lit., ursi informes, Verg. **II.** Meton., poscunt ursum, a bear kept in the circus, Hor.

**urtica** -ae, f. (uro). **I.** a nettle; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., a sea-nettle, Plin. **II.** Fig., lustfulness, lewd desire, Juv.

**urus** -i, m. the urus, a kind of wild ox, Caes.

**urvum** (urbum) -i, n. a plough-tail, Varr.

**Uscāna** -ae, f. a town in Illyria on the borders of Macedonia, now Voscopoli. Hence, **Uscānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Uscāna.

**usūo** -ōnis, f. (utor), use, using, Cato.

**Usipētes** -um, m. and **Usipi** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe near the Tencteri, on the Lippe and the Rhine, conquered by Caesar.

**usitātē**, adv. (usitatus), in the usual manner; loqui, Cic.

**usitātus** -a -um, p. adj. (\*usito), customary, usual, wonted, accustomed; vocabula, Cic.; facimus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, ap. Cic.

**usplam**, adv. (orig. cusplam), anywhere, Cic.

**usquam**, adv. (orig. cusquam). **I.** anywhere (gen. used in negative and conditional sentences). **A.** Lit., iste cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic.; with genit., usquam gentium, Cic. **B.** in any case, Cic., Sall. **II.** any whither, in any direction; nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic.

**usquē**, adv. (orig. cusque), at every point, through and through, from . . . to, all the way, continuously. **I.** Of space, a, with prep., usque a mare supero Romam proficisci, Cic.; usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.; b, with adv. of place, quod eos usque istim (istinc) exauditos putem, Cic.; usque quaque, everywhere, Cic.; c, with acc. of the object or place reached (with names of towns), ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, as far as Rome, Cic. **II.** Of time, a, with prep., usque a Romulo, from the time of Romulus, Cic.; b, with adv. of time, inde usque repetens, Cic.; usque quaque, always, Cat.; usque eo se tenuit, Cic.; c, absol., always, constantly; juvat usque iurari, Verg. **III.** In other relations, hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.

**usquēquāquē**, v. usque I. and II.

**usta** -ae, f. (uro), a red pigment, burnt cinabar, Plin.

**Ustica** -ae, f. **I.** a valley in the Sabine country, near Horace's estate. **II.** a small island opposite the west coast of Sicily.

**ustil** . . . v. ustul . . .

**ustio** -ōnis, f. (uro), a burning, Plin.

**ustor** -ōris, m. (uro), a burner of corpses, Cic.

**ustūlo** (ustillo), 1. (dim. of uro), to burn a little, to singe, Cat.

1. **ūsūcāpio** -cēpi -captum, 3. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, Cic.; velut usucepisse Italiam, Liv.

2. **ūsūcāpio** -ōnis, f. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), *ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription*; *usucautio fundi*, Cic.

**ūsura** -ae, f. (utor). **I.** *the use, enjoyment of anything*; **a**, *natura dedit usuram vitae*, Cic.; *unius horae*, Cic.; **b**, *the use of borrowed capital*, Cic. **II.** *Meton., interest paid for money borrowed*; *usura menstrua*, Cic.; *usurae gravissimae*, Caes.; *alicui usuram pendere, to pay*, Cic.; *transf., terra nec unquam sine usura reddit*, Cic.

**ūsūrārius** -a -um (usura). **I.** *relating to (temporary) use*, Plaut. **II.** *out at interest, paying interest*, Plaut.

**usurpātio** -ōnis, f. (usurpo), *a using, use, making use*; *doctrinae*, Cic.; *vocis*, Liv.; *ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an old custom*, Cic.; *itineris, undertaking*, Liv.

**usurpo**, 1. (contr. from usu and rapio), *to draw to oneself by use*. **I.** *Gen., to make use of, to use, to bring into use*; *genus poenae*, Cic. **II.** *Esp., A. to lay claim to, to assert one's right to*; *nomen civitatis*, Cic. **B.** *Legal t. t., to take possession of, to acquire*; **a**, *lawfully, anissam possessionem*, Cic.; **b**, *unlawfully, to appropriate, to usurp, alienam possessionem*, Liv. **C.** *to make use of by the senses, to perceive, to notice*; *sensibus*, Lucr. **D.** *to make use of by the voice*; **a**, *to use, to mention*; *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, Cic.; **b**, *to call by any name habitually*; **C.** *Laelius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur*, Cic.

**usus** -us, m. (utor), *use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise*. **I.** *Lit., A. Gen., usus privatus*, Cic.; *quia ea pecunia non posset in bellum usui esse, Liv.*; *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum, theory and practice*, Caes.; *usus magister est optimus*, Cic. **B.** *Esp., 1, intercourse with men*; **a**, *social intercourse, familiarity*; *domesticus usus et consuetudo*, Cic.; **b**, *carnal intercourse*, Ov.; **2**, *legal t. t., usus et fructus, usus fructusque, ususfructus, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own*, Cic.; *usus fructus omnium bonorum*, Cic. **II.** *Transf., 1, practice = practical experience*; *usus atque exercitatio*, Cic.; *amicitia quam nec usu (by experience) nec ratione (by theory) habent cognitant*, Cic.; *habere magnum in re militari or in castris usum*, Caes.; **2**, *the usefulness, useful quality of anything*; *magnum usus affert ad navigia facienda*, Cic.; *usui and ex usu esse, to be useful, of use*, Cic.; **3**, *occasion, need, want*; **a**, *usus provinciae supplere*, Cic.; **b**, *usus est, usus venit, usus adest, it is necessary, requisite*, (**a**) *usus est*; (**aa**) *absol., si quando usus esset*, Cic.; (**ββ**) *with abl., si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit*, Cic.; (**β**) *usus adest*; *absol., ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent*, Caes.; (**γ**) *usus venit, si usus veniat*, Caes.; **c**, *usu venit, it happens*; *quid homini potest turpius usu venire?* Cic.

**ūsusfructus**, v. usus, III.

**ūt** (orig. form **ūtī**), *adv. and conj.* **I.** *Adv., A. (like *iva*) adv. of place, where*, Verg. *Aen. 6*, 329, Ov. *Met. 1*, 15. **B.** *Adv. of manner, in what way, as*; **1**, **a**, *absol., perge ut instituisti*, Cic.; *esp. in a parenthesis, facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare*, Cic.; **b**, *with correspond. sic, ita, item, omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonebas*, Cic.; *ut optasti, ita est*, Cic.; **c**, *ut ut or utut, however*, Plaut.; **2**, *in comparisons, a, with sic, ita, item, itidem, so . . . as, sic, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole*, Cic.; **b**, *as . . . so also, as well . . . as also*; *ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus*, Cic.; **c**, *indeed, it is true . . . but*; *Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant . . . ita non nocte, non die*

*unquam cessaverant ab opere*, Liv.; **d**, *ut quisque, with superl. . . sic or ita, with superl., the more . . . the more*; *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur*, Cic.; *with ita preceding, colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus*, Cic.; *with ita to be supplied, ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid, etc. . . is prudentissimus haberi solet*, Cic.; **e**, *in oaths, protestations, etc., ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; **3**, *to introduce an explanation, as, us being*; *homo acutus ut Poenae*, Cic.; *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, Cic.; *permulta alia colligit Chryseippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic.; **4**, *to introduce a reason, a, in a rel. clause, inasmuch as*; *magna pars Fidenatum, ut qui coloni additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant*, Liv.; **b**, *in a hypothetical clause, as if*; *ut si esset res mea*, Cic.; **5**, *as well as*; *ut potui, tuli*, Cic.; *esp. with a superl., ut blandissime potest, in the most flattering manner possible*, Cic.; *with the superl., strengthened by quum, domus celebratus, ut quum maxime*, Cic.; **6**, *to introduce examples, as, as for example*; *quae tactu intimo sentiant, u' dolorem, ut voluptatem*, Cic.; **7**, *in exclamations, how! how much!* *ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat!* Cic.; **8**, *to introduce a question, how*; **a**, *direct, ut valet?* *ut meminit nostri?* Hor.; **b**, *indirect, videte, ut hoc iste correxerit*, Cic.; **9**, *to express time, a, gen. with the perf., when, as soon as*; *ut haec audivit*, Cic.; *strengthened by primum, ut primum loqui posse coepi*, Cic.; **b**, *since*; *ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae*, Cic. **II.** *Conj., with the subj., that, so that. A. To express something effected or happening*; **1**, *of something actually resulting*; **a**, *with expressions denoting to happen, to cause, to bring about, to come to pass, that*; *sol efficit, ut omnia floreat*, Cic.; *evenit ut, contigit ut, est ut, ex hoc nascitur ut, etc.*, Cic.; **b**, *with expressions denoting a peculiarity, a necessity, an appearance, mos est hominum, ut, etc.*, Cic.; *hic locus est, ut de moribus iuorum loquamur*, Cic.; *certum, verum, falsum, verisimile, rectum, justum, usitatum est ut, etc.*, Cic.; **2**, *of something supposed or imagined to result*; **a**, *with verbs of wishing, commanding, asking, resolving, taking care, agreeing, suffering, etc., equidem vellem, ut aliquando redires*, Cic.; *praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus*, Cic.; *petunt atque orant ut, etc.*, Caes.; *placuit his ut, etc.*, Cic.; *illud natura non patitur ut, etc.*, Cic.; *assentior, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit*, Cic.; **b**, *with verbs of demanding, persuading, compelling, postulant ut, etc.*, Liv.; *hortor ut, etc.*, Cic.; *suasit ut, etc.*, Cic.; *impellimur naturā ut, etc.*, Cic.; *Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praetura, coegistis*, Cic.; **c**, *with verbs of fearing = that not*; *timeo ut sustineas*, Cic.; **d**, *ellipt. for fac ut, provided that, granted that, even if*; *ut quaeras omnia, non reperies*, Cic.; **e**, *ellipt. to express anger in a rhetorical question, tu ut unquam te corrigas?* Cic.; **f**, *ellipt. to express a wish, oh that!* *ut dolor pariat, quod iam diu parturit*, Cic. **B.** *To express a consequence, that, so that*; **1**, *with correspond. ita, sic, tam, eo, adeo, usque eo*; *talis, tantus, is, hic, etc.*; *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is eius vulgo haberetur filius*, Cic.; **2**, *without a correl., ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidunt*, Cic. **C.** *To express a purpose, that, in order that*; **1**, *with a demonstr., ideo, idcirco, ad eam rem, etc., idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus*, Cic.; **2**, *mostly without a demonstr., Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset*, Cic.

**utramque (utramque)**, adv. **I.** in what manner soever, however; utramque se videri vult, Cic. **II.** whencesoever; utramque mecum eritis, Hor.

1. **utens** -entis, p. adj. (from utor), using, possessing; utentior sit, Cic.

2. **Utens** -entis, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Montone.

**utensilis** -e (utor), that can be used, fit for use, useful. **I.** Adj., Vari. **II.** Subst., **utensilia** -ium, n. useful things, necessaries, utensils, Liv.

1. **uter**, ūtris, m. (connected with uterus), the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle; Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus euros, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers, Caes., Liv.; poet., tumulis infla sermonibus utrem, of a puffed-up, arrogant man, Hor.

2. **ŭter**, ūtra, ūtrum, genit. ūtrius, dat. ūtri. **I.** which of two, which; uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego? Cic.; neque dijudicare posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes.; utros eius habueris libros an utrosque nescio, Cic. **II.** Indefinite, one of the two, either of the two; si uter volet, Cic. (genit., utrius, Hor.).

**utrumque (-cunque)**, ūtrūcumquē, ūtrumcumquē, whichever of the two, whichever; utrumque vicent, Cic.

**uterlibet**, ūtrālibet, ūtrumlibet, whichever of the two you please, either of the two; utrumlibet elige, Cic.

**uterque**, ūtrāquē, ūtrumquē, genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtrīquē, each of two, both (considered separately), a, sing., uterque cum exirent veniret, Caes.; sermones utriusque linguae, Cic.; uterque alio quodam modo, Cic.; uterque Phoebus, the rising and the setting sun, morning and evening, Ov.; uterque polus, the North and South Pole, Ov.; Oceanus, the east and west, Ov.; solis utraque domus, east and west, Ov.; parens, father and mother, Ov.; in utramque partem, on both sides, in both cases, Cic.; hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.; with partit. genit., uterque nostrum, Cic.; with predicate in the plur., uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes.; b, in plur. prop., to express two pluralities, quoniam utriusque Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.; then to express two individuals together, duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores; utraque in ea fuga perierunt, Caes.; (utriusque, Lucr., Hor., Ov.).

**utērus** -i, m. and **utērum** -i, n. (ὄσθα). **I.** the belly, paunch; 1, gen., Verg.; 2, esp., the womb, Cic., Ov., Hor.; meton., a, birth, Plin.; b, the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born, Lucr. **II.** Transf., the belly = the inside of a ship, Tac.; of the Trojan horse, Verg.

**utervis**, ūtrāvis, ūtrumvis, genit. ūtriusvis, dat. ūtrivis. **I.** which of the two you will, either of the two; utrumvis facere potes, Cic. **II.** both, Ter., Plaut.

**ŭti** = ut (q. v.).

**utibilis** -e (utor), that can be used, useful, Ter., Plaut.

**Utica** -ae, f. a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, colony from Tyre, the place where the senatorial party made the last stand against Caesar, and where M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself. Adj., **Ūticensis** -e, of or belonging to Utica.

**utilis** -e (= utilis from utor), useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; a, absol., utiles et salutare res, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., homo ad eam rem, or ad ullam rem

utilis, Cic.; c, with in (in relation to, for) and acc., res maxime in hoc tempus utilis, Liv.; d, with dat., equi utiles bello, Ov.; non mihi est vita mea utilior, Cic.; e, (poet.), with genit., radix medendi utilis, Ov.; f, with infin., ubi alesse choris erat utilis, Hor.; g, utile est, with infin., nunquam utile est peccare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., eos utile est praeesse vobis, Liv.

**utilitas** -atis, f. (utilis), usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitability, use, profit, advantage; a, sing., utilitas parva per amicum, Cic.; b, plur., utilitates ex amicitia maxime capiuntur, Cic.

**utiliter**, adv. (utilis), usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably; utiliter a natura datum esse, Cic.

**utinam**, adv. would that! oh that! utinam incumbat in causam! Cic.; utinam haberetis Cic.; with quod, quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetis! Cic.; with negative, utinam ne or utinam non, would that not! illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic.

**utiquē**, adv. a, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least; utique apud me sis, Cic.; b, yet, at least, certainly; utique posthille, Cic.; c, especially; commota est plebs, utique postquam etc., Liv.

**utor**, usus sum, ūti, 3. dep. to use, make use of, employ, enjoy. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., a, with abl., armis, Cic.; oratione, to speak, Cic., male uti lege, to make a bad use of the law, Cic.; uti-ā eminatione in aliquem, Cic.; with double abl., vel imperatore vel milite me utimini, Sall.; b, with neut. acc., ne filius quidem quidquam utitur, Cic.; hinc omnia utentia ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic.; c, absol., divitiae (expetuntur) ut utare, that you may make use of them, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to associate with, be intimate with; Trebonio multos annos utor, Cic.; 2, to live on; habere qui utar, Cic.; 3, to enjoy; lacte et herbis, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to be in possession of, to possess; valetudine bonā, Caes.; honore, Cic.; 2, to stand in need of, have occasion for; ambitione nihil uteris, Cic.; ea nihil hoc loco utimur, Cic.

**utpōtē**, adv. seeing that, inasmuch as, since; utpote qui nihil continere solemus, Cic.; utpote lecti utrimque, Liv.

**ŭtrālibet**, adv. (sc. parte, from uterlibet), on either side, on whichever side, Plin.

**utrārius** -li, m. (1. uter), one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, Liv.

**utrūclārius** -li, m. a bagpiper, Suet.

**utrūclū** -i, m. (dim. of uterius). **I.** the belly; 1, gen., Plin.; 2, esp., the womb, Plin. **II.** the bud or envelope of a flower, Plin.

**ŭtrīquē (ŭtrīquē)**, adv. (2. uter), from both sides, on both sides. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., in both parties; utrimque anxii, Tac.

**ŭtrō** (sc. loco, from 2. uter), adv. to which of two places, to which side, whither, Or., Cic.

**ŭtrōbī (ŭtrōbī)**, adv. (uter and ubi), at which of two places, where, Plaut.

**ŭtrōbidem**, adv. (utrobī and suffix -dem), on both sides, Plaut.

**ŭtrōbīquē (ŭtrōbīquē)**, adv. on each of two sides, on both sides, Liv.; sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit. eademque lex, with gods and men, Cic.; Eumenes utrobique plus valebat, both by land and sea, Nep.

**ŭtrōlibet**, adv. (uterlibet), to either of two sides, to either side, Quint.

**ŭtrōquē**, adv. (uterque), to both sides; a, lit., of place, utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus, Cic.; b, transf., in both directions; si natura utroque adjuncta est, Cic.

**utrūbi**, etc. = utrobi, etc. (q.v.).

**ūtrum**, adv. (2. uter), *whether*, used in disjunctive questions. **I.** In direct questions, **a**, with a second clause; (a) foll. by an, utrum *sa vestra an nostra culpa est?* (β) foll. by annon, utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes, annon? Cic.; **b**, without a second clause, utrum hoc bellum non est? Cic. **II.** In indirect questions, **a**, with corresponding an, anne, necne, (a) with an, multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur, Cic.; (β) foll. by anne, utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelleges, Cic.; (γ) by necne, jani dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic.; **b**, without an, hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi utrumvis bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere, Cic.

**ūtūt**, adv. *however*, Ter.

**ūva** -ae, f. a cluster, bunch. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Plin. **B.** Esp., a bunch of grapes; **1.** lit., uva colorem ducit, Verg.; **2.** meton., the vine, Verg. **II.** Transf., a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm and settle on trees, Verg.

**ūvens** -entis (partic. of \*uueo), moist, wet, Petr.

**ūvesco**, 3. (\*uueo), to become moist, be wet, Lucr.; of persons drinking, to moisten or refresh oneself, Hor.

**ūvidūlus** -a -um (dim. of uvidus), somewhat moist, wet, Cat.

**ūvidus** -a -um (\*uueo), moist, damp, wet, humid. **I.** Lit., vestimenta, Hor.; Menalca, wet with dew, Verg.; Juppiter uvidus austris (Zeus *ἰκαίος*), Verg. **II.** Meton., = drunken; Bacchus, Hor.; dicimus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, Hor.

**ūvor** -ōris, m. (\*uueo), moistness, dampness, humidity, Varr.

**uxor** -ōris, f. a wife, spouse. **I.** Lit., uxor justa, Cic.; duas uxores habere, Cic.; uxorem ducere, to marry a wife; uxori nuntium remittere, to divorce a wife, Cic. **II.** Transf., of animals, olentis uxores mariti, she-goats, Hor.

**uxorcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of uxor), a little wife (used as a term of endearment), Plaut.

**uxorūsus** -a -um (uxor). **I.** of or relating to a wife; res uxoria, Cic.; arbitrium rei uxoriae, relating to the property of a (divorced) wife, Cic. **II.** too devoted to one's wife, a slave to a wife, uxoriosus; of Aeneas as the slave to Dido, Verg.; amnis, the Tiber, as the husband of Ilia, Hor.

## V.

**V**, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding partly with the Greek digamma (Ϝ), partly with the Greek v. V frequently passes into u, e.g., solvo, solutum, navita, nauta; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., deleverunt, delerunt, providens, prudens; ne volo, nolo. For the use of V. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Vacūsus** = Vahalis (q.v.).

**vacatio** -ōnis, f. (vaco). **I.** a freedom from, immunity, exemption from anything, a being without; **a**, the thing from which one is freed is put in the genit., or in the abl. with ab, vacatio militiae, Cic.; alicui dare vacationem a causa, Cic.; **b**, the person who is freed is put in the genit., or the cause for which one is

freed, adolescentiae, Cic.; rerum gestarum, Cic.; vacationes militum, Liv.; **c**, absol., pretium ob vacationem datum, Cic. **II.** Meton., money paid for exemption from military service, Tac.

**1.** vacca -ae, f. a cow, Cic.

**2.** Vacca = Vava (q.v.).

**Vaccaci** -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**vaccinium** -ii, n. the blueberry, whortleberry, Verg., Ov.

**vaccinus** -a -um (vacca), of or relating to a cow, Plin.

**vacōfio**, v. vacuefacio.

**vacerrōsus** -a -um, mad, crazy, Suet.

**Vacūhālis** = Vahalis (q.v.).

**vacillatio** -ōnis, f. (vacillo), a rocking, reeling motion, Suet.

**vacillo**, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, waver to and fro. **I.** Lit., litterulae vacillantes, written with unsteady hand, Cic.; of persons, ex vino, Cic.; in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic. **II.** Fig., tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; of persons, in aere alieno, to be deep in debt, Cic.; legio vacillans, wavering in its fidelity, Cic.

**vacivē**, adv. (vacivus), idly, at leisure, Phaedr.

**vacivitas** -ātis, f. (vacivus), emptiness, want of anything; cibi, Plaut.

**vacivus** -a -um (vaco), empty; aedes, Plaut.; with genit., virium, powerless, Plaut.

**vaco**, 1. to be empty, void of anything, be free from, without anything. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a**, absol., tota domus superior vacat, Cic.; **b**, with abl., natura caelestis et terra vacat humore, Cic. **B.** Esp., of property, to be vacant, to have no master; ut populus vacantia teneret, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to be free from something, to be without; **a**, with abl., curā et negotio, Cic.; populo, to keep oneself far from the people, Cic.; **b**, with ab and the abl., ab opere, Caeca; ab omni concitatione animi semper, Cic.; a metu et periculis, Liv.; of things, haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes.; of time, tantum quantum vacabit a publico officio et munere, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** to be free from duties; with abl., muneribus, Cic.; **2.** to be free from work, idle, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time; **a**, of persons, (a) absol., scribes aliquid, si vacabis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to have time for, to have leisure for; ego vero, inquam, philosophiae semper vaco, Cic.; (γ) poet., with in and the acc., in grande opus, Ov.; **b**, impers., vacat and vacat alicui, there is leisure for, there is time for; (a) with infin., hactenus induluisse vacat, Verg.; (β) absol., dum vacat, Ov.

**vacūficio** -feci -factum, 3. (vacuus and facio), and pass., **vacūficio** (**vacōficio**) -factus sum -fieri (vacuus and fio), to make empty; in pass. = to be empty; morte superioris uxoris domum novis nuptiis, Cic.; adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

**vacūitas** -ātis, f. (vacuus), emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without anything. **I.** Gen., **a**, with genit., doloris, Cic.; **b**, with ab and abl., ab angoribus, Cic. **II.** Esp., the vacancy of a public office, e.g., of the consulship, ap. Cic.

**Vacūna** -ae, f. the beneficent goddess of the plain worshipped at Reate, goddess of the Sabines. Adj., **Vacūnālis** -e, of or belonging to Vacuna.

**vacūo**, 1. (vacuus), to make empty, void, to empty, Lucr.

**vacūsus** -a -um, empty, void, free from, exempt, without. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **1.** adj., **a**, absol., castra, Caes.; theatrum, Hor.; **b**, with abl.,

nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; *c*, with *ab* and the *abl.*, *ab his rebus*, Cic.; vacuum oppidum *ab defens-*  
*oribus*, Caes.; **2**, subst., **vacuum** -i, *n.* an  
*empty place, vacuum*; per vacuum incurrere,  
 Hor., or irrumpere, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, *free,*  
*vacant, without a master*; praeda, Cic.; possessio  
 regni, Caes.; venire in vacuum or vacua, Hor.,  
 Cic.; **2**, of women, *free, unmarried*, Ov. **II.**  
 Transf., **A.** Gen., *free from something, without,*  
*keeping oneself free from*; *a*, with *abl.*, animus  
 sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; *b*, with *ab*  
 and the *abl.*, animus a talibus factis vacuus  
 et integer, Cic.; *c*, with *genit.*, vacuum operum,  
 Hor. **B.** Esp., **1**, *free from duties, free*; *a*,  
 with *abl.*, tributo, Tac.; *b*, with *ab* and the  
*abl.*, *ab omni sumptu*, Cic.; **2**, *a*, *free from*  
*work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle*; (*a*) of persons,  
 quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; transf., of  
 places, *where one is idle*; Tibur, Hor.; (*b*) of  
 time, vacua nox operi, Liv.; quin vacui tem-  
 poris nihil habebam, *leisure*, Cic.; *b*, *free from*  
*anxiety or love*; animus vacuus ac solutus, Cic.;  
**3**, *free from hindrances*, Tac.; **4**, of places, *a*,  
*free = open, accessible*; porticus, Verg.; aures  
 vacuas, Hor.; *b*, *open, exposed*; mare, Tac.; **5**,  
*empty = worthless, useless, vain*; vacua nomina,  
 Tac.

**1. Vada** -ae, *f.* a castle in the country of the  
 Brutii.

**2. Vada** -orum, *n.* a town in Liguria, now  
 Savona.

**3. Vada Volaterrana** -orum, *n.* a port in  
 Etruria, south of Pisa, now Torre di Vada.

**Vadimonis lacus**, a lake in Etruria, now  
 Lago di Bassano.

**vadimonium** -ii, *n.* (*1. vas*), *bail, security,*  
*recognizance* (for appearance before a court of  
 law); sine vadimonio disceditur, Cic.; vadi-  
 monium constituere, Cic.; vadimonium obire  
 or ad vadimonium venire, *to appear on bail* (opp.  
 vadimonium deserere, *to forfeit recognizances*),  
 Cic.

**vade**, **3.** (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence  
 βαίω), *to go, walk, hasten, rush*; haud dubiam  
 in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postridie mane,  
 Cic.; in eundem carcerem (of Socrates), Cic.

**vader**, **1.** dep. (*1. vas*), *to bind over by bail*;  
 hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot  
 vadibus accusator variatus est reum, Liv.; partic.  
 pass., vadato, *after bail had been fixed*, Hor.

**vadēus** -a -um (vadum), *full of shallows,*  
*shallow*; mare, Caes.

**vadum** -i, *n.* (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence  
 βατός -ή -όν, *pervius*), *a shallow, shoal, ford*. **I.**  
**A.** Lit., exercitum vado transducere, Verg. **B.**  
 Fig., cere tenet vadum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.**  
 Gen. = *water, river, sea*, Verg., Hor. **B.** the  
 bottom of the water, Plin.

**vae**, interj. (ὠνά), *to express pain or anger,*  
*alas! woe!* *a*, absol., Verg., Hor.; *b*, with *dat.*,  
 vae victis, Liv.

**vaccors** = vecors (q.v.).

**vaccanus** = vesanus (q.v.).

**vāfer**, **vāfra**, **vāfrum**, *artful, cunning, subtle,*  
 *Sly, crafty*; in disputando, Cic.; somniorum  
 vāferrimus interpres, Cic.

**vāfrē**, adv. (vāfer), *artfully, cunningly,*  
*craftily*, Cic.

**vāfrilita** -ae, *f.* (vāfer), *artfulness, slyness,*  
*subtlety, cunning*, Sen.

**Vāga** -ae, *f.* a town in Numidia, now Bgta.  
 Hence, **Vāgenses** -ium, *m.* the inhabitants of  
 Vaga.

**vāgā**, adv. (vāga), *scattered far and wide,*  
*dispersedly*; vage effusi per agros, Liv.

**vāgīna** -ae, *f.* (connected with *vas, a vessel*)  
*the sheath of a sword, scabbard*. **I.** Lit., gladius  
 vāginā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vāgina educere,  
 Cic. **II.** Transf., *a sheath, case*; esp., the hull  
 or husk of grain, Cic.

**vāginūla** -ae, *f.* (dim. of vāgina), *a little*  
*sheath or husk of grain*, Plin.

**vāgio** -ivi and -ii -itum, **4.** *to cry, wail* *imper* like  
 a child; repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic.

**vāgitus** -ūa, *m.* (vāgio), *the crying of young*  
*children*; dare vagitus, Ov.; of the bleating of  
 goats, Ov.

**1. vāgo**, **1.** and **vāgor**, **1.** dep. (vāgus), *to*  
*wander about, ramble, rove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *a*,  
 of living creatures, in agris passim bestiarum  
 more, Cic.; of birds, volucres huc illuc passim  
 vāgantes, Cic.; *b*, of things, luna tisdem spatii  
 vāgatur quibus sol, Cic. **B.** Esp., of ships and  
 sailors, *to cruise*; cum lembis circa Lesbum,  
 Liv. **II.** Fig., vāgabitur tuum nomen longe  
 atque late, *will be spread far and wide*, Cic.;  
 animus vāgatus errore, Cic.; vāgabimur nostro  
 Instituto, *digress*, Cic.

**2. vāgor** = vagitus (q.v.).

**vāgus** -a -um, *wandering, roaming, roving,*  
*unsettled, vagrant*. **I.** Lit., *a*, of living crea-  
 tures, multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic.;  
 matronae vagas per vias, Liv.; plur. subst., vāgi  
 quidam, *wanderers*, Liv.; *b*, of things, luna,  
 Cic.; venti, Hor. **II.** Transf., *a*, *inconstant,*  
*fickle*; puella, Ov.; sententia, Cic.; *b*, *general*;  
 pars quaestionum, Cic.; *c*, *diffuse, aimless*;  
 orationis genus, Cic.

**vāh** (vāhā), interj. *ah! oh!* Plaut.

**Vāhālis** (Vālis) -is, *m.* the Waal, the west  
 arm of the Rhine.

**valde**, adv. (syncop. for valide from validus),  
*very, very much, greatly, exceedingly*; *a*, with  
 verbs, *allicui aridire*, Cic.; *valdius oblectare*,  
 Hor.; *b*, with *adj.*, valde magnus, Cic.; *valde*  
*lenis*, Cic.; *c*, with *adv.*, valde bene, valde  
 vehementer, valde graviter, Cic.

**valēdico**, **3.**, v. valeo, I. B. 2 b.

**valens** -entis, *p.* *adj.* (from valeo), *strong,*  
*powerful*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *robusti et valentes*  
*satellites*, Cic.; *valentissimi homines*, Cic.;  
 trunci, Verg. **B.** *well, healthy*; medicus con-  
 firmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic. **II.**  
 Transf., *powerful, mighty*; *a*, politically, by  
 armies, etc., viribus cum valentiore pugnare,  
 Cic.; *b*, intellectually, *powerful, energetic, effec-*  
*tive*; valens dialecticus, Cic.; *fraus valentior*  
*quam consilium neum*, Cic.

**valentēr**, adv. (valens), *strongly, powerfully*;  
 valentius spirare, Ov.

**valentūlus** -a -um (dim. of valens), *strong,*  
 Plaut.

**valēo** -tū -itum, **2.** *to be strong*. **I.** Lit., **A.**  
 Gen., **1**, puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet,  
 Plaut.; **2**, *to be strong (bodily) for a particular*  
*purpose*; *a*, with *prep.*, alios velocitate ad  
 cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.;  
*b*, with *infin.*, valeo stare aut, etc., Hor.; *vaiet*  
*ima summis mutare deus*, Hor. **B.** *to be well,*  
*healthy, strong*; **1**, *a*, with *adv.*, optime valeo,  
 Cic.; bene, melius, Cic.; minus valeo, Cic.; *b*, with  
 the *abl.*, corpore, Cic.; *c*, with *ab* and *abl.* of dis-  
 ease, a morbo, Plaut.; *d*, absol., valeo et salvis  
 sum, Plaut.; hence the phrase at the commence-  
 ment of a letter, si valet, bene est (S. V. B. E.),  
 Cic.; also with the addition, ego or ego quoque  
 valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic.; **2**, as a farewell  
 greeting, *a*, vale, valeas, adieu, farewell, good-bye;  
 esp., as the usual ending of letters, Cic.; *cura*  
 ut valeas, Cic.; also as a farewell greeting to  
 the dead, Verg.; as an expression of scorn

refusal, rejection, *si talls est deus, valeat, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.; *quare valeant ista, away with them!* Cic.; **b**, *valere* iuberi or dicere, *to say good-bye*; *illum salutavi, post etiam inasi valero*, Cic.; *supremum vale dicere*, Ov.; *vale dicere* (or in one word, *valedicere*), *to say farewell*, Sen. **II** Transf., **A**, *to avail, have force, to be strong, prevail*; **1**, *multum equitatu, Caes.*; *plurimum proficere et valere*, Cic.; *longe plurimum valere ingenio*, Cic.; of things, *sine veritate nomen amicitiae valore non potest*, Cic.; **2**, with reference to a certain object, **a**, with ad and the acc., or in and the acc., or infin., *to have force for, to be able to, to be strong enough for*; *tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evolvendas valuisti*, Cic.; of things, *illud perficiam, ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam*, Cic.; *nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit*, Liv.; **b**, with in and the acc., *or infin., to be of avail against, to be designed for or against*; in se, in Romanos, in ipsum, Cic.; *definitio in omnes valet, avails for all*, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, *to be worth*; *dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret*, Liv.; **2**, of words, *to mean, signify*; *verbum, quod idem valeat*, Cic.

**Valerius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, P. Valerius Volesus Publicola (Popl.), who took part in the driving out of the Roman kings; **2**, Qu. Valerius Antias, a Roman chronicler, living about 140 B.C., used by Livy. Adj., *Valerian*; *tabula, a place in the Forum, near the Curia Hostilia, where the money-changers' stalls were*. Hence, **Valerianus** -a -um, of or belonging to a Valerius.

**valesco** -āi, **2** (inchoat. of valeo), *to grow strong*. **I** Lit., Lucr. **II** Fig., *superstitiones*, Tac.; *tantum spe conatuque valuit*, Cic.

**valetudinarius** -a -um (valetudo), *stodky*, Plaut.

**valetudo** -inis, *f.* (valeo), *state of health, physical condition, health*. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., *prosperitas valetudinis*, Cic.; *incommoda*, Cic.; *aversa*, Cic.; *infirmā atque aegrā valetudine usus*, Cic.; *quasi mala valetudo animi*, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, in a bad sense, *ill-health, weakness*; *oculorum*, Cic.; *affectus valetudine, ill*, Caes.; plur., *subsidia valetudinum*, Cic.; **2**, in a good sense, *good health*; *valetudinem amiseram*, Cic. **II** Transf., of discourse, Cic.

**Valgius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, Valgius, the father-in-law of Rullus; **2**, T. Valgius Rufus, a distinguished poet.

**valgus** -a -um, *bow-legged, bandy-legged*, Plaut.; *transf., suavia, wry mouths*, Plaut.

**validō**, adv. (validus). **I** strongly, powerfully, mightily; *validissime favere alicui*, ap. Cic. **II** Used in answers, *certainly, to be sure*, Plaut.

**validus** -a -um (valeo), *strong, powerful*. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **1**, *tauri*, Ov.; *vires*, Verg.; **2**, *milit. t. l.*, of posts or stations, *strong*; *valida urbs et potens*, Cic.; *valida urbs praesidiis, muris*, Liv.; **3**, of medicines, *powerful, efficacious*; *sucus*, Ov.; **4**, of persons, *superior, having the advantage (in age)*; *aetate et viribus validior*, Liv. **B** healthily, well; *si, ut spero, te validum videro*, Cic.; *novum ex morbo satis validus*, Liv. **II** Transf., *strong, powerful, mighty, influential*; *hostia validior*, Liv.; with abl., *ingenium sapientiā validum*, Gall.; with dat., *ludibrium illud vix feminis puerisve morandis satis validum*, Liv.; with alverus and the acc., *adversus consentientes nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore*, Liv.

**Valis** = Vahalis (q.v.).

**vallaris** -e (vallus or vallum), *of or relating to the vallum*; *corona, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp*, Liv.

**vallēs** (vallis) -is, *f.* a vale, valley. **I** Lit., *vicus positus in valle*, Caes. **II** Poet., *transf., a hollow*; *alarum*, Cat.

**vallo**, **1**. (vallus or vallum), *to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade*. **I** Lit., *castra*, Tac. **II** Transf., *to fortify, protect, strengthen*; *Caillina vallatus sicaria*, Cic.; *sol radiis frontem vallatus*, Ov.

**vallum** -i, *n.* (vallus). **I** a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade; *oppidum vallo et fossā cingere*, Cic.; *vallum acindere*, Caes. **II** Transf., *a wall, fortification, defence*; *spica munitur vallo aristarum*, Cic.

**1**. **vallus** -i, *m.* a post, stake. **I** Gen., used as a prop for vines, Verg. **II** Esp., to form a palisade; *ferre vallum*, Cic.; collective (for vallum), *the palisade, stockade*; *duplex vallus*, Caes.; poet., *transf., vallus pectinis, the teeth of a comb*, Ov.

**2**. **vallus** -i, *f.* (dim. of vannus), a small winnowing-fan, Varr.

**valvae** -arum, **f.** folding-doors; *effractis valvis* (fani), Cic.

**valvātus** -a -um (valvae), *provided with folding-doors*, Varr.

**Vandāl** -ōrum, *m.* the Vandals, in the time of Tacitus a tribe in North Germany, who, in the fifth century, invaded the south of Europe, and settled in Spain and Africa.

**vanesco**, **3**. (vanus), *to pass away, disappear, vanish*. **I** Lit., *nubes*, Ov. **II** Transf., *amor*, Ov.

**Vangiones** -um, *m.* a German people on the Rhine, near modern Worms.

**vānidicus** -a -um (vanus and dico), *talking vainly, lying*, Plaut.

**vānilōquentia** -ae, *f.* (vanus and loquor), *idle talking, vaunting*, Liv.

**vānilōquus** -a -um (vanus and loquor). **I** lying, Plaut. **II** boasting, vaunting, Liv.

**vānitas** -ātis, *f.* (vanus), *emptiness*. **I** Gen., **a**, *unreality, superficiality, untruth*; *opinionum*, Cic.; **b**, *failure, fruitlessness*; *itineris*, Liv. **II** Esp., *idle talk, lying, boasting, ostentation*; *orationis*, Cic.; *nihil turpius est vanitate*, Cic.

**vānitūdo** -inis, *f.* (vanus), *idle, lying talk*, Plaut.

**vannus** -i, *f.* a winnowing-fan; *vannus mystica Iacchi* (borne at the Bacchic festival), Verg.

**vānus** -a -um (connected with vastus), *empty, void*. **I** Lit., *arista*, Verg.; *imago, shade, spirit* (as being bodiless), Hor.; *vanius acies hostium*, Liv. **II** Fig., *rain, meaningless, lying, fruitless, idle, groundless*. **A** Of things, **1**, adj., *omittio*, Cic.; *spes*, Ov.; *gaudia*, Hor.; of missiles, *ictus*, Liv.; **2**, neut. subst., *that which is empty or vain*; *haustum ex vano, from a false source*, Liv.; poet., *vana tumens, with empty show*, Verg.; with genit., *vana rerum*, Hor. **B** Of persons, **1**, *one whose action is without consequence*; *ne vannus iisdem castris assideret, in ruin*, Liv.; **2**, esp. in moral sense, *lying, vain, ostentatious, fickle, inconstant, boastful*; *haruspex*, Cic.; *vanum se esse et perfidiosum fateri*, Cic.; *vannus auctor est, deserere non credence*, Liv.

**vāpidō**, adv. (vapidus), *mouldily*; *vapide se habere, to be "seedy"*, Aug. ap. Suet.

**vāpidus** -a -um (root VAP, whence vappa), *spoiled, fat, vapid*, Fern.



**vāpor (vāpos)** -ōris, m. *vapour, steam*. **I.** Gen., aquarum, Cic.; poet. = *heat*, Verg. **II.** Esp., *warm exhalation, warmth*; semen tepofactum vapore, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.; poet. = *fire*; vapor est (= edit) carinas, Verg.

**vāpōrārīum** -īi, n. (vapor), *a stove for conveying hot air*, Cic.

**vāpōrātīo** -ōnis, f. (vapor), *an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour*, Plin.

**vāpōro**, 1. (vapor). **I.** Intransit., *to steam, reek, fig.*, Lucr. **II.** Transit., *to fill with warm vapour, to fumigate, heat, to warm*; a, *laevum latus*, Hor.; b, *to incense, fumigate*; templum latus, Verg.

**vappa** -ae, f. (root, VAP, whence vapidus), *spoiled, flat wine*. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., *a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow*, Hor.

**vāpīlārīis** -e (vapulo), *well whipped*, Plaut.

**vāpīlo** -āvi -ātūrus, 1. *to cry out like one that is beaten*; meton. = *to be flogged, whipped, beaten*. **I.** Lit., Lucr., Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, *of troops, to be beaten*; ap. Cic.; b, *to be attacked by words*; omnium sermonibus, Cic.

**Varguntējus** -i, m., Lucius, a Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline.

1. **vāriā** -ae, f. (varius). **I.** a panther, Plin. **II.** a kind of magpie, Plin.

2. **Vāriā** -ae, f. a town in Italy, on the right bank of the Anio, now Vico-Varo.

**vāriāntīa** -ae, f. (vario), *difference, variation*, Lucr.

**vāriānus** -a -um (varius), *many-coloured, varicoloured*, Plin.

**vāriātīo** -ōnis, f. (vario), *difference, variation*; eodem consules sine ulla variatione dicere, Liv.

**vāricō**, 1. (varicus), *to stand with feet apart, to straddle*, Varr.

**vāricōsus** -a -um (varix), *having varicose veins*, Juv.

**vāricus** -a -um (varus), *straddling*, Ov.

**vāriē**, adv. (varius). **I.** with various colours, Plin. **II.** variously, in different ways; numerus varie diffusus, Cic.; varie bellatum, with varying success, Liv.

**vāriētās** -ātis, f. (1. varius), *variety, difference, diversity*. **I.** Lit., of colours, florum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *variety, difference, diversity*; pomorum, Cic.; plur., *varietates temporum*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *variety, many-sidedness*; of ideas, knowledge, etc., multiplex ratio disputandi rerumque varietas, Cic.; 2, *difference in opinion*; in disputationibus, Cic.; 3, *sickleness, inconstancy, changeable humour*; venditorum, Cic.

**vāriō**, 1. (1. varius). **I.** Transit., *to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, to change, alter, vary*. **A.** Lit., 1, *voce*, Cic.; *capillos*, Ov.; 2, *to make particoloured, to colour, spot*; (sol) *variāt ortum maculis*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to change a thing in its nature, to alter, interchange with*; a, *caloresque frigoraque*, Liv.; *voluptatem*, Cic.; b, *to vary in writing or speaking, to give a different account of*; quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *relate differently*, Liv.; c, *to change the issue of*; variante fortunā eventum, Liv.; d, *to change an opinion, cause to waver*; quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variant, Liv.; in pass., *variari, to waver, be divided, to vary*; variatis hominum sententiis, Liv. **II.** Intransit., *to be different, to vary*. **A.** Lit. *variantes formae*, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to change, vary, alter, waver*; 1, of things, a, *sic mei variant timores*, Ov.; *dissidet et variat sententia*, Ov.; b, *to vary (in an account or relation), quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis*

*litterarum variant*, Liv.; 2, *of persons, to vary, be of different opinions, waver*; *fremitus variantis multitudinis*, Liv.

1. **vārius** -a -um, *manifold*. **I.** Of colour, *diversified, variegated, various*; columnae, Hor.; caelum, Ov.; *lyuces*, Verg. **II.** Transf., of nature, *various, manifold, changeable, diverse*. **A.** Of things, a, *varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic.; b, *of opinion, varying*; quales sint (dii) *varium est, different opinions are held*, Cic.; c, *of success, changing, varying, uncertain*; fortunae varii eventus, Caes. **B.** Of persons, a, *many-sided, of various information*; varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic.; b, *of character, fickle, changeable*; animus, Sall.; *varium et mutabile semper femina*, Verg.

2. **Vārius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*: 1, Q. Varius Hybrida, of Suero, in Spain, *tribune of the people*, 91 B.C., *author of a lex de maiestate*; 2, L. Varius, a poet, *the friend of Horace and Vergil*.

**vārix** -icis, c. a *varicose vein, esp. in the leg*, Cic.

**Varro** -ōnis, m. a surname in the Gens Terentia, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Terentius Varro, and 2, M. Terentius Varro v. Terentius; 3, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet, born 82 B.C., died 37 B.C. Hence, **Varrōniānus** -a -um, *Varronian*; milites, *who served under C. Terentius Varro*, Liv.

1. **vārus** -a -um, *deviating from the right line*. **I.** Lit., *bent outwards*; a, *cornua*, Ov.; manus, Ov.; b, *bandy-legged*; subst., a *bandy-legged man*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *diverse, different*; alterum (gens) huic varum, Hor.

2. **vārus** -i, m. a *pimple or boil on the face*, Plin.

3. **Vārus** -i, m. a name of several Roman families, the most famous members of which were: 1, Q. Attius Varus, a leader in the Civil War; 2, P. Alfenus Varus, consul and celebrated lawyer; 3, P. Quinctilius Varus, the celebrated general of Augustus, defeated and killed with his army by Arminius, 9 B.C.

4. **Vārus** -i, m. a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var.

1. **vās**, vādis, m. (vado), a *bail, surety*; vades poscere, Cic.; vades deserere, Liv.; vas factus est alter (Daimon) eius sistendi, Cic.

2. **vās**, vāsis, n. (plur., vāsa -ōrum), a *resol, vase, utensil of any kind*. **I.** Gen., *vas vinarium*, Cic. **II.** Esp., plur., *war materials, baggage*; vasa colligere, *to pack up one's baggage*, Cic.; vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes.

**vāsārīum** -īi, n. (2. vas). **I.** *money given to the governor of a province for his outfit*, Cic. **II.** the hire of an oil-press, Cato.

**Vascōnes** -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**vascūlārīus** -īi, m. (vasculum), a *maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith*, Cic.

**vascūlum** -ī, n. (dim. of 2. vas). **I.** a small vessel or dish, Cato. **II.** the seed capsule of certain fruits, Plin.

**vastātīo** -ōnis, f. (vastō), a *devastating, laying waste*; agri, Liv.; omnium, Cic.; plur., *depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae*, Cic.

**vastātor** -ōris, m. (vastō), *devastator, rager*; Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; *ferarum, a hunter*, Verg.

**vastē**, adv. (vastus). **I.** *widely, vastly, extensively*; vastius insurgens, Ov. **II.** *rudely, roughly*; loqui, Cic.

**vastificus** -a -um (vastus and facio), *laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cic. poet.

**vastitas** -ātis, f. (vastus), *an empty space, waste, emptiness*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., iudiciorum vastitas et fori, Cic. **B.** Esp., *emptiness through laying waste, devastation, desolation*; Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** *vastness, vast size*, Plin.; **2.** plm., *vastitates, the devastators*; provinciarum vastitates, Cic.

**vastities** -ei, f. (vastus), *devastation, destruction*, Plaut.

**vasto**, 1. (vastus), *to empty, make empty*. **I.** Gen., forum, Cic.; with abl., agros cultoribus, Verg. **II.** Esp., **1.** a, *to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate*; agros, Caes., Cic.; omnia ferro ignique, Liv.; b, *to plunder*; cultores, Tac.; **2.** fig., *to prey upon*; ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall.

**vastus** -a -um (root VA, whence vanus), *empty, waste, deserted, desolate*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, *absol., loci coadificati an vasti*, Cic.; b, *with ab and the abl., urbs a defensoribus vasta*, Liv. **B.** Esp., *made empty by ravages, devastated*; solum, Liv.; poet., haec ego vasta dabo, will ravage, Verg. **II.** Meton., **1.** *vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible*; vasta et immanis belua, Caes.; mare, Caes.; **2.** *rough, rude, unrefined*; vastus homo atque foedus, Cic.; littera vastior, rougher, Cic.

**vates** -is, c. a *prophet, soothsayer, seer*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Liv., Cicero quae nunc usu veniunt cecinit ut vates, Cic. **B.** Esp., *the inspired prophetic singer, bard, poet*; cothurnatus, a tragic poet, Ov.; Maeonius, Homer, Ov.; Lesbia, Sappho, Ov.; vates Aeneidos, Vergil, Ov. **II.** Transf., *a teacher, master*, Plin. (genit. plur., gen. vatum, also vatium).

**Vaticānus** -a -um, *Vatican*; mons, collis, *the Vatican Hill on the west side of the Tiber*, Hor.; plur., *Vaticani colles, the hill with its surroundings*, Cic.; ager Vaticanus, *the country round the Vatican, notorious for its bad soil, which produced poor wine*, Cic.

**vaticinatio** -ōnis, f. (vaticinor), *a soothsaying, prophesying*; earum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio, Cic.; plur., *sortes et vaticinationes*, Caes.

**vaticinator** -ōris, m. (vaticinor), *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov.

**vaticinium** -ii, n. (vates), *a prophecy*, Plin.

**vaticinor**, 1. dep. (vates), *to prophesy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic.; with acc. and infn., saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to warn as a seer*, Ov.; **2.** *to touch as a seer*; doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to talk nonsense, to rave*; sed ego fortasse vaticinor, Cic.

**vaticinus** -a -um (vates), *soothsaying, prophetic*, Liv., Ov.

**vatillum** (bātillum) -i, n. *a chafing-dish*, Hor.

**Vatinius** -a -um, *the name of a Roman family, the most notorious member of which was P. Vatinius, a dependent of Caesar, so often attacked by Cicero that odium Vatiniandum and crimina Vatiniiana became proverbial. Hence, Vatiniānus* -a -um, *Vatinius*.

**vātis** = vates (q.v.)

**vātius** -a -um, *bent towards* (applied to knock-kneed persons), Varr.

**1.** -vē (shortened form of vel), enclitic, *or, or perhaps*; duabus tribusve horis, Cic.; poet., ve . . . ve, Ov., ve . . . aut, Prop., *either . . . or*.

**2.** vē (vae), *an inseparable particle, expressing excess or deficiency*; e.g., vecors, vegrandis, vesanus.

**Vecillus** mons, *a mountain in Latium*.

**vēcordia** (vaecordia) -ae, f. (vecors), *senselessness, foolishness, madnness*, Sall., Ter.

**vēcors** (vaecors) -cordis, abl. -cordi, genit. plur. -cordium (2. ve and cor), *silly, senseless, foolish, mad, insane*; a, *of persons, vecordes sine colore*, Cic.; vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv.; iste vecordissimus, Cic.; b, *of things, impetus*, Liv.

**vectābilis** -e (vecto), *that can be carried, portable*, Sen.

**vectatio** -ōnis, f. (vecto), *a riding, driving, sailing, etc.*; equi, Suet.

**vectigal** -gālis, abl. -gāli, n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis), *revenue*. **I.** *Of the state, or of individual magistrates*; a, *of the state, a tax, impost, duty*; portorium, *dues on merchandise*; ex scriptura, *a rent paid for the state pasture land*; decuma, *a tithe on grain*; portoria reliquaue vectigalia, Caes.; vectigal pergrande imponere agro, Cic.; vectigalia pendere, *to pay*, Cic.; b, *of magistrates, praetorium, presents to governors*, Cic.; aedilicium, *contribution through the governors of provinces to the aediles for the games at Rome*, Cic. **II.** *private income, revenue*; ex meo tenui vectigali, Cic.

**vectigālis** -e (veho). **I.** *of or relating to taxes*; a, *paid in taxes*; pecunia, *taxes*, Cic.; b, *liable to taxes, tributary*; civitas, Cic.; Ubios sibi vectigales facere, Cic. **II.** *bringing in income for private persons*; equi, Cic.

**vectio** -ōnis, f. (veho), *a carrying, conveyance*; quadripedum vectiones, Cic.

**vectis** -is, m. (veho), *a lever*. **I.** Gen., *for lifting or for breaking something, a crow-bar*; signum vectibus labefacere, Cic.; biremes impellere vectibus, Caes. **II.** Esp. = κλεις, *a large bar for fastening a door, a bar, bolt*, Cic., Verg.

**vecto**, 1. (intens. of veho), *to carry, convey*; plaustris ornos, Verg.; fructus ex agris, Liv.; pass., *to ride*; equis, Ov.; or *to be driven*; carpentis per urbem, Liv.

**Vectōnes** = Vettones (q.v.)

**vector** -ōris, m. (veho). **I.** *one who carries, a carrier, bearer*, Ov. **II.** Pass., *one who is carried*; **1.** *on a ship, a passenger, a seafaring man*, Verg.; **2.** *on a horse, a rider*, Ov.

**vectorius** -a -um (vector), *of or relating to carrying*; navigia, *transports*, Caes.

**vectura** -ae, f. (veho). **I.** *a conveying, carrying by ship or carriage*; frumentum, Caes.; sine vecturae periculo, *of a sea-passage*, Cic. **II.** Meton. *passage-money, fare*, Plaut.

**vēgō**, 2. (connected with vigeo), *to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion*, Eun.

**vēgētus** -a -um (vegeo), *lively, vigorous, active*; homo, Cic.; mens, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.

**vēgrandis** -e. **I.** *small, tiny, diminutive*; farra, Ov. **II.** *of huge size, very great*; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.

**vēhēmens** -entis. **I.** *violent, vehement, furious, impetuous*; a, *of living beings, nimis es vehementis feroxque naturā*, Cic.; in agendo, Cic.; se vehementem praebere in aliquem, Cic.; lupus, Hor.; b, *of abstractions, vehementis et pugnax exordium dicendi*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *strong, powerful, vigorous*; vehementius telum, Liv.; vehementior somnus, Liv. (also vēmens, Lucr., Cat., Hor.).

**vēhēmentēr**, adv. (vehemens). **I.** *vehemently, violently*; agere, Cic.; ingenuisse vehementius, Cic.; se vehementissime exercere in

aliqua re, Cacs. **II.** Transf., *strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly*; hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; vehementer delectari, Cic.; vehementissime displicet, Cic.; vehementer utilis, Cic.

**vehēmentia** -ae, f. (vehemens). **I.** vehemence, violence, passionateness, Plin. **II.** Transf., strength, power, Plin.

**vehēs** -is, f. (veho), a cartload, Cato.

**vehiculum** -i, n. (veho), a vehicle, conveyance; a, by water, a boat, skiff, Cic.; b, by land, a waggon, carriage; vehiculum frumento onustum, Liv.

**veho**, vexi, vectum (root VE, whence via, old Lat. = via), to carry, bear, convey. **I.** Transf., **A.** Act., a, of men, on the shoulders or the back, in the arms, etc.; reticulum humero, Hor.; of animals, taurus qui vexit Europam, Cic.; b, on water, quos velit unda, Verg.; c, on horseback, in a carriage, triumphantem (Camillum) albi vexerant equi, Liv.; d, in other manners, fornicata vehit ore cibum, Ov.; transf., quod fugiens hora vexit, Hor. **B.** Pass., vehi, as middle; a, to ride, drive; curru vehi, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; vehi post se, Liv.; b, to advance; sex motibus velitur, Cic.; c, to fly; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to be borne, to ride; only in partic. praes. and gerund., vehens quadrigis, Cic.

**Vēius**, v. Vejī.

**Vējens**, v. Vejī.

**Vējento** -ōnis, m. a surname of the Fabricii, one of whom, a contemporary of Cicero, was left governor of Syria by Bibulus.

**Vejī** -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, destroyed by Camillus, near modern Isola. Hence, **A.** Vējens -entis, m. Veientine; subst., Vējens -entis, m. a Veientine; plur., Vējentes -um, m. the Veientes. **B.** Vējentanus -a -um, Veientine; subst., Vējentanus -i, n. a kind of poor wine, Hor. **C.** Vēius -a -um, Veian.

**Vējōvis** (Vēdiōvis) -is, m. (ve and Jovis), an old Roman avenging deity identified with Jupiter of the lower world, and with Apollo.

**vēl** (lit., imper. of volo = take what you will, the one or the other). **A.** Gen., 1, when alone, or; oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; used with potius to correct a previous statement, ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immanī, Cic.; 2, doubled (sometimes repeated three or four times), either . . . or; cur non adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum vel participes vel socius vel minister consiliorum? Cic.; the last statement is sometimes emphasised by joining to vel etiam or vero or omnino; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rempublicam conferre possumus, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, and also; pariter pietate vel armis, Verg.; 2, in a climax, or even, actually; per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often used with the superl., vel maxime, especially, Cic.; 3, a, especially; est tibi ex his ipsis, qui adsunt, bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiari, Cic.; b, for example; raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio litteras; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.

**Vēlābrum** -i, n. a district in Rome between the vicus Tuscus and the forum boarium.

**vēlāmen** -inis, n. (velo), a covering, clothing, garment, Verg.

**vēlāmentum** -i, n. (velo). **I.** a covering, Sen. **II.** Esp., velamenta, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants; ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.

**vēlāris** -e (velum), belonging to a curtain; anulus, a curtain-ring, Plin.

**vēlārium** -ii, n. (velum), the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Juv.

**vēlāti** -ōrum, m., milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumerary troops who took the place of those who fell in battle; used always in the phrase, accensi velati, Cic.

**veles** -itis, m., usually plur., velites, light-armed infantry, skirmishers, Liv.; transf., scurra veles, Cic.

**Vēlia** -ae, f. **I.** a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **II.** the Latin name of the Lucanian town Elea (EAËA), now Castell' a Mare della Bruca. Hence, **A.** Vēliensis -e, Velian. **B.** Vēlinus -a -um, Veline.

**vēlifer** -fēra -fērum (velum and fero), carrying sail, Ov.

**vēlificatio** -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing, Cic.

**vēlifico**, 1. (velificus), to sail. **I.** Intransit., Prop. **II.** Transf., partic., vēlificatus -a -um, sailed through; Athos, Juv.

**vēlificio**, 1. dep. (velificus), to spread the sails, sail; hence, **I.** to sail, Prop. **II.** Fig., to work with full sails, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for; alicui, ap. Cic.; honori suo, Cic.

**vēlificus** -a -um (velum and facio), sailing, Plin.

1. Vēlinus, v. Velia.

2. Vēlinus -i, m. a lake in the Sabine country, drained by the consul M. Curius Dentatus, now Pie di Lago or Lago delle Marmore. Hence, Vēlina tribus, the tribe in the valley of the Velinus, Cic.

**Vellocasses** -ium, m. and Vellocassi -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine, whose capital was Bodomagus, now Boves.

**vēlītāris** -e (veles), of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops; arma, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

**vēlītatio** -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing; transf., a wrangling, bickering, Plaut.

**vēlitor**, 1. dep. (veles), to skirmish; transf., to wrangle, dispute, Plaut.

**Vēlitrāe** -ārum, f. a town of the Volsci in Latium, now Velletri. Hence, Vēlitrānus -a -um, of Velitras.

**vēlīvōlans** = velivolus (q.v.).

**vēlīvōlus** -a -um (velum and volo), flying with sails; of ships, rates, Ov.; of the sea, traversed by sails, Verg.

**Vellaunodūnum** -i, n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chateau-Landon or Montargis.

**Vellāvi** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in modern Velay in the Cevennes.

**Vellējus** -a -um, a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Vellejus Paterculus, a famous Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius; 2, C. Vellejus, friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people, 91 a.c.

**vellicatio** -ōnis, f. (vellico), a plucking; fig., twitting, taunting, Sen.

**vellico**, 1. (intens. of vello), to pluck, twitch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to taunt, criticise, censure, rail at; in circulis, Cic.; absentem, Hor.

**vello**, vulsi (volsi) and velli, vulsum (volsum), 3. to pluck, pull, twitch. **I.** Gen., alicui barbam, Hor.; latus digitis (to arrest a person's attention), Ov.; aurem, Verg. **II.** Esp., to pluck off, pluck out; a, spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., vallum, to pull up the palisade, and so tear down the rampart, Liv.; signa, to take the standards out of the ground, to march away, Liv.; transf., of bees, castris signa, Verg.

**Vellocasses** = Vellocasses (q.v.).

**vellus** -ōris, n. (root VELL, whence villus, connected with pellis), wool when shorn off, a fleece. **I. A. Lit.**, vellera motis trahere dignis, to spin, Ov. **B. Meton.**, the whole skin with the wool, either on or off the animal; Phrixea vellera, Ov.; poet., transf., any hide, e.g., of a lion or stag, Ov. **II. Transf.** of that which is like wool, lanæ vellera, per caelum ferri, fleecy clouds, Verg.

**vēlo**, 1. (velum), to cover, veil, envelop. **I. A. Lit.**, capita amictu, Verg.; togā velatus, Liv. **B. Transf.**, to crown, adorn; tempora inerto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv. **II. Fig.**, to hide, conceal, veil; oñium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

**velocitas** -ātis, f. (velox), quickness, rapidity, velocity. **I. Lit.**, velocitās corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, mali, Plin.

**velocitēr**, adv. (velox), quickly, rapidly, swiftly; aliquid velociter auferre, Ov.; velocius pervolare in hanc sedem, Cic.; velocissime moveri, Cic.

**velox** -ōcis (from 2. volo, as ferax from fero), swift, rapid, quick, fleet. **I. Lit.**, pedites velocissimi, Caes.; cervi, Verg.; Jaculum, Verg.; toxicum, quick in operation, Hor.; poet. for adv., ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. **II. Transf.**, animus, Hor.; nihil est animo velocius, Cic.

1. **velum** -i, n. (from vello, as prelum from premo), a sail. **I. Lit.**, antennis subnectere totum velum, Ov.; sing. collect., velo et remige portus intrat, Ov.; gen. plur., vela dare, to sail away, Verg., Ov.; vela facere, to have all the sails set, Verg.; fig., dare vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, to follow the current of one's speech, Cic.; vela contrahere, Cic.; prov., remis velisque, with all one's might, Cic. **II. Meton.**, a ship; reditura vela tenebat eurus, Ov.

2. **vēlum** (root VE, whence vestis), a covering, curtain; tabernacula carbaiseis intenta velis, Cic.; velis amicti, non togis, wrapped up like women, Cic.

**velūmen** = vellus (q.v.).

**velūt** (velūtī), adv. as, even as, just as. **I. Correl.** with sic foll. **A. Gen.**, velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios modos clere, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to introduce a simile, ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, sic, etc., Verg. **II. Absol.**, **A. Gen.**, velut hesterno die, Cic.; veluti pecora, Salt. **B. Esp.**, 1, to introduce an example, as, as for instance; in bestiis aquatilibus his, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, etc., Cic.; 2, to introduce a comparison, as, just as; frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum praescius imbris, etc., Ov.; 3, velut si, or simply velut, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, as if, just as if, just as though; a, velut si; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes.; b, ve. ut or veluti alone; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv.

**vemens** = vehemens (q.v.).

**vēna** -ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; 2, = arteria, an artery; plur. = the pulse; si cui venas sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, a water-course; venas et flumina fontis elicere sui, Ov.; b, a vein of metal; aeris, argenti, auri, Cic.; meton. = metal; venae peroris aevum, Ov.; c, a vein or streak in wood or stone, Ov. **II. Fig.**, 1, met., the inmost, vital part; periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus republicae, Cic.; 2, a vein of talent, disposition, natural inclination; benigna ingenii vena, Hor.

**vēnābūlum** -i, n. (venor), a hunting-spear; aprum venabulo percutere, Cic.

**Vēnāfrum** -i, n. a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil, near mole n Venafro. Hence, **Vēnāfrānus** -a -uni, Venafran.

**vēnālīcius** -a -um (venalis). **I. of or relating to sale**; subst., **vēnālīcia** -ium, n. (import and export wares; portoria venalicia, Liv. **II. Esp.**, relating to the sale of slaves; subst., **vēnālīcius** -īi, m. a slave-dealer, Cic.

**vēnālis** -e (2. venus). **I. on sale, to be sold**; hortī, Cic.; subst., venales, slaves put up for sale, Cic. **II. Transf.**, that can be bought with bribes or gifts, venal; vox, Cic.; habere venalem in Sicilia jurisdictionem, Cic.

**vēnātīcius** -a -um (venatus), of or relating to the chase; canis, Hor.

**vēnātīo** -ōnis, f. (venor). **I. the chase, hunting**. **A. Lit.**, aucupium atque venatio, Cic. **B. Meton.**, game; venatio capta, Liv. **II. a wild-beast hunt in the circus or amphitheatres**; ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic.

**vēnātōr** -ōris, m. (venor), a hunter, sportsman, Cic.; fig., physicus id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

**vēnātōrius** -a -um (venator), of or relating to hunting or the chase; galea, Nep.

**vēnātrix** -icis, f. (venator), a huntress, Ov., Verg.; attrib., puella, Diana, Juv.

**vēnātūra** -ae, f. (venor), a hunting, Plaut.

**vēnātus** -ūs, m. (venor), the chase, hunting; labor in venatu, Cic.

**vendax** -ācis, (vendo), fond of selling, Cato.

**vendibilis** -e (vendo). **I. on sale, saleable**; illa via Herculanea, Cic. **II. Transf.**, pleasant, acceptable; oratio, Cic.; sint illa vendibilia, Cic. **venditarius** -a -um (vendo), on sale, saleable, Plaut.

**venditatio** -ōnis, f. (vendito), a putting up for sale; hence, fig. = a boasting, vaunting display; venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditatione, Cic.

**venditator** -ōris, m. (vendito), a vaunter, boaster, Tac.

**venditio** -ōnis, f. (vendo), a selling, sale. **I. Gen.**, venditioni exponere, to expose for sale, Tac. **II. Esp.**, sale by auction; honorum, Cic.; plur., quam ad diem proscriptionis venditionesque fiunt, Cic.

**vendito**, 1. (Intens. of vendo), to offer for sale repeatedly, try to sell. **I. Lit.**, Tusculanum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to sell (corruptly); decreta, Cic.; pacem pretio, Liv.; 2, to cry up, praise, recommend; operam suam alicui, Liv.; se alicui, Cic.; se existimationi hominum, Cic.

**venditor** -ōris, m. (vendo), a seller, vendor, Cic.

**vendo** -dīdi -ditum, 3. (contr. from venum do), to sell, vend. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, gen., aliquid pecuniā grandi, Cic.; male, cheap, Cic.; partic. subst., **venditum** -i, n. sale; ex empto aut vendito, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell by auction; bona civium, Cic.; b, to let out to the highest bidder; decumas, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, to sell, betray for money; auro patriam, Verg.; b, to give oneself up to, to devote to (for money or some advantage), se regi, Cic. **II. Fig.**, to cry up, recommend; Ligarianam, Cic. (the passive of vendo is venco, as in classical Latin venditus and vendendus are the only passive forms of vendo used).

**vēnēficiū** -īi, n. (veneficus). **I. a poisoning**; meton. = poison, Liv. **II. the preparation of magical draughts, magic, sorcery**, Cic.

**vēnēficus** -a -um (venenum and facio), poisoning, poisonous, magical. **I. Adj.**, artea,

Plin.; verba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **A.** *vēnōficus* -i, m. a *poisoner, an enchanter*, Cic. **B.** *vēnōficus* -ae, f. a *poisoner, a witch*, Hor.

**Venelli** -ōrum, m. a *Gallie tribe in modern North-west Normandy*.

**vēnēnārius** -ii m. (venenum), a *poisoner*, Suet.

**vēnēnātus** -a -um (venenum). **I.** *poisonous, poisoned*; a, lit., *vipers*, Cic.; *telum*, Cic.; b, fig., *Jocus*, Ov. **II.** *enchanted*; *virga*, Ov.

**vēnēnifer** -fēra -fērum (venenum and fero), *poisonous*, Ov.

**vēnēno**, l. (venenum), *to poison*, *carum*, Cic.

**vēnēnum** -i, n. **I.** **A.** *poison*; 1, lit., *venenum alicui dare*, Cic.; *aliquem veneno necare*, Cic.; *dare venenum in poculo* Cic.; 2, fig. = *ruin, destruction, bane*; *discordia est venenum urbis*, Liv.; *pus atque venenum* (of envenomed language), Hor. **B.** a *magic draught, a philtre*; *quasi veneno perficere ut*, etc., Cic. **II.** *colouring matter, dye*; *Assyrium*, Verg.; *Tarentinum*, Hor.; *rouge*, Ov.

**vēndō** (vaenō), vēnī, vēnum, 4. (for venum eo, from *venus, sale*), *to go to sale, to be sold* (pass. of *vendo*). **I.** Gen., *maucipia venibant*, Cic.; *venire sub corona a consule et praetore*, Liv.; with *abl.* of *price, auro*, Hor.; with *genit.* of *price, minoris*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to be let to the highest bidder*; *quanti venierant*, Cic.

**vēnērābilis** -e (veneror), *venerable, reverend*; *venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate*, Liv.; of things, *donum*, Verg.

**vēnērābundus** -a -um (veneror), *reverent, respectful*, Liv.

**vēnērāndus** -a -um, p. adj. (from *veneror*), *worthy of reverence, to be revered*; *amicus*, Hor.

**vēnērātio** -ōnis, f. (veneror). **I.** Act., *reverence, respect, veneration*; *habet venerationem justam quidquid excellit*, Cic. **II.** Pass., *venerableness*; *feminae*, Tac.

**vēnērātor** -ōris, m. (veneror), a *venerator, reverer*; *domus vestrae*, Ov.

**Vēnērīus**, v. l. *venus*.

**vēnēro** = *veneror* (q.v.).

**vēnērōr**, l. dep. **I.** *to reverence, venerate, regard with religious awe, honour*; *deos sanctos*, Cic.; *Larem farre pio*, Verg. **II.** Meton., *to ask reverently, beseech with awe*; *nihil horum veneror*, Hor. (partic., *veneratus*, pass. = *honoured*; *venerata Ceres*, Hor.).

**Vēnētī** -ōrum, m. **I.** a *people originally of Thracian origin, who settled on the north-west coast of the Adriatic*. Hence, **Vēnētīa** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **II.** a *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes*. Hence, **A.** **Vēnētīa** -ae, f. the *land of the Veneti*. **B.** **Vēnētīcus** -a -um, *Venetian*.

**vēnētus** -a -um, *bluish, sea-coloured*, Juv.; *factio, the party of charioteers who were clad in blue*, Suet.

**vēniā** -ae, f. (root VEN, whence l. *venus*), *grace, indulgence, favour*. **I.** Gen., a, *petere veniam legatis mittendis*, Liv.; *dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti*, Cic.; *dare veniam excusationis*, Cic.; b, in the phrase, *bonā veniā of bona cum veniā, with your permission, by your leave*; *bona veniā me audies*, Cic.; *vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum veniā verba mea audiat*, Cic.; *bonā veniā huius optimi viri dixerim*, Cic. **II.** *indulgence to faults, grace, pardon, forgiveness*; *veniā impetrare errati*, Cic.; *dare veniā et impunitatem*, Cic.

**Vēnīlīa** -ae, l. **I.** a *nymph, mother of Turnus*. **II.** *wife of Janus*.

**vēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come*. **I.** Lat., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, *istinc*, Cic.; *huc*, Cic.; *ad aliquem*, Cic.; *ad urbem*, Cic.; *sub aspectum*, Cic.; with *acc.* of *place, domum ad aliquem*, Cic.; *sexto die Delum Athenis*, Cic.; with *dat.* of *object, venire auxilio, subsidio*, Caes.; with *infin.*, *speculari*, Liv.; *impers.*, *ad quos ventum erat*, Caes.; b, *to come with hostile intent*; *veniens hostis*, Verg.; *impers.*, *veniri ad se existimantes*, Caes.; 2, of things, *frumentum Tiberi venit*, Liv.; *dum tibi litterae meae veniant*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to come = to return*; *Romam*, Liv.; *quum venies*, Ov.; 2, *to come = to come forth*; a, *veniens sol*, Hor.; b, = *to grow*; *veniunt felicius uvae*, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, *ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, veniret*, Cic.; b, *to come hostilely*; *contra summam amici existimationem*, Cic.; 2, of things, a, *venire in mentem, to come into one's head*, Cic.; b, of time, *to happen, to come, arrive*; *ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit*, Caes.; *venientis anni, of the coming year*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *venio in aliquid, to come to or fall into any state or condition*; *in calamitatem*, Cic.; *in consuetudinem*, Cic.; *alicui in amicitiam*, Caes.; 2, of speech, *to come to, arrive at a part of a subject*; *venio ad recentiores litteras*, Caes.; 3, a, = *to be derived from*; *Bebrycia de gente*, Verg.; b, *to arise from*; *majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum*, Sall.; 4, *to happen*; *haec ubi veniunt*, Cic.; 5, *to come to the lot of, fall to*; *hereditates mihi negasti venire*, Cic.; 6, *to turn out*, Tac.

**vennūcūla** (vennuncūla) uva -ae, f. a *kind of grape*, Hor.

**vēnor**, l. dep. *to hunt*. **I.** Intransit., *ii qui venari solent*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to hunt, chase*; 1, lit., *leporem*, Verg.; 2, fig., *to pursue, strive after*; *suffragia ventosae plebis*, Hor.

**vēnōsus** -a -um (vena), *full of veins, veiny*, Plin.

**venter** -tris, m. (connected with *εἶστρος*), *the belly*. **I.** Lit., a, *fabā venter inflatur*, Cic.; b, *the belly as the organ and emblem of gluttony*; *ventrem fame domare*, Liv.; *ventri oboedire*, Sall.; c, *the womb*, Juv.; meton., *the fruit of the womb*, Hor. **II.** Transf., a *curving, protuberance, belly*; *cresceret in ventrem cucumis*, Verg.

**ventilābrum** -i, n. (ventilo), a *winnowing-fork*, Varr.

**ventilātio** -ōnis, f. (ventilo), a *airing*, Plin.

**ventile**, l. (for *ventulo* from *ventulus*), *to toss to and fro in the air, fan, brandish in the air*. **I.** Lit., 1, *ventilat aura comas*, Ov.; 2, *to winnow grain*, Varr. **II.** Transf., *to fan, to blow = to excite, provoke*; *illius linguā, quasi fabelle seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata*, Cic.

**ventio** -ōnis, f. (venio), a *coming*, Plaut.

**ventito**, l. (intens. of *venio*), *to come often, be wont to come*; *domum*, Cic.; *in castra*, Caes.

**ventōsus** -a -um (ventus), *full of wind, windy*. **I.** a, lit., *folles*, Verg.; *Germania ventosior*, Tac.; *ventosissima regio*, Liv.; b, meton., *swift or light as the wind*; *equi*, Ov.; *alae*, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, *windy, blown out = empty, vain*; *lingua*, Verg.; 2, *changeable, unstable, inconstant*; *homo ventosissimus*, ap. Cic.; *imperium*, Cic.

**ventrāle** -is, n. (venter), a *belly-band*, Plin.

**ventricūlus** -i, m. (dim. of *venter*), *the belly*. **I.** Gen., Juv. **II.** Esp., *the stomach*, Plin.; *cordis, a ventricle*, Cic.

**ventrōsus** -a -um (venter), *large-bellied, pot-bellied*, Plaut.

**ventūlus** -i, m. (dim. of ventus), a slight wind, gentle breeze. Plaut., Ter.

**ventus** -i, m. wind. **I.** Lit., ventus increbrescit, Cic.; ventus intermittitur, Caes.; quum aevire ventus coepisset, Caes.; prov., in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat.; profundere verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; to talk in vain; dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, to oblivion, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, to come to nothing, Verg. **II.** Fig., a, the wind as a sign of good or ill success; venti secundi, good fortune, Cic.; b, as a means of raising a disturbance; omnes rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, rumours, Cic.; c, in the state; quicumque venti erunt, whichever way the wind blows, whatever the circumstances may be, Cic.; d, favour of the people; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

**venūcūla** = vennucula (q.v.)

**venundo** -dēdi -dātum, l. (for venundo, from 2. venus and do), to sell; esp., captives taken in war; captivos sub corona, Liv.

1. **vēnus** -ēris, f. (root VEN, whence venia), that which is pleasing. **I.** Appellat., beauty, charm, loveliness, attractiveness; a, quo fugit venus? Hor.; b, in works of art; fabula nullius veneris, Hor. **II.** Proper name, **Vēnus**. **A.** the goddess of love and grace, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid; Veneris puer, Cupid, Ov.; so Veneris filius, Cupid, Ov., or Aeneas (son of Anchises and Venus), Ov.; mensis Veneris, April, Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, love, Ov.; 2, the beloved object, Verg.; 3, the planet Venus, Cic.; 4, the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Prop. Hence, **A. Vēnerius** -a -um, 1, of or relating to Venus; Venerii servi and simply Venerii, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus, Cic.; subst., a, **Vēnerius** -i, m. (sc. jactus), the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Cic.; b, **Vēnerēae** -arum, f. a kind of mussel, Plin.; 2, relating to sensual love; res, Cic.

2. **vēnus** -ūs and -i, m. only found in dat. and acc., sale; a, dat., venui and veno, veno dare aliquid alicui, Tac.; b, gen. acc., venum dare, to sell, Sall.; venum ire, to be sold, Liv.

**Vēnūsia** -ae, f. an old town of the Samnites in Apulia, now Venosa. Hence, **Vēnūsini** -a -um, Venusine.

**vēnustas** -ātis, f. (venus), loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness; a, of the body, corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, grace, wit; hominum, Cic.; c, of manner, charm, attractiveness; homo affuens omni venustate, Cic.

**vēnustē**, adv. (venustus), beautifully, charmingly; alicui venustissime respondere, ap. Cic.

**vēnustūlus** -a -um (dim. of venustus), charming, beautiful, Plaut.

**vēnustus** -a -um (venus), charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; a, of the body, gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, charming, attractive, delightful; sermo, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

**vēpallidus** -a -um, very pale, Hor.

**vēprēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of vepres), a thorn-bush, bramble-bush, Cic.

**vepres** -is, m. (f. Lucr.), gen. plur., vepres, a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush; sepulcrum saeptum nudique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.

**vēr**, vēris, n. (ἄρ), spring. **I.** a, lit., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; quum ver esse coeperat, Cic.; b, transf., spring-time of life, spring; aetatis, Ov. **II.** Meton., that which is brought by spring; ver sacrum, an offer-

ing of the firstlings, originally of men and of cattle, afterwards of cattle alone, made on extraordinary occasions; ver sacrum vovore, Liv.

**Veragri** -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Gallia Narbonensis.

**verātrum** -i, n. hellebore, Plin.

**verāx** -ācis (verus), speaking the truth, truthful, voracious; oraculum, Cic.; Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic.; with infan., vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor.

**verbascum** -i, n. the plant mullein, Plin.

**verbēnāca** -ae, f. the plant vervain, Plin.

**verbēnae** -arum, f. boughs of olive, laurel, myrtle, cypress and tamarisk, sacred boughs, carried by the Fetiales, Liv., and by certain priests, Cic.

**verbēnārius** -li, m. (verbena), one who carries sacred boughs, applied to the Fetiales, Plin.

**verbēnātus** -a -um (verbena), crowned with sacred boughs, Suet.

**verber** -ēris, n. in sing. only in genit. and abl. (reduplicated form of root FER, whence ferire). **I.** a blow, stroke, lash; 1, gen., a, sing., virgae, Ov.; trementes verberare ripae, Hor.; b, plur., verbera caudae, Hor.; dare verbera ponto, of swimmers, Ov.; 2, esp. only plur., verbera, blows with a whip or scourge, a thrashing, flogging, whipping; a, lit., castigare aliquem verberibus, Cic.; verberibus lacerari, Liv.; b, fig., patruae verbera linguae, invectives, Hor.; contumellarum verbera, Cic. **II.** the instrument that inflicts the blow. **A.** a cudgel, or gen., a whip, scourge; a, sing., verber tortus, Verg.; ictus verberis, Ov.; b, plur., jubet verbera afferri, Liv. **B.** the thong of a sling or other missile weapon, Verg.

**verberābilis** -e (verbero), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

**verberātiō** -ōnis, f. (verbero), punishment, chastisement; transf., ap. Cic.

**verberātus** -ū, m. (verbero), a beating, Plin.

**verberēus** -a -um (verber), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

1. **verbēro**, 1. (verber), to beat, strike. **I.** Gen., aethera alis, Verg.; Mutinam tormentis, to fire upon, Cic.; vineae grandine verberatae, beaten down, Hor. **II.** Esp., to beat with a whip, scourge, etc.; to flog, thrash, scourge; aliquem pulsare et verberare, Cic.; alicuius oculos virgis, Cic.; 2, fig., to lash with words, to attack, assail; orator istos verberabit, Cic.

2. **verbēro** -ōnis, m. (verber), one who deserves a flogging, a rascal, Cic.

**Verbigenus pagus**, one of the cantons of the Helvetii.

**verbōsē**, adv. (verbosus), diffusely, verbosely; satis verbosē, Cic.; haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic.

**verbosus** -a -um (verbum), copious, diffuse, verbose; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, simulatio, Cic.; epistola verbosior, Cic.

**verbum** -i, n. (root VER, Gr. EP, whence εἶπω, ῥήμα), a word, expression; plur., talk, discourse. **I.** Gen., a, verbum nunquam in publico facere, to speak in public, Cic.; videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; verba facere, to speak, absol., Cic.; pro aliquo, de aliquo, de aliqua re, Cic.; ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, when the praetor does not use the formula, Do, Dico, Addico, i.e., when he does not administer justice, Ov.; b, esp. phrases, (a) verbo, by a word; verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic.; (b) uno verbo, in a word, briefly; ut uno verbo complectar, diligentia, Cic.; (c) verbia,

by words alone (opp. opere), Cic.; (δ) ad verbum, e verbo, de verbo, pro verbo, word for word, accurately; fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.; reddere verbum pro verbo, Cic.; (ε) verbi causā or gratiā, for example; si quis, verbi causā, oriente Caniculā ortus est, Cic.; (ζ) meis (tuis, suis) verbis, in my (thy, his) name; si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. **II. A. mere words, mere talk** (opp. reality); existimatio, decus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae, Cic.; in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, nominally, Cic.; verba dare alicui, to cheat, cozen, deceive, Cic. **B. Collect., an expression, saying**; quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. **C. Grammat. t. t., a verb**; ut sententiae verbis finiuntur, Cic.

**Veroellae** -ārum, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpinā, now *Vercellā*.

**Veringētōrix** -rīgis, m. a chief of the Gauls in the time of Caesar.

**vercūlum** -i, n. (dim. of ver), little spring, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

**verō**, adv. (verus), truly, in truth, rightly, aright; dicere, Cic.; ne libentius haec in ullum evomere videar quam verius, Cic.; verissime loqui, Cic.

**verēcundē**, adv. (verecundus), modestly, shyly, bashfully; tum ille timide vel potius verēcunde inquit, Cic.; verēcundius hac de re jam dudum loquor, Cic.

**verēcundia** -ae, f. (verecundus), a, modesty, shame, bashfulness, shyness; (α) absol., ineam stultam verēcundiam! Cic.; (β) with subject. genit., Tironis, Cic.; (γ) with object. genit., turpitudinis, on account of disgrace, Cic.; b, propriety, respect; harum rerum commemorationem verēcundia saepe impedit utriusque nostrum, Cic.; c, religious reverence, awe, respect; with object. genit., deorum, Liv.; d, a feeling of shame, a sense of shame, Liv.; verēcundiae est, with infin., one is ashamed, hesitates; privatis dictatorem poscere rerum verēcundiae non fuit, Liv.

**verēcundor**, 1. dep. (verecundus), to be bashful, ashamed, shy; with infin., in publicum prodire, Cic.

**verēcundus** -a -um (vereor), feeling shame, bashful, shamefaced, modest, shy, diffident, coy; 1, of persons, a, absol., homo non nimis verēcundus, Cic.; b, with in and the abl., nec in faciendis verbis audax et in transferendis verēcundus et parvus, Cic.; 2, of things, vultus, Ov.; color, blush, Hor.; oratio, Cic.; translatio, not forced, natural, Cic.

**verēdus** -i, m. a swift horse, hunter, Mart.

**verēndus** -a -um, p. adj. (from vereor), venerable, reverend; majestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

**verēor** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I. to stand in awe of**; 1, to fear; a, with acc., hostem, Caes.; bella Gallica, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., vereor committere ut, etc., Cic.; quos interlicere vereretur, Cic.; 2, to feel reverence, to be reverent towards, to revere; a, with acc., metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.; quem et amabat ut fratrem et ut majorem fratrem verebatur, Cic.; b, with genit., ne tui quidem testimonii veritus, Cic. **II. to fear = to have to fear, to be afraid, to be anxious about, to suspect**; a, with acc., periculum, Caes.; b, with ne (that), or ut, or ne non (that not), vereor ne turpe sit timere, Cic.; et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiatur, Cic.; c, absol., eo minus veritus navibus quod, etc., Caes.

**verētrum** -i, n. (vereor) = αἰδοῖον.

**Vergilius** -ii, m., P. Vergilius Maro, the great Roman poet, born at Andes in the Mantuan

country, contemporary of Augustus, Horace, and Ovid, author of the *Aeneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Eclogues*.

**Vergīnius** -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most celebrated of which was Verginia, the daughter of the centurion L. Verginius, who killed her in the market place, to deliver her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius.

**vergo**, versī, 3. (connected with verto). **I. Intransit., to bend, to be inclined**. **A. Lit.**, omnibus eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic. **B. Transf., 1, to be inclined, to be directed**; a, of persons and objects connected with persons, nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italian vergere quam ad Asian maluissent, Cic.; b, of places, to lie towards, be situated towards; ad flumen, Caes.; ad septentriones, Caes.; 2, to approach, come near; a, of time, to come to an end; vergente auctumno, Tac.; b, of disposition, etc., to tend to, Tac. **II. Transit., to bend, turn, incline**; 1, gen., middle, vergi, to incline, Lucr.; 2, esp., to pour in; anoma in sinus, Ov.

**vergōbrētus** (from Celtic guerg = efficax, and breth or breath = iudicium, thus = iudicium exsequens), the executor of judgment, name of the highest magistrate of the Aedui, Caes.

**veridicus** -a -um (verus and dico). **I. truth-speaking, truthful**; vox, Cic.; veridica interpretum, Liv. **II. truly spoken, true**, Plin.

**verilōquium** -ii, n. (verus and loquor) translation of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, Cic.

**verisimilis** -e, probable, likely, Cic.

**verisimilitūdo** -luis, f. (verisimilis), probability, Cic.

**veritas** -atis, f. (verus), truth. **I. Gen., the true, actual nature of a thing, reality**; in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic.; imitari veritatem (of works of art), to be true to nature, Cic.; quum in veritate dicemus, in reality (i.e., in the forum, not simply for practice), Cic. **II. Esp. (as opp. to falsehood), truth**; 1, lit., cuius aures veritati clausae sunt, Cic.; 2, meton., truthfulness, honesty; in tuam fidem, veritatem confligit, Cic.

**veriverbium** -ii, n. (verus and verbum), speaking the truth, Plaut.

**vermiculatio** -ōnis, f. (vermiculor), a worm-hole in plants, Plin.

**vermiculatus** -a -um (vermiculus), vermiculated; pavimentum, inlaid with very small stones, Plin.

**vermiculor**, 1. dep. (vermiculus), to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten, Plin.

**vermiculus** -i, m. (dim. of vermis), a little worm, Lucr.

**verminatio** -ōnis, f. (vermino), 1, the worms, a disease of animals, Plin.; 2, a pain in the limbs, Sen.

**vermino**, 1. (vermis), 1, to have worms, Sen.; 2, to have a crawling, itching pain in the limbs, Sen.

**verminosus** -a -um (vermis), full of worms, Plin.

**vermis** -is, m. (verto), a worm, Lucr.

**verna** -ae, c. a slave born in the house. **I. Lit.**, Hor. **II. Transf., a native**, Mart.

**vernaculus** -a -um (verna). **I. of or relating to a slave born in the house**; subst., **vernaculus** -i, m. a jester, buffoon, Suet. **II. Transf., native, domestic, i.e., Roman**; crimen domesticum et vernaculum, Cic.

**vernatio** -ōnis, f. (verno). **I. the shedding of the skin by snakes**, Plin. **II. Meton. the slough or cast-off skin**, Plin.

**vernīlis** -e (verna), 1, *slavish, mean, abject*; blanditiarum, Tac.; 2, *pert, froward*; verbum, Tac.

**vernīlitas** -itatis, f. (vernīlis), 1, *mean servility, Sen.*; 2, *pertness, frowardness*, Plin.

**vernīlītēr**, adv. (vernīlis), *like a house-slave*; fungi officiis, Hor.

**verno**, 1. (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. I. Lit., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, *to begin to sing*, Ov. II. Transf., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

**vernūla** -ae, c. (diin. of verna), 1, *a slave born in the house*, Juv.; 2, *transf., native, indigenous*, Juv.

**vernus** -a -um (ver), *of or relating to spring, spring-like, vernal*; aequinoctium, Liv.; flores, Hor.; tempus, Cic.

**verō**, adv. (verus), *in truth, truly, really, indeed, in fact*. I. Adv., a, Cic.; at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio, *to ad me venire, I wish really*, Cic.; b, often placed before affirmative answers, *certainly, to be sure*; vero, mea puella, Cic.; in negative answers, minime vero, Cic.; c, in addresses, invitations, demands, *then, pray*; tu vero me ascribe talem in numerum, Cic.; d, in a climax, *even, indeed*; in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel verotiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. II. Transf., as an adversative particle, *but indeed, but in fact*; illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic.; so in transitions in speech, nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

**Vērōna** -ae, f. *one of the most flourishing towns of North Italy, birthplace of Catullus*. Hence, **Vērōnensis** -e, *of Verona*; subst., **Vērōnenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Verona*.

**verpa** -ae, f. *the penis*, Cat.

**verpus** -i, m. (verpa), *a circumcised man*, Juv.

1. **verres** -is, m. *a boar*, Hor.

2. **Verres** -is, m., C. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence, **A. Verrius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*. **B. Verrinius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*; jus (with a pun on 1. verres and on the double meaning of jus, law and broth), Cic.

1. **verrinus** -a -um (1. verres), *of or relating to a boar*, Plin.

2. **Verrinus**, v. 2. Verres.

**verro**, versum, 3. *to drag, trail on the ground*. I. Gen., A. Lit., a, versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, Verg.; b, *of the winds, to sweep, drag away*; maria et terras ferre secum et vertere per auras, Verg. B. *to sweep, to brush against*; a, *of mourners, crinibus templa, crinibus passis aras*, Liv.; b, *of persons with long dresses, to sweep the ground*; verrit humum pallā, Ov.; c, *of animals swimming, to pass over, sweep along*; aequora caudis, Verg.; so of ships, remis vada livida, Verg.; d, *of a harp-player, duplici genialia nablia palmā*, Ov. II. A. *to sweep with the broom*; a, Plaut.; b, *on the thrashing-floor, to sweep together, collect together*; quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. B. *to sweep clean, to clean*; absol., qui verrunt, qui verrant, Cic.

**verrūca** -ae, f. *a wart, excrescence*, Plin.; fig., *a small fault* (opp. tuber, a serious fault), Hor.

**verrūcāria** herba -ae, f. (verruca), *a plant that removes warts, heliotropion*, Plin.

**Verrūgo** -ginis, f. *a town of the Volsci*.

**verruco**, 1. (verto), *to turn out, esp. as*

religious t.t., bene verrucare, *to turn out well, have a happy issue*; populo, Liv.

**versābilis** -e (verso), *movable, 'changeable'*, Sen.

**versābundus** -a -um (verso), *turning round, revolving*; turbo, Lucr.

**versātilis** -e (verso), *turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., templum caeli, Lucr. II. Fig., *versatile*; ingenium, Liv.

**versātiō** -ōnis, f. (verso), *a turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., Plin. II. Fig., *a changing, mutation*, Sen.

**versicōlor** -ōris (verso and color), *changing in colour, of various colours, parti-coloured*; vestimentum, Liv.; arma, Verg.; plumae, Cic.

**versicūlus** -i, m. (dim. of versus), 1, *a little line*; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, uno versiculo (i.e., the formula, Videant consules ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat), Cic.; 2, *little verse, versicle*, Cic.

**versificātiō** -ōnis, f. (versifico), *a making of verses, versification*, Quint.

**versificātor** -ōris, m. (versifico), *a versemaker, versifier*, Quint.

**versifico**, 1. (versus and facio), *to write in verse, versify*, Quint.

**versipellis** (versipellis) -e (verto and pellis), *changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form*. I. Lit., versipellem se facit (of Jupiter), Plaut. Subst., *one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a werewolf*, Plin. II. *sty, subtle, crafty*, Plaut.

**verso** (verso), 1. (verto). I. Freq. = *to turn about often, to turn hither and thither, to turn round*. A. 1, lit., a, ferrum or massam forcipe, Verg.; lumina suprema, cast a last look, Ov.; sortem urnā, shake, Hor.; exemplaria Graeca nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, read night and day, Hor.; reflex and middle, *to turn oneself round*; se in utranque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore, Cic.; middle, qui (orbes) versantur retro, Cic.; b, of spinning, *to turn the spindle*; levi teretem versare pollice fusum, Ov.; 2, *transf., to move hither and thither, to drive round*; a, act., (a) oves, *to pasture*, Verg.; (β) *to torment, beat, harass*; Daretā, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) of persons = *to stay, live, dwell*; cum aliquo, Cic.; in fundo, Cic.; intra vallum, Caes.; (β) of things, *to have place*; partes eae, in quibus aegritudines, irae libidinesque versentur, Cic. B. Fig., 1, *to direct, turn hither and thither*; a, mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudein, Cic.; b, of fate, *to turn upside down, change*; Fortuna omnia versat, Verg.; c, *to explain, to twist*; verba, Cic.; d, *to turn, influence in a certain direction*; muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv.; e, *to reflect, meditate upon*; in animis secum unanquamque rem, Liv.; 2, *transf., to put in motion*; a, *to disquiet, disturb*; nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versabat, Liv.; odiis domos, Verg.; b, middle, versari, (a) *to stay, to hover, to rest*; alio: ante oculos dies noctesque, Cic.; (β) esp., *to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in, be occupied with*; in sordida arte, Cic.; of things, jura civilia quae jam pridem in nostra familia versantur, are nobile, Cic. II. Intens., *to turn round and round, to turn up*; gramen, Ov.; terrain, Ov. (Infin., versarier, ap. Cic.).

**versōria** -ae, f. (verto), *a turning round*; versoriam capere, *to leave off, desist from anything*, Plaut.

**versum** = 1. versus (q.v.).

**versūra** -ae, f. (verto), *a turning*; fig., *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*; versuram facere, Cic.; versurā solvere or dissolvere, Cic.



1. **versus (vorsus), versum (vorsum).** I. Adv., *towards, in the direction of*; ad oceanum versus, Caes.; in forum versus, Cic. II. Prep. with acc., *towards*; Romam versus, Cic.

2. **versus -a -um, partic.** I. of verro (q.v.), II. of verto (q.v.).

3. **versus (vorsus) -ūs, m. (verto).** I. *the turning of a plough*; hence, *a furrow*, Plin. II. *a row, line*; 1, gen., in versum distulit nimos, Verg.; 2, in writing, a, in prose, primus (legis), Cic.; b, in poetry, *a verse*, plur., *verses, poetry*; versus Graeci, Latini, Cic.; facere versum, Cic. III. *a step in a dance*, Plaut.

**versūtō, adv.** with superl. (versutus), *craftily, adroitly, cunningly*, Cic.

**versūtīa -ae, f. (versutus), cunning, craftiness**, Liv.

**versūtīlōquus -a -um (versutus and loquor), slyly speaking**, ap. Cic.

**versūtus -a -um (verto), fig., dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly**; acutus atque versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic.; hoc si versutus videbitur, Cic.

**vertāgus = vertragus (q.v.).**

**vertebra -ae, f. (verto), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, vertebra**, Plin.

**vertebrātus -a -um (vertebra), jointed, movable, flexible**, Plin.

**vertex (vortex) -icis, m. (verto), that which turns or is turned, hence, a whirl.** I. *a whirlpool of water, an eddy*; a, lit., Liv., Verg.; b, fig., amoris, Cat. II. *an eddy of wind or flame*; a, of wind, *a whirlwind*, Liv.; b, of fire, *flammis volutus*, Verg. III. *the crown of the head.* A. Lit., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. B. Meton., 1, *the head*, Cat.; 2, *the pole of the heavens*, Cic., Verg.; 3, *any height, elevation*; Aetnae, Cic.; hence, *a vertice, from above*, Verg.

**verticillus -i, n. (verto), the whirl or whorl of a spindle**, Plin.

**verticōsus (vorticōsus) -a -um (vertex), full of whirlpools**; mare, Liv.

**vertiginōsus -a -um (vertigo), suffering from giddiness**, Plin.

**vertigo -inis, f. (verto), a turning round, whirling round, revolution.** I. Lit., assidua caeli, Ov. II. Transf., *giddiness, vertigo*; vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique, Liv.

**verto (vorto), verti (vorti), versum (vorsum), 3. to turn, turn round, reflex., vertere se and simply vertere, and pass., verti, as middle, to turn oneself.** I. Gen., A. Lit., a, equos ad moenia, Verg.; reflex., verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; without se, alterius ramos videmus vertere in alterius, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., aliquem (hostes, equites, etc.) in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, Liv.; Philippis versa acies retro, *the defeat at Philippi*, Hor.; terga, *to flee*, Caes.; reflex., se, Caes.; without se, versuros omnes in fugam extemplo ratus, Liv.; c, of position, middle, versus with in or ad and the acc., *turned, lying towards*; Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv. B. Fig., 1, gen., a, in nos vertite iras, Liv.; middle, pater totus in Persea versus, *devoted to*, Liv.; reflex., without se, verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv.; b, of money, etc., *to devote, turn to*; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, *to appropriate*, Cic.; c, *to turn to (in a bad or good direction), construe as, impute*; ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv.; 2, esp., a, *to alter, change*; auster in Africum se vertit, Caes.; quae sententia te vertit,

Verg.; fortuna jam verterat, Liv.; middle, verso Marte, Liv.; b, *to change to, cause to pass into*; aliquid in lapidem, Ov.; reflex. and middle, *to change to, to become*; terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; c, *to translate*; verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic.; d, milit. t. t., vertere solum, *to go into exile*, Cic. II. A. = *versare, to turn round and round*; 1, a, lit., lumina, *to roll*, Verg.; vertitur interea caelum, Verg.; b, transf., (a) *to move about*; inter priuos, Verg.; (β) of time, *to roll round*; septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas, Verg.; esp. in partic., anno vertente, *in the course of a year*, Cic.; 2, fig., a, *stimulos sub pectore*, Verg.; b, esp., middle, verti, *to move in a certain sphere or element*; in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic. B. = *invertere, convertere, to turn round or over*; 1, lit., a, gen., (a) stilium, Hor.; (β) as t. t. of agriculture, *to turn up with the plough or hoe*; terram aratro, Verg.; poet., transf. of ships, freta versa lacertis, Verg.; (γ) *to empty*; crateras, Verg.; b, esp., *to overthrow*; moenia ab Imo, Verg.; 2, fig., a, Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, *destroyed*, Cic.; b, *to destroy politically*; res Phrygiis fundo, Verg.

**vertrāgus -i, m. and vertrāha -ae, f. a greyhound**, Mart.

**Vertumnus (Vertumnus) -i, m. (verto, the changing one), the god of exchange**; orig. the god of the changing nature of the seasons, then of all transactions of sale, whose image stood at the end of the vicus Tuscus; near his statue the booksellers had their shops.

**vēra -ūs, n. 1, a spth, Verg.; 2, a javelin**, Verg.

**vērūna -ae, f. (veru), a small javelin**, Plaut.

**Vērūlae -arum, f. a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Veroli.** Hence, **Vērūlanus -a -um, Verulan.**

1. **vērum, adv. (verus). I. in truth, truly, really**, Plaut. II. *but, but yet, nevertheless, still*; verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaselis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum, solum) . . . verum etiam, Cic.; hence, a, in passing over to another subject in discourse, verum veniat sane, Cic.; b, in breaking off a discourse, verum quidem haec hactenus, Cic.

2. **vērum, v. verus.**

**vēruntāmen (vērumtāmen), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless**; consilium capit primo stultam, verumtamen clemens, Cic.

**vērus -a -um. I. true, real, genuine**; denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic. Subst., **vērum -i, n. the truth**; verum scire, Cic. II. A. *right, fitting, reasonable*; lex, Cic.; verum est, with acc. and infin., *negat verum esse allici beneficio benevolentiam*, Cic. B. *truth-telling, truthful*; iudex, Cic.

**vērūtum -i, n. (veru), a javelin**, Caec.

**vērūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin**, Verg.

**vervactum -i, n. fallow ground**, Plin.

**vervāgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground**, Plin.

**vervex -vēcis, m. a wether**, Cic.; as a term of ridicule, *a sheepish, silly person*, Plaut.

**vēsānia -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity**, Hor.

**vēsāniēns -entis (vesanus), raging**, Cat.

**vēsānus (vaesānus) -a -um, mad, insane**; a, of persons, remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, *fierce, furious, wild*; vires, Ov.; fames, Verg.

**Vescia** -ae, f. a small town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence, **Vescinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Vescia.

**vescor**, 3. dep. (connected with *esca*). **I.** to eat, feed on; gen. with abl., rarely with acc., *dii nec cibis nec potionibus vescuntur*, Cic.; *lacte et ferinā carne*, Sall.; *humanis corporibus*, Liv.; *sacros lauros*, Tib.; *absol., vescentes sub umbra*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to use, enjoy; *vitalibus auris*, Lucret.; *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic.; *aurā aetheriā, to breathe, live*, Verg.

**vescus** -a -um (connected with *vescor*). **I.** Act. = devouring, consuming; *sal*, Lucret.; *papaver, exhausting the land*, Verg. **II.** Pass., wasted, thin; hence = containing little nutrition; *salicium frondes*, Verg.; *farra*, Ov.

**Vesēris** -is, m. a river in Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where the consul T. Manlius Torquatus defeated the Latins, 340 B.C.

**vesīca** -ae, f. the bladder. **I.** the urinary bladder. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., anything made from a bladder, a purse, a lantern, etc., Mart., Varr. **II.** **A.** a bladder-like swelling, a blister, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, bombast, tumidity, Mart.

**vesicōla** -ae, f. (dim. of *vesica*), a vesicle, a little bladder on plants, Cic.

**Vesontio** -ōnis, m. a town in Gaul, now Besançon.

**vespa** -ae, f. a wasp, Liv.

**Vespāsianus** -i, m., T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, Roman emperor from 69-79 A.D.

**vesper** -ēris or -ēri, m. (*ἑσπερος*). **I.** the evening star, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the evening; *dies vesper erat*, Sall.; *primā vesperis* (sc. *horā*), Caes.; *ante vesperum*, Cic.; *sub vesperum*, Caes.; *primo vespere*, Caes.; *abl., vespere and vesperi, in the evening, late; heri vesperi*, Cic.; *prov., quid vesper ferat, incertum est*, Liv.; *de vesperi suo vivere, to be one's own master*, Plaut. **B.** the west, Ov., Verg.

**vespēra** -ae, f. (*ἑσπερα*), the evening; *ad vesperam, towards evening*, Cic.; *primā vesperā*, Liv.; *abl., vesperā, in the evening*, Plin.

**vespērasco**, 3. (*vespera*), to become evening; *vesperascente jam die, drawing towards night*, Tac.

**vespērō**, vesperi, v. vesper.

**vespertilio** -ōnis, m. (vesper), a bat, Plin.

**vespertinus** -a -um (vesper). **I.** Lit., of or relating to evening; *litterae, received at evening*, Cic.; *vespentinis temporibus*, Cic. **II.** lying towards the west, western; *regio*, Hor.

**vesperūgo** -inis, f. (vesper), the evening star, Plaut.

**vespillo** -ōnis, m. (vesper), a corpse-bearer for the poor, who were buried in the evening, Suet.

**Vesta** -ae, f. (*Ἑστία*), the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of the hearth and domestic life; *ad Vestae* (sc. *aedem*), Hor.; *a Vestiae* (sc. *aede*), Cic.; in her temple at Rome burnt the sacred fire, the extinction of which was thought to involve the ruin of the state; the Vestal virgins were consecrated to her service; *Vestae sacerdos* = pontifex maximus, who had control over the Vestal virgins, Ov.; *meton., a*, = the temple of Vesta; *Vesta arsit*, Ov.; *b*, the hearth, Verg. Hence, *adj., Vestalis* -e, Vestal; *sacra, the festival of Vesta, on the 9th of June*, Ov.; *virgo Vestalis*, and *subst., Vestālis* -is, f. a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of Vesta, of whom there were first four and then six, chosen between their sixth and tenth years, obliged to remain

virgins in the service of Vesta for thirty years. Hence again, *adj., Vestālis* -e, relating to the Vestal virgins, Vestal; *oculi, chaste*, Ov.

**vester** (voster) -tra -trum (vos), your, yours. **I.** Subject., *majores vestri*, Cic. **II.** Object. = against you; *odio vestro*, Liv.

**vestiārius** -a -um (vestis), of or relating to clothes; *subst., vestiārium* -i, n. **a**, a clothes-chest, Plin.; *b*, a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sen.

**vestibulum** -i, n. an entrance-court, courtyard. **I.** **A.** Lit., *templi*, Cic. **B.** Transf., the entrance to a place; *sepulcri*, Cic.; *urbis*, Liv.; *in vestibulo Siciliae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., a beginning, Cic.

**vestigātor** (vestigiator) -ōris, m. (vestigo), a tracker, investigator, Varr.

**vestigium** -ii, n. **I.** Act. = the part of the foot that treads, the sole of the foot. **A.** Lit., *qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia*, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, a foot-step, track, foot-mark; **a**, lit., *vestigia in omnes ferentia partes*, Liv.; *vestigium facere in foro*, Cic.; *vestigiiis aliquem sequi*, Liv.; *consequi*, Cic.; **b**, transf., a trace, mark; *frous non calamistri notata vestigiis*, Cic.; **c**, fig., *(a) vestigiis ingredi patris, to tread in his father's steps, i.e., to imitate him*, Cic.; *(β) a mark, sign; vestigia sceleris, avaritiae*, Cic.; **2**, post., *the whole of the lower part of the foot; vestigia nuda sinistri pedis*, Ov. **II.** Pass., that which is trodden upon, a position, post, station; **1**, lit., **a**, *in suo vestigio mori malle quam fugere*, Liv.; **b**, *the position of a destroyed town, ruins; in vestigiis huius urbis*, Cic.; **2**, fig., of time, a moment; *in illo vestigio temporis, Caes.; eodem et loci vestigio et temporis*, Cic.; *adv., e vestigio, immediately, on the spot*, Cic.

**vestigo**, 1. (vestigium), to track, follow the trace of, investigate. **I.** Of animals, Plin. **II.** Of men, **1**, lit., **a**, *virum*, Verg.; **b**, *causas rerum*, Cic.; **2**, meton., *to come upon the track of; perfugas et fugitivos inquirendo*, Liv.

**vestimentum** -i, n. (vestio), clothing, covering, garment, vestment, Cic.

**Vestini** -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, on the Adriatic, famous for their cheese. Hence, **Vestinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Vestini.

**vestio** -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (vestis), to cover with a garment, clothe. **I.** **A.** Lit., *animantes villis vestitae*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to cover as with a garment, to adorn; oculos membranis*, Cic.; *campo lumine purpureo*, Verg.; *sepulcrum vestitum: vepribus et dumetis*, Cic.; *trabes aggere*, Caes.; *se gramine*, Verg. **II.** Fig., *inventa vestire oratione*, Cic.

**vestis** -is, f. (connected with *ἑσθῆς*), a covering. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of men, a garment, and **a**, sing. collective, clothing; *vestis lintea*, Cic.; *vestem mutare, to put on other clothes, esp., to put on mourning*, Cic.; **b**, plur., *vestes, clothes; vestibus hunc velant*, Ov. **B.** *a carpet, tapestry; pretiosa vestis multa et lauta supellex*, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., **a**, *the clothing of the chin, the beard*, Lucret.; **b**, *the skin of a snake*, Lucret.; **c**, *the spider's web*, Lucret.

**vestispīca** -ae, f. (vestis and *specio*), the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, Plaut.

**vestitus** -ūs, m. (vestio), clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment. **I.** **A.** Lit., *color vestitus*, Caes.; *vestitus nullebris*, Cic.; *vestitum mutare, to go into mourning*, Cic.; *ad suum vestitum redire, to go out of mourning*, Cic. **B.** Transf., a covering; *riparum*, Cic.; *vestitus densissimi montium*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *ea vestitu illo orationis quo consueverat, ornata non erat*, Cic.

**Vesūlus** -i, m. a mountain in the Cottian Alps, now *Viso*.

**Vesūvius** -ii, m. *Vesuvius*, the celebrated volcano in Campania, at the first eruption of which, under Titus, the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae were destroyed.

**vetōramētārius** -a -uum (vetus), of or relating to old things; sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

**vetōrānus** -a -uum (vetus), old; boves, Varr.; hostis, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, veteran; plur., militēs veterani, or subst. simply veterani, old soldiers, veterani, Cic.; legio veterana, Cic.

**vetōrasco** -āvi, 3. (vetus), to become old, grow old, Cic. (?)

**vetōrator** -ōris, m. (vetus), one who has grown old in or become experienced in anything; a, in causis, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, subtle, tricky; non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic.; absol. = a cunning fellow, old fox, Cic.

**vetōratorīe**, adv. (veteratorius), cunningly, craftily; dicere, Cic.

**vetōratorius** -a -uum (veterator), cunning, crafty, Cic.

**vetōrinārius** -a -uum (veterinus), of or relating to draught-animals; subst., **vetōrinārius** -ii, m. a veterinary surgeon, Col.

**vetōrinus** -a -uum (perhaps contr. from *vehiterinus*, from *veho*), of or relating to draught. I. Adj., *bestia, a beast of burden*, Cato. II. Subst., **vetōrinae** -ārum, f. draught-animals, Varr.

**vetōrnōsus** -a -uum, adj. with superl. (veternus). I. lethargic, Cato. II. Transf., a, sleepy, dreamy, Ter.; b, dull, without energy; animus, lethargic, Sen.

**veternus** -i, m. (vetus), age; hence, lethargy, sleepiness; a, Plaut.; b, inactivity, lethargy, sloth; veterans civitatem occupavit, Cic.

**vetitum** -i, n. (veto). I. that which is forbidden; nitimur in vetitum semper cupidiusque negata, Ov. II. a prohibition; quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; in Cic. only in the phrases *jussa ac vetita* and *jussa vetita*.

**vetō** (vōto), **vetūi** (vōtūi), **vetitum** (vōtītum), I. not to allow to happen, to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent; used of the tribunes, praetor, magistrates, etc., or of the law, or as t. of augury, a, with object clause, (a) with acc. and infin., rationes vetabant ne republicae penitus diffidere, Cic.; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; (β) with infin. alone, lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; b, with ut or ne, or (with preceding negative) quominus, or quin and the subj., or with subj. alone, edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, Hor.; c, with acc. alone, bella, Verg.; pass., quod vetatur, Cic.; d, absol., lex jubet ut vetat, Cic.

**Vettōnes** (Vectōnes) -um, m. a people in Lusitania, in modern Salamanca and Estremadura.

**vetūlus** -a -uum (dim. of vetus), somewhat old, oldish. I. Adj., equus, Cic.; filia, Cic. II. Subst., A. **vetūlus** -i, m. an old man, Plaut.; in jest, mi vetule, "old boy," Cic. B. **vetūla** -ae, f. an old woman, Juv.

**vetus** -eria, abl. sing. -era, compar., **vetōrior** (archaic, the classical compar. is *vetustior*), superl., **veterrimus** (root VET, Gr. ET, whence *eros*), old, ancient. I. Adj., a, as opposed to young, senatores, Liv.; b, as opposed to new, navis, Caes.; necessitudines, Cic.; with genit. = grown grey in, experienced in; operis ac laboris, Tac.; c, as opposed to the present, old = former,

ancient; res, Cic.; Innocentia, Cic.; praetor veterrimi, Cic.; in Tac. gen., of the time before the battle of Actium; aetas, Tac. II. Subst., A. **vetēres** -um, m. the old = ancestors, Cic. B. **Vetēres** -um, f. (sc. tabernae), the old booths on the south side of the Roman Forum. C. **vetēra** -um, n. that which is old, the remote past; illa vetera omittite, the old stories, Cic.

**vetustas** -atis, f. (vetustus), age. I. Lit., A. Gen., vetustas possessionis, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic. B. Esp., antiquity; historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. II. Transf., A. long duration, length of time; vetustati condita, Cic.; plur., vetustates familiarum, Cic.; habitura vetustatem, likely to endure for a long time, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, a friendship of long standing, Cic.; ingenio, vetustate (experience), artificio tu facile vicisti, Cic. B. tote posterity; de me nulla unquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic.

**vetustus** -a -uum (vetus), old, ancient. I. Gen., a, vinum, Plaut.; hospitium, of long standing, Cic.; b, old in years; vetustissimus ex censoribus, Liv. II. Esp., old-fashioned, antiquated; vetustior et horridior ille, Cic.

**vexāmen** -inis, n. (vexo), a shaking; mundi, Lucr.

**vexatio** -ōnis, f. (vexo). I. a shaking, Plin. II. a, trouble, annoyance, hardship; corporis, Cic.; b, ill-treatment; sociorum, Cic.

**vexator** -ōris, m. (vexo), one who annoys, harasses, disturbs; direptor et vexator urbis, Cic.

**vexillārius** -ii, m. (vexillum). A. a standard-bearer, Liv. B. Plur., **vexillarii** -ōrum, m. a, under the empire, veterans who had served twenty years and were enrolled in special battalions, a reserve corps, Tac.; b, a detachment, a division of a larger body, Tac.

**vexillatio** -ōnis, f. (vexillum), a detachment, Suet.

**vexillum** -i, n. (dim. of velum), the standard of the maniples, and esp., of the cavalry, the veterans and the allies. I. Lit., a flag, standard; vexillum tollere, Cic.; esp., the red flag displayed on the general's tent or the admiral's ship as the signal of battle; vexillum proponere, Caes. II. Meton., the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, Liv.

**vexo**, 1. (intena. of *veho*), to move violently, shake, shatter. I. Lit., venti vexant nubila, Ov.; rates, Verg. II. Transf., to harass, disturb, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex; agros, Caes.; hostes, Cic.; vexari difficultate viae, Liv.

**via** -ae, f. (old Lat. *vea*, connected with *veho*), a way. I. Lit., A. the way along which one goes; a, a highway, road; militaris, main-road, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Cic.; via ire, to go straight on, Liv.; dare alicui viam, to give place, Liv.; dare alicui viam per fundum, to allow a passage through, Cic.; b, a street in a town; transversa, Cic.; c, a passage, (a) the gullet, Cic.; the wind-pipe, Ov.; (β) a cleft, Verg.; (γ) a stripe in a garment, Tib. B. Abstr., way = course, march, journey; de via languere, Cic.; unam tibi viam et perpetuam esse vellent, wished that you should never return, Cic.; mare et (atque) viae, viae ac mare, travels by land and sea, Hor. II. Fig., A. Gen., vitae via, Cic.; de via (from the straight road, from virtue) decedere, Cic. B. Esp., 1, means, way, method) viam optimarum artium tradere, Cic.; 2, manner, rule, kind; per omnes vias leti, Liv.; via, methodically, by rule; dicere, Cic.

**viālis** -e (via), of or relating to the highways; Lares, Plaut.

**viārius** -a -uum (via), of or relating to highways; lex, for repairing the highways, ap. Cic.

**viaticus** -a -um (viaticum), *provided with money for a journey*, Plaut.

**viaticus** -a -um (via), *of or relating to a journey*. **I.** Adj., *rena, a farewell repast*, Plaut. **II.** Subst., **viaticum** -i, n. **A.** *money for a journey*; *viaticum congerere*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *prize-money of a soldier*, Hor.

**viator** -ōris, m. (via). **I.** *a traveller, wayfarer*, Cic. **II.** *a runner or messenger attached to a magistrate's service*, Cic.

**viatorius** -a -um (viator), *of or relating to a journey*, Plin.

**vibix** (vibex) -icis, f. *a weal, mark of a stripe*, Plaut.

**Vibo** -ōnis, f. *a town in Bruttii, now Monte Leone, in full Vibo Valentia*. Hence, **A.** **Vibōnensis** -e, *belonging to Vibo*. **B.** **Valentini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Vibo Valentia*.

**vibro**, **I.** **I.** Transit., *to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro brandish, shake*; **a**, *vibrabant flamma vestes*, Ov.; **b**, *to brandish a missile*; poet., *to brandish and hurt*; *hastam*, Cic.; *spicula per auras*, Ov.; **fig.**, *truces iambos*, Cat.; **c**, *to curl, frizzle*; *crines vibrati*, Verg. **II.** Reflex., *to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate*; **a**, Plin.; **b**, *of limbs or parts of the body, to quiver*; *tres vibrant linguae*, Ov.; **c**, *to glimmer, glitter*; *vibrat mare*, Cic.; **d**, *of lightning, missiles, etc., to flash, glitter*; **fig.**, *of discourse, oratio incitata et vibrans*, Cic.

**viburnum** -i, n. *a tree (Viburnum Lantana, Linn.)*. Verg.

**vicānus** -a -um (vicus), *dwelling in a village*; *vicani haruspices*, Cic.; subst., **vicāni** -ōrum, m. *villagers*, Liv.

**vicārius** -a -um (vicia), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarinus*. **I.** Adj., *operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicārius** -ii, m. *one who takes another's place, a substitute*; **a**, *diligentiae meae, successor in the consulship*, Cic.; **b**, *a soldier substitute*; *dare vicarios*, Cic.; **c**, *an under-servant, under-slave*, Cic.

**vicātim**, adv. (vicus). **I.** *from street to street*; *servorum omnium vicatim celebratur totā urbe descriptio*, Cic. **II.** *in villages*; *in montibus vicatim habitare*, Liv.

**vicē**, vicem, v. vicia.

**vicenārius** -a -um (viceni), *containing the number twenty*, Plaut.

**vicōni** -ae -a (viginti). **I.** *twenty each*, Caes. **II.** *twenty*, Plin.

**vices**, v. vicis.

**vicēsima**, v. vicesimus.

**vicēsīmāni** -ōrum, m. (vicesinus), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Liv.

**vicēsīmārius** -a -um (vicesimus), *of or relating to the twentieth part of anything*; *aurum, a tax of one twentieth, or five per cent., on the value of manumitted slaves*, Liv.

**vicēsīmus** (vigēsīmus) -a -um (viginti), *the twentieth*. **I.** Adj., *dies vicesimus*, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicēsīma** -ae, f. (*sc. pars*), *the twentieth part*; **a**, *gen.*, e.g., *of the harvest*, Liv.; **b**, *esp.*, *the twentieth part as a toll or tax*; *portorii*, Cic.; *a tax of five per cent. on the value of manumitted slaves*, Cic.

**Vicētia** -ae, f. *a town in North Italy, now Vicenza*. Hence, **Vicētini** -ōrum, m. *the people of Vicetia*.

**vicia** -ae, f. *a vetch*; plur., Ov

**vicēs** (viciens), adv. (viginti), *twenty times*; *H. S. vices, 2,000,000 sesterces*, Cic.

**Vicilinus** -i, m. (perhaps from vigil), *the watchful one*; *Juppiter Vicilinus*, Liv.

**vicinālis** -e (vicinus), *neighbouring, near*; *ad vicinalem usum, after the manner of neighbours*, Liv.

**vicinia** -ae, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity*. **I.** A. Lit., *Persidis, Verg.*; *in nostra vicinia*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *the neighbourhood = the neighbours*; *Hispala ex Aventureno libertina non ignota viciniae, Liv.*; *funus laudet vicinia*, Hor. **II.** Fig., **I.**, *nearness, Petr.*; **2**, *likeness, similarity, affinity*, Quint.

**vicinitas** -ātis, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness*. **I.** A. Lit., *in ea vicinitate*, Cic.; plur., *neighbourly connections*, Cic. **B.** Meton., *neighbourhood = neighbours*; *signum quod erat notum vicinitati*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *likeness, affinity*, Quint.

**vicinus** -a -um (vicus), *near, neighbouring*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *bellum*, Liv.; with dat., *sedes vicina astris, Verg.*; *Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae, Liv.* **B.** Subst., **1.** **vicinus** -i, m., **vicina** -ae, f. *a neighbour*; *vicini mei*, Cic.; **2.** **vicinium** -i, n. *the neighbourhood, vicinity*; plur., *sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *similis, like, kindred*; *in the dat.*, *dialectorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae*, Cic.

**viciis** (genit.; nom. not found), *vicem, vicē*, plur., *vices, vicibus, change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a.** *hūc vice sermonum, interchange of discourse*, Verg.; *vice humanarum fortunarum, Liv.*; *solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni*, Hor.; **b**, *adv.*, **(a)** *per vices, alternately*; *clamare*, Ov.; **(β)** *in vicem (invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns*; *simul eramus invicem, Cic.*; *hi rursus in vicem anno post in amīs sunt*, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** *requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*; *recito vicem officii praesentis, Cic.*; *reide vicem meritis, Ov.*; **2.** *the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny*; *tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.*; *convertere humanam vicem, Hor.* **II.** Transf., *a place, office, post, duty*; **a**, *nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic.*; *vestramque meamque vicem explete*, Tac.; **b**, *adv.*, *vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, in place of, instead of, like, as*; *in qua re tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic.*; *Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo inori, like Sardanapalus, Cic.*; *defatigatis invicem integri succedunt*, Caes.

**vicissatim** = vicissim (q.v.).

**vicissim**, adv. (vicis). **I.** *in turn*; *terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic.* **II.** *on the other hand*; *considera nunc vicissim tuum factum, Cic.*

**vicissitūdo** -ōnis, f. (vicis), *change, alternation, vicissitude*; *imperitandi, Liv.*; *vicissitudo in sermone communi, interchange of discourse*; plur., *fortunae, Cic.*

**victima** -ae, f. *an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim*, Caes.; **fig.**, *as victimam reipublicae praebisset (Decius), Cic.*

**victimārius** -ii, m. (victima), *an assistant or servant at a sacrifice*, Liv.

**victito** (intens. of vivo), **I.** *to live upon, feed upon*; *hies, Plaut.*

**victor** -ōris, m. (vinco), *a conqueror, victor*. **I.** Lit., **a.** *absol.*, *parere victori, Liv.*; *in apposition, as a conqueror, victoriosus*; *victores Sequani, Caes.*; *victor exercitus, Cic.*; *currus, Ov.*; **b**, *with genit.*, *omnium gentium, Cic.*; *victor trium simul bellorum, Liv.*; **c**, *with abl.*, *helle civili victor, Cic.* **II.** Fig., *animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.*

**victōria** -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*. **I** Lit., **A** victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de and the abl., victoria de Vejentibus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., nuntius victoriarum ad Cannas, Liv.; adipisci victoriam, Caes.; consecutum esse sibi gloriosam victoriam, Cic.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv. **B** Proper name, Victoria, the goddess of Victory, represented with wings and with a laurel crown or palm branch in the hand. **II** Transf., a, certaminis, Liv.; b, in a court of justice, nocentissima victoria, Cic.

**victōriātus** -i, m., genit. plur., victoriātum (Victoria), a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, Cic.

**victōriōla** -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), a small statue of Victory, Cic.

**victrix** -triciis, f. neut. plur. -tricia (f. of victor), she that conquers; attrib. = victorious, conquering. **I** Lit., Athenae, Cic.; literae, bringing news of victory, Cic. **II** Fig., mater victrix Illiae, non libidinis, Cic.

**Victumūlae** -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana.

**victus** -ūs, m. (vivo). **I** manner of life, way of living; Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic. **II** support, nourishment, food; alicui victum quotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere, Cic.; parare ea, quae suppedient ad victum, Cic.; plur., persequi animantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.

**viculus** -i, m. (dim. of vicus) a little village, a hamlet, Cic.

**vicius** -i, m. (connected with οἶκος). **I** a quarter or district of a town, street; nullum in urbe vicum esse, in quo non, etc., Cic.; vicus plateasque inaedificat, Caes. **II** In the country, **A** a village, hamlet, Cic., Caes. **B** an estate, country-seat; scribis te vicum venditurum, Cic.

**videlicet**, adv. (videre licet, one can see). **I** Lit., a, clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently; quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae iudicis interpretabatur, Cic.; elliptically, in answers, quid intuebant? vim videlicet, evidently violence, Cic.; b, ironically, forsooth, of course, to be sure; homo videlicet timidus et permolestus (of Catiline), Cic. **II** Transf., namely; venisse tempus illis qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, Cic.

**vidēn'** = videane? v. video.

**vidēo**, vidēi visum, 2. (root VID, Gr. ἰδῶ, εἶδον), to see. **I** **A** to have the power of seeing, to be able to see; a, absol., quam longe videmus? Cic.; b, with acc., at ille nescio qui mille et octoginta stadia quod abesset videbat, Cic. **B** to see = to have the eyes open, to be awake, Verg. **II** **A** to see, perceive something. **AA** Lit. and transf., **I**, lit., a, Pompejanum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum suos interfici viderent, Caes.; b, = to live to see; utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc., Cic.; **2**, transf., to perceive with the senses; mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Verg. **BB** Fig., of the mind, **1**, to perceive, notice, observe; aliquem or aliquid in somnis, Cic.; quem virum P. Crassum vidimus, Cic.; **2**, in pass., as εἰδομαι, to have the appearance, seem, appear, be thought; a, (a) with nom., ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic.; (β) with infin., ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; (γ) with nom. and infin., ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., it appears; non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.; b, of cautious expressions in official statements instead of decided utterances, majores nostri vulerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pronun-

tiarent, Cic.; c, videtur (alicui), it seems good, it is the opinion of; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. **B** to look at, to look upon, behold. **AA** Lit., a, aliquem videre non posse, Cic.; b, to see = to find out and speak to; Othonem vide, Cic.; c, to look after with care, to provide for; alicui prandium, Cic.; d, to look to as a model, Cic. **BB** Fig., a, to reflect upon, consider; videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; b, to trouble oneself about, see to; viderunt ista officia viri boni, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; c, to have in view, to aim at; majus quiddam, Cic.; videt aliud, he has other views, Cic.

**viduertas** -atis, f. (viduus), failure of crops, Cato.

**viduitas** -atis, f. (viduus), want. **I** Gen., omnium copiarum, Plaut. **II** widowhood, Cic.

**viduus** -i, m. (vieo), a wicker trunk covered with leather, Plaut.

**viduo**, 1. (viduus), to deprive of. **I** Gen., urbem civibus, Verg.; arva numquam viduata pruinis, Verg. **II** Esp., partic., viduata -ae, f. widowed, Tac.

**viduus** -a -um (root VID, seen in divido), separated from something. **I** Gen., deprived of, bereaved of, destitute of; with genit. or abl. or a with abl., pectus viduum amoris, Ov.; lacus vidui a lumine Phocbi, Verg. **II** Esp., 1, deprived of a husband, widowed; domus, Ov.; so of an unmarried woman, se rectius viduam (unmarried) et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; hence, mulier vidua and subst., vidua -ae, f. a widow, Cic.; hence, transf., a, of animals, Plin.; b, of trees, to which no vine is trained, arbor, Hor.; 2, deprived of a lover; puella, Ov.

**Vienna** -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, now Vienne. Hence, **Viennensis** -e, of Vienne.

**viēo** -ētum, 2. to bind, weave together, Var.

**viētus** -a -um (vieo), shrivelled, shrunk, withered; cor, Cic.

**vigēo**, 2. to be vigorous, thrive, flourish, to be active. **I** Lit., quod viget, caeleste est, Cic.; animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic. **II** Transf., to flourish, to be prosperous, to be in high repute or great power, to be at the height; viget studia, Cic.; quem (Philonom) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.

**vigesco** (inchoat. of vigeo), 3. to become vigorous, to begin to flourish or thrive, Laoc.

**vigesimus** = vicesimus (q.v.).

**vigil** -ilis, abl. -ili, genit. plur. -um, wakeful, watchful. **I** Lit., canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov.; subst., a watchman, Liv.; plur., vigiles fanique custodes, Cic. **II** Transf., vigiles oculi, Verg.; ignis, ever-burning, Verg., Ov.

**vigilans** -antis, p. adj. (from vigilo), watchful, vigilant; oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

**vigilantē**, adv. (vigilans), wakefully, vigilantly; se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantius, Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Cic.

**vigilantia** -ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, Cic.

**vigilax** -ācis (vigilo), watchful, wakeful; curae, disturbing, Ov.

**vigilla** -ae, f. (vigil). **I** Gen., wakefulness, sleeplessness, also = night spent in watching; Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. **II** Esp., a watching for the security of a place, esp., for a city or camp, watch, guard. **A** 1, lit., vigillas agere ad aedes

**acras**, Cic.; **vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite**, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night: **prima vigilia**, Liv.; b, the soldiers keeping watch, sentinels; **si excubias, si vigilias, si delecta juventus**, Cic. **B.** Fig., watchfulness, vigilance, care; **ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrâ vigiliâ et prospicientiâ redderemus**, Cic.

**vigiliarium** -ii, n. (vigilia), a watch-house, Sen.

**vigilo**, I. (vigil). **I.** Intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch. **A.** 1, lit., ad multam noctem, Cic.; 2, transf., vigilantes curas, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, on a lighthouse, Ov. **B.** Fig., to be vigilant, watchful, careful; **vigilabo pro vobis**, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1, to watch through, pass in watching; **vigilata nox**, Ov.; 2, to care for by watching, provide for; **quae vigilanda viris**, Verg.

**viginti**, num. (connected with εἰκοσι), twenty, Cic.

**vigintiviratus** -us, m. (vigintiviri), the office of the vigintiviri; a, for the division of the public land, Cic.; b, of an inferior civil court, Tac.

**vigintiviri** -orum, m. a commission of twenty members, appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania, Cic.

**vigor** -oris, m. (vigeo), vigour, force, energy; **etatis**, Liv.; **animi**, Liv.

**vila** = villa (q. v.).

**villicus** = villicus (q. v.).

**villendo**, 3. (villus and pendo), to think meanly of, hold cheap, Plaut.

**villus** -e, cheap, low-priced. **I.** Lit., servulus, Cic.; frumentum villus, Cic.; **res vilissimae**, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, worthless, common, of little value; **honor villor fuisset**, Cic.; b, found in quantities, abundant, common; **phaselus**, Verg.

**villitas** -atis, f. (villus), cheapness, low price. **I.** Lit., annone, Cic.; **annus est in villitate, it is a cheap year**, Cic.; **num in villitate nummum dedit, at the lowest price**, Cic. **II.** Transf., trifling value, worthlessness, meanness, Plin.

**villtér**, adv. (vills), cheaply, Plaut.

**villa** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with vicus), a country-house, an estate, country seat, farm. **I.** Gen., qui ager neque villam habuit neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, Cic. **II.** Esp., **Villa Publica**, a public building at Rome in the Campus Martius, used by the magistrates when they held the census or the levy for the army, and by foreign ambassadors, Liv.

**villaris** -e (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Plin.

**villaticus** -a -um (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Varr.

**villica**, v. villicus.

**villico**, I. (villicus), to manage an estate; **ut quasi dispensare rempublicam et in ea quodam modo villicare possit**, Cic.

**villicus** -a -um (villa), of or belonging to a country-seat. Subst. **A.** villicus -i, m. a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate, Cic. **B.** villica -ae, f. a bailiff's wife, Cat.

**villosus** -a -um (villus), shaggy, rough-haired, hairy; **leo**, Verg., Ov.

**villula** -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm, Cic.

**villum** -i, n. (dim. of vinum, for vinulum), a little drop of wine, Ter.

**villus** -i, m. (connected with pilus), shaggy hair; **animantium aliae villis vestitae**, Cic.

**vimen** -inis, n. (vieo), an osier, with, twig; 1, lit., scute ex cortice facta aut viminibus

intertis, Caes.; 2, meton. = a basket or vessel made of twigs, etc.; **curvum, a bee-hive**, Ov.

**vimentum** = vimen (q. v.).

**viminâlis** -e (vimen), of or relating to osiers. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., as a proper name, **Viminâlis collis**, one of the hills of Rome, so called from an osier plantation there, where Jupiter **Viminus** was worshipped.

**viminētum** -i, n. (vimen), an osier-bed, Varr.

**viminēus** -a -um (vimen), made of osiers, wicker; **tegumenta**, Caes.

**Viminus**, v. viminâlis.

**vin** = visne, v. I. volo.

**vinâcēus** -a -um (vinum), belonging to wine. Subst., **vinâcēus** -i, m. a grape-stone.

**vinâlla** -ium, n. (vinum), the wine festival, held twice a year on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Ov.

**vinârius** -a -um (vinum), of or relating to wine. **I.** Adj., **vas**, a wine-cask, Cic.; **crimen, relating to the duties on wine**, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **vinârius** -ii, m. a vintner. **B.** **vinârîum** -ii, n. a wine-jar, wine-flask, Plaut.

**vincapervinca** -ae, f. a plant, periwinkle, Plin.

**vincibilis** -e (vinco), that can be easily gained; **causa**, Ter.

**vincio**, **vinxi**, **vincitum**, 4. **I.** to bind, to tie round; 1, lit., a, **suras cothurno alte**, Verg.; **tempora floribus**, Hor.; **boves vinciti cornua vittis**, Ov.; b, esp., to bind, fetter; **manus laxae**, Liv.; **aliquem trinis catenis**, Caes.; 2, fig., to fetter; a, to bind, pledge; **eius religioni to vincitum astrictumque dedamus**, Cic.; b, to limit, confine, restrain; **si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciat, Cic.** **II.** Transf., **A.** to bind, confine; **membra orationis numeris**, Cic. **B.** to strengthen, protect; **oppida praesidiis**, Cic. **C.** to embrace closely, Prop. **D.** to fetter by enchantments; **linguas et ora**, Ov.

**vinco**, **vici**, **victum**, 3. (perhaps connected with per-vicax), to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish. **I.** **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t., **jus esse belli ut qui vicissent his quos vicissent quin admodum vellent imperarent**, Caes.; **Carthaginenses**, Cic.; b, in a contest of skill, neque **vincere certo**, Verg.; c, in any kind of contention; (a) in play, Quint.; (β) in law, **judicio of the prosecutor**, Cic.; **judicium of the accused**, Cic.; (γ) at an auction, to out-bid; **Othonem**, Cic.; (δ) in debate, **vicit ea pars senatus**, etc., Sall. **B.** Transf., to master, to get the mastery over; a, **non viribus ullis vincere posse rainum**, Verg.; **victus somno**, Liv.; **vincere noctem flammis (of lights)**, Verg.; **multa saecula durando, to last**, Verg.; b, of a place, **aëra summum arboris jactu vincere, to fly over**, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** to master, control; a, **vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem**, Cic.; b, to overcome by working on one's feelings, will, etc.; **vinci a voluptate**, Cic.; **victus animi respexit**, Verg. **B.** 1, to pass beyond, surpass; **opinionem vicit omnium**, Cic.; 2, to prove victoriously; **vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum**, etc., Cic.; 3, in colloquial language, a, **vincimus, vicimus, we have won, we have attained our object**; **cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus**, Cic.; b, **visisti, you are right; viceris, you shall have your way; vincite, vicerent, have your way, let them have their way; vincite, si ita vultis**, Caes.

**vincitūra** -ae, f. (vincio), a bandage, Varr.

**vincitus** -ū, m. (vincio), a binding, Varr.

**vinculum** (vinculum) -i, n. (vincio), a band, cord, noose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., corpora

constricta vinculis, Cic.; aptare vincula collo, Ov. **B.** Esp., vincula, bonds, fetters of a prisoner, and meton., imprisonment; conjicere aliquem in vincula, Caes.; rumpere alicuius vincula, Cic.; esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a bond, fetter, chain; **a.**, concr., ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolverunt, Cic.; **b.**, abstr., vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. **B.** a band, bond; **a.**, concr., mollit penarum vincula, ceras, Ov.; **b.**, abstr., numerorum, Cic.; conjunctionis, Cic.; fidel, Liv.; vinclis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.; vincula judiciorum, Cic.

**Vindēllēi** -ōrum, m. a German people north of Rhaetia, south of the Danube, with a capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

**vindēmia** -ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., grapes, wine, Verg. **II.** Transf., harvest, ingathering; olearum, Plin.

**vindēmiātor** -ōris, m. (vindemio), a vintager. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Ov.

**vindēmiō**, l. (vindemia), to gather the vintage, Plin.

**vindēmiōla** -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), a little vintage; meton., omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, income, Cic.

**vindex** -icis, c. (vindico). **I.** one who lays claim to or protects, a surety, guarantee, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator; **a.**, of a surety, Cic.; **b.**, a protector; aeris alieni, a protector of creditors, Cic.; injuriae, against wrong, Liv. **II.** an avenger, revenger, punisher; conjurationis, Cic.

**vindicatio** -ōnis, f. (vindico), a defending, protecting, avenging, Cic.

**vindiciae** -arum, f. (vindico), a making a legal claim to a thing in presence of the praetor; injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.; ni Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitute dederit, has adjudged a free person to be a slave, Liv.

**vindico**, l. (vim dico, to threaten force). **I.** to make a legal claim for something, to claim. **A.** Lit., sponsam in libertatem, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** to lay claim to, to claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate; Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; decus belli ad se, Liv.; partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, to set free, liberate, deliver; vindicare rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.; **b.**, to protect, preserve; libertatem, Caes.; aliquem a verberibus, Cic. **II.** to avenge, punish, take vengeance on. **A.** Lit., acerrime malentia, Cic.; in cives militesque nostros, Cic. **B.** Transf., Gracchi conatus perditos, Cic.

**vindicta** -ae, f. (vindico). **I.** the rod with which the praetor touched the slave who was to be manumitted, a manumission staff; si neque censu neque vindictā neque testamento liber factus est, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** deliverance; vindicta invisae huius vitae, Liv. **B.** vengeance, punishment; legis severae, Ov.

**vinēa**, v. vineus.

**vinēaticus** -a -um (vinea), belonging to or relating to vines, Cato.

**vinētum** -i, n. (vinum), a vineyard, Cic.

**vinēus** -a -um (vinum), of or belonging to wine. Subst., **vinēa** -ae, f. **A.** a vineyard, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., a shed built (like an arbour) for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse, Caes.

**vinitor** -ōris, m. (vinum), a vinedresser, Cic.

**vinūtilus** -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, Plaut.

**vinōlentia** -ae, f. (vinolentus), wine-drinking, intoxication, Cic.

**vinōlentus** -a -um (vinum). **I.** Gen., mixed with wine; medicamina, Cic. **II.** Esp., of persons, drunk with wine, intoxicated, Cic.; subst., vinolenti = drunkards, Cic.

**vinōsus** -a -um (vinum), full of wine, drinking much wine, wine-bibbing; senex, Anacreon, Ov.; vinosior aetas, Ov.

**vinūlent** . . . v. vinolent.

**vinum** -i, n. (connected with olvos), wine. **I.** A. Lit., leve, Cic.; mutatum, sour, Cic.; vini plenus, Cic.; obruere se vino, Cic.; plur., vina = kinds of wine, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a.**, the grape; **b.**, wine = wine-drinking; vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic. **II.** Transf., wine made from fruit, Plin.

**viōcurus** -i, m. (via and curo), an overseer of roads, Varr.

**viōla** -ae, f. (vov). **I.** a violet; pallens, Verg.; collect., an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? on beds of violets or roses? Cic. **II.** Meton., the colour of the violet, violet; tinctus violā pallor amantium, Hor.

**viōlābilis** -e (violo), that may or can be injured; cor, Ov.; numen, Verg.

**viōlācōus** -a -um (viola), violet-coloured, Nep.

**viōlārīum** -i, n. (viola), a bed of violets, Verg.

**viōlārīus** -i, m. (viola), one who dyes violet, Plaut.

**viōlātio** -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation; templi, Liv.

**viōlātor** -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator, profaner; templi, Ov.; gentium juris, Liv.

**viōlens** -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious; Aufidus, Hor.

**viōlentēr**, adv. (violens), violently, impetuously, vehemently; aliquem accusare, Liv.

**viōlentia** -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity; hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.

**viōlentus** -a -um (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous; ingenium, Cic.; ira, Ov.; violentior eurus, Verg.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.

**viōlo**, l. (vis), to treat with violence, violate, injure; **a.**, urbem, to plunder, Liv.; fines, to lay waste, Cic.; ebur sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; **b.**, morally, to profane, dishonour; loca religiosa, Cic.; jus, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.

**viōpēra** -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipara, from vivus and pario, bearing the young alive). **I.** a viper, Plin.; prov., in sinu atque deliciis viperam illam venenatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a snake in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper, Juv. **II.** Transf., in general, a snake, serpent, adder, Verg.

**viōpērus** -a -um (vipera). **I.** of a viper or a snake; dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. **II.** having snakes; monstrum, the snake-haired Medusa head, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sores, the Furies, with snakes on their heads, Ov.

**viōpērinus** -a -um (vipera), of or relating to a viper or snake; sanguis, Hor.

**viōpio** -ōnis, m. a kind of small crane, Plin.

**vir**, vīri, m. a man, male person. **I.** Gen., de viro factus femina, Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** a full-grown man, a man of mature age (opp. puer), Ov. **B.** a husband; in viro suo Socrate, Cic.; transf., of animals, vir g. gis ipse caper, Verg. **C.** Emphat., a man of character, courage, spirit; tulit dolorem.

at vir, Cic. **D.** Milit. t. t. = soldier, gen. plur., soldiers, or opp. to cavalry = foot-soldiers; equites virique, Liv. **E.** Used for is or ille, auctoritas viri inoverat, Liv. **F.** a single man, an individual; in such a phrase as vir virum legit, each singles out his opponent, Verg. **G.** Plur., viri, poet. transf. = homines, men, mortals, as opp. to gods. **H.** Meton., virility, Cat. (genit. plur., often virum).

**virago** -inis, f. (virgo), a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine; of Pallas, bello metuenda virago, Ov.; Juturna virago, Verg.

**Virbius** -ii, m. (said to be from vir and bis), the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life; also of his son, Verg.

**virectum (virētum)** -i, n. (\*virex from vireo), greensward, turf; plur., virecta nemorum, glades, Verg.

**virens**, p. adj. (from vireo). **I.** green; agellus, Hor. **II.** Fig., blooming, youthful; puella, Hor.

1. **virēo**, 2. to be green. **I.** Lit., arbores et vita virent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be blooming, vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful; virebat integris sensibus, Liv.

2. **virēo** -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the green-finch, Plin.

**vires** -ium, f., v. vis.

**viresco**, 3. (inchoat. of vireo), to grow green, become green; injussa virescent gramina, Verg.

**virētum** = virectam (q. v.).

**virga** -ae, f. (vireo). **I.** a thin green twig, bough; tures, Verg.; viscata, a limed twig, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** 1, a slip for planting, Ov.; 2, a rod for inflicting stripes, Plaut.; esp., plur., virgae, the rods of which the lictors' fasces were formed; aliquem virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., for the fasces, Ov.; 3, a broom, Ov.; 4, a magic wand; esp. of Mercury, Ov., Verg. **B.** Of things resembling a rod or twig, 1, virgae, the stalks of the flax plant, Plin.; 2, a streak, stripe of colour on clothes; purpureis tingit sua corpora virgia, Ov.

**virgator** -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods, Plaut.

**virgatus** -a -um (virga), 1, made of twigs or asters, Cat.; 2, striped; sagula, Verg.

**virgētum** -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, Cic.

**virgēus** -a -um (virga), made of twigs or rods; flamma, of burning twigs, Verg.

**virgidōmia** -ae, f. (formed in jest from analogy with vindemia), a rod-harvest, i. e., a good beating, Plaut.

**Virgilius** = Vergilius (q. v.).

**virginālis** -e (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; habitus, vestitus, Cic.

**virginārius** = virginālis (q. v.).

**virginēus** -a -um (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; favilla, ashes of a dead maiden, Ov.; rubor, Verg.; aqua or liquor, the stream Virgo, v. Virgo, Ov.

**virginitas** -ātis, f. (virgo), virginity, Cic.

**virginus** = Verginius (q. v.).

**virgo** -inis, f. (root VARG, whence ὄρνις). **I.** a maiden, virgin; 1, lit., Cic.; Saturnia, Vesta, Ov.; Phoebea, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned, Ov.; virgo = Astraea, Verg.; dea, Diana, Ov.; virginis aequor, the Hellespont, Ov.; virgo vestalis or simply virgo, Cic.; 2, transf., of animals, Plin.; 3, meton., a, the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet.; b, Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, the source of which was said to

have been discovered by a maiden. **II.** a young woman; a, unmarried, Ov.; b, married, a young wife, Verg.

**virgūla** -ae, f. (dim. of virga). **I.** a little twig, a little bough, Nep. **II.** Meton., a rod, staff; 1, gen., virgūla stantem circumscribere, Cic.; 2, esp., a, virga divina, a magic staff, Cic.; b, censoria, a critical mark that the passage marked is not genuine, Quint.

**virgūlatus** -a -um (virgula), striped, Plin.

**virgultum** -i, n. (for virguletum from virgula). **I.** a thicket, copse, brushwood; gen. plur., Liv., Caes. **II.** a slip for planting, Lucr., Verg.

**virgunculā** -ae, f. (dim. of virgo), a young virgin, little girl, Sen.

**viriae** -ārum, f. (vir), armlets, bracelets, Plin.

**Viriatrus (Viriatrus)** -i, m. a brave Lusitanian, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans.

**viridarium (viridiarium)** -ii, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden; plur., viridaria, Cic.

**viridicatus** -a -um (viridis), made green, green, Cic. (?)

**viridis** -e (vireo), green (in all its shades), grass-green, pea-green, sea-green. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., ripa, Cic.; Venafrum, rich in olive-trees, Hor.; esp., of the colour of the sea, or of water, or of what is found in it, of the nymphs, etc.; Mincius, Verg.; comae Nereidum, Ov. **B.** Subst., **viride** -is, n. 1, green, the colour green, Plin.; 2, a green growth, the green of grass or trees; esp., of young corn, Liv.; plur., **viridia** -ium, n. green trees or herbs, Sen. **II.** Transf., of age, fresh, young, blooming, vigorous; juvenia, Verg.

**viriditas** -ātis, f. (viridis). **I.** greenness; pratorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., the freshness, bloom of youth; senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

**virido**, 1. (viridis). **I.** Intransit., to be green; partic., viridans, green; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make green; hence, viridari, to become green, Ov.

**Viridomārus (Viridomārus)** -i, m. a Gallic name; a, a leader of the Aedui, Caes.; b, a commander of the Insubres, killed by M. Claudius Marcellus, 222 p. c.

**virilis** -e (vir), manly, male, virile. **I.** In relation to sex; 1, a, stirps, Liv.; secus, male sex, Liv.; b, in grammar, masculine, Varr.; 2, of age, adult; toga, assumed by the Roman youths in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, Cic.; 3, in relation to the person, pars virilis, part, lot, share, duty; est aliqua pars mea virilis, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the utmost of one's ability, Liv., Cic. **II.** manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold; animus, Cic.; ingenium, Sall.

**virilitas** -ātis, f. (virilis), manly age, manhood; 1, lit., Tac.; 2, meton., virility, Tac.

**virilitēr**, adv. (virilis), manfully, courageously, vigorously; aegrotare, Cic.; facere, Hor.

**viriolae** -ārum, f. (dim. of viriae), a small armlet, bracelet, Plin.

**viripōtens** -entis (vires and potens), mighty (epithet of Jupiter), Plaut.

**viritim**, adv. (vir). **I.** man by man, individually; agros viritim dividere civibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., singly, separately, especially; viritum commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.

**Viromandūi (Vēromandi)** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, east of the Atrebatas, south of the Nervii.

**virōsus** -a -um (virus), stinking, fetid; caetorea, Verg.



**virtus** -tūta, f. (vir), *manly excellence*. I. A. Gen., 1, lit., *excellence, capacity, worth, virtue*; animi, corporis, Cic.; 2, *transf., of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, excellence*; equi, Cic.; herbarum, Ov.; oratoriae virtutes, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *moral excellence, virtue*; honesta in virtute ponuntur, Cic.; 2, *valour, bravery, courage*, Cic., Caes., Liv.; rei militaris, Cic.; bellandi, Cic.; plur., *virtutes, deeds of bravery*, Tac.; 3, *courage, resolution in difficulties*; nisi virtute et animo restitsem, Cic.

**virus** -i, n. I. a *slimy liquid, slime*, Verg. II. A. *poison*; of snakes, Lucr., Verg.; fig., aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suae, Cic. B. a *harsh, bitter taste*; tetrum, of salt water, Lucr.

**vis** (genit. sing., vis rare), acc. vim, abl. vi, plur., vires -ium, f. *force, power, strength*. I. A. Lit., 1, a, *sing., celeritas et vis equorum*, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; b, plur., vires, usually applied to physical strength, vires nervique, sanguis viresque, Cic.; 2, esp., *hostile force, violence*; cum vi vis allata defenditur, Cic.; alicui vim afferre, Cic.; per vim, *by force*, Caes. B. Meton., 1, *a large number or quantity*; magna vis auri argentique, Cic.; 2, plur., vires, *troops, forces*; satis virium ad certamen, Liv. II. Transf., 1, gen., *intellectual and moral strength, might, power, influence*; vis illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic.; 2, esp., *force, nature, meaning, essence*; a, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.; b, esp., *the meaning of a word*; verbi, nominis, Cic.

**viscatus** -a -um (viscum), *smear'd with bird-lime*; virga, Ov.

**viscēra**, v. viscua.

**viscērātio** -ōnis, f. (viscera), *a public distribution of meat to the people*, Cic.

**visco**, 1. (viscum), *to make sticky*, Juv.

**viscum** -i, n. (iſcō). I. *mistletoe*, Verg. II. Meton., *bird-lime*, Cic.

**viscus** -ōris, n. usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. *the inside of the body, entrails, viscera*. I. A. Lit., haerentia viscerō tela, Ov. B. Transf., *the flesh*; e visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic. II. Meton., plur., a, *of persons, flesh and blood, one's own flesh = one's own child or children*; diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferae, Ov.; b, *of things, (a) the inmost part of anything*; viscera montis, Verg.; *republicae*, Cic.; (b) *heart-blood = wealth, means*; aararii, Cic.

**visendus** -a -um, p. adj. (from viso), *worthy to be seen*; ornatus, Cic.; subst., **visenda** -ōrum, n. *things worth seeing*, Liv.

**visio** -ōnis, f. (video), *a seeing, view*. I. Lit., *camque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur*, Cic. II. Meton., a, *an appearance*; adventicia, Cic.; b, *a notion, idea*; doloris, Cic.; veri et falsi, Cic.

**visito**, 1. (Intens. of viso). I. *to see often*, Plaut. II. *to visit*; aliquem, Cic.

**viso** -si -sum, 3. (Intens. of video), *to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate*. I. Lit., agros, Liv.; visendi causā venire, Cic. II. Transf., A. Gen., *to come to see, go to see, look to, see after*; sedem Minervae, Plaut.; si domi est, Ter. B. Esp., a, *to visit, call upon*; esp., a *sick person, ut viderem te et viserem*, Cic.; b, *to visit a place*; Thespias, Cic.; domum alicuius, Cic.

**visulla** -ae, f. *a kind of vine*, Plin.

**visum** -i, n. (video), *that which is seen, an appearance, vision*. I. Gen., Prop. II. Esp., A. *an appearance in a dream, a dream*; visa somniorum, Cic. B. As translation of Gr.

φαντασία of the Stoics, *an image of an external object received through the senses*, Cic.

**Visurgis** -is, m. *a river in North Germany, the Weser*.

**visus** -ūs, m. (video). I. *a seeing, sight, vision, look*; visu nocere, Cic.; obire omnia visu, Verg.; plur., visus effugiet tuos, Ov. II. Meton., *a sight, appearance*; hoc visu haetna, Liv.; of abstractions, visum habere quendam in signem et illustrem, Cic.

**vita** -ae, f. (vivo), *life*. I. a, lit., *in vita esse, to live*, Cic.; vitam amittere, Cic.; vitam profundere pro aliquo, Cic.; vitam miseriam degere, Cic.; vitam alicui adimere or auferre, Cic.; deum vitam accipere, Verg.; *in vita, during my whole life*, Cic.; plur., *serpit per omnium vitas amicitia*, Cic.; b, *transf., of trees, etc., life, duration*, Plin. II. Meton., 1, *life, way of living*; rustica, Cic.; 2, *life = biography*, Nep.; 3, *life, as a term of endearment*; mea vita, Cic.; 4, *a soul, shade in the lower world*; tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg.; 5, *men living, the world*, Tib.

**vitābilis** -e (vito), *that may or ought to be shunned*, Ov.

**vitābundus** -a -um (vito), *trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning*; vitabundus erumpit, Sall.; with acc., vitabundus castra hostium, Liv.

**vitālis** -e (vita), *of or relating to life, vital*, Cic.; *vias, the windpipes*, Ov.; subst., **vitālia** -ium, n. *vital parts*, Plin.

**vitālitās** -ātis, f. (vitalis), *life, vitality*, Plin.

**vitālitēr**, adv. (vitalis), *vitally*, Lucr.

**vitātio** -ōnis, f. (vito), *an avoiding, shunning*; oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, Cic.; doloris, Cic.

**Vitellia** -ae, f. *a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Civitella*.

**Vitellius** -ii, m., Aulus, *the Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, notorious for his gluttony and idleness*. Hence, A. **Vitellius** -a -um, *belonging to Vitellius*. B. **Vitelliānus** -a -um, *Vitellian*.

**vitellus** -i, m. (dim. of vitulus). I. *a little calf, as a term of endearment*, Plaut. II. *the yolk of an egg*, Cic.

**vitēns** -a -um (vitis), *of or relating to a vine*; pocula, vias, Verg.

**vitīārīum** -ii, n. (vitis), *a nursery of young vines*, Var.

**vitīātio** -ōnis, f. (vitio), *a defiling, vitiating*, Sen.

**vitīātor** -ōris, m. (vitio), *a violator, vitiator*, Sen.

**vitīcōla** -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), *a little vine*, Cic.

**vitifer** -fēra -fērum (vitis and fero), *vine-bearing*, Plin.

**vitīgēnus** -a -um (vitis and gigno), *produced from the vine*; liquor, Lucr.

**vitīgīnōsus** -a -um (vitis) *of or relating to the vine*, Plin.

**vitiligo** -inis, f. (vitium), *a kind of cutaneous eruption*, Plin.

**vitilis** -e (vico), *platted, intertwined*, Plin. Subst., **vitilia** -ium, n. *wicker-work*, Plin.

**vitio**, 1. (vitium), *to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*. I. Lit., a, *vitiatu aper, high*, Hor.; *omnem salibus amaris*, Ov.; b, esp., *to defile, debauch a maiden*, Ter. II. Transf., A. Gen., *to forge, falsify*; senatus consulta, Liv.; comitiorum et contionum significationes, Cic. B. Esp. religiosi t.t., *vitare diem, to declare a day unfit for the holding of the census*, Cic.

**vitiosē**, adv. (vitiosus), *faulty, defective*. **I.** Lit., vitiose se habere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *perversely, wrongly*; illud vero nomen Caecilius vitiosus, Cic. **B.** Esp., *against the auguries*; ferre leges, Cic.

**vitiositas** -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, wickedness*, Cic.

**vitiosus** -a -um (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*. **I.** Lit., Varr.; in fig., vitiosas partes (unsound limbs) reipublicae exsecrare, sanare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *defective, faulty, wrong*; suffragium, Cic.; lex, Cic.; vitiosissimus orator, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *defective* = against the auguries, Cic.; consul, dictator, elected informally, Cic., Liv.; **2.** *morally corrupt, wicked*; non sunt vitiosiores, quam plerique qui, etc., Cic.; vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic.

**vitis** -is, f. **I.** a vine; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** meton., the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch, Tac.; meton., the post of centurion, Juv. **II.** Transf., vitis alba, a plant, also called ampelolence, Ov.

**vitissator** -ōris, m. (vitis and sator), *one who plants vines*, Verg.

**vitium** -ii, n. a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection. **I.** Lit., a, corporis, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.; b, dross, in metal; ignis vitium metalli excoquit, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a fault, imperfection, defect; adversum vitium castrorum, defective position, Cic.; vitia in dicente acutius quam recta videre, Cic.; omnia fere vitia vitare, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** religious t.t., a defect in the auguries; tabernaculum vitio (against the auguries) captum, Cic.; **2.** a, a moral fault, crime, vice; vitium fugere, Hor.; nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; in vitio esse, to deserve blame, Cic.; or of persons, to be to blame, Cic.; b, a desisting, debauching a woman, Plant.

**vito**, **1.** to avoid, shun. **I.** Lit., tela, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum or oculos hominum, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** a, with acc., stultitiam, Cic.; auspicionem, Caes.; b, with ne and the subj., vitandum est oratori utriusque, ne aut scurrilii jocus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; c, with the infin., tangere vitet scripta, Hor. **B.** to escape; casum Cic.; fugā mortem, Caes.

**vitreus** -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*. **I.** A. Lit., hostis, a glass draughtsman, Ov. **B.** Meton., like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering; unda, Verg.; ros, Ov.; Circe, Hor. **II.** Fig., fama, glittering, Hor.

**vitricus** -i, m. a stepfather, Cic.

**vitrum** -i, n. **I.** glass; merces in chartis et lintels et vitro delatae, Cic. **II.** wood, a plant producing a blue dye, Caes.

**Vitruvius** -ii, m., M. Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, whose work, De Architectura Libri X, composed probably about 14 B.C., we still possess.

**vitta** -ae, f. a ribbon, band, fillet; **1.** as a binding for the head; a, for sacrificial victims, Verg.; b, of priests and priestesses, Verg.; c, of free-born women, Ov.; **2.** a band round the altar, Verg.; **3.** the fillets round the branches carried by supplicants, Verg.

**vittatus** -a -um (vitta), *decorated with a fillet*; capilli, Ov.

**vitula** -ae, f. (vitulus), a calf, heifer, Verg.

**vitulinus** -a -um (vitulus), of or relating to a calf; caruncula, Cic.; assum, roast veal, Cic. Subst., vitulina -ae, f. veal, Plant.

**victor**, **1.** dep. to celebrate a festival, be joyful, Plant.

**vitulus** -i, m. (βράλος). **I.** a bull-calf, Cic. **II.** Applied to the young of other animals, e.g.,

of a horse, Verg.; vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus, a sea-calf, Plin.

**vituperabilis** -e (vitupero), *blamable*, Cic.

**vituperatio** -ōnis, f. (vitupero), a blaming, scolding, vituperation; in vituperationem venire, or adduci, or cadere, or subire vituperationem, Cic.; meton., that which is blamable, blamable conduct, Cic.

**vituperator** -ōris, m. (vitupero), a blamer, vituperator; mei, Cic.; philosophiae, Cic.

**vitupero**, **1.** (vitium and paro), to blame, scold, censure, vituperate; consilium, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.

**vivacitas** -ātis, f. (vivax), *length of life, longevity*, Plin.

**vivarium** -ii, n. (vivus), a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, a fish-pond, Plin.; fig., exclamant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, allure by presents, Hor.

**vivatus** -a -um (vivus), *lively, vivid*, Lucr.

**vivax** -ācis (vivo). **I.** a, long-lived; phoenix, Ov.; b, lasting, enduring; oliva, Verg. **II.** a, lively, vigorous; sulfura, inflammable, Ov.; b, brisk, vivacious, Quint.

**viverra** -ae, f. a ferret, Plin.

**vivesco** (vivisco), vixi, **3.** (vivo). **I.** to begin to live, Plin. **II.** to be lively, vigorous, Lucr.

**vividus** -a -um (vivo). **I.** showing signs of life, animated; a, lit., gemma, Ov.; b, transf., of pictures and statues, life-like, true to life; signa, Prop. **II.** full of life, lively, vigorous; senectus, Tac.; virtus, Verg.

**viviradix** -icis, f. (vivus and radix), a cutting which has a root, a layer, Cic.

**vivisco** = vivesco (q.v.)

**vivo**, vixi, victum, **3.** (βίωω), to live, be alive. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, ad summam senectutem, Cic.; annum, a year, Ov.; with cognate acc., vitam tutiorem, Cic.; vivere de lucre, to owe one's life to the favour of another, Cic.; si vivo, or si vivam, if I live (in threats), Ter.; ita vivam, as true as I live, Cic.; ne vivam, may I die if, etc., Cic.; b, transf., (a) of plants, to live; vivit vitis, Cic.; (β) of fire, to burn; cinis vivet, Ov. **B.** **1.** to live = to enjoy life; vivamus, mea Lesbia, Cat.; quando vivemus, have leisure, Cic.; so vive, vivite, in saying good-bye, farewell, Hor., Verg.; **2.** to last, continue; vivunt scripta, Ov.; eius mihi vivit auctoritas, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** a, to live on anything; lacte atque pecore, Caes.; b, to pass one's life, live; vivere cum timore, Cic.; in litteris, Cic.; in paupertate, Cic.; with double nom., vivo miserimus, Cic.; **2.** to live with some one or at some place; a, to live, to find oneself, to stay; vixit Syracusis, Cic.; b, to live with some one, to live in the company of; cum aliquo valde familiariter, Cic.

**vivus** -a -um (vivo), *alive, living*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., aliquem vivum capere, Liv.; patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic.; frangetis impetum vivi, while he is alive, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** living, belonging to a living person; vox, Cic.; calor, Ov.; **2.** seeming to live, true to life, life-like; vivos ducent de unarmore vultus, Verg.; **3.** of plants, living; arundo, Ov.; **4.** living, lasting, natural, lively; flumen, running water, Verg., Liv.; lucerna, burning, Hor.; ros, fresh, Ov.; sulfur, natural, Liv. **II.** Subst., vivum -i, n. that which is alive, the flesh with life and feeling; calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv.; neque id ad vivum resco, cut to the quick, i.e., not take it in too literal a sense, Cic.; de vivo detrudere (resecare), to take away from the capital, Cic.

**vix**, adv. (connected with vis, as Gr. μόγις with μόγος, thus orig. with effort). **I** Gen., with effort, scarcely; vix teneor quin accurrain, Cic. **II** Esp. a, with quum or (poet.) et, and (poet.) without quum, scarcely . . . when; vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres, Cic.; vix inopina quies laxaverat artus, et, etc., Verg.; b, without quum or et, vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg.; c, strengthened with dum, gen., vixdum (in one word), hardly, yet; vixdum coetu nostro dimisso, Cic.; d, strengthened by tandem, only just; vix tandem legi literas, Cic.

**vixdum**, v. vix, II. c.

**vocabulum** -i, n. (voco), the name, appellation of anything. **I** Lit., a, res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; b, a name peculiar to any person or thing; cui (oppido) nomen inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; c, grammat. t.t., a noun substantive, Varr. **II** a pretext, Tac.

**vocālis** -e (vox), uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, singing. **I** Adj., carmen, Ov.; Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, any one with a good voice, Cic. **II** Subst., **vocālis** -is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel, Cic.

**vocālitās** -ātis, f. (vocalis), harmony, euphony, Quint.

**vocāmen** -inis, n. (voco), a name, appellation, Lucr.

**Vocātes** -lum, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now Bazadais.

**vocatio** -ōnis, f. (voco), **1**, a summoning before a court of law, Varr.; **2**, an invitation to dinner, Cat.

**vocātor** -ōris, m. (voco), an inviter, Plin.

**vocātus** -ūs, m. (voco). **I** a calling, summoning, invocation; plur., vocatus mei, Verg. **II** an inviting, invitation, e.g., to a sitting of the senate, Cic.

**vociferatio** -ōnis, f. (vociferor), a loud shouting, vociferation, Cic.

**vociferātus** -ūs, m. = vociferatio (q.v.).

**vociferō**, **1**. = vociferor; pass. impers., vociferatum fertiler, Liv.

**vociferor**, **1**. dep. (vox and fero), to cry loudly, shout, vociferate; palam, Cic.; talia, Verg.; with acc. and infin., quod vociferabare decem milia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic.; with interrog. sent., vociferari Decius, quo fugerent, Liv.; with de and the abl., de superbia patrum, Liv.

**vocifīco**, **1**. (vox and facio), to shout aloud, Varr.

**vocīto**, **1**. (intens. of voco). **I** to be accustomed to name, to be wont to call; has Graeci atellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic. **II** to shout loudly, Tac.

**voco**, **1**. (vox), to call, summon. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **1**, Dumnoorigem ad se, Caes.; aliquem in contione, Cic.; **2**, to call upon, invoke; deos, Hor. **B** Esp., **1**, to summon before a court of law; aliquem in jus, Cic.; **2**, to invite to dinner, etc.; ad cenam, Cic.; **3**, to call forth, to provoke; hostem, Verg., Tac.; **4**, to call, name, designate; aliquid alio nomine, Cic.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, Ov. **II** Transf., to bring, put, place in any state or condition; ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos ancilitiam, Cic.; in dubium, to call in question, Cic.; aliquem in partem, Cic.

**Vocōntis** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the left bank of the Rhone.

**vocūla** -ae, f. (dim. of vox). **I** a low, weak

voice, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, a low tone in stinging or speaking; falsae voculae, Cic.; **2**, contemptuously, a little petty speech; incurrere in vocalis malevolorum, Cic.; a petty speech, Cic.

**vōla** -ae, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Plin.

**vōlaema**, v. volenium.

**Vōlāterrae** -ārum f. an old town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence, **Vōlāterrānus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; Vada, a port in the district of Volaterrae, now Torre di Vado; plur. subst., **Vōlāterrani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Volaterrae.

**vōlāticus** -a -um (2. volo). **I** having wings, winged; a, flying, Plaut.; b, flying here and there; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic. **II** Fig., fleeting, flighty, inconstant; Academia, Cic.

**vōlātīlis** -e (2. volo). **I** having wings, winged; bestiae, Cic.; puer, Cupid, Ov. **II** Transf., **1**, swift, rapid; ferrum, Verg.; **2**, fleeting, transitory; aetas, Ov.

**vōlātūra** -ae, f. (2. volo), a flight, Varr.

**vōlātus** -ūs, m. (2. volo), a flying, flight, Cic.

**Volcae** -ārum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

**vōlēmum pīrum**, gen. plur., volema pīra, a kind of pears, large enough to fill the hollow of the hand (vola), Verg.

**vōlens** -entis, p. adj. (from 1. volo). **I** willing, voluntary, Sall., Verg. **II** favourable, inclined to, Liv., Sall.; dis volentibus, by the help of the gods, Sall.; volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events, Sall.

**vōlgīolus** -i, m. a garden tool for smoothing beds, Plin.

**volgo**, volgus = vulgo, vulgus (q.v.).

**vōlito**, **1**. (intens. of volo). **I** to fly about, to fly to and fro, to sit, to flutter. **A** Lit., a, of birds, Cic., Liv.; b, of things, hic aliae (stellae) volitant, Cic. **B** Fig., to fly round; a, of the soul, Cic.; b, of men with immoderate wishes, to soar; homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic. **II** Transf., to fly round about, hasten about; **1**, lit., cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.; **2**, fig., to show oneself or itself; quum illa conjuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

**vōlnēro** = vulnero (q.v.).

**1. vōlo**, vōlūi, velle (root VOL, Gr. BOA, whence βούλομαι), to be willing, to wish. **I** Gen., **1**, a, with acc. and infin., volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velim scire, I should like to know, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., iudicem me esse, non doctorem volo, Cic.; c, with nom. and infin., Ov.; d, with neut. acc., faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; num quid vellet, Liv.; e, with ut and the subj., volo, uti respondeas, Cic.; f, with the subj. alone, visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; g, absol., velit nolit scire difficile est, whether he wishes or does not, Cic.; si vis, and contracted sis, sultis, parenthet., refer animum, sis, ad veritatem, Cic.; **2**, velle aliquem, to wish to speak with; centuriones trium cohortum me velle postridie, Cic.; **3**, bene (male) alicui, to wish well or ill to, Plaut.; **4**, aliquid alicuius causā, to wish something good to some one; valde eius causā volo, Cic.; **5**, quid sibi vult (res), what is the meaning of; quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt, Cic. **II** **1**, Polit. t. t., to will, choose, ordain; majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; **2**, to think, be of opinion, mean; vultis omnia evenire fato, Cic.; **3**, foll. by quam (like Gr. βούλομαι ἢ, to prefer), malae rei se quam nullius, turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt, Liv. (contr.: vin = viane. sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis).

**2. vōlo**, 1. to fly. **I** Lit., Cic.; partic. subst., volantes -ium, f. (sc. bestiae), flying creatures, birds, Verg. **II** Transf., to move rapidly, to fly; currus, Verg.; fulmina, Lucr.; aetas, Cic.

**3. vōlo** -ōnis, m. (1. volo), a volunteer; plur., volones, the slaves who were bought at the public expense to serve as soldiers after the battle of Cannae, each of them being asked "velletne militare," Liv.

**Volsci (Vulsci)** -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, on both banks of the Liris, in modern Campagna di Roma and Terra di Lavoro. Hence, **Volscus** -a -um, Volscian.

**volsella** -ae, f. a pair of tweezers or pincers, Mart.

**Volturni (Vulsini)** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence, **Volturniensis** -e, Volturnian; plur. subst., **Volturnienses** -ium, m. the Volturnians.

**volsus** -a -um, v. vello.

**Volturnus** -a -um, Volturnian; tribus, a Roman tribe. Hence, **Volturnienses** -ium, m. citizens of the Volturnian tribe.

**Volturna** -ae, f. the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states.

**vultur** = vultur (q.v.)

**Volturnus** = Vulturinus (q.v.)

**voltus** = vultus (q.v.)

**vōlūbilis** -e (volvo), rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round. **I** Lit., buxum, a top, Verg.; caelum, Cic. **II** Fig., a, of fortune, changeable, inconstant; fortuna, Cic.; b, of discourse, rapid, fluent; Appii Claudii volubilis erat oratio, Cic.

**vōlūbilitas** -ātis, f. (volubilis), revolving motion, revolution. **I** Lit., mundi, Cic. **II** Fig., a, vicissitude, inconstancy; fortuna, Cic.; b, flow of discourse, fluency; verborum, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

**vōlūbiliter**, adv. (volubilis), fluently; funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic.

**vōlūcer**, vōlūcris, vōlūcere (2. volo), flying, winged. **I** A. Lit., 1, adj., angues, Cic.; deus or puer, Cupid, Ov.; bestiae volucres, birds, Cic.; 2, subst., vōlūcris -is, f. (sc. bestia), a bird, Cic. **B**. Transf., applied to an object in rapid motion, swift; lumen, Lucr.; fumi, Verg.; sagitta, Verg.; nuntius, Cic. **II** Fig., 1, gen., quick, fleet; nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic.; 2, fleeting, transitory; fortuna, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. volūcerum).

**vōlūcra** -ae, f. and vōlūcro -is, n. (volvo), a caterpillar found on vine-leaves, Plin.

**vōlūcris** -is, f., v. volucer.

**vōlūmen** -inis, n. (volvo), anything rolled up. **I** 1, a book, roll, writing; volumen plenum querelae, Cic.; plur., volumina selectarum epistolarum, Cic.; 2, esp., a part of a larger work, a book, Nep.; mutatae ter quinque volumina formae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses, Ov. **II** a roll, wreath, whirl, fold; anguis ainnat immensa volumine terga, Verg.

**vōluntārius** -a -um (voluntas), voluntary. **A**. Subject, a person who does something of his own accord; procurator, Cic.; auxilia sociorum, Cic.; milites, volunteers, Caes. **B**. plur. subst., vōluntārii -ōrum, m. volunteers, Caes. **C**. Obj. et., that which happens of one's own free will; mors, suicide, Cic.; deditio, Liv.

**vōluntas** -ātis, f. (1. volo), will, wish, inclination. **I** Lit., **A**. Gen., 1, me conformo ad eius voluntatem, Cic.; 2, free will; ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.; voluntate, of one's own free will; mea voluntate concedam,

willingly, Cic.; 3, good disposition; conustus municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.; 4, desire, wish; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic.; 5, aim, purpose; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi, Cic. **B**. 1, inclination, wishing well to; mutua, Cic.; 2, a last will, testament; testaments et voluntas mortuorum, Cic. **II** Transf., meaning, sense, signification of words, Quint.

**vōlup**, adv. (shortened from volupe, from 1. volo), agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly, Plaut.

**vōluptābilis** -e (voluptas), giving pleasure, pleasant, Plaut.

**vōluptārius** -a -um (voluptas), relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure. **I** Act., a, causing pleasure; possessiones, simply for pleasure, Cic.; b, relating to pleasure; disputatio, Cic. **II** Pass., a, devoted or given to pleasure, sensual; esp. of the Epicureans as opp. to the Stoics, homo (of Epicurus), Cic.; b, capable of pleasure; gustatus est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, Cic.

**vōluptas** -ātis, f. (volup), pleasure, delight, in a good or bad sense. **I** Lit., voluptate capi, Cic.; alicui voluptati esse, Cic.; voluptatibus frui, Cic.; in a bad sense, voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures, Cic.; voluptate liquescere, Cic. **II** Meton., 1, voluptates, public shows, Cic.; 2, of persons, as a term of endearment, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.; (genit. plur., gen. voluptatum, but also voluptatiun).

**vōluptuōsus** -a -um (voluptas), full of pleasure, delightful, Quint.

**vōlūtābrum** -i, n. (voluto), a place where pigs roll, slough, Verg.

**vōlūtābundus** -a -um (voluto), rolling, wallowing; in voluptatibus, Cic.

**vōlūtatio** -ōnis, f. (voluto) **I** a rolling about, wallowing, Cic. **II** Fig., 1, disquiet; animi, Sen.; 2, vicissitude, inconstancy; rerum humanarum, Sen.

**vōlūtātus** -ūs, m. (voluto), a wallowing, Plin.

**vōlūto**, 1. (intens. of volvo), to roll round, tumble about. **I** Lit., se in pulvere, Plin.; ne fluxā habenā volutetur in jactu glans, Liv.; partic., volutans, reflex, rolling oneself; volutans pedibus, throwing himself at the feet of, etc., Verg. **II** Fig., 1, gen., middle, volutari, to roll, i.e., to be in; in omni genere flagitiorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to spread abroad, give forth; vocem per atria, Verg.; vocem volutant littora, echo back, Verg.; b, to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider; condiciones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; c, to busy, occupy; animum saepe iis tacitis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

**volva** -ae, f. (volvo) **I** a covering, husk, shell, Plin. **II** the womb, esp., a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans, Hor.

**volvo**, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. to roll, revolve, turn round, twist round. **I** Lit., **A**. Gen., a, of living beings, molem, Verg.; oculos huc illuc, Verg.; pass., volvi, as middle, to roll; curru, from a chariot, Verg.; esp., to roll to the ground, of those fallen in battle, humi, arvis, Verg.; (b, of things, such as rivers, sama glareosa, Liv.; of the wind, ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; reflex., se volvere, or simply volvere, or middle, volvi, to roll round, eddy, turn round; ii qui voluntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; of tears, lacrimae volvuntur inanes, Verg. **B**. Esp., 1, to unroll a roll, to read; libros Catonis, Cic.; 2, to roll along, roll away; flumen pecus et domos volvens unā, Hor.; 3, meton., orbem, to form a circle (of men), Liv. **II** Fig., **A**. Gen.,

**a**, of orators whose words flow without stopping, celeriter verba, Cic.; **b**, of time, to make *to roll round*; pronos volvere menses (of the moon-goddess), Hor.; tot casus = to experience, Verg.; middle, of time or of events, to roll round; ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.; partic. volvens, reflex., rolling round; volvens annus, Ov.; volventibus annis, in the course of years, Verg.; **c**, to fix or determine fate; volvit vices (of Jupiter), Verg.; sic volvere Parcas, Verg. **B. Esp.**, **1**, **a**, to toss about in the mind, to have, entertain; ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, Liv.; **b**, to busy oneself with a thought, reflect on, consider, ponder over; bellum in animo, Liv.; **2**, = revolvere, to go over again; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

**vōmer** -ēris, m. a ploughshare, Cic.

**vōmica** -ae, f. an ulcer, sore, boil. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Fig.**, a plague, curse (of men), sp. Liv.

**vōmis** -ēris, m. = vomer (q. v.).

**vōmitio** -ōnis, f. (vomo). **I. a vomiting**, throwing up; vomitiones alvos curare, Cic. **II. Meton.**, that which is thrown up, a vomit, Plin.

**vōmito**, 1. (intens. of vomo), to vomit, Sen.

**vōmītor** -ōris, m. (vomo), one who vomits, Sen.

**vōmītōrius** -a -um (vomitor), provoking vomiting, Plin.

**vōmitus** -ūs, m. (vomo). **I. a vomiting**, Plin. **II. Meton.**, that which is vomited, a vomit, Plin.

**vōmo** -ni -itum, 1. (connected with *ἐμέω*). **I. Intransit.**, to vomit, Cic. **II. Transit.**, to vomit forth, throw up, give forth; animum, Verg.; flammam, Verg.; pass. inpers., ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic.

**vōrācitas** -ātis, f. (vorax), voracity, gluttony, Plin.

**vōrāginōsus** -a -um (vorago), full of chasms, pits, Auct. b. Hisp.

**vōrāgo** -inis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss. **I. Lit.**, in the earth, Liv.; in water, an abyss, eddy, gulf, whirlpool; summus equus voraginitus, Cic. **II. Transf.**, ventris, Ov.; gurgis et vorago patrimonii, spendthrift, Cic.

**vōrax** -ācis (voro), gluttonous, voracious; Charybdias, Cic.; ignis voracior, Ov.

**vōro**, 1. (connected with *βρῶω*, whence *βιβρωσκω* and *βόρα*), to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, to devour, suck in; Charybdias vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (puppim = navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. **B. Esp.**, **1**, of property, to squander, dissipate, Plin.; **2**, to read eagerly, devour; litteras, literature, Cic.

**vors** . . . v. vers . . .

**vort** . . . v. vert . . .

**vōs**, ye, v. tu.

**vōtivus** -a -um (votum), of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed; ludi, Cic.; juvenca, Hor.

**vōtūm** -i, n. (voveo). **I. a vow. A. Gen.**, 1, lit., vota debere diis, Cic.; vota nuncupare or suscipere or concipere, Cic.; vota facere, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, a prayer, Ov.; **b**, that which is vowed; spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv. **B. Esp.**, the vows made on the 3rd of January every year by the chief magistrates for the good health of the emperor, Tac. **II. a wish, desire**; vota facere, to wish, Cic.; hoc erat in votis, this was what I wished, Hor.; voti potens, having gained his wish, Ov.

**vōvōo**, vōvi, vōtum, **2. I. to vow, promise to a god**; decumam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.;

with fut. infn., vovisse dicitur unam se deo daturum, Cic. **II. to wish**; elige, quid voveas, Ov.

**vox**, vōcis, f. (root VOC, perhaps connected with *ὄψ*), the voice of a person speaking, calling, or singing. **I. Lit.**, 1, vocis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, to make one's voice like a woman's, Cic.; of the cry of animals, boum, Verg.; **2**, = pronunciation; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **A. sound, tone**, of the voice or of a musical instrument, vocum gravitate et cantibus pellit vehementius, Cic.; septem discrimina vocum = the lyre with seven strings, Verg. **B. a word, utterance, discourse**; **a**, haec te vox non percudit? Cic.; carpi nostrorum militum vocibus, Caes.; **b**, a command; consulium voci atque imperio non oboedire, Cic.; **c**, a formula, decision, sentence; extremi ac difficillimi temporis vocem illam consulem mittere coegistis, Cic.; **d**, a formula, a magic incantation; voces Marsae, Hor. **C. = sermo, language**; Grajā scienti sive Latinā voce loqui, Cic. **D. accent, tone**; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

**Vulcānus (Volcānus)** -i, m. (root VULC, VOLC = FULC, lit. the shining one), Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods, Cic.; insula Vulcani (Ἡφαίστιον νῆσος), the island of Vulcan, the most southern of the Lipari islands, now Vulcanello; plur., insulae Vulcani, the Lipari islands; appell., fire; Vulcanum navibus efflant, Ov. Hence, **A. Vulcanianus** -a -um, Vulcanian; acies, fire, Verg.; Lemnos, sacred to Vulcan, Ov.; Vulcanus armis, with irresistible weapons, Cic. **B. Vulcanālis** -e, belonging to Vulcan; subst., Vulcanālia -ōrum, n. the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August.

**vulgāris** -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual, vulgar; hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; subst., **vulgāria** -ium, n. that which is common; anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic.

**vulgārītēr**, adv. (vulgaris), commonly, vulgarly, Plin.

**vulgātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. vulgo). **I. common, prostituted**, Liv. **II. Esp.**, generally known, well known; vulgatio fama est, with acc. and infn., Liv.

**vulgivāgus** -a -um (vulgus and vagari), wandering, vagrant, Lucr.

**1. vulgo (volgo)**, 1. (vulgus), to make common to all, to communicate, make accessible to all. **I. a**, quum consulatum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in socios, Liv.; quae navis in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus quam istius aetas, Cic.; **b**, to communicate a disease; vulgati contactu hi homines morbi, Liv.; **c**, to publish a book; carmina, lac. **II. to spread abroad by discourse, to divulge, make generally known**; famam interfecti regis, Liv.

**2. vulgō (volgō)**, adv. (lit. abl. of vulgus), commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly; vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, Cic.

**vulgus (volgus)** -i, n., rarely m., the people = the great multitude, the public. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, **a**, in the town; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic.; disciplinam in vulgum efferre, Cic.; **b**, in the army, vulgus militum, armatorum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, the people = a mass, crowd; vulgus incautum ovium, Hor. **II. In a bad sense, the crowd, the mob.** **A. Lit.**, sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor. **B. Transf.**, the mass, the ordinary run; patronorum, Cic.

**vulnērārīus (vulnērārīus)** -a -um (vulnus), of or relating to wounds, Plin.; subst., **vulnērārīus** -li, m. a surgeon, Plin.

**vulnērātio** -ōnis, f. (vulnero), wounding, Cic.; fig., inajor haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

**vulnēro (vulnēro)**, 1. (vulnus), to wound, injure. **I.** Lit., aliquem, Cic.; corpus, Cic. **II.** Fig., to wound, injure, harm, assail; eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic.

**vulnificus (vulnificus)** -a -um (vulnus and facio), inflicting wounds; telum, Ov.; chalybs, Verg.

**vulnus (vulnus)** -ēris, n. a wound. **I. A.** Lit., a, of living beings, vulnus inferre, Caes.; infligere, Cic.; vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic.; mori ex vulnere, Liv.; b, poet., transf., of injuries to things, falcis, Ov.; ornus vulneribus evicta, Verg. **B.** Fig., wound = injury, disease, damage, loss; vulnera reipublicae imponere, Cic.; poet., wounds to the feelings, esp., from love; vulnus alit venis, Verg. **II.** Meton., 1, a blow; mortifero vulnere ictus, Liv.; 2, the instrument or weapon which causes the blow; haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg.

**vulpēcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), a little fox, Cic.

**vulpes (vulpes)** -is, f. (ἀλώπηξ), a fox. **I.** Lit., Hor.; prov., vulpes jungere, of something impossible, Verg.; the fox as an emblem of cunning, slyness; animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. **II.** Transf., vulpes marina, a kind of shark, Plin.

**vulpinus** -a -um (vulpes), of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Plin.

**Vulsci** = Volsci (q.v.)

**vulsūra** -ae, f. (vello), a plucking, pulling, Varr.

**vulsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, Plaut., Mart.

**vulticūlus** -i, m. (dim. of vultus), the countenance, look, aspect; non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? Cic.

**vultuosus** -a -um (vultus), making faces, grimacing, full of airs, affected, Cic.

1. **vultur (vultur)** -ūris, m. a vulture, Liv., Verg.; applied to a rapacious man, Sen.

2. **Vultur (Vultur)** -ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, now Voltore.

**vulturinus (vulturinus)** -a -um (vultur), of or relating to a vulture, Plin.

**vulturinus (vulturinus)** -i, m. a vulture. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a rapacious man, Cic. **B.** an unlucky throw at dice, Plaut.

**Vulturnum (Vulturnum)** -i, n. a town in Campania on the river Volturnus, now Castel Volturmo, Liv.

1. **Vulturinus (Vulturinus)** -i, m. a river in Campania, now Volturmo.

2. **vulturinus (vulturinus)** -i, m. (2. Vultur), with or without ventus, a wind named after the mountain Vultur, a south-east wind, Liv.

**vultus (vultus)** -ūs, m. the countenance, expression of the face, the look, mien, aspect. **I.** Lit., a, Gen., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; plur., vultus facti simulatique, Cic.; vultus avortito vestros, Cic.; b, emphat., a scornful, angry look; vultus instantis tyranni, Hor. **II.** Transf., the face; 1, lit., a, cadere in vultus, Ov.; b, a portrait, Plin.; 2, meton., look, appearance; salis (of the sea), Verg.; naturae, Ov.

## X.

**X**, x, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Ξ, ξ. It arises out of the combination of c and s (dico, dixi), g and s (lego, lexi).

**Xanthippē** -ēs, f. (Ξανθίππη), the shrewish wife of Socrates.

**Xanthippus** -i, m. (Ξανθίππος). **I.** father of Pericles, conqueror over the Persians at Mycale. **II.** a general of the Lacedaemonians in the First Punic War, who took Regulus prisoner.

**Xanthus (-ōs)** -i, m. (Ξάνθος). **I.** = Scamander. **II.** a river in Lycia. **III.** a river in Epirus.

**xēnium** -ii, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Plin.; in general, a gift, present, Plin.

**Xēno** -ōnis, m. (Ξένων), an Epicurean philosopher of Athens.

**Xēnocrātes** -is, m. (Ξενοκράτης), a philosopher of Chalcedon, pupil of Plato, the head of the Academy after the death of Speusippus.

**Xēnophānēs** -is, m. (Ξενοφάνης), a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

**Xēnophōn** -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), an Athenian, pupil of Socrates, a distinguished historian and general. Hence, **Xēnophontēus (-tius)** -a -um, of or belonging to Xenophon.

**xērapōllinae** -ārum, f. (ξηραπέλλιναι), dark-red garments, Juv.

**Xerxēs** -is, m. (Ξέρξης), the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis.

**xiphias** -ae, m. (ξίφιας). **I.** a sword-fish, Plin. **II.** a sword-shaped comet, Plin.

**xiphion** -ii, n. (ξίφιον), a sword-flag, Plin.

**xylōbalsāmum** -i, n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Plin.

**xylōcinnamōmum** -i, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον), the wood of the cinnamon plant, Plin.

**xylon** -i, n. (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Plin.

**Xyniae** -ārum, f. (Ξυνία), a town in Thessaly, on the lake Xynias.

**xýris** -idis, f. (ξύρις), the wild iris, Plin.

**xystus** -i, m. (ξύστος), and **xystum** -i, n. an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, a promenade, Cic.

## Y.

**Y**, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ)

## Z.

**Z**, z, represents the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in foreign words.

**Zacynthus (-ōs)** -i, f. (Ζάκυνθος), an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante.

**Zaleucus (Záλευκος)**, a celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, living about 650 B.C.

**Zāma** -ae, f. (Ζάμα), a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal.

**zāmīa** -ae, f. (ζημία), *damage, injury, loss*, Plaut.

**Zancle** -ēs, f. (Ζάκλη), *old name of the town Messoni (now Messina) in Italy, so called from its sickle-like form. Hence, adj., A. Zancleus* -a -um, *of or relating to Zancle. B. Zancleus* -a -um, *of Zancle.*

**zēa** -ae, f. (ζέα), *a kind of spell*, Plin.

**zēlōtŷpīa** -ae, f. (ζηλοτυπία), *jealousy*, Cic.

**zēlōtŷpŷs** -a -um (ζηλότυπος), *jealous*, Juv.

**Zēno** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). **I.** *a Greek philosopher of Citium in Cyprus, founder of the Stoic School. II. a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School, teacher of Pericles. III. a later Greek philosopher of the Epicurean School, teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

**Zēnōbia** -ae, f. **I.** *daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia. II. wife of Odenathus, king of Palmyra, which she ruled after her husband's death; conquered by the Emperor Aurelianus.*

**Zēphŷriam** -ii, n. (Ζεφύριον), *a fort on the coast of Cilicia.*

**zēphŷrus** -i, m. (ζέφυρος), *a warm west wind, zephyr*, Hor.; *poet. = wind*, Verg.

**Zērynthus** -i, f. (Ζήρυνθος), *a town in Thracia, near Aenos. Hence, Zerynthius* -a -um, *Zerynthian.*

**Zētēs** -ae, m. (Ζήτης), *the brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

**Zēthus** -i, m. (Ζήθος), *son of Jupiter, brother of Amphion.*

**zengītes** -ae, m. (ζενγίτης), *a kind of reed*, Plin.

**zēus** -i, m. (ζαεύς), *a fish, the dory*, Plin.

**Zeuxis** -idis, m. (Ζεύξις), *a celebrated Greek painter.*

**zingiber** -ēris, n. (ζιγγίβερς), and **zingbēri**, n. *indecl. ginger*, Plin.

**zīzīphum** -i, n. (ζίζυφον), *the fujube*, Plin.

**zīzīphus** -i, f. *the fujube-tree*, Plin.

**zm** . . . v. sm . . .

**zōdiācus** -i, m. (ζωδιακός), *the zodiac*, Cic. *poet.*

**Zōilus** -i, m. (Ζώιλος), *a severe critic of Homer; appell., a peevish critic*, Ov.

**zōna** -ae, f. (ζώνη), *a girdle. I. Lit., a maiden's girdle*, Cat.; *b, a giraffe or money-bell*, Liv. **II. Transf., 1, the three stars called Orion's Belt, Ov.; *2, zonae, terrestrial zones*, Verg., Ov.**

**zōnārius** -a -um (zona), *of or relating to a giraffe*, Plaut.; *subst., zōnārius* -ii, m. *a giraffe-maker*, Cic.

**zōnŷla** -ae, f. (dim. of zona) *a little girdle*, Cat.

**zōophthalmos** -i, f. and **zōophthalmos** -i, n. (ζωόφθαλμος), *the great houseleek*, Plin.

**zōpīssa** -ae, f. (ζώπισσα), *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships*, Plin.

**1. zoster** -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), *a cutaneous eruption, the shingles*, Plin.

**2. Zoster** -ēris, m. (Ζωστήρ), *a promontory in Attica.*

**zōthēca** -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), *a private cabinet*, Plin.

**zōthēcŷla** -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), *a small private cabinet*, Plin.

**zŷgia** -ae, f. (ζυγία), *a tree, the horn-bee*, Plin.

**zythum** -i, n. (ζύθος), *a kind of Egyptian malt liquor*, Plin. •

ENGLISH-LATIN.



33

100

# ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

## A

**A**, **an**, adj. not translated; — day, — month, *singulis diebus, mensibus*; to — man, *ad unum*.

**abast**, **ast**, adv. *a puppi, a tergo*.

**abandon**, v.tr. *alqm (de)relinquere, destituere, deserere, (de)alqd re desistere*; — hope, *spem omittere*. **abandoned**, adj. = wicked, *nefarius*; see **WICKED**. **abandonment**, n. *relictio*, or instn. of abandon used substantively (e.g. *deserere amicum*, the — of a friend).

**abase**, v.tr. **1**, = lessen, *alqd (de)minuere, (im)minuere*; **2**, = humble, *frangere* (e.g. *animum, audaciam*), *comprimere, coercere, alqjs auctoritatem imminuere*. **abacement**, n. **1**, *deminutio*; **2**, legal, = loss of civil and social rights, *capitis or libertatis deminutio*.

**abash**, v.tr. *alqm percellere, perturbare, conturbare, animum alqjs affligere, debilitare, frangere*.

**abate**, **I**. v.tr. *(de)minuere, imminuere*; — a charge, *alqd de summa detrahere, sumptum or impensam circumcidere*. **II**. v.intr. **1**, *(de)minui, imminui, decrescere*; **2**, fig. of passion, *deservescere* (e.g. *ira*, etc.). **abatement**, n. *deminutio*; in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio*.

**abbat**, **abbot**, n. \**abbas, -atis*, nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*. **abess**, n. \**abbatissa*, in Class. Lat. *antistes* or *antistita*. **abbey**, n. \**abbatia* (= cloister), \**ecclesia* (= church), Class. *templum*.

**abbreviate**, v.tr. **1**, = shorten, *(de)currere, praecidere, circumcidere*; **2**, = compress (e.g. *orationem*), *contrahere, verba ad compendium, or compendii facere*. **abbreviation**, n. **1**, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *erationis*, opp. to *longitudo*); mark of —, *sigla, -orum* (Jct.); **2**, see **EPITOME**.

**abdicate**, v.tr. *magistratu, dictaturd, etc.*, see *abdicare, magistratum, etc.*, *ejurare*. **abdication**, n., legal, *abdicationis, ejuratio*.

**abdomen**, n. *abdomen*.

**abduction**, n. **1**, = theft, *furtum*; **2**, = forcible carrying away, *raptus, -us, raptio*; to commit —, *raperere*.

**abed**, adv. *in lecto*; to Me —, *(in lecto) cubare*.

**aberration**, n. **1**, = a wandering from the right path, lit. or fig. *error*; **2**, = mental —, *mentis error*; **3**, = a fault, *erratum*.

**abet**, v.tr. **1**, = incite, *ad alqd instigare, impellere*; **2**, = aid, *ab or cum alqo, or alqd re, or e parte alqjs stare, auxilio alci esse*; — in a crime or fault, *sceleris or culpae participem or socium esse*. **abettor**, n. *socius, adjutor*; = — in anything, *alqjs rei, or with abl. conscius* (adj.).

## abo

**abeyance**, n. **1**, in gen. to be in —, *in dubio, incertum, integrum esse, intermittere*; to leave in —, *rem integrum relinquere*; **2**, legal, *vacare*; the property is in — (i.e. without a proprietor), *fundus vacat*; conferred the priestly offices as in — on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua in alios contulit*.

**abhor**, v.tr. *abominari, detestari* (lit. = call a god to witness a curse), *odisse, alqm odio habere*. **abhorrence**, n. *detestatio, odium*. **abhorrent**, adj. **1**, = inconsistent with, *ab alqd re abhorrens, alci rei, or (ab) alqd re alienus, alci rei contrarius*; **2**, see **HATEFUL**.

**abide**, v.intr. **1**, = linger in, *(com)morari, in alqo loco esse, or versari*; **2**, = last, *durare*. **abiding**, adj. *diuturnus, stabilis*.

**abject**, adj. = contemptible, *abjectus, contemptus, humilis*.

**abjure**, v.tr. **1**, legal, *abjurare, ejurare*; **2**, fig. = disown, *ejurare, recusare*.

**ability**, n. **1**, = physical strength, *vires, -ium*; **2**, = mental power, *facultas, ingenium, vires*; according to one's —, *pro facultate, pro viribus*; a man of —, *vir summi ingenii*.

**able**, adj. **1**, = having power, *alqjs rei potens*; **2**, = fit for, *habilis, aptus, ad alqd idoneus*; **3**, = mentally strong, *sagax, soliters*; **4**, to be —, *posse, valere* (= to have strength for); to be — in anything, *alqd re pollere*; as well as I am —, *pro viribus (meis), pro virili parte*. **able-bodied**, adj. *firmus, robustus, validus*.

**ablative**, n. (*casus*) *ablativus* (Gram.).

**ablution**, n. *ablutio*; to make an —, *(aqud) abluere*.

**abnegation**, n. *animi moderatio, temperantia*; self —, *temperantia*.

**abnormal**, adj. **1**, lit. = not according to rule, *enormis* (e.g. *vicus* (Tac.) = irregularly built; *toga* (Quint.) = irregularly cut), *abnormis* (= rare); **2**, = out of the common, *novus, inusitatus, mirus, mirificus, incredibilis, singularis*; **3**, = very great, *maximus*; **4**, = rare, *infrequens*. Adv. *praeeter morem*.

**aboard**, adv. to go —, *(in navem, or navem) conscendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *vehere*.

**abode**, n. **1**, = sojourn, *habitatio*; if in a foreign country, *peregrinatio*; **2**, see **HOUSE**.

**abolish**, v.tr. **1**, in gen. *abolere* (not in Cic.), *tollere, subvertere, delere, ex(s)tinguere*; **2**, legal, *abrogare*; to — part of a law by a new one, *obrogare*. **abolition**, n. **1**, in gen. = destruction, *dissolutio*; **2**, legal, *abrogatio*; — of debts, *tabulae novae*.

**abominable**, adj. *foedus, teter, detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked) **abominate**, v.tr. see **ABHOR**.

**aboriginal**, *adj.* *priscus*; *prisci Latini* = the Latins who lived before the foundation of Rome. **aborigines**, *n.* *indigenae*.

**abortion**, *n.* **1.** = miscarriage, *abortio*, *abortus*, *-is*; to cause an —, *alci abortum facere*, or *inferre*; **2.** = a monstrous birth, *abortus*, *portentum*; a drug to procure —, *abortivum* (*Juv.*). **abortive**, *adj.* **1.** lit. = belonging to premature birth, *abortivus*; **2.** fig. = unsuccessful, *irritus*. Adv. *incassum*, *ad irritum*.

**abound**, *v. intr.* *alqđ re abundare*, *affluere*, *alci superesse*, or *suppeditare* (e.g. he —s in words, *oratio ei suppeditat*). **abundance**, *n.* *rerum*, i.e. *divitiarum*, etc., *abundantia*, *suppeditatio*, *affluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*. **abundant**, *adj.* *affluens* (*ab*) *alqđ re* = rich, *copiosus*, *dives*, *locuples*. Adv. *abunde*, *satis superque*, *abundanter*, *cumulate*.

**about**, **I.** *adv.* **1.** of place, *circa*, *circum*, or *abl.* with or without *in*; **2.** of time or number, *ferè*, *ferme*, *circiter*; with fut. part. (e.g. he is about to go, *iturus est*). **II.** *prep.* with *acc.*, **1.** of place, both motion to and rest in, *circa*, *circum*; the people — one, *qui circum alqm sunt*; **2.** of time, *circa*; **3.** of respect, *de*; with *abl.* (e.g. he spoke — these things, *de his rebus dixit*); what are you —? *quid agis?*

**above**, **I.** *adv.* **1.** of place, *super*, *supra*; the — mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*; **2.** of degree, *super*, *supra*; over and —, *satis superque*. **II.** *prep.* **1.** of place, *super*, *acc.* or *abl.* *supra*, *ante*, *acc.*; to sit — anyone at table, *supra alqm accumbere*; **2.** of degree, *super*, *supra*; — measure, *supra modum*; = more than, *plus* or *amplius* (e.g. he had — 200 soldiers, *plus ducentos milites habuit*).

**abreast**, *adv.* *pariter*; two horses —, *equi dijuges*.

**abridge**, see **ABBREVIATE**.

**abroad**, *adv.* *foras*, with verbs of motion; *foris*, with those of rest; to sup —, *foris cenare*; to spread —, *v. tr.* = publish, *divulgare*; = scatter, *diffundere*; *v. intr.* = to be spread, *percrebrescere*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to travel —, *peregrinari*.

**abrogate**, see **ABOLISH**.

**abrupt**, *adj.* **1.** lit. = steep, *abruptus*, *arduus*, *praeruptus*; **2.** fig., of speech, *rudis*, *incompositus*; **3.** = sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*, *improvisus*. Adv. **1.** *abrupte*, *praerupte*; **2.** *incompositè*; **3.** *subito*, *de improviso*, *repente*.

**abscess**, *n.* *ulcus*, *-eris*, *n.* *suppuratio* (*Cels.*), *stula*, *apostema*, *-itis*, *n.* (*Plin.*), *abscessus*, *-is* (*Cels.*), *cancer*, *carcinoma*, *-itis*, *n.*

**abscond**, *v. intr.* **1.** = to lie hidden, *delitescere*, *latere*, *occultari*; **2.** = to run away, *se in occultum abdere*, *se occultare* or *celare*.

**absence**, *n.* *absentia*; — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; — of mind, *alci rei oblitio*. **absent**, **I.** *adj.* *absens*; to be — from, *ab alqđ abesse*; to be — in mind, *animo excurrere et vagari*; — minded, *inseus*, or *oblitus alci rei*. **II.** *v. tr.* — oneself, *se removere*.

**absolute**, **I.** *adj.* **1.** = complete, *perfectus*, *absolutus*, *expletus*; **2.** = unconditional, *absolutus*, *simplex*; **3.** = unlimited, *infinitus*; — power, *summum imperium*; — ruler, *imperator*, *qui summum imperium obtinet*. **II.** *n.* *philosoph.* t.t., opp. to relative, *alqđ perfectum et absolutum, quod semper simplex et idem est*. **absolutely**, *adv.* **1.** = entirely, *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; **2.** opp. to relatively, *per se*, *simpliciter*.

**absolution**, *n.*, in gen. *venia*; to grant —, *alci rei veniam dare*. **absolve**, *v. tr.* **1.** in gen. *alqm alqđ re solvere* (e.g. soldiers from

military service); see **EXCUSE**; **2.** legal t.t. *alqm alci rei* or (*de*) *alqđ re* (*ab*) *solvere*, *alqm alqđ re liberare*; **3.** see **PARDON**.

**absorb**, *v. tr.* **1.** lit. *sugere*, *bibere*, *absorbere*, *exhaurire*; **2.** fig. to be absorbed in anything, *alqđ re occupatissimum esse*.

**abstain**, *v. intr.* (*se*) (*ab*) *alqđ re abstinere* or *continere*, (*ab* or *in*) *alqđ re*, *alci rei*, or with *inh.* (e.g. *alqđ facere*), *temperare*, *sibi temperare quominus* (not in *Cic.*); to — from appearing in public, *publico carere*. **abstinence**, *n.* *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*; days of —, *fasti days*, *jejunium*. **abstinent**, *adj.* *abstinens*, *continens*, *sobrius*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*; — in drink, *sobrius*.

**abstract**, **I.** *adj.* **1.** = removed from the sphere of the senses, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest*; an — idea, *notio nulli sensui subjecta*, *notio mente sola concepta*; an — discussion, *disputatio paul(ly) abstrusior*; **2.** = deep or acute in thought, *subtilis* (*et acutus*); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*; see **ABSTRUSE**. **II.** *v. tr.* **1.** to think —ly, *animum a corpore abstrahere*, *mentem ab oculis avocare*; — the mind from pleasure, *animum a voluptate avocare*; **2.** = to make an abridgment, *epitomen facere*; **3.** see **STEAL**. **III.** *n.* *epitome*, *-es*, *f.*, or *epitoma*. **abstractly**, *adv.* to think —, see **ABSTRACT**, **II.** **1.**; *subtiliter*, *acuta*. **abstracted**, *adj.* **1.** see **ABSTRUSE**; **2.** = lost in thought, *omnium rerum* or *sui oblitus*. **abstraction**, *n.* **1.** = forgetfulness, *oblitio*; **2.** = a mere name or idea, *appellatio* (*Suet.*).

**abstruse**, *adj.* *obscurus*, *adlitus*, *reconditus*. **abstruseness**, *n.* *obscuritas*, *res occulta*, or *involuta*. Adv. *obscurè*, *abdite*, *recondite*.

**absurd**, *adj.* **1.** = silly, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscius*; **2.** = ridiculous, *ridiculus*. Adv. **1.** *absurde*, *inepte*, *inscite*; **2.** *ridicule*. **absurdity**, *n.* **1.** = a quality, *insultitas*; **2.** = a joke, *ridiculum*; **3.** = an act, *res inepta*, *ineptus*, *nugae*.

**abundance**, **abundant(ly)**, see **ABOUND**.

**abuse**, **I.** *n.* **1.** = the wrong use of a thing, *immoderatio* (= excess), *usus*, *-us pervertus* (= misapplication); **2.** rhetor. t.t. *abusio* (= misuse of a word); **3.** = bad language, *convictum*, *maledictum*; **4.** = an evil custom, *res mali* or *pejorissimi exempli*, *malum*, *pestis*, *mos prorsus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*. **II.** *v. t.* **1.** = misuse, *alqđ re pervertè uti*, *abuti* (in bad sense only from context, lit. = to use up); **2.** rhetor. t.t. (e.g. a term) *abuti*; **3.** = to rail at, *alci maledicere*. **abuser**, *n.* **1.** = one who misuses anything, *homo immoderatus qui alqđ re abutitur*; **2.** = a raller, *convictator*, *homo maledicus* or *maledicens contumeliosus*. Adv. *maledicè*, *contumeliosè*.

**abut**, *v. tr.* *alci loco adiacere*, *antimum*, *vicinum*, *continem*, *continentem*, *conjunctum esse*, *locum tangere*, *attingere*, *alci loco imminere* (= to hang over).

**abyss**, *n.* **1.** lit. = a great depth, *profundum*, *altitudo* (= depth merely); *gurgès*, *-itis*, *m.* (= a whirlpool); *locus praecipit* (= precipice); fig. *exitium*; see **DESTRUCTION**. He plunged in an — of pleasure, *se voluptatibus (prorsus) dedit*; he plunged in an — of ruin, *semel ipse praecipitavit*.

**academy**, *n.* **1.** = the Platonic school, *Academia*; **2.** = a learned body, *collegium*. **academical**, *adj.* **1.** = belonging to a university, *academicus*; **2.** = an — (i.e. theoretical) question, *res ad cognitionem modo pertinens*.

**accede**, *v. intr.* **1.** = to be added to, *accedere ad alqđ* or *dat.*; **2.** see **AGREE**.

**accelerate**, v.tr. *accelerare*; see **HASTEN**.

**accent**, n. 1, in pronunciation, *vox, accentus, ās, (voci) sonus, -ūs, tenor*; sharp —, *vox acuta*; acute, grave, circumflex —, *accentus* or *sonus acutus, gravis, circumflexus* or *inflexus*; 2, in writing, *apex, -icis, m.* (= the long or short mark over a vowel); a syllable with short, long, or circumflex —, *syllaba brevis, longa, circumflexa*.

**accept**, v.tr. 1, = to take, *accipere*; 2, = to undertake, *suscipere* (of one's own accord); *recipere* (what is offered); not to — an office, *munus deprecari*. **acceptable**, adj. *jucundus, accipiendus, gratus*. Adv. *jucunde, grate*. **acceptance**, n. 1, *acceptio* (e.g. *frumenti*), *assumptio* (e.g. *argumenti*); better by influ., e.g. he intimated his —, *dixit se accipere*; 2, = approbation, *comprobatio*. **acceptation**, = significance, *significatio*.

**access**, n. 1, = approach, *aditus, -ūs, accessio, accessus, -ūs*; difficult of —, *rari est accessus*; 2, = addition, *accessio, cumulus*; 3, med. t.t. (e.g. of a fever), *accessio* (Cels.); 4, = an entrance, *aditus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs*. **accessary**, I. adj. 1, see **ADDITIONAL**; 2, = privy to, *conscijs alcijs rei, dat., in or de with abl., or rel. clause* (e.g. *conscijs quae gererentur*, — to what was being done). II. n. = accomplice, *conscijs, unus ex conscijs, sceleri affinis, (culpa) socius*. **accessible**, adj. *patens, facilis aditu or accessu*; not — to any advice, *consilii non patiens*; he is little —, *difficilis est aditu*. **accession**, n. 1, = increase, *accessio*; 2, = — to the throne, *initium regnandi*.

**accidence**, n. = the rudiments, *elementa, -orum, rudimenta, -orum*.

**accident**, 1, = a chance event, *casus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs, eventum*; 2, = a misfortune, *casus, calamitas*. **accidental**, adj. *fortuitus* (e.g. *concursum atomorum*), *forte oblitus*. Adv. *forte, casu*; to mention —, *in mentionem alcijs rei incilēre*.

**acclaim**, **acclamation**, n. *acclamatio* (= shout of applause, in Cic. always of disapproval); with general —, *omnibus probantibus*. **acclaim**, v.tr. *alci acclamare*.

**accommodate**, v.tr. *accommodare alqđ alci* or with ad. **accommodating**, adj. *obsequens, facilis*; to be — to, *alci morem gerere, morigerari*. **accommodation**, n. 1, = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*; see **AGREEMENT**; 2, = entertainment or place of entertainment, *hospitium*.

**accompany**, v.tr. 1, = to go with, *comilem se alci adjungere, dare, praebere, alqm comitari, prosequi, deducere* (as a mark of respect); *stipare* (of a crowd); accompanied by, *cum* (e.g. *tempestas cum grandine*); 2, in music, = to sing or play together, *alci concinere*; — ou an instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere, cantum modis musicis excipere*. **accompaniment**, n. 1, *comitatus, -ūs, stipatio*; 2, in music, *adjunctio fidium voci, or vocis fidibus*.

**accomplice**, n. *criminis conscius, socius, sceleri affinis*.

**accomplish**, v.tr. *conficere, perficere, adolere, consummare, perpolicere*; to be —ed (of dreams, &c.), *exitum habere*. **accomplished**, adj. (*perpolitus, elegans, doctus, humanus*). **accomplishment**, n. 1, = fulfilment, *confectio, perfectio, absolutio*; = the end, *finis, exitus, -ūs*; 2, = — of the mind, *ars*, or by some term denoting the subject of the — (e.g. *musica*, music as an —).

**accord**, I. n. 1, = agreement of sounds (*sonorum*) *concentus, -ūs, nervorum* or *vocum concordia, harmonia*; 2, see **AGREEMENT**; of one's

own —, *sponde, ultro*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. = to sound with, *concinere*; 2, = agree with, *cum alqđ congruere*. **accordance**, see **ACCORD**, I. In — with, *ex*; in — with the agreement, *ex pacto, ex conventu*; — with my wishes, *ut volui*; — with his opinion, *ex ejus opinione*. **accordant**, adj. *congruens, consentiens, constans*; — together, *unanimus*. **according to**, see **ACCORDANCE**; ad, *secundum, ad alqđ*; — you, *ex tua sententiā*; — circumstances, *ex or pro re*. **accordingly**, adv. *itaque, quae cum ita sint*.

**accost**, I. n. *appellatio, salutatio*. II v.tr. *alloqui* (rare in good Latin), *appellare, salutare*.

**accouchement**, n. *partus, -ūs*; a premature —, *abortio*; to be in —, *parere, partum edere*.

**account**, I. v.tr. 1, = to think, *habere, aestimare*; to — highly, *magni facere*; — lowly, *nihili facere*; — nothing of, *non flocci facere*; 2, = to — for, see **EXPLAIN**; 3, = to — to anyone, *rationem alci de alqđ re reddere*. II. n. 1, lit. = a reckoning, *ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem alci de alqđ re reddere*; 2, fig. = to be of —, *magni or maximi haberi*, — with anyone, *multum apud alqm (auctoritate) valere*; to be of no —, *nullā esse auctoritate*; 3, = — at a bank, *pecunia in argentariam (col)locata*; to open an —, *pecuniam in argentariam collocare*; to draw upon an —, *alqđ de pecuniā suā detrahēre*; to pay upon —, *partem debiti or ex debito solvere*; — book, *tabula*; 4, = pretext, reason; ou iny —, *med de causā, meo nomine*; not ou any —, *nullo modo*; ou — of anything, *propter alqđ*; 5, = narrative, *narratio*; give an — of, *alqđ narrare*. **accountable**, see **RESPONSIBLE**. **accountant**, n. *scriba, m.*, defined by context (e.g. *qui tabulas conficit*).

**accoutre**, v.tr. see **EQUIP**.

**accredit**, v.tr. 1, = add credit to, see **CONFIRM**; 2, = to — an ambassador, *alqm legatum (ad regem, &c.) facere*; 3, see **BELIEVE**. **accredited**, adj. 1, = admitted, *probatas*; 2, = — envoy, *legatus publice missus*.

**accretion**, n. *accessio, incrementum, cumulus*.

**accumulate**, v.tr. (*co)accerrare, (ac)cumulare, exaggerare*. **accumulation**, n. *cumulus, incrementum*.

**accurate**, adj. *accuratus, exactus, limatus, emendatus*. Adv. *accurate, exacte, pure, emendate*. **accuracy**, n. *accuratio* (a rare word), *utilgentia*; with the greatest —, *accuratissime*.

**accuse**, v.tr. see **CURSE**.

**accuse**, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm alcijs rei or de alqđ re accusare, postulare, compellare, citare, reum facere, arguere, alqm in jus vocare or (e)ducere, in judicium adducere, alci dirimēdicere, nomen alcijs de alqđ re deferre*; — of high treason, *alqm perduellionis, or majestatis or de majestate reum facere*; — of assassination, *alqm inter sicarios accusare*; — of extortion, *de (pecunijs) repetundis accusare*; the accused, *reus*; 2, in gen. *accusare, incusare, criminari*. **accusation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen*, esp. when unfounded; (= — of an informer, secret —) *delatio*; 2, in gen. *incusatio*, (= a speech against) *oratio in alqm*. **accusative**, n. gram. t.t. *accusativus (casus)*. **accuser**, n. *qui alqm accusat, accusator* (strictly of a public accuser, *petitor* being plaintiff in private case); an informer, *index*; a secret —, *delator*.

**accustom**, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere alqđ re, ad, or dat. (abl. in Cic.) or with infin.*; to — oneself = be accustomed, *assuescere, consuescere*, with abl., ad or dat. or infin. **accustomed**, adj. *assuetus*; in the — way, *de more*.

**ace**, n. In cards, use terms from dice; the side of the die marked 1, *canis* (= the dog-throw, i.e. worst); the best throw, the — of trumps, *Venus (jactus, -ūs)*, *Venerens*, *basilicus* (because at a Roman symposium the king of the feast was chosen by this throw).

**ache**, I. n. *dolor*. II. v.intr. *dolere*.

**achieve**, v.tr. 1. = to finish, *facere, conficere, efficere, perficere, consummare, finire*; 2. = to gain, *assequi, consequi*; to — something (i.e. make progress), *alqd* or *multum proficere*. **achievement**, n. 1. = the doing of anything, *confectio*; 2. = a deed, *factus, -ōris*, n. (but more usual in bad sense); he has made an —, *magna confecit*.

**acid**, adj. 1. = sharp to the taste, *acidus, acerbus, acer*; 2. = — in temper, *acer, acerbus, morosus*. **acidity**, n. 1. *sapor acidus*; 2. *acerbitas, morositas*. **acerbity**, n. *acerbitus* (lit. and fig.).

**acknowledge**, v.tr. 1. = to accept as one's own, *adgnoscere* (e.g. *alqm filium, as a son*); to — a child, *suscipere* (the father raised a newborn child from the ground); 2. = to admit, *confiteri* (= to confess, e.g. a fault); 3. = to — a kindness, *alci gratias agere*; — a payment, (in) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); — a letter, *rescribere* with dat. or ad. **acknowledged**, adj. *cognitus, probatus, spectatus*. **acknowledgment**, n. 1. = approval, *approbatio, comprobatio*; 2. = confession, *confessio*; 3. gratitude (e.g. to make an —, *gratias alci agere, se gratum praebere*; 4. see RECEIPT.

**acme**, n. = height, *fastigium*; to reach the — of glory, *summam gloriam assequi*.

**acorn**, n. *glans*.

**acoustics**, n. *ratio audiendi, quas ad auditum pertinent*.

**acquaint**, v.tr. see INFORM. **acquaintance**, n. 1. = knowledge of a thing, *peritium* (not in Cic.), *scientia, notitia, cognitio alci rei*; with a person, *usus or familiaritas cum alqo*; — with literature, *eruditio*; to make — with, *alqm* or *alqd (cog)noscere*; to seek — with, *appetere alcijs familiaritatem*; 2. = a person slightly known, *amicus, familiaris, notus* (only used as n. in pl.). The distinction between friend and acquaintance was not marked in Latin, it can be rendered by *amicus* and *homo mihi amicissimus* = friend, or *homo mihi puene notus* = —. **acquainted**, adj. *notus, cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make —, introduce, *alqm ad alqm deducere*; to be — with, *alqm norisse (nosse)*; to be familiarly — with, *alqo familiariter uti*; — with anything, *alcijs rei peritus, gnarus, alqo re imbutus, doctus, institutus, in alqo re versatus*; not — with, *alcijs rei ignarus, tascius, rudis*.

**acquiesce**, v.intr. (in) *alqd re acquiescere, alqd aequo animo or patienter ferre*. **acquiescence**, n. *assensus, -ūs*; see ABSENT.

**acquire**, v.tr. see GAIN. **acquisition**, n. 1. = anything gained, *res adeptae*; 2. = knowledge, *alcijs rei cognitio*; a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus, multis artibus eruditus*; 3. the process of —, *alcijs rei comparatio, adeptio*. **acquisitive**, adj. *aptus ad alqd impetrandum*.

**acquit**, v.tr. see ABSOLVE. **acquittal**, n. *absolutio alcijs rei*. **acquittance**, n. *apocha* (Jct.); to give or to enter an —, *in acceptum referre*.

**acid**, adj. = hot and biting, both of physical taste and of temper, *acerbus, mordens, mordax*. **acridity**, n. *acerbitas*.

**acrimonious** adj. *mordax, mordens, acerbus, aculeatus*. Adv. *mordaciter, acerbe*. **acrimony**, n. *acerbitas*.

**across**, prep. 1. = the other side of, *trans*; 2. with verbs of motion, *trans, per* = right through; something comes — my mind, *alqd mihi (de improvisu) ob(j)icitur*.

**acrostic**, n. = riddle, *aenigma, -ātis*, n.

**act**, I. v.intr. = to do, *agere, facere* (e.g. *bene, male, well or ill*); to — as a man, *se virum praebere*; so to — as to, *ita se gerere ut*; the medicine —s, *efficax est*. II. v.tr. = to — a part 1, on the stage, *alcijs partes agere*; to — the first part, *primas partes agere or tractare, personam tractare*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scaenam interdicare*; 2. in life, *personam sustinere or tueri*; 3. = to feign, *alqm simulare*; 4. to — upon anyone, *multum, nihil, etc., apud alqm valere*; to be —ed upon, *alqd re affici*. III. n. of a play, *actus, -ūs*; — of Parliament, *Senatusconsultum*; — of amnesty, *oblivio sempiterna*; the — of anyone, *factum*; in pl. = achievements, *res gestae, gesta or acta, -orum*, n.; in the very —, *in manifesto facinore*. **action**, n. 1. = the doing of anything, *actio*; 2. = a deed, *factum*; 3. in battle, *res gesta*; = the battle itself, *praelium*; 4. of a play, = the series of events, *actiones*; = gesture, *actio, gestus, -ūs*; 5. of a horse, *gradus, -ūs*; 6. legal t.t. an — for anything, *lis, litis, f., actio alcijs rei, or de alqd re* (e.g. *furti, de repetundis*); to bring an — against, *actionem in alqm instituere, alci diem dicere*. **actionable**, adj. *cujus rei actio est, quod contra leges est*. **actor**, n. 1. = one who acts, *qui agit, facit, alcijs rei actor*; 2. on the stage, *histrion, actor*; comic —, *comocodus*; tragic —, *tragoedus*. **actress**, n. only men acted in classical times, so use *quae partes agit*. **active**, adj. 1. = quick, *celer, acer, promptus*; 2. = untiring, industrious, *impiger, (g)navus*. Adv. *acriter, impigre, industrie, (g)naviter*. **activity**, n. 1. = quickness, *celeritas*; 2. = industry, *industria, impigritas*. **actual**, adj. *verus, manifestus*. Adv. *vere, re vera*; actually? *itaque vero?* **actuate**, v.tr. *excitare, impellere*.

**acumen**, n. *ingenii acies, acumen*.

**acute**, adj. 1. of pain, *acutus, gravis, vehemens* *acerbus*; 2. of intellect, *acutus, subtilis, acer perspicax, sagax*; 3. see ANGLE, ACCENT. Adv. *acule, graviter, vehementer, subtiliter, sagaciter*. **acuteness**, n. *sagacitas, perspicacitas, ingenii acies, acumen, subtilitas*.

**adage**, n. *proverbium*.

**adamant**, n. *adamas, -antis*, m. **adamantine**, adj. 1. lit. *adamantinus*; 2. fig. = very strong, *validissimus*; see STRONG.

**adapt**, v.tr. *alqd alci rei or ad alqd accommodare, aptare, efficere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat*. **adapted**, adj. *aptus, or idoneus ad alqd (ficiendum), or alci rei, or quā with subj.* **adaptation**, n. *accommodatio*.

**add**, v.tr. *alqd alci addere, ad(j)ungere, ad(j)icere*; to — up, *summam facere, computare*. **addition**, n. 1. = adding to, *ad(j)unctio* (esp. = an — that limits the meaning), *ad(j)ectio, accessio*; 2. = a thing added, *alcijs rei accessio or additamentum*; 3. in arith. *additio*, opp. to *ab(j)ectio* (= subtraction) (Quint.); by — and subtraction to find a total of various items, *addendo deducendoque summam facere*. **additional**, adj. *novus, additus, ad(j)ectus*.

**adder**, n. *vipera*.

**addict**, v.tr. *alci or alci rei se dare, dedere, or trahere*; *se ad studium alcijs rei conferre, incum*

**bre. addicted**, adj. *alci rei deditus, alcjs rei studiosus*; to be — to a person, *totum alcjs esse*.

**addle**, v.tr. *abortivum facere*; an addled egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.), *ovum irritum, sephyrinum* (Plin.).

**address**, I. v.tr. 1, = apply oneself to anything, *se alci rei dedere, tradere, ad or in alqd incumbere*; 2, = to speak to, *alqm alloqui, affari, appellare* (both by speech and letter); 3, to — a letter to, *alci liti/terras inscribere*. II. n. 1, = speech to anyone, *alloquium*, 2, = speech to a meeting, *conlio* (in late Lat. also = a sermon), *oratio*; 3, of a letter, *inscriptio*; 4, = place, *locus* (e.g. to that —); 5, = adroitness, *sol(l)ertia*; 6, —es = courtship, to pay one's —es to, *alqm in matrimonium petere*.

**adduce**, v.tr. *adducere, producere, proferre, commemorare*; to — witnesses, testimony, *testes, testimonium proferre, testes citare, producere*.

**adept**, adj. *ad alqd callidus, alcjs rei or alqd re peritus*.

**adequate**, adj. *alci or alci rei proprius, alci, alci rei or ad alqd aptus, idoneus, alci rei or cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, ad ulqd accommodatus*; — to the occasion, *ad tempus accommodatus*. Adv. *apte, convenienter, congruenter, pro rata* (parts).

**adhere**, v. intr. (in) *alqd re dat. or ad alqd (in) haerere, adhaerere*; to — to a person, *alci studere, deditum esse, alcjs studiosum esse*; to — together, *cohaerere*; — to a party, *e partibus esse, (alcjs) partibus favere*. **adherence, adhesion**, n. 1, lit. by ADHERE; 2, = attachment, *amor, studium erga or in alqm*. **adherent**, n. *unus e socijs*; — of a school of thought, *discipulus*; = political —, *cum alqo consentiens*; his —s, *snl*. **adhesive**, adj. = sticky, *tenax*; — plaster, *cataplasma, -alis*, n. (Cels.).

**adieu** 'vale! pl. *valete*; to bid —, *alqm salvere or salvere jubere*; at the end of letters, *vale, valete, cura ut valeas, valeatis*.

**adjacent**, adj. *alci rei adjacens, adjectus, contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*; to be —, *adjacere*; of a country, *contingere* (e.g. *fines Helvetiorum*), or *continentem esse* with dat. or abl. with *cum*.

**adjective**, n. *nomen adjectivum* (Gram.).

**adjoin**, see ADJACENT (to be).

**adjourn**, v.tr. *differe, proferre, prorogare*; to — the day of trial, *diem producere*. **adjournment**, n. *dilatio, prolatio*.

**adjudge**, v.tr. *alqd alci addicere, adjudicare*; to — a triumph, *alci triumphum decernere* (so of everything else awarded by the Senate, e.g. *honores, pecuniam*.)

**adjunct**, n. *accessio, alqd alci rei appositum, additum*.

**adjure**, v.tr. 1, = to impose an oath upon, *alqm jurejurando or sacramento, ad jusjurandum adigere, jurejurando obstringere*; 2, = to entreat, to — (by), (*per alqm or alqd*) *obsecrare, obtestari*. **adjuration**, n. = entreaty, *obsecratio, obtestatio*.

**adjust**, v.tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, see ADAPT.

**adjustment**, n. *accommodatio*.

**adjutant**, n. *optio, -onis*, m.

**administer**, v.tr. *alqd administrare, gerere, procurare, alqd re fungi, alci rei praeesse*; to — an oath to, *alci jusjurandum deferre*; to — medicine, *medicinum alci dare*; — justice, *ius dicere*. **administration**, n. 1, = performance, *administratio, procuratio, functio*; 2, = the ministers of state, *qui respublicas praesunt or praepositi sunt*.

**admiral**, n. *praefectus classis*; to appoint as —, *praeficere alqm classi*; to be an —, *classi praeesse*.

**admire**, v.tr. (as) *mirari*. **admiration**, n. (as) *miratio*. **admirable**, adj. 1, = worthy of admiration, (as) *mirandus, (as) mirabilis*; 2, = excellent, *optimus, egregius, eximius, praestans, praestabilis*. Adv. *mirum in modum, mirum quantum, (as) mirabiliter, optime, egregie, eximie*.

**admit**, v.tr. 1, = to allow to enter, *alqm admittere, aditum alci dare, adeundi copiam or potestatem alci facere*; 2, = concede, *concedere, dare*; 3, = confess, *fatèri, confiteri*; 4, = to allow, *habere* (e.g. *alqd excusationis*, = some excuse), *pall*; this —s of no doubt, *de hoc dubitari non potest*. **admission**, n. 1, = leave to enter, *admissio, aditus, adeundi copia*; 2, = concession, *concessio*; in argument, with this —, *hoc concessio*. **admissible**, 1, = to be received, *accipiendus*; 2, = fair, *aequus*.

**admonish**, v.tr. *alqm alqd, de alqd re or ut (as) monere, alqm ad alqd or ut (as) hortari*. **admonition**, n. (as) *monitio, (as) hortatio*.

**ado**, n. with much —, *viz. aegre*; see FUSA.

**adolescence**, n. *adulescentia* (adol.).

**adopt**, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm adoptare, ad(d)iscere*; 2, = to accept, *accipere, recipere*; to — a resolution, *alqd constituere, consilium trare*. **adoption**, n. *adoptio, sol(l)ertia*. **adoptive**, adj. *adoptivus* (mostly late, esp. Jct.).

**adore**, v.tr. 1, = to worship, *venerari, colere*; 2, = to admire, *colere, diligere, amare*. **adorable**, adj. *sanctus, venerandus*. **adoration**, n. *cultus, -us, veneratio*.

**adorn**, v.tr. (ex) *ornare, decorare*; an —ed style in speaking, *oratio ornata*. **adornment**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*.

**adrift**, adj. 1, lit. *fluctibus or vento factus*; 2, in mind, to be —, (*animo*) *vagari*.

**adroit**, adj. *callidus, sol(l)ers, habilis*. Adv. *callide*. **adroitness**, n. *habilitas, sol(l)ertia*.

**adulation**, n. *adulatio, assentatio, blanditia, ambitio*.

**adult**, I. adj. *adultus*. II. n. *pubes*; —s, *puberes*.

**adulterate**, v.tr. *adulterare, corrumpere, vitare*.

**adultery**, n. *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterium cum alqo or alqpt facere, trare*. **adulterous**, adj. *adulteris deditus*.

**adumbrate**, v.tr. *adumbrare*. **adumbration**, n. *adumbratio*.

**advance**, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *progredi, procedere*; 2, fig. *procedere, progredi, proficere*; to be advanced in years, *astate provehi*; in rank, *ad ampliozem gradum* (e.g. *ad consulatum*) *provehi*.

II. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd re augere, (ex)ornare*; to — anyone's interests, *alci or alcjs rei consulere*; 2, = to bring forward an opinion, *sententiam dicere, aperire*; 3, = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.).

III. n. 1, = a going forward, *progressus, -us, iter, -ineris*, n.; 2, = an increase, *progressus*; 3, = of money, *pecunia in antecessum data* (Sen.). **advance-guard**, n. *primum agmen*.

**advancement**, n. 1, in rank, *gradus, -us amplior*, or by name of office to which — is made (e.g. to the consulship, *consulatus*); 2, in gen. = — of interests, etc., by infin. of verb to advance (e.g. the — of your interests, *tibi consulere*).

**advantage**, n. *commodum, tuncum, fructus, -us, emolumentum, utilitas, bonum* (esp. in pl. *bona, -a*); — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; to my

—, *ere mod* or *in rem meam est*; to gain — from, *fructum ex alqd re capere*; with an eye to one's own —, *alqd ad fructum suum referre*; it is for one's —, *expedit* (with acc. and infin.); to be of —, *utilem* or *utile esse, ex usu* or *usui esse, alci* or *alci rei prodesse*. **advantageous**, adj. *quaestuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus*. Adv. *utiliter*.

**advent**, lit. *adventus, -us*. **adventitious**, adj. *adventicius, externus*.

**adventure**, I. n. 1, = daring deed, *facinus, -oris, n.*, *audax inceptum*; 2, = an unusual occurrence, *res nova* or *mira*. II. v. tr. *alqd audere, tentare, experiri, periclitari*. **adventurer**, n. *qui alqd tentat*; a mere —, *fraudator*. **adventurous**, adj. *audax, temerarius*. Adv. *audaciter, temere*.

**adverb**, n. *adverbium* (Gram.).

**adversary**, n. *adversarius*; in trials, the —, *iste*; see ENEMY.

**adverse**, adj. *alci* or *alci rei adversus, contrarius, oppositus*; — winds, *venti adversi*; — circumstances, *res adversae*. Adv. *contra*; to act —, *alci* or *alci rei adversari, repugnare*; to act — to one's own interest, *utilitati suae repugnare*. **adversity**, n. *adversa, res adversae, miseria*.

**advert to**, v. tr. *animum ad alqd intendere, alqd animadvertere*.

**advertise**, v. tr. 1, = to inform, *alqd alci nuntiari, alqm de alqa re certiore facere*; 2, = to make publicly known, *praedicare, pronuntiare*; — in the papers, in *actis* (diurnis or publicis) *pronuntiare*. **advertisement**, n. 1, *indictum, significatio*; 2, *praedicatio, proclamatio* (in *actis*).

**advice**, n. *consilium*; by my —, *me auctore*; a pretty piece of —! *pulchre suades!* **advise**, v. tr. 1, = give advice, *consilium alci dare, alci suadere ut* or *alqd, alqm alqd* or *ut, monere, alqm alqd, ad* or *in alqd* or *ut, hortari*; 2, = to inform, *alqm de alqd re certiore facere*. Adv. *consulte, considerate, de industriâ*. **adviser**, n. *suasor, consiliarius, (consilii) auctor*.

**advocate**, I. n. 1, legal t. t. *patronus, cognitor, procurator*; to be au —, *causâs dicere, agere*; in *foro versari*; 2, in gen. *alci rei auctor*. II. v. tr. = to defend, *defendere, tueri, tutari*.

**adze**, n. *ascia*.

**aerial**, adj. *aërtus, aetherius*.

**aeronaut**, n. *qui se per aerem (curru) propellat*.

**afar**, adv. *procul, longe, e longinquo, eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*.

**affable**, adj. *affabilis, blandus, comis, communis, mansuetus* (= gentle, opp. *ferus*), *commodus* (= obliging). **affability, affableness**, n. *mores commodi, affabilitas, mansuetudo, comitas, communitas* (Nep.).

**affair**, n. *ras, opus, -ëris, n.* (= work), *negotium, occupatio, ministerium, munus, -ëris, n.*, *cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis (officium) est*. See BUSINESS.

**affect**, v. tr. 1, = to influence, *alqm tangere, (com)movere, alqm alqd re afficere*; 2, = to injure, *alci nocere, noxium esse*; 3, = to be fond of, *diligere, amare*; 4, = to assume an appearance, *simulare, imitari, prae se ferre*; to — constancy, etc., *constantiam, etc., simulare*. **affection**, n. *simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio*. **affected**, 1, of persons, *mollis, ineptus* (= silly), *alqd ostentans*; 2, of things, *quaesitus, simulatus, putidus, molestus* (of speech). Adv. *putide, inepte, molliter, moleste*.

**affection**, n. 1, = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animi motus, -us, (animi) affectus, -us, commotio, permotio, impetus, -us*; 2, = loving

sentiment, *amor, caritas, benevolentia, studium, pietas* (= dutiful —); *indulgentia* (= indulgent —), *voluntas in* or *erga alqm*. **affectionate**, adj. *amoris plenus, alcijs amans* (e.g. *uxoris*), *pius* (= dutifully —), *indulgens*. Adv. *amanter, indulgenter, pie*; — yours (at the end of a letter), *cura ut valeas* or *vale*.

**affiance**, I. n. 1, = trust, *fiducia, fides*; in anything, *alcijs rei*; with anything, see AFFINITY; 2, = marriage contract, *sponsalia, -ium*. II. v. tr., see BRETROTH.

**affidavit**, n. *testimonium per tabulas datum* (Quint.).

**affinity**, 1, = relationship, *propinquitias, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo* (= family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *adgnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas, affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas, consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); 2, = close connection, similarity, *cognatio, conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognatio studiorum*.

**affirm**, v. tr. 1, *ato* (defective = I say Yes, opp. *nego*), *affirmare, confirmare, annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri, confiteri* (= to admit); 2, legal t. t. to — a contract, law, etc., *pactum, legem, etc., sancire, ratum esse jubere* (of the Senate). **affirmation**, n. 1, in gen. *affirmatio*; 2, legal t. t. *confirmatio*. **affirmative**, adj. *aiens* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans*; an — answer, *affirmatio*. Adv. to reply —, *aiio, alqd confirmare*.

**affix**, v. tr. = to fasten or put to, *alqd alci rei* (*affigere, alqd ad rem alligare, annectere, ad rem* or *alci rei alqd, alci rei agglutinare* (= to glue to).

**afflict**, v. tr. = to make sorrowful, *contristare, dolorem alci facere, efficere, asferre, commovere, dolore alqm afficere; alqm torquere, angere, (ex)cruciare, vexare, mordere, pungere*. **affliction**, n. *aegritudo* (= sickness of mind), *dolor, maestitia* (= sadness, opp. *hilaritas, laetitia*), *molestia, maeror* (= dejection); — of body, *aegrotatio, morbus*. **afflicting**, adj. *tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus*.

**affluence**, n. *abundantia, affluentia* (more than you want), *ubertas* (= fulness), *copia*; — of good things, *suppeditiatio bonorum*. **affluent**, see, ABUNDANT, under ABUND.

**afford**, v. tr. 1, = to supply, *praestare, praedare, concedere, alcijs rei (faciendae) potestatem facere* (e.g. to — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi secum pot. fac.*); 2, = to yield, *reddere, suppeditare*; 3, = to have the means or to be able, *posse*.

**affranchise**, see FREE, v. tr.

**affray**, n. = disturbance or petty quarrel, *rixa, pugna, tumultus, -us* (of a mob).

**affright**, see FRIGHTEN.

**affront**, I. v. tr. 1, = to meet, *alci* or *ad* or *in alqd occurrere, alci obviam ire*; 2, = to wound the feelings, *offendere, laedere, pungere* (= to sting), *mordere*. II. n. *opprobrium, contumelia, injuria*. **affronting**, adj. *injuriusus, contumeliosus*.

**afield**, adv. *in agros* (with verbs of motion), *in agris* (with verbs of rest).

**afloat**, adj. & adv., to be —, *navigare, navi vehi*.

**afoot**, adv. *pedibus* (e.g. *pedibus ire*).

**aforesaid**, adj. *quem* or *quod supra scripti, commemoravi, etc.*

**afraid**, adj. *anxius, sollicitus, timidus, pavidus, trepidus, ignavus, (per)territus*; — to be —, *alqm, alqd timere, metuere, reformidare*; not to be —, *sine metu* or *securum esse*.

**afresh**, adv. see AGAIN.

**after**, I. prep. post (with accus.) I, of place, post eum (= after or behind him); 2, of time, post aliquot menses (= after some months); or by abl. abs. (e.g. *Aegina relicta*, = — leaving *Agina*); 3, of rank (*nemo est post te*, = no one is after or inferior to thee). As denoting sequence or order, rank, *secundus a* (e.g. *secundus a rege*, = next to the king); = according to, *secundum* (e.g. *secundum legem*, — *rationem*, etc.). If a model is intended, *ad* is used (e.g. *ad normam*, = after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt*, = they form themselves wholly after their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, = moderately; *ad formam*, — *effigiem*, — *similitudinem*, denoting imitation). II. conj. I, postquam, ut, ubi; three years after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat, tertio anno quam redierat; the day — he came, postridie quam venerat, also postridie ejus diei; 2, by abl. abs., — he had done this, quo facto. III. adv., also afterwards, post, postea, posthac (denoting specially sequence in time); dein(de), exin(de), inde (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); deinceps (an unbroken sequence in time), mox (= presently, shortly after, opp. nunc). When the "afterward" refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans liked to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle (e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterwards gave him up to Amulius, latrones Remum ceperunt et captum Amulio tradiderunt); three years —, post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno; first, afterward, lastly, prius, deinde, extremo; first, next, afterward, principio, proximo, deinde.

**afternoon**, I. n. pomeridianum tempus; in the —, post meridiem. II. adj. pomeridianus.

**again**, adv. I, in gen. iterum, denuo, rursus, rursum; again and again, iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum; in composition by re-; to rise —, resurgere; 2, = hereafter, posthac, postea; 3, = in turn, contra, vicissim; 4, of the heads of a speech, ad hoc or haec.

**against**, prep. I, = rest near, ad with accus. (e.g. ad murum), contra with accus. (e.g. contra insulam); 2, = motion towards, adversus or ad alqm or alqd; 3, = hostility towards, adversus or in alqm, contra alqm or alqd; a speech — Caecina, oratio in Caecinam; — expectation, praeter or contra opinionem; — the stream, wind, adverso flumine, vento; — one's will, alqo invito; for and —, in utramque partem; 4, of time, ad or in with accus.; sub lucem, — daylight (i.e. just before).

**age**, n. aetas (= the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, aequalis (also = contemporaries); men of the same —, ejusdem aetatis or temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores (= the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, aetate proximus; his — did not understand Socrates, Socratem aetas sua parum intellegebat; saeculum (= a long indefinite period), tempus, -oris, n., or in pl.; to be of —, sui potentem, sui juris esse; not of —, nondum adulta aetate; old —, senectus, -utis, f.; to be twenty years of —, viginti annos natum esse. **aged**, adj. aetate provecior or grandior; an — man, senex, -is.

**agent**, n. actor, procurator; a free —, qui sui juris est. **agency**, n. I, = performance, effectus, -us; 2, = employment, procuratio.

**aggrandize**, v.tr. amplificare, augere. **ag-**

**grandizement**, n. amplificatio, dignitatis accessio (= — in rank).

**aggravate**, v.tr. I, = to increase, augere; 2, = to exasperate, exasperare, lacessere, incitare.

**aggregate**, I. n. summa. II. v.tr. congregare. **aggregation**, n. congregatio.

**aggression**, n. I, in war, impetus, -us, incursio, incursus, -us, excursio, oppugnatio (= storming of a place); 2, in gen. = encroachment, injuria. **aggressive**, adj. hostilis, infensus. Adv. hostiliter, infense. **aggressor**, I, qui bellum suscepit; 2, in gen. qui injuriam alicui facit.

**aggrieve**, v.tr., see GRIEVE.

**aghost**, adj. (ex)territus, perturbatus; to stand —, stupere.

**agile**, adj. agilis, velox, pernix. **agility**, n. = nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

**agitate**, v.tr. I, = to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quatere (= to shake), rotare, circumagere (= to drive round), (com)movere, (con)turbare; 2, = to excite, percutere, perturbare, commovere, percellere; 3, = to discuss, to — a question, rem or de re agere, disputare, disserere; sollicitare (= to stir up), alqm excitare (by speech). **agitation**, I, agitatio, jactatus, -us, jactatio (as of the sea), concussio, -us, concussio; — of the body, corporis motus, -us, comb. agilitatio motusque corporis; to be in —, moveri, agitari; 2, — of mind, animi motus, commotio, concitatio; strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse; 3, of a question, disputatio. **agitator**, n. turbator plebis or vulgi; to be an —, rebus novis studere.

**ago**, adv. abhinc; thirty days —, (jum) abhinc triginta diebus, or abhinc triginta dies, ante triginta dies; long —, jam pridem.

**agony**, n. I, of body, dolor, aegrotatio; 2, of mind, aegritudo, dolor. **agonize**, I. v.intr. (ex)cruciari, torqueri. II. v.tr. (ex)cruciare, torquere.

**agrarian**, adj. agrarius.

**agree**, I. v.intr. = to be of one mind and voice, concinere, conspirare, consentire, congruere; not to —, dissentire, discrepare de re; II. v.tr. I, to — upon, alicui rei assentiri, de alqo re congruere, idem sentire; to — upon terms, conditiones accipere; 2, to — with, salutem alicui esse; not to —, gravem esse. **agreement**, n. I, consensio, consensus, -us, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia); 2, = a compact, pactum; to strike an —, alqd cum alqo pacisci. **agreeable**, adj. I, = pleasant, acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis; 2, = witty, lepidus, facetus; 3, — to, alicui rei or ad alqd accommodatus, aptus, alicui rei or cum alqo re conveniens.

**agriculture**, n. agri (agrorum) cultura (or as one word, agricultura), or agri cultio (or as one word), or agrorum cultus, -us. **agricultural**, adj. rusticus rebus deditus. **agriculturist**, n. arator, agricola, m., agri cultor (or as one word, agricultor).

**aground**, adv. I, in vado (= on the shoal), in litore, in scopulis (= on the rocks), in syrtibus (= on the quicksands); 2, fig. in tuto esse, in difficultatibus versari.

**ague**, n. febris intermittens.

**ah! ah! aha!** interj. eu, euge.

**ahead**, adv. = before, ante; to go —, antea, praere; to run —, praecurrere; to swim —, praenatare; to sail —, praeverhi.

**aid**, I. n. I, = help, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium (esp. = resource) opem (n. ops and dat. opi not used); 2, = a tax, vectigal. II. v.tr.



**auxilium alci afferre, alci adesse or praesto esse, alqm (ad)juvare.**

**ailing**, adj. aeger; see SICK.

**aim**, I. n. 1, meta (= the goal); scopos, -i (= mark. Suet.); to fix an —, alqd petere; 2, fig. propositum; to propose an — to yourself, finem sibi proponere; what is the — of this? quorsum haec spectant? II. v. tr. 1, telum collinere, telum dirigere or intendere in alqm or alqd, telo petere alqm or alqd; 2, fig. alqd (animo) intendere, spectare, pertinere ad alqd (e.g. these things — at concord, haec ad concordiam spectant).

**air**, I. n. 1, caelum (= the whole atmosphere); aer (accus. sing. aera, = aëp, the atmosphere near the earth), aether (= aithēr, the upper air), aura (= breeze), ventus (= the wind), spiritus, -ūs (= breath of air, or life), anima (= the breath of life); to take — (i.e. of a secret), emanare; 2, = appearance, vultus, -ūs (= the look of the face), aspectus, -ūs, alcis or alcis rei species, forma, facies; to have an — of any kind, se gerere with adv. (e.g. honeste), se praebere with adj. (e.g. talem); to give oneself —s, se factare or ostentare; 3, = a tune, modus musicus, cantus, -ūs. II. v. tr. aeri exponere, ventilare. **airy**, adj. aerius, aetherius, aeri expositus. **airiness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a place, locus ventis expositus).

**aisle**, n. ala (side), spatium medium (mid).

**akin**, adj. propinquus, a(d)gnatus (on the father's side), cognatus (on the mother's); to be near —, arta propinquitate alci conjunctum esse, alci finitimum esse.

**alabaster**, I. n. alabastrites, -ae, m. II. adj. ex alabastris factus; an — box, alabaster, or alabastra (pl. neut.).

**alack! alack-a-day!** Interj. eheu, vae mihi.

**alacrity**, n. 1, = quickness, pernicitas, velocitas; 2, = cheerfulness, alacritas, hilaritas.

**alarm**, I. n. 1, strepitus, -ūs (= a loud noise which calls out men and beast), turba (= confusion), tumultus, -ūs (= uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); comb. strepitus et tumultus; to give — of fire, incendium conclamare; to sound the —, classicum canere; from —, prae strepitu; to be in —, trepidare; 2, = fear, terror, trepidatio; see AFRAID, FEAR. II. v. tr. conturbare, terrere.

**alas! alas a-day!** see ALACK.

**album**, n. liber.

**alcove**, n. zotheca.

**alder**, I. n. alnus, f. II. adj. alneus.

**alderman**, n. magistratus, -ūs, more definitely according to context (i.e. if the — is mentioned as a judge, iudex).

**ale**, n. cer(e)visia (a Gallic word). **alehouse**, n. caupona.

**alert**, adj. vigil, alacer; to be on the —, vigilem esse; see ALACRITY.

**algebra**, n. \* algebra.

**alias**, n. nomen alienum; to assume an —, nomen sibi fingere.

**alien**, I. adj. (ab) alqo, alqd re, alci or alci rei alienus; see ABHORRENT. II. n. aliena, m. (= born abroad), advena, m. and f. (= one who has come into a foreign land). **alienate**, v. tr. 1, legal t.t. (ab) alienare (= to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), vendere (= to sell), vendere et (ab) alienare; 2, = to estrange, alqm ab alqo alienare. **alienation**, n. 1, (of goods), (ab) alienatio, venditio; — of a part, deminutio de alqo re; 2, — of mind, mentis alienatio or alienata mens, vesania (= delusion), insaniam (= loss of reason, madness), recordia (= folly), delirium (= wandering), furor (= rage).

**alight**, v. intr. descendere; — from a horse, ex equo descendere.

**alike**, I. adv. pariter, aequè, eodem modo. II. adj. similis.

**alive**, adj. vivus; to be —, in vita or in vita esse, vivere. See LIVE.

**all**, adj. 1, = every, omnis; 2, = the whole, totus, solidus; — together, cunctus, universus; in — respects, ex omne parte, plane, prorsus; — the best men, optimus quisque; at —, omnino, prorsus; not much, if at —, non multum, aut nihil omnino; not at —, minime; in —, in summa (e.g. absolvi in summa quatuor sententiis, = to be acquitted by four votes in —); taken together, omnino (e.g. there were five in —, quinque omnino erant).

**allay**, v. tr. lenire, levare, sedare, mitigare.

**allege**, v. tr. to — in excuse, alqd alci excusare; see ASSERT. **allegation**, n. 1, assertio; 2, = a charge, indicium, accusatio.

**allegiance**, n. fides; to swear —, in verba alcis jurare; to keep in one's —, alqm in officio suo retinere.

**allegory**, n. allegoria (Quint.).

**alleviate**, v. tr. see ALLAY. **alleviation**, n. levatio, mitigatio, levamentum).

**alley**, n. 1, of a house, ambulatio; 2, of a street, angiportus, -ūs.

**allot**, v. tr. = to assign by lot, sortiri (= to cast lots for), sorte legere. **allotting**, n. sortitio; = to assign, (at)tribuere, assignare, addicere, adjudicare. **allotment**, n. 1, = act of allotting, assignatio; 2, = ground, ager, possessio.

**allow**, v. tr. 1, = permit, sinere (subj. with or without ut), pati (with acc. and inf.), permittere alci (with ut or inf.), concedere (= to yield to a request); to — to go, sinere abire; 2, = concede, concedere, confiteri; allowed = acknowledged, spectatus, cognitus; 3, = to give, dare; for a public object, decernere. **allowable**, adj. concessus, licitus. **allowance**, n. 1, = permission, concessio, permissio; 2, = indulgence, indulgentia; to make — for, alqd condonare; 3, = money, pecunia in alqd data.

**alloy**, I. n. = a spoiling, corruptio, deprivatio; without —, sincerus, purus. II. v. tr. corrumpere, viliare.

**allude to**, v. tr. = to refer to, significare alqm or alqd, designare, describere. **allusion**, n. significatio, mentio alcis rei.

**allure**, v. tr. in or ad alqd allicere, invitare; inescare (by a bait). **alluring**, adj. blandus, dulcis. **allurement**, n. invitamentum (= something inviting), incitamentum (= something impelling); —s, illecebrae.

**ally**, I. n. socius, foederatus; foedere sociatus (= united by treaty); relating to an —, socialis.

II. v. tr. foedus facere, alqm or alqd cum alqo re conjungere, societatem cum alqo inire; to — oneself, se cum alqo (con)jungere, foedus cum alqo sancire. **alliance**, n. societas, foedus, -eris, n., matrimonial —, matrimonium.

**almanack**, n. fasti, -orum, ephemeris, -idis, f.

**almighty**, adj. omnipotens.

**almond**, n. amygdala, amygdalum; — tree, amygdalus, f.

**almost**, adv. prope, paene, fere, ferme, tantum non (e.g. tantum non bellum ante portas et murum erat, = war was all but at the gates), ad (with accus. = close to), circiter (about), hauri multum or non longe abfuit quin.

**alms**, n. stips, -is, f. (nom. not used), beneficium (= a kindness). **almoner**, n. qui largitionibus viveat. **alms-house**, n. ptochotropeum (Jct.).

**aloe**, n. *alod*, -es, f.

**aloft**, adv. *sublime*.

**alone**, I. adj. *solus*, *unus*, *unus solus*; also by *unus omnium* or *ex omnibus*; *sine arbitris*, *remotis arbitris* (= without witness). II. adv. See ONLY.

**along**, I. adv. *porro*, *protinus*; get — with you, *abi*, *apage* (*te*). II. prep. *secundum*, *praeter*; to sail —, *litus* or *oram praetervehi*; — with, *una cum*.

**aloof**, adv. *procul*; to stand — from, *se ab aliq̄ re removere*.

**aloud**, adv. *clare*, *clard̄ voce*, *magnd̄ voce*, *summā voce*. See LOUD.

**alphabet**, n. *litterarum nomina et contextus*, -us, (Quint.). See LETTER. **alphabetical**, adj. in *litteras digestus*. Adv. *litterarum ordine*.

**already**, adv. *jam*, *jam tum*, *jam tunc*, *jam d̄n*, *jam dudum*, *jam pridem* (= a long while ago).

**also**, conj. *etiam*, *praeterea* (= besides), *insuper* (= moreover), *quoque* (always after the word to which it refers), *nequon* (= moreover, joins sentences), *item*, *utrum* (= again, in the same way), *et ipse*, (e.g. *Vespasiano Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus dictus est* = Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vespasian). If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," (e.g. *musici quondam iidem poetae* = of old, musicians were also poets). See AND.

**altar**, n. *ara* (= every slight elevation of stone, &c.), *altaria*, -ium (= a high altar); to raise an —, *aram statuere*, *Deo facere aram*.

**alter**, I. v.tr. (com)mutare alqd̄ in and de alqd̄ re; *immutare*, (com)vertēre, *novare* (= to give a new form), *emendare*, *corrīgēre* (= to take away faults), *variare* (= to change often), *invertēre* (= to turn upside down), *corrumpere* (= to falsify, as *tabulas publicas*); what is done cannot be altered, *factum fieri infectum non potest*. II. v.intr. *converti*. To be altered, (com)mutari, *immutari*; both minds and facts are much —, *magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio*; he has not —, *non alius est ac fuit, est idem qui semper fuit*. **alterable**, adj. *mutabilis*; adv. *mutabiliter*. **altering**, **alteration**, n. (com)mutatio, *immutatio*, *conversio*; *variatio*, *vicissitudo*; — of the weather, *aeris variatus*; — of fortune, *fortunae vicissitudines*; — of your opinion, *mutatio sententiae*.

**altercation**, n. *altercatio*, *jurgium*, *rixa* (= a brawl, fight); see QUARREL.

**alternate**, I. v.tr. 1, *alqd̄ cum alqo alterare*, *variare*; to — rest and labour, *otium labore variare*; 2, v.intr. *variari*, *variare*. II. adj. *alternus*, *mutuus*; adv. in *vicem*, *vicissim*, *mutuo*. **alternation**, n. (per)mutatio, *vicissitudo*. **alternative**, I. adj. see ALTERNATE. II. n. *consilium contrarium*, *ratio alic̄ rei contraria* or *opposita*; peace or war is our only —, *inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium*.

**although**, conj. *tamen*, *quamquam* (*quamq̄*) (gen. with the indic. as presupposing a fact), *etsi* (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), *licet* (with subj., with or without *ut*), *quamvis* (= however much), *cum* (*quom*, *quum*), = since, seeing, that, with subj. **altitude**, n. *altitudo*.

**altogether**, adv. 1, = at the same time, *una simul*, *eodem tempore*, *conjunctim* (= in common, e.g. *auxilia petere*); 2, = all together, *ad unum omnes*, *cuncti*, *universi*; 3, = wholly, *prorsus*.

plane, omnino, penitus, funditus (esp. with verbs of destroying); he is — made up of, *totus ex alqd̄ re factus est*.

**alum**, n. *alūmen*.

**always**, adv. *semper*, *omni tempore*, *numquam* (*numq̄*) *non*; the best is — the last, *optimum quidque est ultimum*; I — do it, *hoc facere soleo*.

**amalgamate**, v.tr. *alqd̄ (cum) aliq̄ re (com)miscere*. **amalgamation**, n. *conjunctio*.

**amanuensis**, n. a *manu* (*servus*, Jct.), *ab epistulis* (*servus*, Jct.), *qui pro alqo scribit*.

**amass**, v.tr. (*co*)*accipere*, *aggrere*, *accumulare*. See ACCUMULATE, HEAP.

**amatory**, adj. *amatorius*; see LOVE.

**amaze**, v.tr. *obstupefacere*, *percutere*.

**amazed**, adj. *obstupefactus*; to be —, *stupere*, (*ob*)*stupescere*. **amazing**, adj. *mirus*, *immanis*; an — quantity of money, *immanes pecuniae*. Adv. *vehementer*, *mirum in modum*. **amazement**, n. *stupor*; see ASTONISH, ABOUND, WONDERFUL.

**amazon**, n. 1, lit. *Amazon*; 2, fig. *mulier bellicosa*.

**ambassador**, n. *legatus* (as a deputy in state affairs), *orator* (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message).

**amber**, n. *electrum*, *sucinum* (Plin.)

**ambiguous**, adj. *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. Adv. *ambigue* (e.g. *dicere*). **ambiguity**, n. *ambiguitas* (e.g. *verborum*); see DOUBT.

**ambition**, n. *ambitio*, *laudis studium*, *studium cupiditasque honorum*, *contentio honorum*, *cupido honoris* or *famae*, *aviditas* or *avaritia gloriae*, *aestus quidam gloriae* (sometimes merely *gloria*, e.g. *alcjs gloriae favore* and *gloriā duci*). **ambitious**, adj. *ambitiosus*, *avidus gloriae* or *laudis*, *cupidus honorum*, *laudis et honoris cupidus*, *appetens gloriae*; to be —, *laudis studio trahi*, *gloriā duci*; adv. *cupide*, or by adj.

**amble**, v.tr. *lente procedere*.

**ambrosia**, n. *ambrosia*. **ambrosial**, adj. *ambrosius*.

**ambush**, n. *insidiae* (= the place and the men); to lay in —, *in insidiis (co)locare* or *disponere*; to lie in —, *in insidiis esse*.

**ameliorate**, v.tr. *corrīgēre* (= to make right), *emendare* (= to free from errors); to — your condition, *amplificare fortunam*, *augere opes*.

**amen!** interj. *ita fiat!* *ratum esto!* *eccl. amen*

**amenable**, adj. 1, *alic̄ rei obediens*; 2, legal t.t. *sub alcjs jus et jurisdictionem subiectus*.

**amend**, I. v.tr. *emendare*, *corrīgēre*. II. v.intr. *mores mutare* (of morals), *convalescere* (of health). **amendment**, n. *correctio*, *emendatio*. **amends**, n. *satisfactio*, *expiatio*; to make — for, *alqd̄ expiare* (of a crime), *damnum restituere* or *resarcire* (of a loss).

**amethyst**, n. *amethystus* (Plin.).

**amiable**, adj. *suavis*, *dulcis*, *venustus*, *jucundus*. Adv. *suaviter*, *jucunde*. **amiability**, n. *suavitas*, *venustas*, *jucunditas*.

**amicable**, adj. see FRIENDLY.

**amidst**, prep. *in medio* (*loco*), *in media* (*parte*) *alcjs rei*; sometimes by *ipse* (e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*).

**amiss**, adv. *male*; there is something — with me, *male mecum agitur*; to use —, *alq̄ re perverse* (*ab*)*uti*; to take —, *aegri* or *molestae ferre*, *in malam partem accipere*.

**ammunition**, n. (*instrumenta et apparatus, is belli, arma, -orum, tela, -orum*).

**amnesty**, n. *venia praeteritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (= the public safeguard), *amnestia*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*.

**among**, prep. *inter, in* (with abl.); from —, *ex, de*; — men, *inter homines, in hominibus*.

**amorous**, adj. 1, in good sense, *amans, amore incensus*; 2, in bad sense, *libidinosus*. Adv. *maximo cum amore, libidinoso*. **AMOROUSNESS**, n. *amor, libido*.

**amount**, I. n. *summa, vivum* (= the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocri summae*; a great — of gold, *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniae summa*. II. v.intr. *alqd efficiere*; what does it — to, *quae summa est*; it —s to the same thing, *idem or par est, nihil interest utrum*.

**amphibious**, adj. *animal cuius et in terra et in aqua vita est*.

**amphitheatre**, n. *amphitheatrum*.

**ample**, adj. *amplus*. Adv. *ample, abunde*. **amplitude**, n. *amplitudo*. **amplify**, v.tr. *amplificare*.

**amputate**, v.tr. *praecidere* (e.g. *membra, aurem, manum, caput or cervicem alci*), *amputare* (*caput alci*). **amputation**, n. by the verb; i.e. to perform an —, (*membrum*) *praecidere*.

**amuse**, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*. **amusing**, adj. *jucundus*. Adv. *jucunde*. **amusement**, n. *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum*.

**anachronism**, n. *error de temporibus factus*.

**analogy**, n. *analogia* (*ἀναλογία*, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportioque*), *similitudo*. **analogous**, adj. *analogus, similis*.

**analysis**, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*. **analyze**, v.tr. *explicare, expedire, quasi in membra discernere*.

**anapaest**, n. *anapaestus*.

**anarchy**, n. *licentia, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est*. **anarchical**, adj. *legibus carens*. Adv. *sine legibus*.

**anathema**, n. in civil affairs, to put a person under —, *aqua et igni interdicitur alci*; *devotio, anathema, -atis*.

**anatomy**, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humana corpora*. **anatomical**, adj. *anatomicus*. **anatomize**, v.tr. *incidere corpus mortui, rescindere artus cadaveris*. **anatomist**, n. *qui incidit, etc.*

**ancestor**, n. *auctor generis or gentis* (= founder of a clan or family), *unus e majoribus* (= a forefather). **ancestors**, **ancestry**, n. *priores, majores, patres*. **ancestral**, adj. *avitus, proavitus*.

**anchor**, I. n. *ancora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras*; to raise —, *ancoram or ancoras tollere or solvere*; fig. *spes, auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, = the senate was the chief — of all nations). II. v. tr. *navem ad ancoras deligare*. III. v.intr. see **ANCHORAGE**, n. *statio*.

**ancient**, adj. *antiquus* (= that which has been of old), *vetus* (= that which has existed long), *priscus* (= primitive), *inveteratus* (= grown old), *obsoletus* (= obsolete); the —s, *veteres*,

*antiqui, prisci, majores* (= forefathers). Adv. *olim, antea, antiquitus, patrum memoria*.

**and**, conj. *et, que* (enclit. unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *exploratores centurionesque*), *atque, ac* (only before consonants). Sometimes "and" does not appear (e.g. *horse and man, equi viri*; men and women, *virii mulieres*; also *patri a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est* = my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers). Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula (e.g. *venit nuntius qui nuntiat*); also the participle (e.g. *prodiens haec locutus est*, he went forward and said these things); so *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat. Also a conjunction (e.g. *Xanthippus cum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit* = Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself). And also, *et quoque, nec non, idemque or et idem* (e.g. *musicus idemque philosophus*); and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and not, *neque, nec, et non* (the former to negative a sentence; the latter, a word); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulant scire, nec quidquam scire*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing); and no one or nothing, *nec quisquam, quidquam*; and never, *nec unquam* (unq.); = but, *autem* (e.g. *I do this, and you that, ego hoc facio, tu autem, etc.*).

**anecdote**, n. *dictum, fabula, fabella*.

**anemone**, n. *anemone, -es, f.*

**anew**, adv. *denuo, de or ab integra*.

**angel**, n. *angelus*.

**anger**, I. n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (= the gall), *stomachus* (= temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *irae, iracundiae*; from —, *prae ira*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum ira*. II. v.tr. *laccere, iram, bilem or stomachum alci movere*. **angry**, adj. *iratus, ira incensus, accensus, or inflammatus, iracundus*; to make angry, *iram or bilem or stomachum alci movere*. Adv. *irate, iracunde*.

**angle**, I. n. 1, *angulus*; 2, = an instrument for fishing, *hamus*. II. v.tr. 1, *piscari, hamo pisces capere, arundine pisces captare*; 2, fig. to — after, *alqd captare, aucupari*; see **FISH**. **angler**, n. *piscator*.

**anglican**, adj. use *Britannicus*.

**anguish**, n. *cruciatu, -is, tormentum, dolor*; see **ACHE**.

**angular**, adj. *angularis, angulatus*.

**animadvert**, v.tr. 1, = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere, (ob)servare*; 2, = to punish, *punire, in alqm animadvertere*; 3, = to criticize, *judicare*.

**animal**, I. n. *animal, bestia* (opp. *homo*), *beias* (= one of the larger animals), *pecus, pecudis, f.* (= a head of cattle, opp. to *pecus, pecoris*, n. = a flock); (*belua*) *fera* (= wild —); a little —, *bestiola*. II. adj. by circumloc. (e.g. — life, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*) or merely *corpus*, opp. *animus*, (e.g. *animal pleasures, corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum or pecudum* (e.g. *hoc est beluarum*). **animalcule**, n. by circumloc. *animal exigui corporis, etc.*

**animate**, I. v.tr. 1, = to give life to, *animare*; 2, fig. = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*; — his courage, *animum erigere*. II. adj. *animatus, animalis*. **animated**, adj. 1, lit. *animatus*; 2, fig. = lively, *vegetus, alacer*; — by anything, *alqd re incensus*. **animation**, n. *alacritas, vehementia*.

**animosity**, n. *odium, invidia, ira, stimulas*.  
**ankle, ankle-bone**, n. *talus*. **anklet**, n. *periscelis, -idis, f*.  
**annals**, n. *annales, -ium, m., monumenta rerum gestarum*.  
**annex**, v. tr. **1**, = to add to, *alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd (ad)jungere, addere*. **2**, = to conquer, *alqd alci rei sub(j)icere*; to — a country, *in ditionem suam redigere*. **annexation**, n. **1**, *adjunctio, accessio, appositio*; **2**, of a town, *expugnatio* (by storm).  
**annihilate**, v. tr. *delere, ex(s)tinguere* (as a light, e.g. *alcjs salutem*), *excidere, tollere, funditus tollere*. **annihilation**, n. *ex(s)tinctio, interitus, -tis, excidium*.  
**anniversary**, n. *sacra, -orum, anniversaria* (= festival), *festi dies anniversarii*.  
**annotate**, v. tr. *annotare* (Plin.). **annotation**, n. *annotatio*.  
**announce**, v. tr. *(re)nuntiare, indicare*.  
**announcement**, n. *(re)nuntiatio*.  
**annoy**, v. tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, vexare, torquere*; — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*. **annoyance**, n. **1**, *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus, -us*; **2**, = a trouble, *onus, -eris, n., incommodum*.  
**annual**, adj. *annuus, anniversarius* (= taking place every year). Adv. *quotannis*. **annuity**, n. *annua pecunia*. **annuitant**, n. *qui annuam pecuniam accipit*.  
**annul**, v. tr. **1**, legal t. t. *legem tollere, abrogare, abolere*; to — a contract *(dis)solvere*. **2**, in gen. *tollere, delere*.  
**annular**, adj. *in orbem circumactus*.  
**anodyne**, n. *quod dolorem mitgat*.  
**anoint**, v. tr. *unguere*. **anointing**, n. *unctio*.  
**anomaly**, n. *anomalía* (Varr.). **anomalous**, adj. *anomalus* (Gram.).  
**anon**, adv. *brevi (tempore), mox*; ever and —, *interdum*.  
**anonymous**, adj. *sine nomine*; — poems, *carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata*.  
**another**, pron. *alius*; at — time, *alio tempore*; — Cato (= a new), *novus Cato*; one says one thing, another —, *alius aliud dicit*; one —, *alius alium, inter se* (e.g. they fear one —, *inter se timent*), or (of two persons) *alter-alterum*.  
**answer**, I. n. **1**, in gen. *responsum*; **2**, to a charge, *defensio, excusatio*; **3**, a written —, *rescriptum*; **4**, of an oracle, *oraculum, sors, sortis, f.*; **5**, — to prayer, *alqd precibus impetratum*. II v. tr. **1**, in gen. *alqd alci* or *ad alqd respondere*; **2**, by letter, *alqd alci rescribere*; **3**, to a charge, *se defendere, excusare*; **4**, of an oracle, *responsum dare*; to be answered, *mihi responditur*; to — to one's name, *ad nomen respondere*; to — an objection, *alqd refutare*; to — for, *alqd praestare*, see SURETY; to — to, *alci rei respondere*; see AGREE. III. v. intr. = succeed, *res alci succedit, bene evenire*.  
**answerable**, adj. **1**, = agreeing with, *alci rei conveniens, congruus, consentaneus*. **2**, = accountable, *alcjs rei auctor, alqd praestans*; — to anyone, *qui alci de alqd re rationem reddit*.  
**ant**, n. *formica*. **anthill**, *formicarum cuniculus*.  
**antagonist**, n. *adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alci adversatur*; *iste* (= the opponent in a law-suit); see ADVERSARY.  
**antarctic**, adj. **1**, lit. *antarcticus* (late); **2**, fig. *gelidissimus*.

**antecedent**, adj. *antecedens, praecedens, prior*; antecedents, *antecedentia, -ium, pl., praeterita, -orum, pl.* (= past events). Adv. *antea, prius*.

**antechamber**, n. *vestibulum* (= the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled).

**antechapel**, n. *pronaus*.

**antediluvian**, adj. **1**, = old, *priscus, antiquus*; **2**, = old-fashioned, *obsoletus*.

**antelope**, n. see DEER.

**antenna**, n. *corniculum* (Plin.).

**anterior**, adj. *antecedens, praecedens, prior, superior, proximus*.

**anthem**, n. *cantus, -is*.

**anthropoid**, adj. *homini similis*.

**anthropomorphic**, adj. *Deum humanum corpus habere fingens*.

**anticipate**, v. tr. **1**, *anticipare* (= to do before), *praecipere*; **2**, *ex(s)pectare* (= expect).

**anticipation**, n. **1**, = expectation, *ex(s)pectatio, spes*; **2**, = a doing beforehand, by verb, ANTICIPATE.

**antics**, n. *ludi, joca, -orum, ridicula, -orum, nugae*.

**antidote**, n. *antidotus, antidotum* (Cels.), *remedium*; against anything, *alcjs rei* or *ad*.

**antipathy**, n. **1**, of things, *rerum discordia, repugnantia*; **2**, of persons, *odium*.

**antipodes**, n. **1**, lit. *antipodes, -um* (late); **2**, fig. = the opposite, by adj. *adversus, contrarius*.

**antiquary, antiquarian**, n. *rerum antiquarum studiosus*. **antiquated**, adj. *obsoletus*. **antique**, I. adj. *antiquus*. II. n. *opus antiquum, res antiqua, monumentum antiquum*. **antiquity**, n. *antiquitas*.

**antithesis**, n. **1**, rhet. t. t. *contentio*; **2**, fig. = the opposite, *contrarium*.

**antler**, n. *cornu*.

**anvil**, n. *incus, -udis, f.*

**anxiety**, n. *angor, anxietas, pavor, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor*. **anxious**, adj. *anxius, sollicitus*; to be —, *de alqd re anxium esse, angere*. Adv. *anxie, sollicitus*.

**any**, I. pron. *quisquam* (in neg. sentences and questions); *quilibet, quivis* (= any you please); *quis* (only after *si, ne, num, quo, quanto, nisi*); *ecquis* (in impassioned questions). II. adj. *ullus* (in neg. sentences and questions), *quilibet, quivis* (= any you please), *ecqui* (in impassioned questions); — one, *aliquis, quispiam*; at — turn, *aliquando, quando* (after *si, ne, num*); *unquam* (in neg. questions and sentences); — where, *alicubi, ubivis, usquam* (in neg. questions and sentences).

**apace**, adv. *celeriter*.

**apart**, adv. by prefix *se* (e.g. *se-cernere*), *separatim*. **apartment**, n. see ROOM.

**apathy**, n. *socordia* (not in Cic. or Caes.). *nequitia*. **apathetic**, adj. *hebes*; see LAZY.

**ape**, I. n. *simia*; a little —, *simiolus*. II. v. tr. *alqm imitari*; see IMITATE.

**aperient**, n. and adj. by *alvi defectionem* (*alvi*) *purgationem* (*petere*, etc.).

**aperture**, n. see OPENING.

**apex**, n. *apex*.

**aphorism**, n. *sententia, dictum, elegans*.

**apiary**, n. *alvearium, mellarium*.

**apiece**, adv. by distrib. numeral (e.g. *donat ten —*).

**apologist**, n. *defensor*. **apology**, n. 1, = defence, *defensio*; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*. **apologize**, v.intr. *alqd excusare*. **apolo-geical**, adj. *hy verb, qui se excusat, etc.* **apologue**, n. *apologus*.

**apophthegm**, n. *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

**apoplexy**, n. *apoplexis, apoplezia (late)*.

**apostle**, n. *apostolus*.

**apostrophe**, n. 1, *rhet. t.t. apostrophe*; 2, *grammat. t.t. apostrophis (late)*. **apostro- phize**, v.tr. *see ADDRESS*.

**apothecary**, n. *medicus*.

**appal**, v.tr. *terrere*; *see FRIGHTEN*.

**apparatus**, n. *apparatus, -us*.

**apparel**, n. *vestis, vestimentum*.

**apparent**, adj. 1, = evident, *manifestus, apertus, clarus*; to make —, *patefacere, aperire*; 2, *opp. to real, opinatus, fictus, simulatus*. Adv. *aperto, manifeste, evidenter*. **apparition**, n. 1, = appearance, *adventus, -us*; 2, = a spectre, *utris simulacrum, species*.

**appeal**, I. v.intr. 1, *legal t.t. alqm appellare, aut alqm provocare*; 2, = to refer to, *alqm testari*. II. n. 1, *appellatio, provocatio*; court of —, *judices penes quos provocatio est*; 2, = entreaty, *preces, -um, f., deprecatio*. **appealing**, adj. *supplex*; in an — voice, *suppliciter*.

**appear**, v.intr. 1, = become visible, *appare- re, in conspectum venire, conspici (= to be seen), se offerre*; it —s to me, *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, in *publicum prodire*; to —, = to be present, *adesse*; — to exist, *ex(s)istere*; to — in court, in *judicium venire*; 2, = to seem, *videri*. **appearance**, n. 1, = arrival, *adventus, -us*; 2, *legal t.t. = surety, vadimonium*; 3, = a thing shown, *res objecta, visum, species*; 4, = personal —, *corporis habitus, -us*; in —, = under pretext of, *sub specie*; to put on an —, *simulare (with acc. and infin.)*; in all —, *verisimillimum est (with acc. and infin.)*.

**appease**, v.tr. 1, = — a deity, *placare*; 2, = — a man, *placare, (re)conciliare*; 3, = to — hunger, *famem explere, depellere*. **appeasable**, adj. *placabilis*; — in character, *ingentium placabile*. **appeasement**, n. *placatio, reconciliatio*.

**appellant**, n. *qui provocat*.

**append**, v.tr. *addere, adjungere, agere, (v)igere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*. **appendage**, -ant, n. *appendix, -icis, f., accessio, alqd alci rei additum*. **appendix**, n. *appendix, additamentum*; — of a book, *quaedam libro addita*. *See ADD, ATTACH*.

**appertain**, v.tr. *see BELONG*.

**appetite**, 1, *physical, fames, -is*; to have no —, *cibum fastidire*; 2, = desire for, *alcjs cupiditas, aviditas, appetitus, -us*.

**applaud**, v.tr. *(applaudere alci, plausu or plausibus alqm excipere)*. **applause**, n. *(ap)plausus, -us*; *see PRAISE*.

**apple**, n. *malum*; — tree, *malus, f.*

**apply**, I. v.tr. 1, = to put or fit to, *alqd alci rei or ad alqd applicare, aptare, accommodare*; 2, = to use for, *collocare in alqd re, conferre ad alqd, tribuere alqd alci rei, alqd ad alqd dirigere, (con)vertere*. II. v.intr. = to turn or go to, *se convertere, conferre ad alqm, adire or convenire alqm, appellare alqd, conficere ad alqm, se applicare ad alqm*. **appliance**, n. *apparatus, -us, instrumentum*. **application**, n. 1, = request, *address, appellatio, provocatio, petitio*; 2, = putting to, *adjunctio, conjunctio (fig.)*; 3, = of the mind, *animi intentio, diligentia*; 4, = of a word, *significatio*. **applicable**, adj. *utilis*; to be — to anything, *ad alqd pertinere*.

**appoint**, v.tr. *constituere, destinare (= to make fast), designare (= to order), eligere (= to choose)*; to — a day, *diem statuere, constituere, dicere*. **appointment**, n. 1, = designation, by verb; e.g. — of consuls, *consules designare*; 2, = an office, *munus, -eris, n.*; 3, = command, *jussum, mandatum*; 4, = agreement to meet, by verb, *cum alqo convenire ut*.

**apportion**, v.tr. *dispartire, distribuere, dis- pensare, disponere, assignare (e.g. militibus agros)*.

**apposite**, adj. *conveniens, accommodatus*. Adv. *convenienter, accommodate*.

**appraise**, v.tr. = to fix the value of,  *aesti- mare, censere (the censor's act)*. *See VALUE*.

**appreciate**, v.tr. *uestimare*; — highly, *alqm magni facere*.

**apprehend**, v.tr. 1, = to lay hold on, *pre- hendere, apprehendere*; 2, = to take in mentally, *comprehendere, complecti (animo or mente), cogitatione (mente) concipere, intellegere*; 3 = fear; *see FEAR*. **apprehension**, n. 1, = arrest, *com- prehensio*; 2, = mental —, *comprehensio, intel- legentia (intellig.)*; 3, = fear, *timor*; *see FEAR*. **apprehensive**, adj., *see TIMID*.

**apprentice**, I. n. *alci (e.g. sutori) addictus*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci addicere*.

**approach**, I. v.intr. *ad alqm or alqd ac- cedere, alci or alci rei appropinquare*; of time, *appropinquare*; to — the truth, *prope ad veri- tatem accedere, a veritate non multum abesse*. II. n. *appropinquo, adventus, -us, aditus, -us*.

**appropriate**, I. v.intr. 1, = to give, *alqd alci dedicare*; 2, = to claim, *alqd sibi or ad se vindicare, alqd sibi arrogare, alqd suum facere*.

II. adj. *ad alqd or alci rei idoneus, optus, accom- modatus, cum alqo re conveniens, congruus*. Adv. *accommodate, convenienter*. **appropriation**, n. 1, *legal t.t. (agrorum) assignatio, (bonorum) additio*; 2, in gen. *by verb APPROPRIATE*.

**approve**, v.tr. 1, in gen. *(com)probare*; 2, = *legal t.t. alqd ratum facere or ratum esse jubere, sancire*; 3, = to — oneself, *se (fidem, etc.) praebere*. **approved**, adj. *probatus, spectatus*. **approver**, n., *legal t.t. index, -icis, m. and f.* **approval**, n. *see APPROBATION*. **approba- tion**, n. *(com)probatio*; with someone's —, *alqo auctore, alcjs auctoritate, pace tua, sua, etc.*; without —, *alcjs injussu, sine alcjs auctoritate*.

**approximate**, v.tr. & adj. *see APPROACH, NEAR*.

**April**, n. *Aprilis (mensis)*; to make an — fool of, *alqm ludibrio habere*.

**apron**, n. *subligaculum*.

**apt**, adj. 1, *see APPROPRIATE*; 2, = ready, *habilis*; — to learn, *docilis*. Adv. *convenienter*; = cleverly, *perite, callide*. **aptitude**, n. *facul- tas (with gen. or adj.)*.

**aquatic, aqueous**, adj. *aquatilis*. **aque- duct**, n. *aquae ductus, -us*; also *aqua* alone; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*.

**aquiline**, adj. *aduncus*.

**arable**, adj. *arabilis*. *See PLOUGH*.

**arbiter**, n. *arbiter, disceptor*.

**arbitrate**, v.tr. *alqd disceptare, dijudicare*. **arbitration**, n. *arbitrium*. **arbitrary**, adj. 1, = unbounded, *infinitus, summus*; 2, = capri- cious, *inconstans*; 3 = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *superbe*. **arbitrariness**, n. *superbia*.

**arbour**, n. *umbraculum, ramorum nexus, -fia*.

**arc**, n. *arcus, -us*. **arcade**, n. *porticus, -us, f.*

**arch**, I. n. *arcus, -us, fornix*. II. v.tr. *arcuare, conformicare*. III. v.intr. *arcuari*; *see CURVE*. IV. adj. *petulans*. V. *in comp. =*

chief; — angel, \*archangelus; — bishop, \*archiepiscopus (Eccl.).

**archaeology**, n. rerum antiquarum scientia. **archaism**, n. verbum obsoletum.

**archer**, n. sagittarius. **archery**, n. by verb (e.g. sagittis alqd petere).

**architect**, n. = master builder, architectus. **architecture**, n. architectura.

**archives**, n. 1, (private) tab(u)linum = the place where papers are kept; 2, (public) tabulae publicae.

**arctic**, adj. septentrionalis (e.g. regio, occasus).

**ardent**, adj. ardens, fervens, acer. Adv. acriter, ardentier.

**ardour**, n. ardor, fervor, aestus, -ūs.

**arduous**, adj. arduus, difficilis.

**area**, n. superficies.

**arena**, n. arena (lit. and fig.).

**argue**, v.tr. 1, = to dispute, verbis contendere, concertare, disputare; 2, = to give or draw a conclusion, arguere, concludere, colligere.

**argument**, 1, in gen. argumentum; 2, = subject-matter, sententia, argumentum.

**arid**, adj. aridus, siccus.

**aright**, adv. recte, bene. See RIGHT.

**arise**, v.intr. emergere (= to come up of), exoriri, ex(s)istere (of distinguished men). See RISE.

**aristocrat**, n. 1, = a noble, unus e nobilibus or patriciis; 2, = defender of the aristocracy, optimatum futor. **aristocracy**, n. 1, = the nobles, optimates, -(i)um, in. and f., patricii, nobiles; 2, = a form of government, optimatum dominatus, -ūs. **aristocratical**, adj. quod ad optimates pertinet, or by gen. optimatum.

**arithmetic**, n. arithmetice, -es, f., or arithmetica, -ae, f., or arithmetica, -orum. **arithmetical**, adj. arithmeticus. **arithmetician**, n. arithmeticus.

**ark**, n. arca.

**arm**, I. n. 1. lit. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, radius brachii; to take into —s, alqm complecti; to sink into anyone's —s, manibus alcjs excipi; 2, fig. (of the sea), brachium; (of a hill), ramus; (of a harbour), cornu. II. v.tr. armare, lit. and fig. III. v.intr. armari, arma capere. **armed**, adj. armatus. **arm-chair**, n. use sella (= chair), or lectus, torus (= couch). **armistice**, n. in-dutiae. **armour**, n. arma, -orum, pl.; — bearer, armiger. **armourer**, n. faber armorum. **arm-pit**, n. ala. **armoury**, n. armamentarium. **arms**, n. arma, -orum, tela, -orum (of missiles esp., but also of swords, etc.); without arms, inermis; to run to —, vis ad arma; to —s ad arma! to lay down —, arma deponere; to be under —, in armis esse; to bear — against, arma ferre contra alqm; to enter a country in —, arma inferre terrae. **army**, n. exercitus, -ūs, copias, milites, -um, vires, -ium, f.; — in marching array, agmen; — in battle-array, acies.

**aromatic**, adj. odoratus, suavis.

**around**, I. adv. circa, circum; in composition with a verb, circum (e.g. to look —, circumspicere). II. prep. circa, circum with accus. See ABOUT.

**arouse**, v.tr. 1, lit. (e somno) excitare; 2, fig. excitare, (com)movere.

**arraign**, v.tr., see ACCUSE.

**arrange**, v.tr. ordinare, componere, disponere; — in order of battle, aciem instruere, collo-

care, constituere, instruere; to — troops, copias instruere. **arrangement**, n. 1, rhet. t.t. compositio, dispositio (of words or sentences); 2, in gen. constitutio, ratio, by part. (e.g. a good — of anything, res bene disposita, instructa, etc.).

**arrant**, adj. by superl. or summus. Adv. superl. of adv. or turpiter, foede.

**array**, I. n. 1, see ARRANGEMENT; 2, battle —, acies; 3, = dress, vestis. II. v.tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, = to dress, vestire; fig. ornare, vestire.

**arrears**, n. pecuniae residuae; to be in — with, legal t.t. alqd reliquere (Jct.).

**arrest**, v.tr. comprehendere, in vincula con(j)icere; to put under —, comprehendere, in custodiam dare.

**arrive**, v.intr. advenire, percontre, adventura.

**arrival**, n. adventus, -ūs, accessus, -ūs.

**arrogant**, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus alqd re. **arrogance**, n. arrogantia, superbia. Adv. arroganter, superbe. **arrogate**, v.tr. sibi arrogare, (as)umere.

**arrow**, n. sagitta.

**arsenal**, n. armamentarium; naval —, navalia, -ium.

**arsenic**, n. arsenicum.

**arsis**, n. sublatio (Quint.), arsis (late).

**art**, n. 1, = skill, ars, artificium; merely mental, scientia, peritia, studium alcjs rei; 2, = an —, ars (e.g. pingendi), disciplina; the fine —s, artes ingenuae; — and sciences, studia et artes; 3, = a trick, ars; by — or craft, per dolum et fraudem.

**artful**, adj. callidus, versutus, vifer, astutus. Adv. astute, callide. **artfulness**, n. astutia, dolus. **artificer**, n. 1, in gen. artifex; 2, = creator, auctor. **artificial**, adj. artificiosus. Adv. arte or per artem. **artisan**, n. opifex, fabri.

**artist**, n. poeta, pictor, etc., or opifex = artisan, as among the Romans art was not always included in the artes liberales. **artistic**, adj. (ingenuarum) artium amator or studiosus. **artistically**, adv. arte, summa arte. **artless**, adj. simplex, ingenuus. Adv. ingenue, simpliciter, sine arte. **artlessness**, n. simpliciter.

**artichoke**, n. cinara (Col.).

**article**, I. n. 1, in gen. res; 2, = condition, conditio (e.g. pacis); 3, = law, lex (e.g. lex militaris). II. v.tr., see APPRENTICE.

**articulate**, I. v.tr. pronuntiare. II. adj. clarus. Adv. clare. **articulation**, n. 1, of words, pronuntiatio; 2, of limbs, artus, -uum, articulus.

**artillery**, n. (=the larger offensive weapons) tormenta -orum, (comprising the ballistae and catapultae).

**as**, adv. and conj. 1, in gen. by double comparative (e.g. he is not — brave as he is good, melior est quam fortior); ileni (he is — friendly as ever, ileni est amicus qui, etc.), aeque cum alqo or et, aequae; et — et (= — well as); — far as I can, quoad ejus facere possum; — quickly as possible, quam celerrime; — much again, alterum tantum; — many as, quotcumque; — far as I know, quod sciam; 2, = like, in-tar, alcjs rei, tanquam, ut or by adv. (e.g. to behave as a fool, stulte); by a noun in apposition (Caesar — consul, Cuesar consul); 3, as to, de alqo re, ad alqd, quod ad alqd pertinet; 4, of time, ubi, ut, cum (quom); — often —, quotie(n)s totie(n)s; — long —, tam diu — quam; — soon —, simul ac; 5, causal, quoniam (indic.), cum (subj.); 6, = as if, tanquam (tamq.) si, non aliter quam si.

**ascend**, v.tr. in or ad alqd a(d)scendere.

**ascension**, n. a(d)scensus, -ūs. **ascend**, n. 1, = a hill, locus cilius; 2, a going up, a(d)scensus, -ūs.  
**ascendancy**, n. praesantia.  
**ascendant**, n. by adj. summus; to be in the —, praevalere, alci alqd re praestare; his star is in the —, summam gloriam adeptus est.  
**ascertain**, v.tr. explorare, rem exploratam habere.  
**ascetic**, n. qui cibo abstinet.  
**ascribe**, v.tr. alqd alci or alci rei, a(d)scribere, tribuere, adjungere; — great value to, magnum pretium statuere rei.  
**ash**, I. n. fraxinus, f. II. adj. fraxineus.  
**ashamed**, adj. pudors affectus; to be —, pudet ulqm alqis rei or infm.  
**ashes**, n. cinis, -is, m., favilla; to reduce to —, ad or in cinerem redigere; to lie in sack-cloth and —, sordidatum or atratum esse. **ashy**, adj. cinereus.  
**ashore**, adv. I. of rest, in litore; 2, of motion, in litus or terram; to go —, (e nave) exire; to put men —, exponere.  
**aside**, adv. seorsum, ex obliquo; to go —, secedere; to call —, ulqm sevocare; to lay —, alqd seponere.  
**ask**, v.tr. ulqm rogare, ex alqo quaerere, ex alqo sciscitari, ulqm alqd orare, petere, poscere, flagitare (repeatedly); to — a price, indicare.  
**askance**, adv. obliquus; to look — at, ulqm limis oculis a(d)spicere.  
**askant**, adv. oblique, ex transverso.  
**asleep**, adj. dormiens, in somno, per somnum.  
**asp**, n. aspis, -idis, f., vipera.  
**aspect**, n. I. in gen. a(d)spectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs; 2 (in astrology), aspectus siderum; 3, = condition, status, -ūs, ratio, conditio.  
**asperity**, n. asperitas, acerbitas.  
**asperse**, v.tr. a(d)spere, both lit. and fig.  
**aspersion**, n. I. lit. a(d)persio; 2, fig. calumnia, opprobrium; to cast an —, calumniari.  
**asphalt**, n. bitumen.  
**aspirate**, I. n. a(d)spiratio. II. v.tr. a(d)spirare.  
**aspire**, v.intr. ad alqd a(d)spirare, alqd sequi or persequi, entii, contendere, operam dare ut.  
**aspiration**, n. after anything, alqis rei appetitio, contentio.  
**ass**, n. I. asinus; a little —, asellus; a female —, asina; 2, as a term of contempt, homo stultissimus. **ass-driver**, n. usinarius.  
**assail**, v.tr. to — a town, oppugnare. **assailant**, n. qui ulqm adortur. **assault**, I. n. I. in gen. impetus, -ūs, incurzus, -ūs; 2, = of a town, oppugnatio; 3, legal t.t. to charge with —, ulqm de vi reum facere; to commit an —, alci vim afferre. II. v.tr. see ATTACK.  
**assassin**, n. sicarius. **assassination**, n. caedes facta; to accuse of —, accusare inter sicarios. **assassinate**, v.tr. ulqm ex insidiis interficere.  
**assay**, v.tr. see TRY, ATTEMPT.  
**assemble**, I. v.tr. copere, congregare, convocare, contrahere; to — the people, contionem convocare; — troops, copias in unum locum copere. II. v.intr. cogi, congregari, convenire, venire, confuere. **assembly**, n. congregatio, convocatio; = the people assembled, conventus, -ūs, coetus, -ūs, contio.  
**assent**, I. n. assensus, assensus, -ūs. II. v.intr. assentire; — to anything, rei assentiri, assentari, alqi or de alqd re, cum alqo or inter se, convenire; to nod —, annuere.  
**assert**, v.tr. (as an opinion) tenere, conten-

dere, affirmare, asseverare, dicere; to — your right, jus tenere. **assertion**, n. I. sententia, opinio, affirmatio; 2, = maintenance, defensio, vindicatio; see AFFIRM.  
**assess**, v.tr. tributum alci imponere, censere; to be —ed at anything, alqd conferre. **assessment**, n. aestimatio (= act of —) tributum, vectigal (= tax). **assessor**, n. assessor; — of taxes, censor. **assets**, n. by bona, -orum.  
**assever**, v. see ASSERT.  
**assiduous**, adj. assiduus, sedulus, industrius, aor, impiger, diligens. Adv. impigre, assidue, industrie, acriter, diligenter. **assiduity**, n. assiduitas, sedulitas.  
**assign**, v.tr. alci alqd assignare, attribuere. **assignment**, n. I. assignatio, attributio; 2, = appointment, constitutum; to keep an —, ad constitutum venire.  
**assimilate**, v.tr. I. alqd cum alqd re (ad)sequare, alqd alci rei similem facere; 2, = to digest, concoquere. **assimilation**, n. I. aequalitas; 2, concoctio.  
**assist**, v.tr. auxilio alci esse, auxilium ferre, optulari (= to bring aid), subvenire, adesse alci (= to stand by a person). **assistance**, n. auxilium or adjumentum; to implore anyone's —, alqis fidem implorare. **assistant**, n. adiutor, adiutrix; — teacher, hypodidascalus, adjutor; = colleague, collega, m.; see HELP.  
**associate**, I. v.tr. foedus facere (= to make an alliance), comitem (socium) se alci adjungere, se conjungere. II. v.intr. = to be associated, foedere conjungi, esse cum alqo; like —s with like, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur. III. n. socius, sodalis, comes, -itis, m. and f., consocius. **association**, n. societas, sodalitas, collegium; see ASSEMBLY.  
**assort**, v.tr. (in gen.) digerere. **assortment**, n. apparatus, -ūs, numerus or by part. (e.g. res or merces collectae, digestae, etc.); see ALLOT, APPORTION.  
**assuage**, v.tr. mitigare, lenire, sedare. **assuagement**, n. mitigatio.  
**assume**, v.tr. I. = take to oneself, alqd sibi vindicare, sibi arrogare, sumere, occupare; 2, = to take for granted, ponere; this being assumed, hoc posito or concesso. **assumption**, n. I. = a taking, usurpatio; 2, = arrogance, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; 3, = postulate, by part. (e.g. hoc posito); this is a mere —, hoc non est confirmatum.  
**assure**, v.tr. = to assert the certainty of, (pro certo) affirmare, asseverare; be assured, credi mihi. **assurance**, see STATEMENT, IMPUDENCE.  
**assured**, adj. = fearless, securus; = certain, certus, spectatus. Adv. certo, certe, hand dubia.  
**astern**, adv. in or a puppe.  
**asthma**, n. dyspnoea (Plin.) **asthmatic**, adj. asthmaticus (Plin.)  
**astonish**, v.tr. perturbare, conturbare. **astonished**, adj. attonitus; to be —, stupefactus esse. **astonishing**, adj. mirabilis, mirus, mirificus. Adv. mire, mirifice, mirabiliter. **astonishment**, n. stupor, (ad)miratio.  
**astound**, v.tr. see ASTONISH.  
**astray**, adv. vage; to be —, errare, vagari.  
**astrigent**, adj. a(d)strictorius. **astringency**, n. a(d)strictio.  
**astrologer**, n. astrológus, Chaldaeus. **astrology**, n. astrologia.  
**astronomer**, n. astrológus. **astronomy**, astrologia.  
**astute**, adj. astutus, callidus.

**asunder**, adv. *scorsum*; in comp. by *dis* or *es* (e.g. *discurrere, sevocare*).

**asylum**, n. *asylum*.

**at**, prep. 1, of place, *ad, apud, juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, = at the door; *ad portas*, = at the gate; *ad Cannas* = at Cannae); by the abl. with or without *in, (in) urbe*, = at the city; (*in*) *initio*, = at the beginning; or by the old locative case, *Romae*, = at Rome; *Londini*, = at London; *Gadibus*, = at Cadiz; so *domi, militiae*, = at home, at service, etc.; 2, of time, abl. *eodem tempore*, = at the same time; *ad meridiem*, = at midday; by accus. with *apud*, at my house, *apud me*; = during, *inter*; at dinner, *inter cenam* (coen.); at once, *statim*; at first, *primo, primum*; at last, *postremo, (ad) postremum*.

**atheist**, n. *atheos* (or *-us*), *qui Deum esse negat*. **atheism**, n. *atheismus, doctrina Deum esse negans*; to hold —, *Deum esse negare, nullum esse omnino Deum putare*.

**athlete**, n. *athleta, n. athletea, m.*

**athwart**, adv. *transverse, in obliquum*; see ACROSS, ARKANSE.

**atlas**, n. (in geography), use *tabulas geographicas*.

**atmosphere**, n. *caelum*. **atmospheric**, adj. by the genitive *aeris* or *caeli*; see AIR.

**atom**, n. 1, phil. t.t. *atomus -i, f.*; 2, see PIRCE.

**atone**, v.tr. *alqd luere, explare, alqd (cum) alqd re compensare, poenas alqjs rei dare* or (*ex*) *reddere*. **atonement**, n. *placatio, satisfactio, poena*; = reconciliation, *reditus, -us in gratiam*.

**atrabillious**, adj. *melancholicus*.

**atrocious**, adj. *nefandus, nefarius, atrox, immanis*. Adv. *atrociter, nefarie*. **atrocitiy**, n. 1, of mental quality, *immanitas, atrocitas*; 2, = an atrocious thing, *res atrox, etc.*

**atrophy**, n. *tabes, -is, f.*

**attach**, v.tr. 1, = fasten, *agere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*; 2, = to make prisoner, *comprehendere, in vincula con(j)icere, in custodiam dare*; 3, = to make your friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere or reddere amicum*; to be —ed, *alqjs studiosum esse*. **attachment**, n. *studium alqjs, amor alqjs* or *in alqm observantia*.

**attack**, I. n. *petitio, impetus, -us, incursio, incursus, -us, excursus, -us, concursus, -us, congressus, -us, oppugnatio*; at the first —, *primo impetu, primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*. II. v.tr. *petere, aggredi, adoriri* (= to fall on), *oppugnare* (= to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (= to rush out on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, incurrere, invehi in hostem*; to — with words, *dicere* or *convictio, lacessere, alqm insectari, consecrari, adoriri*; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corripit*.

**attain**, v.tr. *alqd assequi, consequi, ad alqd pervenire*. **attainable**, adj. *facilis, quod alqjs facile consequi potest*. **attainment**, n. 1, = the getting of anything, *adeptio, comparatio*; 2, = a piece of learning, *alqjs rei scientia*; —s, *doctrina, eruditio*. **attainder**, n. *accusatio*.

**attempt**, I. n. *conatus, -us, conata, -orum*, II. v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari*.

**attend**, v.tr. 1, = to accompany, *alqm comitari, esse alqjs comitem*; 2, = to wait upon a dignitary, *alci apparere*; as a servant, *alci famulari, alqd alci ministrare*; 3, = to frequent, of lectures, etc., *alqm audire*; 4, = pay attention to, *alqd curare*; = to hear, *audire, animadvertire*; Attend! *attende*; 5, = be present at, *adesse* (e.g. *sacris*, public worship). **attendance**, n. 1, of servants, *ministerium*; 2, = pres-

ence at, by verb *adesse*; a great —, *frequentia*. **attendant**, n. 1, = companion, *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius*; 2, = servant, *servus, minister, famulus*; 3, = the —s of a great man, *comitatus, -us*. **attention**, n. 1, = — of the mind, *animus attentio, intentio, vigilantia*; 2, = diligence, *diligentia, studium*; to show — to, *alqm colere, observare*. **attentive**, adj. *assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus*; to be —, *animo sequi alqd*. Adv. *attente, intente*.

**attenuate**, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare, diluere*. **attenuation**, n. *extenuatio*.

**attest**, v.tr. 1, = prove, *alqd testificari, (as) testari, testimonio confirmare, alci testimonio esse*; 2, = to call to witness, *alqm testari, testem facere*. **attestation**, n. 1, = giving evidence, *testificatio*; 2, = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.

**attire**, I. v.tr. *induere alci vestem* or *alqm veste*; *vestire*. II. n. *vestis*.

**attitude**, n. 1, *corporis habitus, -us*; 2 = circumstances, *condicio, status, -us*; 3, = mental —, (*mentis*) *ratio*.

**attorney**, n. *procurator*.

**attract**, v.tr. *attrahere, ad se trahere, allucere*. **attraction**, n. 1, *vis attrahendi*; 2, = an attractive object, *oblectamentum*. **attractive**, adj. *jucundus, suavis*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter*.

**attribute**, I. n. 1, *nota, insigne*; to bear the —s of royalty, *insignibus regis uti*; 2, (in gram.) *attributio, attributum*; 3, = peculiarity, *proprium, natura, vis*. II. v.tr. *attribuere*.

**attrition**, n. by verb *terere*.

**attune**, v.tr. lit. and fig., *efficere ut alqd cum alqd re concinat*.

**auburn**, adj. *flavus*.

**auction**, n. *auccio*; to sell by —, *auccionari*; to sell by public —, *hasta posita auccionari*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an —, *alci addicti*. **auctioneer**, n. *magister auccionis, praeco* (= the crier of bids, etc.).

**audacious**, adj. *procaz, protervus, impudens*. Adv. *impudenter, proterve*. **audacity**, n. *proccitas, protervitas, impudentia*.

**audience**, n. 1, = hearing of anyone, *admissio, auditus, -us, ad alqm, colloquium*; 2, = hearers, *auditores, audientes, corona* (esp. of crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*. **audible**, adj. *quod audiri potest*. Adv. *clard vocis*. **audit**, v.tr. *rationem ducere, habere, intrare, or rationes cum alqo putare*. **auditor**, n. *qui rationes ducit*.

**augment**, v.tr. *alqd alqd re augere, amplif. care, addere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd*. **augmentation**, n. *amplificatio, accessio*.

**augur**, I. n. *augur*. II. v.tr. *alqd praedicere, vaticinari, augurari*. **augury**, n. 1, = a predicting, *augurium, vaticinatio, praedictio*. 2, = a thing predicted, *omen* (= a natural —), *praedictum* (= a prophecy).

**August**, I. n. *Augustus, (mensis) Augustus, Sextilis*. II. adj. *augustus* (= sacred), *illustris, magnificus*.

**auht**, n. *amita* (= a father's sister), *matertora* (= a mother's sister).

**auriferous**, adj. *aurifer*.

**auspice**, n. *auspictum*. **auspicious**, adj. *prosper, secundus, faustus*. Adv. *fauste, prospere*.

**austere**, adj. *austerus, severus, tristis*. Adv. *austere, severa*. **austerity**, n. *austeritas, severitas*.

**authentic**, adj. *certus, verus, sincerus*. Adv. *certo auctore*. **authenticity**, n. *ades, auctoritas*.



**author**, n. *auctor* (= originator); *inventor*, *scriptor* (= a writer). **authoritative**, adj. *imperiosus, arrogans*. Adv. *arroganter*.

**authority**, n. *auctoritas* (by birth, character, and office), *amplitudo* (by office), comb. *auctoritas atque amplitudo*; *dignitas, gravitas* (by personal worth), *gratia*; *dominatio* (= despotic authority); the -s = *magistrates, magistratus, -ūs*. **authorize**, v.tr. *alci mandare ut, alci permittere*, with infin.

**autocrat**, n. *dominus*; *autocratical power, autumna potestas, imperium (sumnum)*.

**autograph**, I. n. *alcis manu scriptus*. II. adj. *an* — letter; *epistula meā ipsius manu scripta*.

**autumn**, n. *autumnus, tempus autumnale*; = — of life, *aetas grandior*. **autumnal**, adj. *autumnalis*.

**auxiliary**, I. n. as a city or state, *civitas foederata*; in thō pl. *auxilia* (*militēs*) *auxiliares* (= foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidiā, -orum, subsidiarii* (= the reserve of an army). II. adj. *auxiliaris*.

**avail**, I. v.intr. *valere, praevalere, obtinere*. II. n. *utilitas*; to be of much —; *multum apud alqm valere*; to make of no —, *non flocci facere*.

**avarice**, n. *avaritia, cupiditas, pecunia*. **avaricious**, adj. *habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem, avarus*. Adv. *avare*.

**avaunt!** Interj. *abi! apage!*

**avenge**, v.tr. *vindicare, ulcisci*; to — oneself on anyone, *alqm ulcisci pro alqd re*. **avenger**, n. *ultor, vindex*.

**avenue**, n. 1, = approach, *aditus, -ūs*; 2, = a shady walk, *xystrus*.

**aver**, v.tr. see AFFIRM, ASSERT.

**avert**, v.tr. *alqd ab alqo avertere, aversari*. **aversion**, n. *fuga, odium, animus alienus or aversus*. **averse**, adj. *ab alqo or alqd re aversus, alienus*.

**aviary**, n. *aviarium*.

**avoid**, v.tr. *defugere, vitare, declinare*. **avoiding**, n. *devitatio, fuga*.

**avow**, v.tr. *proferri, confiteri*; *prae se ferre*. **avowal**, n. *confessio*. **avowed**, adj. *apertus, permissus*. Adv. *aperte*.

**await**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd exspectare, opperiri*.

**awake**, I. v.tr. (*e somno*) *excitare, (ex)suscitare*. II. v.intr. *expergisci, excitari*. III. adj. *vigilans*; to be —, *vigilare*. **awakening**, n. by verb AWAKE.

**award**, I. v.tr. *alqd alci adjudicare*. II. n. *iudicium, arbitrium, addictio*.

**aware**, adj. *alcis rei gnarus*; to be —, *alqd scire, novisse*.

**away**, adv. *procul*; — with! *tolle! aufer!* — — you! *apage te! go —, abire*. In comp. with a (e.g. *abesse*, to be —).

**awe**, I. n. *veneratio, religio*; to feel — towards, *verri alqm*. II. v.tr. *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN. **awful**, adj. 1, = feeling awe, *verecundus* (= shy), *pivus, religiosus*; 2, = terrible, *dirus, atrox, immanis*. Adv. 1, with fear, *verecunde* (= shyly), *pivē, religiose*; 2, = terribly, *dire, atrociter*.

**awhile**, adv. *aliquamdiu, paul(l)isper*; — ago, *pau(l) ante*.

**awkward**, adj. *agrestis, rusticus, rudis, incultus*. Adv. *inculte, rustice*. **awkwardness**, n. *incitia*.

**awl**, n. *subula* (Mart.).

**awning**, n. *velum*.

**awry**, I. adj. 1, lit. *obliquus*; 2, fig. *per-versus*. II. adv. *oblique, perversē*.

**axe**, n. *securis, dolabra*.

**axiom**, n. *axioma, -ūtis, pronuntiatum*.

**axis, axle**, n. *axis, m*.

**ay**, adv. *ita, ita est, recte, certe, vero, sane, sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. *will he come? yes! venietne? veniet: I say ay-ayio*.

**azure**, adj. *caeruleus*.

## B

**baa**, I. v. intr. *balare*. II. n. *balatus, -ūs*.

**babble**, v. *blatevare, gurrere, nargari*. **babbling**, n. *gurrulitus, loquaculus*. **babblers**, n. *garrulus, loquax*.

**babe, baby**, n. *infans*.

**baboon**, n. *simia* (= ape).

**bacchanal**, n. *homo vinolentus ac dissolutus*; a female —, *baccha*.

**bacchic**, adj. *bacchicus*.

**bachelor**, n. *caelebs*.

**back**, I. n. 1, *tergum, dorsum*; to lie on the —, *supinum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*; (of soldiers) *terga dare*; behind a person's —, *clam*; 2, = the back part, *pars posterior*; the — of the head, *occipitium*.

II. adv. **backwards**, *retro, retrorsum*; in comp. *rē* (e.g. *revocare, to call —*).

III. adj. *posterior*. IV. v.tr. = to move backward, *retro morere*; = to support, *alci favere, fautorum esse*; (*ad*) *juvare, sustinere* (= to help). V. v.intr. *se recipere, recedere*; to — water, *remos or remis inhibere, navem retro inhibere*.

**backbite**, v.tr. *alci absentī maledicere, alqm obdrectare*.

**bacon**, n. *lardum*.

**bad**, adj. 1 (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala, adversa, foeda* (= foul); — road, *iter difficile, incommodum*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; in — health, *aeger*; to go —, *corrupti*; 2, (in a moral sense) *malus, adversus, pravus, turpis, depravatus, nequam*; — times, *tempora iniqua* (= unfavourable), *aspera* (= hard); = injurious, a — tongue, *lingua maledica*. Adv. *male, prave, nequiter, turpiter*. **badness**, n. 1, = physical —, by adj., the — of anything, *res mala*; — of health, *aegritudo, aegrotatio*; 2, = moral —, *pravitas, turpitas, nequitia*.

**badge**, n. *signum, insigne, nota*.

**badger**, I. n. *meles, -is, f*. II. v.tr. *cecare, (ex)cruciare*.

**baffle**, v.tr. *eludere, ad vanum, or ad irritum redigere, disturbare, spem fallere*.

**bag**, n. *saccus*.

**baggage**, n. 1, *sarcinae, impedimenta, -orum*; 2, = a dissolute woman, *scortum*.

**bail**, I. n. 1, = money given, *sponsio, ratimonium, cautio*; to offer —, *ratimonium promittere*; to give —, *ratimonium facere*; 2, = one who gives —, *sponsor, vas, -dis, m*. II. v.tr. *alci sponsorem, vadem esse*; to accept —, *vadem accipere*.

**bailliff**, n. 1, = on an estate, *procurator, villicus*; 2, = officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.

**bait**, I. n. 1, for fish, *esca*; 2, fig. *illicebra*; 3, = food for horses, *cibus*. II. v.tr. 1, *escam (hamo) imponere*; 2, = to feed horses, *cibum praebere*; 3, = to worry (bulls, etc.), *caudibus (taurorum) vexare, lacessere*. III. v.intr. = to rest on a journey, (*apud alqm*) *deversari*.

**bake**, I. v.tr. *coquere, torrere*. II. v.intr. = to be prepared by fire, *coqui*. **baking**, n. *coctura*; bakerhouse, *pistrina*; a baker, *pistor*; baker's business, *pistrina*.

**balance**, I. n. 1, = scales, *trattina, libra, lanx* (= the pan of the scales); 2, fig. *aequalitas*; to lose one's —, *labi*; — at the bank, *pecunia in argentaria deposita*; 3, = the remainder, by adj. *rel(ict)iquus*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *aequis ponderibus librare*; 2, fig. *alqd. pendere*. III. v.intr. of accounts, *constare*.

**balcony**, n. *solarium*.

**bald**, adj. 1, lit. *glaber, calvus*; a — head, *calvitium*; — place, *glabretu, -orum*; 2, fig. of language, *inornatus, incultus, impolitus*. **baldfness**, n. *calvitium*.

**bale**, n. *fascis, -is, m.* **baful**, adj. *calamitosus, perniciosus, exitiosus*. **bale out**, v.tr. *exaurire*.

**balk**, I. n. 1, = a beam, *lignum, trabs*; 2, = boundary, *limes, -itis, m.* II. v.tr. *alci impedimento esse*.

**ball**, n. 1, *pila*; to play at —, (*datatim*) *pila ludere*; 2, the — of the earth, *terrae globus*; the eye —, *pupilla*; a musket —, *lapis, -idis, m.* (as thrown by a ballista); 3, = a dance, *saltatio*.

**ballad**, n. *carmen*.

**ballast**, n. *saburra*.

**ballet**, n. *pantomimus* (Plin.); — dancer, *pantomimus, m.* (Suet.); *pantomima, f.* (Sen.).

**balloon**, n. *machina aërostatica*.

**ballot**, n. *suffragium* (= a vote); to vote by —, *suffragia ferre*; — box, *cista*.

**balm**, n. 1, *balsamum*; 2, fig. *solutium*.

**balmy**, adj. 1, *balsaminus*; 2, fig. *suavis, dulcis*.

**balustrade**, n. *cancelli, -orum*.

**bamboo**, n. *arundo Indica* (Plin.).

**ban**, n. *aquae et ignis interdictio*.

**band**, I. n. 1, = bandage, *fascia*; 2, = a fillet, *vitta, infula*; (of metal) *armilla*; 3, = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, aeterna*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*sociare, conjugere*.

**bandage**, I. n. *fascia, fasciola*. II. v.tr. *deligare*.

**band-box**, n. *capsa*.

**bandit**, n. *latro*. **banditti**, n. *latrones*.

**bandy**, v.tr. *ultra (et) citra agere*; to — words with, *cum alio altercari*. **bandy-legged**, adj. *varus, curvibus distortis*.

**bane**, n. 1, lit. *venenum, virus, -i, n.*; 2, fig. *pestis*. **baneful**, adj. *perniciosus, exitiosus*.

**bang**, n. 1, = a striking, *percussio*; 2, = a noise, *sonitus, -us*.

**banish**, v.tr. 1, lit. *alci aqua et igni interdicare, in ex(s)ilium ej(j)icere, (ex)pellere* or *agere, exterminare, relegere, deportare* (to transport); 2, fig. *ej(j)icere, (ex)pellere, amovere*. **banishment**, n. *interdictio aquae et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, ex(s)ilium*.

**bank**, n. 1, = a seat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellium*; 2, = a river's side, *ripa*; 3, = a — of oars, *trunstrum*; 4, = a — of earth, *agger, -eris, m.*; 5, = a money-changer's table or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa), mensa publica*; to put money in the —, *pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare*. **banker**, n. *argentarius*. **bank-note**, n. *as, etc.* or *perscriptio* (= assignment). **bankrupt**, n. *deceptor*; to become —, *foro cellere, (rationes) conturbare, decoquere*. **bank-**

**ruptoy**, n. by verb (e.g. to suffer —, *toro*

*cedere*), or metaph. *fortunaee naufragium* or *ruina*; a national —, *tabulae novae*.

**banner**, n. *vezillum*; see **FLAG**.

**bannock**, n. *placenta (avenacea)*.

**banquet**, n. *epulae, convivium*.

**banter**, I. n. *irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium*. II. v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habere, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.

**baptize**, v.tr. \**baptizare* (Eccl.). **baptism**, n. \**baptisma*.

**bar**, I. n. 1, = — of metal, etc., *later, -eris, m.*; 2, = bolt, *claustrum, obex, repagula, -orum*; 3, = a stake, *perlicia, stipes, -is, f., vectis, -is, m.*; 4, = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, -um, saepta, -orum*; 5, = a law court, *apud iudices, or forum*; to be called to the —, *primum forum attingere*; to practise at the —, *caus(s)as agere*; the — (= advocates), *patroni*. II. v.tr. 1, = to bolt, (*claustrum junuam*) *occludere*; 2, fig. = to hinder, *alci impedimento esse, alqm impedire*; 3, = to except, *excipere*.

**barbarous, barbaric**, adj. *barbarus* (= foreign, strange), *rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, saevus*. Adv. *barbare, saeve, crudeliter*. **barbarity**, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

**barbed**, adj. *hamatus*.

**barber**, n. *tonsor*; a —'s shop, *tonstrina*.

**bard**, n. *vates, -is, m.* and *f.*

**bare**, adj. 1, *nudus*; 2, = mere, *merus, tenuis, exiguus*; 3, = plain, *simplex*; a — room, *cubiculum nullo sumptu ornatum*. Adv. 1, = scarcely, *vix*; 2, = plainly, *simpliciter, nullo sumptu*. **baroness**, n. by adj. **BARE**. **barofaced**, *impudens*. **barefoot**, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis*.

**bargain**, I. n. *res, negotium, pactio, pactum*; to make a good —, *bene emere*. II. v.intr. *cum alio pacisci*.

**barge**, n. *actuariatum, lenunculus* (both = small vessel).

**bark**, I. n. *cortex, liber*. II. v.tr. *delibrare, decorticare*.

**bark**, I. v.intr. *latrare*. II. n. *latratus, -us*.

**barley**, I. n. *hordeum*. II. adj. *hordeaceus*.

**barn**, n. *horreum*; — floor, *area*.

**baron**, n. **baronet**, n. see **NOBLE**.

**barracks**, n. *castra, -orum*.

**barrel**, n. *seria, dolium, orcu*; of a gun, etc., *tubus*.

**barren**, adj. *sterilis, infecundus*. **barrenness**, n. *sterilitas*.

**barricade**, I. n. *munitionum*. II. v.tr. *inaedificare, intersaeperire, obstruere, oppilare*.

**barrier**, n. *limes, -itis, m., finis, -inum, m.* and *f.*, *munitionum, murus*.

**barrister**, n. see **ADVOCATE**.

**barrow**, n. *ferculum*.

**barter**, I. v.tr. *mutare res inter se, permutare merces*. II. n. *permutatio mercium*.

**base**, adj. = morally corrupt, *perditus, probosus, ignominiosus, turpis*; — coin, *nummi adulterini*; — born, *ignobili loco natus*. Adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, contumeliose, turpiter*. **baseness**, n. *turpitudine, dedecus, -eris, n., nequitia*.

**base**, n. 1, *basis* (= pedestal), *fundamentum* (= ground-work, lit. and fig.); 2, = the lowest part, *radices* (= roots, e.g. *montis*); 3, of the voice, *vox* or *sonus gravis*.

**bashful**, adj. *puclens, pudicus, verecundus*. Adv. *puclenter, pudice, verecunde*. **bashfulness**, n. *puclor, pudicitia, verecundia*.

**basin**, n. 1, = for washing, *pelvis*; 2, = a pond, *piscina*.

**basis**, n. see **BASE**, n., 1 and 2

**bask**, v.intr. *apricari*.

**basket**, n. *corbis, quatus, qualum, sporta*.  
**basket-work**, *opus vimineum*.

**bas-relief**, n. *opus caelatum, toreuma, -itis, n.*

**bass**, n. = a mat of straw, *storea* or *storia*.

**bastard**, I. n. *nothus*. II. adj. see **SPURIOUS**.

**bastinado**, n. *ictus, -us, fustis, m.*

**bat**, n. = an animal, *vespertilio*.

**bat**, n. for cricket, tennis, etc., *clava* (= club).

**batch**, n. *numerus*.

**bate**, I. v.tr. (*im*)*misuère*. II. v.intr. (*im*)*misui*; see **ABATE**.

**bath**, n. *balineum, balneum*; pl. *balneae, balnearia, -orum, aquae*; *lavatio*; *thermae* (= hot or mineral baths); *lavium*; to take a cold bath, *frigidè lavari*. **batho**, I. v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (sc. se); to — another, *demittere aliquem in balneum*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi (effusum esse) in lacrimis*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold, hot baths, etc., *frigidarium, tepidarium, caldarium, sudatorium*. II. v.intr. *lavari*.

**battalion**, n. *cohors* (of cavalry), *legio* (= a regiment), *agmen primum, medium, extremum, or novissimum* (= the divisions of a marching army).

**batter**, v.tr. *percutere, verberare*; see **BEAT**; *pulsare*; to — down, *perfringere, evertere, dis(j)icere*.

**battering-ram**, n. *aries, -itis, m.*

**battery**, n. *agger, -eris, m.* (= the mound), *tormenta, -orum* (= the weapons).

**battle**, n. *praelium, certamen, acies, dimicatio*.  
**battle-array**, n. *acies* (opp. to *agmen, array* or march). **battle-axe**, n. *bipennis* (only found in nom., dat., acc., and abl. sing., and nom. and abl. pl.), *securis*. **battle-cry**, n. *clamor*. **battle-field**, n. *locus pugnae* or *ubi pugnatur*.

**battlement**, n. *pinna*.

**bawl**, v.tr. *clavorem tollere, vociferari*.

**bay**, I. adj. *spadix, badius*. II. n. 1, = laurel, *laurus, f.*; 2, = a gulf, *sinus, -us*; 3, = — window, *fenestra convexa* or *cava*; 4, to stand at —, *adversus aliquem se defendere*. III. v.intr. *latrare*.

**bayonet**, n. *gladius*; with fixed —s, *constrictis gladiis*.

**be**, v.intr. *esse, ex(s)istere*, to let —, *permittere*.

**beach**, n. *litus, -eris, n.*

**beacon**, n. = lighthouse, *pharus, f.*; = fire, *ignis*.

**bead**, n. *globulus*.

**beak**, n. *rostrum*.

**beaker**, n.  *poculum, calix*.

**beam**, I. n. 1, of wood, *ignis, trabs*; of a —, *trabalis*; 2, — of light, *radius*; a — of hope shines out, *spes mihi affulget*; 3, — of a balance, *scopus, jugum*. II. v. intr. *fulgere*.  
**beaming**, I. n. *fulgor*. II. adj. *fulcunius, hilaris*.

**bean**, n. *faba*; = kidney bean, *phasolus, m.* and *f.*

**bear**, I. n. 1, *urnus, ursa* (= a she-bear); that which comes from —, *ursinus*: (as a constellation) *Arctos, Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones, -um*; 2, fig. = a rude fellow. *agrestis,*

*incultus*. II. v.tr. 1, *ferre, gestare, portare*; — a sword, *cinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre, efferre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*; to — up against, *aliquid sustinere, pati*; 2, = to show, to — affection towards, *aliquid amare, diligere*; 3, to carry away, win, *auferre, consequi*; 4, = to give birth to, *parere*. **bearable**, adj. *quod tolerari potest*; to hind anything —, *aliquid rei patientem esse*. **bearer**, n. *bajulus* (= a porter); *navius* (= — of news); *tabellarius* (= — of letters).  
**bearing**, n. *portatio, gestatio, vectatio*; of children, *partus, -us*.

**beard**, I. n. *barba*; — of a goat, *arvaceus* (Pliu.). II. v.tr. *aliquid provocare*.

**beast**, n. 1, *bestia, jumentum* (= beast of burden) opp. to man, *belua*; wild —, *fera*; 2, as a term of contempt, *belua, bestia*. **beastly**, adj. *spureus, immundus*. **beastliness**, n. *spureitas*.

**beat**, I. v.tr. 1, = to strike, *ferire, caedere, percutere, pulsare, verberare*; to be beaten, *vulpere*; 2, = to overcome, *vincere, superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare*; 3, = to beat down, *(pro)sternere, opprimere*; 4, to — out, see **THRASH**; 5, to — up, *radiculis percutere*. II. v.intr. *palpitare*. **beating**, n. *verbera, -um*.

**beatitude**, n. (*summa*) *felicitas*.

**beau**, n. *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

**beautiful**, adj. *pulcher, formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine). Adv. *pulchre, amoene, venuste, belle, eleganter*. **beautify**, v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare*.  
**beauty**, n. *pulchritudo, species, forma, venustas, amoenitas* (of places); beauty in the abstract, *pulchrum*.

**beaver**, n. *castor, fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*.

**becalmed**, adj. *ventus destitutus*.

**because**, conj. *quod, quia, quoniam, cum* (with subj.), *quandocumque*, also with *qui, quibus qui, as well as by a participle or abl. abs.*; — of, prep., *propter, ob* with accus.

**beck**, n. = a nod, *nutus, -us*; to be at anyone's — or call, *ad nutum alius esse*. **beckon**, v.tr. *digito innuere*.

**become**, I. v.intr. *ferri, evadere, nasci, oriri, ex(s)istere*; to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorem evadere*; — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem redigi*; often by the inchoative verbs, as, to — warm, *calefcere*; — rich, *ditefcere*; II. v.tr. = to suit, *aliquid convenit*.

**bed**, n. 1, *lectus, lectus cubicularis*; to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. — **chamber**, n. *cubiculum*.  
**bedding**, n. *lodix* (= coverlet), *stragulum* (= mattress). — **post**, n. *fulcrum lecti*. 2, — of a river, *alveus*; — of a garden, *area*.

**bedabble**, v.tr. *a(d)spargere*.

**bedaub**, v.tr. (*ob*)*linere, perungere*.

**bedeck**, v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare*.

**bedew**, v.t. *irrorare*. **bedewed**, adj. *rescidus*; to be —, *obscurare*.

**bedim**, v.tr. *obscurare*.

**bedizen**, v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare*.

**bedlam**, n. *domus quæ continentur (homines) insanæ*.

**bee**, n. *apis*; — hive, *alveus, alveus*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*; queen —, *rex apium*.

**beech**, n. *fagus, f.*; of —, *fageus, fagineus*.

**beef**, n. (*caro*) *butyula*.

**beer**, n. *cer(s)visia*. **brewer**, n. *ceresivius coactor*.

**beetle**, I. n. *scarabaeus*. II. v.intr. *imminēre*.

**beever**, n. *boves, boum*, pl.

**befall**, v.intr. *accidēre, contingēre, evenire*.

**besit**, v.tr. *aptum, idoneum esse ad alqd*; it —s thee, *te decet*; does not —, *non convenit, delectet*.

**befool**, v.tr. *infatuare, decipere*.

**before**, I. adv. *prius, citius, ante*; prior, e.g. *qui prior venit*, he comes before (the other); = rather, *prius, potius*; the year —, *superior annus*; = already, *jam(dudum)*; the — mentioned, *qui supra dictus est*. II. prep. = in presence of, *coram*, with abl.; in front of, *ante*, with accus.; of time, *ante*; — my consulship, *ante me consulē*; of worth, *ante* or *praeter*, with accus.; to be —, *alci alqd re praestare, antecellere*; the day — another day, *pridie ejus diei*. III. conj. *ante* or *prius, quam* (in one word, *antequam, priusquam*). **beforehand**, adv. *antea*, or by *prae* in comp.; to be — with, *alqm alqd re praevenire*. **beforetimes**, adv. *olim*.

**befoul**, v.tr. *inquinare*.

**befriend**, v.tr. *alqm (ad)juvare, alci fuere*.

**beg**, I. v.intr. *mendicare, stipem petere*. II. v.tr. *alqm alqd orare, rogare, flagitare*, or with *ut*; to — off, *deprecari*. **beggar**, I. n. *mendicus*, or adj. *egenus*. II. v.tr. *ad inopiam redigere*. **beggariy**, adj. *miser, vilis*. **beggary**, n. *egestas, paupertas, mendicitas*. **begging**, n. *mendicitas, stips* (= alms); a — off, *deprecatio*.

**beget**, v.tr. I. lit. *gignere, generare, procreare*; 2, fig. *creare, alqd alci movere*.

**begin**, I. v.intr. *incipere*; it — to be day, *dies appetit, luccescit*; — evening, *advesperascit*. II. v.tr. *incipere* (= to commence, e.g. *facinus*), *ordiri, inchoare, initium facere, aggredi* (= to enter on), *conari* (= to endeavour). **beginning**, n. *initium, principium, primordium, ortus, -ūs*, (= birth), *inceptio, inceptum*; — of a speech, *exordium*; the —s of a science, *elementa, rudimenta, incunabula* (all n. pl.). Often "beginning" is to be rendered by *primus*, e.g. *primā fabulā*, = in the — of the piece; so e.g. *vere novo, ineunte vere*, = in the — of spring; thus *primā nocte, primo vespere*; from the —, *ab initio, repetere* (= to go back to the very —); without —, *aeternus*; to have neither — nor end, *nec principium nec finem habere*. **beginner**, n. I, = author, *auctor*; 2, = a novice, *tiro, rudis*.

**begone!** interj. *abi! apage te!*

**begrime**, v.tr. *inquinare, maculare*.

**begrudge**, v.tr. *invidere alqd alci*.

**beguile**, v.tr. *decipere, circumvenire, fallere*.

**behalf**, n. in — of, *pro*, with abl., *propter*, with accus., *caus(s)ā* (e.g. *med*, or with *gen.*).

**behave**, v.tr. *se gerere, exhibere*; well behaved, *bens moratus*. **behaviour**, n. *vita, ratio, mores, -un*.

**behead**, v.tr. *caput alcis praecidere*.

**behind**, I. adv. *pone, post, a tergo*; also by *extremus* and *ultimus* (e.g. *ultimus venit*, he came behind or last); with verbs by *rē* (e.g. *oculis retorquere*, to look behind); to attack a person behind, *aversum aggredi alqm*. II. prep. *pone, post*, with acc. **behindhand**, adv. *parum* (= too little).

**behold**, v.tr. *ad(s)picere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd*. **behold!** interj. *en!* **beholden**, adj. *alcis benefacto* (e.g. for one's life, *alcis benefactio salvus*); to be — to, *alqd alci debere, acceptum referre*.

**behoof**, n. *see* **BEHALF**.

**behove**, v.tr. *impers., decet, convenit, oportet*.

**being**, n. *natura* (= peculiar quality), *vis* (= active quality), comb. *natura atque vis*; *condictio* (= permanent state), *res* (= reality); the Supreme —, *Deus*; see **LIFE**.

**belated**, adj. *serus*.

**belch**, I. v.intr. *ructare*. II. v.tr. *fig. evomere*.

**beldam**, n. *ancula* (= an old woman).

**beleaguer**, v.tr. *obsidere*.

**belfry**, n. *turris*.

**belie**, v.tr. *criminari, calumniari*.

**belief**, n. in gen., *opinio* (= view or conviction; of anything, *rei* or *de re*), *persuasio* (= assurance, *alcis rei*, e.g. *venit ab alio accepti* = that someone has been poisoned), *fides* (= credibility, credence, trust). — in God, *opinio Dei*; — in immortality, *immortalitas* merely (e.g. *nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, = no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); in my —, *ut ego existimo, meū quidem opinione*; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere*. **believe**, v.tr. *credere, putare, arbitrari* (= to think), *opinari, rerī, existimare, ducere* (= account, to form a judgment), *consensere, sentire*; I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo* (with acc. and inf.; *hoc mihi persuasit*, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, *hoc quidem non adducor ut credam*; to — in something, *alqd esse arbitrari* or *credere* or *putare* (in the existence of, e.g. *Deum esse credere*, or merely *Deum putare* or *credere*); *credere de alqd re* (e.g. *facilius de odio creditur* = people easily believe in hatred), *comprobare alqd* (= to approve); to — in an object, *alci rei credere*, or *fidem habere*, or *fidem tribuere, alci rei* (never *alci fidem adjungere*; — me (used parenthetically), *quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede, crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo, opinor, puto*; as I —, *meū quidem opinione, ut ego existimo*. **believer**, n. *qui credit*.

**bell**, n. *intinnabulum, aes, aeris*, n.

**belle**, n. (*puella*) *pulchra, formosa*.

**bellow**, v.intr. *mugire*.

**bellows**, n. *foliis, -is*, m.

**belly**, n. I, *venter, -ris*, m. (= the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (= the womb), *alvus* (= the passage or canal), *abdōmen* (= the protruding or fat part of the belly); 2, of a ship, *alveus*.

**belong**, v.intr. — to, *alci* or *alcis esse*.

**below**, I. adv. *subter, infra*. II. prep. *sub*; acc. of motion towards (e.g. *ire sub muros*), *abl.* of rest; *infra* with acc. see **UNDER**.

**belt**, n. *cingulum, zona*.

**bemire**, v.tr. *inquinare*.

**bemoan**, v.tr. *deplorare*.

**bench**, n. *scamnum, scabellum*; — at which people work, *mensa*; of rowers, *transtrum*; of judges, *consessus, -ūs*.

**bend**, I. v.tr. I, (*in*) *seclere*; — before a person, *submittere se alci*; 2, fig. = to move, *movere, seclere*; 3, = to turn, *se* or *iter convertere, dirigere*; to — one's steps, *ire ad alqm* or *alqd*; to — one's mind to, *alqd animadvertere* (= to notice), *se ad alqd applicare*. II. v.intr. *seclere*; — beneath a weight, lit. *vocillare*; fig. *gravari*. III. n. **bending**, n. *flexus, -ūs*, (*in*) *flexio*. **bent**, n. *animi inclinatio, voluntas, natura, ratio, studium*.

**beneath**, see **BELOW**.

**benediction**, n. to give a — to a person, *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*.

**benefit**, I. n. *beneficium*. II. v.tr. *alqm (ad)juvare, alci utilem or usui or ex usu esse*. **beneficial**, adj. *utilis, salutaris*. Adv. *utiliter, benefice, salubriter*. **beneficent**, adj. *liberalis, benignus, beneficus*. Adv. *benigne, liberaliter*. **beneficence**, n. *beneficentia, benignitas, liberalitas*. **benefactor**, n. *beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert*; to be a — to mankind, *praestare de genere humano meritum esse*.

**benevolent**, adj. *benevolus (beniv.)*. **benevolence**, n. *benevolentia*.

**benighted**, adj. 1, lit. *nocte oppressus*; 2, fig. see **IGNORANT**.

**benign**, adj. *benignus erga alqm*. Adv. *benigne*. **benignity**, n. *benignitas*.

**benumb**, v.tr. *obstupescere; to be —ed, obtorpescere, torpescere*.

**bequeath**, v.tr. *alqd alci legare*. **bequest**, n. *legatum*.

**bereave**, v.tr. *alqm alqd re orbare, privare*. **bereaved**, adj. *orbatus*. **bereavement**, n. *orbatus, privatio*.

**berry**, n. *bac(c)a, bac(c)ula, actinus*.

**beseech**, v.tr. *alqm implorare, obtestari, alqm alqd or ut orare*.

**beseem**, v.tr. see **BECOME** (2).

**beset**, v.tr. *alqm urgere, premere, alci instare, obsidere (of a city)*.

**beshrew**, v.tr. *ex(s)ecrari*; — me, *di(s) me perclant*.

**beside**, prep. 1, = near, *prope, juxta, acc.*; 2, = except, *praeter, acc.*; 3, = away from, this is — the point, *nihil ad rem*; — oneself, *sui impotens*.

**besides**, I. adv. *praeterea, ultra, porro, ad hoc or haec, accedit quod or ut*. II. prep. *praeter* with acc.

**besiege**, v.tr. *obsidere, obsidione claudere or premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare*. **besieger**, n. *obsessor, obsidens*.

**besmear**, v.tr. *(ob)linere*.

**bespatter**, v.tr. *a(d)spargere, conspergere, (com)maculare*.

**bespeak**, v.tr. *imperare*.

**best**, adj. *optimus*; see **GOOD**.

**bestir**, v.tr. *(se) (com)movere, incitare, excitare*.

**bestow**, v.tr. see **GIVE**.

**bet**, I. n. *sponsio, pignus, -eris, n.* II. v.tr. *sponsionem cum alqd facere*.

**betako oneself**, v.intr. *se conferre alqd, concedere, ire, proficisci alqd, petere locum*; see **GO**.

**betimes**, adv. *nox, brevi*.

**betoken**, v.tr. *notare, denotare, signare, designare*.

**betray**, v.tr. 1, = to make known, *prodere, deferre, proferre*; — yourself, *se prodere*; when — is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive (e.g. *est tardus ingenii, it —s a dull wit*); 2, = to make known treacherously, *prodere, tradere, destituere*; **betrayal**, n. *proditio, perfidia* (= faithlessness), *delatio* (= an information in law). **betrayed**, n. *proditor, desertor, index* (the eyes are the —s of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*).

**betroth**, v.tr. *alci alqm (de)spondere*; — to anyone, *sibi alqm (de)spondere* (male), *alci desponderi* (female). **betrothal**, n. *sponsalia, -ium*.

**better**, I. adj. *melior, potior* (= preferable), *praestantior* (= more excellent); is —, *melius or satius est, praestat*; to be — (morally), *alci alqd*

*re praestare, antecellere*; I am —, *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco*. II. adv. *melius*. III. v.tr. *corrige, meliorem (melius) facere, augere* (= increase).

**between**, prep. *inter* with acc.

**beverage**, n. *potio, potus, -us*.

**bevy**, n. *grex, gregis, m.*

**bewail**, v.tr. *deplorare, deslere, (con)queri*.

**beware**, v.tr. to — of, *(sibi) ad alqd or alqd re, or ut or ne carere*.

**bewilder**, v.tr. *alqm (con)sturbare*.

**bewitch**, v.tr. 1, *fascinare*; 2, fig. *capere*.

**beyond**, I. adv. *ultra, supra, in comp. trans* (e.g. *transire*). II. prep. 1, = the other side of, *trans, acc. of rest or motion*; 2, of degree, *supra, plus, amplius (quam)*; — ten thousand, *supra decem mil(l)ia*; — measure, *supra modum*.

**bias**, I. n. *inclinatio or propensio animi*. II. v.tr. *apud alqm plus, quam aequum est valere*; to be —ed, *ad alqm (plus aequo) propensum esse*.

**bible**, n. *libri divini, lit(ter)ae divinae or sacrae or sanctae, \*biblia -orum, n.* **biblical**, adj. *quod ad lit(ter)as divinas pertinet*.

**bibulous**, adj. † *bibulus*.

**bid**, v.tr. 1, *jubere, praecipere*; see **COMMAND**; 2, = invite, *invitare*; 3, at a sale, *licitari*; 4, fig. — defiance, *alqm provocare*; — welcome, *alqm salvere jubere*; — farewell, *valere jubere*. **bidding**, n. 1, see **COMMAND**; 2, = invitation, *invitatio*; 3, at a sale, *licitatio*. **bidder**, n. (at a sale) *illicitator*.

**bide**, v.tr. *manere*.

**biennial**, adj. *biennis*.

**bier**, n. *feretrum, sandapila* (Juv.).

**bifurcated**, adj. *bifidus*.

**big**, adj. *magnus, grandis, vastus*; to be — with child, *gravidam esse*; see **GREAT**, **LABOR**.

**bigamist**, n. *qui duas uxores habet*.

**bigot**, n. *superstitiosus*. **bigotry**, n. *animus et superstitiosa religio*.

**bile**, n. *bilis*. **billious**, adj. *biliosus* (Cels.).

**bilge-water**, n. *sentina*.

**bill**, n. 1, = a tool, *falx*; 2, = — of a bird, *rostrum*.

**bill**, n. 1, = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem, legem ferre*; to adopt a —, *accipere*; to refuse a —, *antiquare*; to carry a —, *perferre*; 2, of a tradesman, etc., *mercium emporum index*; — of exchange, *syngrapha*.

**billet**, I. n. = a letter, *epistula*; — donx, *epistula amatoria*. II. v.tr. *milites per domos disponere*.

**billow**, n. *fluctus, -us*. **billowy**, adj. *fluctuosus*.

**bind**, v.tr. 1, by tying, *(a)lligare, illigare, a(d)stringere, revincire*; 2, = to restrain, *alqm circumscribere or coercere*; to — together, *colligare*; to — by an oath, *alqm sacramento a(d)stringere*; to — books, *glutinare*; to — an apprentice, *alqm alci addicere*; to — over, *radari*; to be bound by something, *constrictus esse, teneri re*; — by business, *negotiis distantum esse*. **bindweed**, n. *convolvulus* (Plin.).

**biography**, n. *vitae alcijs descriptio*. **biographer**, n. *qui alcijs res gestas enarrat*.

**biped**, n. *bipes, -edis, adj.*

**birch**, n. *betula* (Plin.).

**bird**, n. *avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m. and f.*

— cage, n. *cavea*; — catcher, n. *auceps*, *-capts*, m.; — lime, n. *vicus*.

**birth**, n. *ortus*, *-ūs*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*. **birthday**, n. *dies natalis*. **birth-right**, n. *patrimonium*.

**biscuit**, n. *panis*, *-is*, m.

**bishop**, n. *episcopus*.

**bit**, n. 1, of a horse, *frenum*; 2, see **PIECE**.

**bitch**, n. *canis (femina)*.

**bite**, I. v.tr. *mordere*. II. n. *morsus*, *-ūs*.

**biting**, adj. *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*, *aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*.

**bitter**, adj. *amarus*, *acerbus*, *mordax*. Adv. *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe*. **bitterness**, n. *amaritudo*, *amaritas*, *acerbitas*.

**bitumen**, n. *bitūmen*.

**bivouac**, I. v.intr. *in armis excubare*. II. n. *excubine*.

**black**, I. adj. *ater*, *niger*, *pullus*. II. n. 1, *color niger*; 2, = mourning, *pulla vestis*; dressed in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*; 3, = a negro, *Aethiops*. **blacken**, v.tr. 1, = to make black, *nigrum facere*; 2, fig. *constare* or *conciliare alci turidiam*.

**blackberry**, n. *rubus*.

**blackbird**, n. *merula*.

**blackguard**, n. *nefarius (homo)*, *sceleratus*.

**blacklead**, n. *plumbum nigrum* (Plin.).

**blacksmith**, n. *faber*.

**bladder**, n. *vesica*.

**blade**, n. 1, of grass, *herba*; 2, of an ear, *palma*; 3, of a knife, *lamina*.

**blame**, I. n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *ohjurgatio*, *convictum*. II. v.tr. *reprehendere*, *culpare*. **blameable**, **blameworthy**, adj. *reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus*. **blameless**, adj. *integer*, *sanctus*. **blamelessness**, n. *vitalis integritas* or *sanctitas*.

**bland**, adj. *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis*. Adv. *blande*, *leniter*. **blandness**, n. *lenitas*. **blandishment**, n. *adulatio*, *blanulitiae*.

**blank**, I. adj. *racuus*; — amazement, *stupor*. II. n. 1, in a lottery, *sors* or *tabella inanis*; 2, in life, *calamitas*.

**blanket**, n. *lodix*.

**blaspheme**, v.intr. *blasphemare*. **blasphemer**, n. *blasphemus*. **blasphemous**, adj. *blasphemus*, *impious erga Deum*.

**blast**, I. n. *venti impetus*, *-ūs*. II. v.tr. 1, see **BLIGHT**; 2, = blow up, *igne diruere*.

**blaze**, I. n. *flamma*, *ardor*; to set in a —, *incendere*. II. v.intr. *ardere*, *flagrare*.

**bleach**, I. v.tr. *candidum reddere*. II. v.intr. = to become white or pale, *albescere*.

**bleak**, adj. see **COLD**.

**blear-eyed**, adj. *lippus*.

**bloat**, I. v.intr. *balare* (of sheep). II. n. *balatus*, *-ūs*.

**bleed**, I. v.intr. *sanguinem fundere*; my heart —s, *vehementer* or *gravissime doleo*, *aegerrime fero*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*. II. v.tr. to — a person (as a physician), *alci sanguinem mittere*; to kill by — ing (as a punishment), *venam incidere*. **bleeding**, n. *sanguinis fluxus*.

**blemish**, I. n. *mendum*, *macula*, *labes*, *-is*, f. II. v.tr. (com) *maculare*.

**blend**, v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re* (com) *miscere*; see **MIX**.

**bless**, v.tr. *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*.

**blessed**, adj. *beatus*, *fortunatus*. Adv. *beate*, *fortunate*. **blessedness**, n. *felicitas*.

**blight**, I. n. *robigo (rub)*. II. v.tr. *robiginè afficere*.

**blind**, I. adj. 1, *caecus*, *oculis* or *luminibus captus* or *orbatus*; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; 2, fig. *caecus*, *occacatus*, *stultus*. Adv. 1, by *caecus*; 2, = rashly, *temere*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *oculis privare*, *caecum reddere*; 2, fig. see **DAZZLE**. **blindfold**, adj. *oculis opertis*.

**blindness**, n. 1, lit. *caecitas*; 2, fig. *stultitia*.

**blink**, v.intr. *con(n)ivere*, *niclare*.

**bliss**, n. *summa felicitas*.

**blister**, I. n. *pustula*. II. v.tr. *pustulare*.

**blithe**, adj. *laetus*, *hilaris*. Adv. *laete*, *hilariter*.

**blitheness**, n. *laetitia*, *hilaritas*.

**bloated**, adj. 1, lit. *turgidus*; 2, fig. *tumulus*.

**block**, I. n. *truncus*, *caudex*. II. v.tr. *claudere*, *obstruere*, *obsaepe* (obsep.). **blockade**, I. n. *obsidio*. II. v.tr. *obsidere*. **block-head**, n. *stolidus*.

**blood**, n. *sanguis*, *cruor*; to act in cold —, *consulto alqd facere*. **bloodless**, adj. *exsanguis*, *in-cruentus* (= without bloodshed). **blood-relation**, n. *consanguineus*. **bloodshed**, n. *caedes*, *-is*, f. **bloodshot**, adj. *sanguine suffusus*. **blood-thirsty**, adj. *sanguinarius*. **blood-vessel**, n. *arteria*, *vena*. **bloody**, adj. *cruentus*, *cruentatus*, *sanguine respersus*; a — victory, *cruenta victoria*; — battle, *proelium cruentum*, *atrox*.

**bloom**, I. n. *flor*; to be in —, *florere*. II. v.intr. *florere*, *vigere*; to begin to —, *florescere*. **blooming**, adj. *florens*, *floridus*.

**blossom**, v.intr. see **BLOOM**.

**blot**, I. n. 1, on paper, *litura*; 2, = a stain, lit. & fig. *macula*. II. v.tr. 1 = to dry ink, *abstergere*; 2, = to make a —, *lituram alci rei in(f)icere*; 3, fig. (com) *maculare*; 4, to — out, *delere*, *ex(s)tinguere*.

**blow**, I. n. 1, *ictus*, *-ūs*, *plaga*, *verbera*, *-um*; 2, fig. *casus*, *-ūs*, *damnum*. II. v.intr. of the wind, *flare*; with the mouth, *stare*. III. v.tr. — the flute, *tibia* (*tibiis*) *canere*. **blowing**, adj. *statu figurare*.

**blubber**, n. *aleps balaenarum*.

**bludgeon**, n. *fustis*, *-is*, m.

**blue**, adj. *caeruleus*, *lividus* (= black-blue).

**blunder**, I. n. *error*, *erratum*. II. v.intr. *errare*.

**blunt**, I. adj. 1, lit. *hebes*; 2, fig. = dull, *hebes*, *obtusus*; 3, = rude, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *inurbanus*. Adv. *rustice*. II. v.tr. *hebetare*, lit. and fig.; fig. *obtundere*. **bluntness**, n. 1, lit. by adj. *hebes*; 2, fig. *rusticitas*.

**blur**, I. n. *macula*. II. v.tr. *obscurare*.

**blush**, I. n. *rubor*. II. v.intr. *erubescere*.

**bluster**, I. n. 1, = self-assertion, *jactatio*, *ostentatio*; 2, = tumult, *fremitus*, *-ūs*, *strepitus*, *-ūs*, *tumultus*, *-ūs*. II. v.intr. 1, see *jactare*, *ostentare*; 2, *tumultum ficere*, *aequere*.

**boar**, n. *verres*, *-is*, m.; a wild —, *aper*.

**board**, I. n. 1, *axis*, *-is*, m., *tabula*; 2, = food, *victus*, *-ūs*, *alimentum*. **board-wages**, n. *pecunia pro alimentis data*. II. v.tr. 1, *alci victum dare*; 2, — a ship, *navem conscendere*. III. v.intr. to — with anyone, *apud alqm habitare*. **boarder**, n. *qui cum alqo habitat*.

**boast**, v.intr. *gloriar*, *se efferre*, *se jactare*. **boaster**, n. *jactator*, *ostentator*, *homo gloriosus*. **boasting**, n. *jactatio*, *ostentatio*. **boastful**, adj. *gloriosus*. Adv. *gloriosè*.

**boat**, n. *sapha, navicula*; — man, *nauta, m.*  
**bodico**, n. *thorax (linteus)*.  
**body**, n. **I**, *corpus, -ōris, n.*; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors praetoria* or *regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna, m.* and *f.* **2**, = company, *societas*; — of cavalry, *ala*.  
**bodily**, adj. *corporeus*; — exercise, *exercitatio*.  
**bodiless**, adj. *sine corpore*.  
**bog**, n. *palus, -ūdis, f.* **boggy**, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.  
**boil**, **I**. v.tr. *coquēre*. **II**. v.intr. **1**, *servire, effervesce, aestuare, bullare* or *bullire* (= bubble); **2**, fig. *aestuare*. **boiler**, n. *vas, vasis, n.*; in a bath, *caldarium*.  
**boil**, n. *vomica*.  
**bolisterous**, adj. *turbidus*; of the sea or wind, *procellosus, agitatus*.  
**bold**, adj. *audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with inf.). Adv. *audacter*. **boldness**, n. *audentia, audacia, confidentia*.  
**bole**, n. *truncus, stirpis*.  
**bolster**, n. *culcita, pulvinus*.  
**bolt**, **I**. n. **1**, = a fastening, *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.*, *claustrum*; **2**, = a weapon, *sagitta*. **II**. v.tr. *claudere, (ob)ice* *occludere*.  
**bombard**, v.tr. *urberem tormentis verberare*.  
**bomb**, n. \* *pyrobolus*.  
**bombast**, n. *verborum pompa* or *tumor, inflata oratio*. **bombastic**, adj. *inflatus*.  
**bond**, n. **1**, = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes, -pēdis, f.* (= fetter), *catenae*; **2**, fig. *societas, conjunctio*; **3**, = surety, *chirographum, syngrapha*. **bondage**, n. *servitus, -utis, f.*  
**bone**, n. *os, ossis, n.* **bony**, adj. *osseus*.  
**book**, n. *liber, volumen, libellus*. **bookseller**, n. *bibliopōla, librorum venditor*.  
**boom**, **I**. n. *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.* **II**. v.tr. *aevire*.  
**boon**, **I**. n. *gratia, beneficium*. **II**. adj. *jucundus*.  
**boorish**, adj. *agrestis, inurbanus*. Adv. *inurbane*.  
**boot**, n. *calceamentum*.  
**boot**, n. = gain, *commodum*; to —, *ultra*.  
**bootless**, adj. *inutilis, irritus*. Adv. *frustra*.  
**booty**, n. *praeda, spolia, exuviae*.  
**boozy**, adj. *ebriosus*.  
**border**, **I**. n. **1**, of a river, *margo, -inis, m.* and *f.*, *ripi, ora*; **2**, of a country, *finis, -ium, m.* **II**. v.tr. = to surround, *alqd alqd re cingere, circumdare*. **III**. v.intr. **1**, of people, *confinem sibi esse*; of lands, *adjacere, attingere*; **2**, = be near, *finitimum esse*.  
**bore**, **I**. v.tr. **1**, = perforate, *perterebrare*; **2**, = to weary, *defatigare*. **II**. n. *homo importunus*.  
**born**, v.intr. to be —, *nasci*.  
**borrow**, v.tr. *mutuari, mutuum sumere*.  
**bosom**, n. **1**, *sinus, -ūs*; **2**, fig. *pectus, -ōris, n.*  
**bosom-friend**, *amicus conjunctissimus*. See **BREAST**.  
**boss**, n. *umbo*.  
**botany**, n. *herbaria (ars)*. **botanical**, adj. *herbarius*. **botanize**, v.intr. *herbas quaerere* or *colligere*.  
**both**, **I**. adj. *ambo*. **II**. pron. *uterque*. **III**. conj. *et — et, cum — tum*.  
**bother**, **I**. n. *molestia, incommodum*. **II**. v.tr. *alqm alqd re defatigare, obtundere*; *molestiam alci afferre*.

**bottle**, **I**. n. *lagena, ampulla*; — of hay *manipulus*. **II**. v.tr. *vinum, etc., diffundere*.  
**bottom**, n. **1**, *fundus, solum*; of a ship, *alveus*; to drain to the —, *faece tenuis potare*; — of the sea, *mare imum*; **2**, fig. to go to the —, *perire, interire*; get to the — of anything, *alqd perspicere*; he is at the — of this, *res ex eo pendet*.  
**bottomless**, adj. *immensae altitudinis*.  
**bough**, n. *ramus*.  
**bounce**, v.intr. *resillire*.  
**bound**, **I**. n. = a limit, *limes, -itūs, m.*, *finis*; pl. (both lit. & fig.) to keep within —s, *intra fines se coercere*. **II**. v.tr. = to limit, *finire, definire*. **III**. n. and v.intr. see **LEAP**.  
**bounden**, adj. — duty, *officium*. **boundless**, adj. *infiniteus, immensus*.  
**bounty**, n. **1**, *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*; **2**, = a reward, *praemium*. **bountiful**, adj. *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magno esse liberalitate*. Adv. *large, liberaliter*.  
**bout**, n. **1**, a drinking —, *comissatio*; **2**, of illness, *morbus*; **3**, at one —, *uno impetu, simul*.  
**bow**, **I**. v.tr. *fletere, demittere*. **II**. v.intr. *flecti, se demittere, or demitti*; to — to anything, *alci rei obtemperare*. **III**. n. **1**, = a salutation, *corporis inclinatio, nutus, -ūs*; to make a —, *alqm salutare*; **2**, = a weapon, *arcus, -ūs*; **3**, of a ship, *prora*. **bowman**, n. *sagittarius*.  
**bowstring**, n. *nervus*.  
**bowels**, n. **1**, *intestina* (=the inside), *viscera, -um* (= the entrails), *exta, -orum* (= the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs), etc.; **2**, fig. *viscera*.  
**bower**, n. *umbraculum*.  
**bowl**, **I**. v.tr. *volvere*. **II**. n. **1**, = a drinking-cup, *patera, phiala, poculum*; **2**, = a ball, *pila*.  
**box**, **I**. v.intr. *pugnis certare*. **II**. n. = — on the ear, *alapa*. **boxer**, n. *pugil*.  
**box**, n. (tree) *buxus, f.*, *buxum* (= boxwood); of —, *buxus*; = a small chest, *cista, arca, armarium, scrinium*; ballot —, *cista*; dice —, *fritillus*.  
**boy**, n. *puer*. **boyhood**, n. *aetas puerilis, pueritia*. **boyish**, adj. *puerilis*. Adv. *pueriliter*.  
**brace**, **I**. v.tr. **1**, = to bind, *alligare*; **2**, fig. (*animum*) *erigere*; of air, *sanare*. **II**. n. **1**, *vinculum*; **2**, of a ship, *funis quo antenna vertitur*; **3**, = a pair, *par*; **4**, *braces, fascia*.  
**bracelet**, n. *armilla*.  
**brackish**, adj. *amarus*.  
**brag**, v. intr. *se jactare, gloriari*; see **BOAST**.  
**braid**, **I**. v.tr. *texere,nectere*. **II**. n. *gradus, -ūs*.  
**brain**, n. *cerebrum*.  
**bramble**, n. *rubus*.  
**bran**, n. *surfur*.  
**branch**, n. **1**, *ramus*; **2**, fig. of a family, *familia*.  
**brand**, n. **1**, *fax* (lit. and fig.), *titio, torris, -is, m.*; **2**, = a mark, *nota*; to —, *notam alci inurere*.  
**brandish**, v.tr. *vibrare, jactare*.  
**brandy**, n. *vinum*.  
**brasier**, **1**, = a place for fire, *foculus*; **2**, = a worker in brass, *faber qui vasa ex orichalco facit*.  
**brass**, n. *orichalcum, aes, aeris, n.*; of brass, *a(h)cneus*.  
**bravado**, n. *jactatio, ostentatio*.  
**brave**, adj. *fortis, acer, strenuus*. Adv. *fortiter, acriter, strenue*. **bravery**, n. *fortis, fortitudo*.  
**bravo!** interj. *euge! factum bene! laudo!*

**brawl**, I. v.intr. altercari. II. n. altercatio, jurgium.

**brawny**, adj. robustus.

**bray**, I. v.tr. contundere. II. v.intr. redere.

**brazen**, I. adj. 1, = of brass, a(h)eneus; 2, fig. impudens. II. v.tr. to — anything out, alqd pertinacius asseverare, confirmare.

**breach**, n. 1, lit. via patefacta; to make a —, muros perfringere; 2, fig. = violation, by partic. (e.g. — of treaty, foedus ruptum); to commit a — of duty, officium negligere (neglig.), ab officio discedere.

**bread**, n. 1, panis, -is, m.; 2, fig. — nutriment, victus, -us, victus cot(t)idianus (quot.).

**breadth**, n. latitudo; in —, latus (e.g. fossa decem pedes lata).

**break**, I. v.tr. frangere, confringere, dirumpere; to — a treaty, foedus violare; to — or subdue, domare, frangere; to — off, carpere, decerpere, avellere; to — up a camp, castra movere; to — a promise, fidem fallere; to — silence, silentium rumpere. II. v.intr. frangi, confringi, rumpi; the clouds —, nubes discutiuntur; to — out from a place, erumpere; of a war, oriri; — in, irrumpere; to — forth (as the sun), sol inter nubes effulget; the day —, illucescit. III. n. 1, intervallum, rima (= a chink); 2, — of day, prima lux, diluculum. **breaker**, n. fluctus, -us.

**breakfast**, I. n. jentaculum (on rising), prandium (about noon), cibum meridianus. II. v.intr. jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere.

**breakwater**, n. moles, -is, f.

**breast**, I. n. pectus, -oris, n. (both lit. and fig.), animus (fig.); the —s, mamillae. II. v.tr. alci rei obniti. **breastbone**, n. os pectoris (Cels.). **breast-plate**, n. thorax. **breast-work**, n. pluteus.

**breath**, n. spiritus, -us, anima, halitus, -us; to take —, se colligere; — of air, aura; — of applause, aura popularis. **breathless**, adj. exanimatus, exanimis. **breathe**, v.intr. spirare; to — upon, alqm or alci afflare; to — out, exhalare.

**breches**, n. bracae; wearing —, braccatus.

**breed**, I. v.tr. 1, gignere, generare, parere, procreare; 2, = rear, alere, colere; 3, fig. efficere, fingere, creare. II. n. genus, -eris, n. **breeding**, n. = education, educatio, institutio, cultus, -us.

**breeze**, n. aura; favourable —, aura secunda.

**brew**, I. coquere. II. v. intr. imminere, impenlere. **brewing**, n. coctura. **brewer**, n. coctor, coctor cerevisiae.

**bribe**, I. n. largitio, pecunia. II. v.tr. corrumpere (pecunia, donis, etc.); to try to —, sollicitare alqm pecunia; to be bribed, largitionibus moveri. **briber**, n. corruptor, largitor; he that is bribed, venalis.

**brick**, n. later, laterculus.

**bride**, n. sponsa. **bridegroom**, sponsus. **bridal**, adj. nuptialis; — procession, pompa.

**bridge**, n. pons, m; to make a —, pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere.

**bridle**, I. n. frenum, pl. freni and frena. II. v.tr. 1, lit. (in)frenare; 2, fig. frenare, coecere, continere, comprimere.

**brief**, I. adj. brevis; in —, ne longus sim. Adv. breviter, paucis verbis, strictim. II. n. a barrister's —, by verb causam alejs agere, alci adesse. **brevity**, n. brevitatis.

**brier**, n. frutex. **briery**, adj. fruticosus.

**brigade**, n., see Troop.

**brigand**, n. latro.

**bright**, adj. 1, in gen. clarus, lucidus, splendidus, candidus, fulgens; to be —, clarere; to grow —, clarescere; of the sky, serenus; 2, = clever, acutus, sol(l)ers. Adv. lucide, clare, splendide, candide. **brightness**, n. candor, splendor, nitor, fulgor; of the weather, serenitas. **brighten**, I. v.tr. 1, illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. = gladden, oblectare. II. v.intr. 1, illustrari, illuminari; 2, fig. oblectari, hilarem fieri.

**brilliant**, I. adj. splendidus, illustris, magnificus. Adv. splendide, magnifice. II. n. gemma, adamas, -antis, m. **brilliance**, n. splendor, fulgor.

**brim**, n. ora, margo, labrum.

**brimstone**, n. sulfur (sulph.).

**brine**, n. aqua salsa.

**bring**, v.tr. — to a place, afferre, apportare, advehere; to — forth, parere; to — forth fruit, fructus edere; to — about, effigere ut; to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre; to — to light, in lucem proferre; to — over, in partes suas trahere; to — to an end, ad finem perducere; to — in = yield, reddere; to — forward, in medium proferre.

**brink**, n. margo, ripa; to be on the — of, by fut. partic. (e.g. on the — of death, moriturus).

**brisk**, adj. alacer, vegetus, acer. Adv. acriter. **briskness**, n. alacritas.

**bristle**, I. n. seta. II. v.intr. alqd se horrere. **bristly**, adj. setosus.

**brittle**, adj. fragilis. **brittleness**, n. fragilitas.

**broach**, I. n. veru. II. v.tr. 1, lit. veru alci rei affigere, alqd aperire; 2, fig. aperire, divulgare.

**broad**, adj. 1, latus; — sea, altum; — shouldered, humeros latus; — day, clarus or multus dies; 2, fig. = unrestrained of thought, etc., liber, = licentious, impudicus. Adv. late. **breadth**, n. 1, lit. latitudo; a finger's — transversus digitus; 2, fig. — of mind, humanitas.

**brogue**, n. barbara locutio.

**broil**, I. v.tr. torrere. II. v.intr. torreri.

**broker**, n. intercessor, interpres, -pretis, m., argentarius.

**bronze**, adj. a(h)eneus.

**brooch**, n. gemma.

**brood**, I. v.intr. 1, lit. ova incubare; = cover with wings, pullos fovere; 2, fig. incubare; = ponder, alqd meditari, fovere. II. n. foetus, suboles, -is, f., pulli. **brooding**, n. 1, lit. incubatio; 2, fig. meditatio.

**brook**, I. n. rivulus. II. v.tr. ferre, tolerare; to — ill, aegre ferre.

**broom**, n. 1, = a plant, genista; 2, = a besom, scopae.

**broth**, n. jus, juris, n.

**brother**, n. frater. **brotherhood**, n. = a bond of union or an association, societas, sodalitas. **brotherly**, adj. fraternus.

**brow**, 1, = eyebrow, n. supercilium; 2, = the forehead, frons; 3, of a hill, summus collis.

**brown**, n. fuscus, fulvus (= yellowish), badius, spadix (= red-brown, chestnut colour).

**browse**, v.intr. — upon, alqd depascere.

**bruise**, I. v.tr. contundere. II. n. contusio.

**bruit**, v.tr. divulgare.



**brunt**, n. *impetus*, -ūs.  
**brush**, I. n. *penicillus*, *peniculus*, or *peniculum*. II. v.tr. *verrere*, *tergere* (or *tergere*).  
**brush-wood**, n. *virgultum*.  
**brute**, n. I. = animal, *belua*, *bestia*, *animal*; 2, fig. *belua*. **brutish**, **brutal**, adj. *ferus* (= wild), *spurus* (= foul), *immanis*, *atrox*, *crudelis*. Adv. *spurus*, *atrociter*. **brutalize**, v.tr. *ferum*, or *crudelium reddere*. **brutality**, n. *immanitas*, *crudelitas*, *atrocitas*.  
**bubble**, I. n. *bulla*, *bullula*. II. v.intr. I. lit. *bullare*, *bullire*; 2, fig. *effervesce*.  
**buccaneer**, n. *pirata*, m., *prædo maritimus*.  
**bucket**, n. *situla*, *situlus*.  
**buckle**, I. n. *fibula*. II. v.tr. *alqd fibulâ neclere*; see APPLY.  
**buckler**, n. *scutum*, *clipeus*.  
**bud**, I. n. *gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx*. II. v.intr. *gemma*.  
**budge**, v.intr. *loco cedere*.  
**budget**, n. I. *saccus*; 2, = statement of accounts, *ratio pecuniarum publicæ*.  
**buff**, adj: *luteus*.  
**buffalo**, n. *bos*.  
**buffet**, I. n. I. = a blow, *alapa*, *colaphus*; 2, = sideboard, *abacus*. II. v.tr. *pugnis alqm caedere*.  
**buffoon**, n. *sannio*, *scurra*. **buffoonery**, n. *hilaritas*, *lascivîa*, or *joca*, -orum, n.  
**bug**, n. *cimex*, -icis, m. **bugbear**, n. *quod terret*, *monstrum*, *portentum*.  
**bugle**, n. *cornu*.  
**build**, v.tr. *aedificare*, (*ex*)*struere*, *construere*, *condere*; to — on, *alqa re (con)stare*, *niti*. **building**, n. *aedificatio*, (*ex*)*structio* (= the act), *aedificium* (= the edifice). **builder**, n. I. lit. *architectus*; 2, fig. *aedificator*, *auctor*.  
**bulb**, n. *bulbus*.  
**bulk**, n. *amplitudo*, *moles*, -is, f. **bulky**, adj. *amplus*, *ingens*.  
**bull**, n. *bos*, *taurus*. **bullock**, n. *juvencus*.  
**bullet**, n. *glans plumbea*, *lapis*, -idis, m., or *missile* (i.e. as hurled by catapult).  
**bullion**, n. *aurum*, *argentum*.  
**bully**, I. v.tr. *jurgio adoriri alqm*, *alqm summâ crudelitate tractare*. II. n. *homo crudelis*, *asper*.  
**bulrush**, n. *juncus*, *scirpus*.  
**bulwark**, n. *propugnaculum*.  
**bump**, I. n. I. *tumor*, *tuber*, -eris, n.; 2, = a knocking, *impetus*, -ūs, *concurus*, -ūs. II. v.tr. *alqd in or ad alqd or alci rei offendere*. III. v.intr. — against, *in alqd incidere*.  
**bumper**, n. *calix plenus*.  
**bunch**, n. I. of berries, *racemus*; — of grapes, *uva*; 2, = bundle, *fascis*, m.  
**bundle**, I. n. *fascis*, m., *fasciculus*, *manipulus*, *sarcina*. II. v.tr. *colligere*.  
**bung**, I. v.tr. *dolum obturare*. II. n. *obturamentum*.  
**bungling**, adj., see AWKWARD.  
**buoy**, I. n. by *signum* (e.g. in mari positum). II. v.tr. *sustinere*. **buoyant**, adj. I. lit. *lêvis*; 2, fig. *hilaris*. **buoyancy**, n. *lêvitas*, *hilaritas*.  
**burden**, I. n. I. *onus*, -eris, n., *sarcina*; 2, fig. *molestia*; beast of —, *jumentum*. II. v.tr. *onerare*. **burdensome**, adj. *gravis*, *molestus*.  
**burgess**, n. *civis*, m. and f.  
**burglar**, n. *fur*, *latro* (= robber). **burg-**

**lary**, n. *furtum* (= theft); to commit a —, *donum perfingere*.  
**burlesque**, n. *alqd in ridiculum versum*.  
**burn**, I. v.tr. *incendere*, (*comb*)*urere*, *igni consumere*, *crenare* (esp. of the dead). II. v.intr. I. lit. (*de*)*flagrare*, *incendi*, *igni consumi*, *cremari*; 2, fig. *ardere*, *flagrare*. III. n. I. = a wound, *ambustum*, *ambustio*; 2, = a rivulet, *ritus*, *torrens*.  
**burnish**, v.tr. *polire*.  
**burrow**, I. n. *cuniculus*. II. v.tr. *cuniculos facere*.  
**burst**, I. v.tr. (*di*)*rumpere*. II. v.intr. (*di*)*rumpi*; to — open, *effringere*.  
**bury**, v.tr. I. *humare*, *sepelire*, *efferre*; 2, fig. *obruere*, *opprimere*. **burial**, n. *sepultura*, *humatio*. **burial-ground**, n. *sepulturae locus*, *sepulc(h)rum*, *tumulus*.  
**bush**, n. *frutex*, *dumus*, *tepres*, -is, m., *sentia*, m. **bushy**, adj. *fruticosus*.  
**bushel**, n. *modius*, *medimnus*.  
**business**, n. *mercatura*, *negotia*, -orum, *commercium*.  
**bustkin**, n. *cothurnus*.  
**bust**, n. *effigies*.  
**bustle**, I. n. *festinatio*. II. v.intr. *festinare*.  
**busy**, I. adj. *occupatus*, *sedulus*, *strenuus*, *industrius*, *negotiosus*. Adv. *strenue*, *industrie*. II. v.tr. *alqm occupatum tenere*; to be busy with, *alqd agere*. **busy-body**, n. *homo importunus*.  
**but**, I. conj. *autem*, *vero*, *at*; — yet, *sed*, *verum*, *vero*, *atqui* (*autem* and *vero* stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence); — yet, — however, *at*, (*at*)*tamen*, *sed tamen*; — otherwise, *ceterum*; — if, *si* (*antea*), *si vero* (in a contrast); — if not, *si non*, *si minus*, *sin alter*; — on the contrary, *at contra*; in contrasts — is omitted; e.g. *tu illam amas*, *ego odi*, *you love*, (—) *I hate him*; — yet (anticipating an objection), *at*; — rather, *immo (vero)*; not only, — also, *non modo or solum or tantum, sed etiam*; — that, *quia*, with subj. *nisi*. II. prep. see EXCEPT. III. adv. = only, *modo*, *tantum*, *solum*.  
**butcher**, I. n. *lanius*, *macellarius*. II. v.tr. I. lit. *caedere*, *jugulare*; 2, fig. *trucidare*. **butchery**, n. *caedes*, -is, f.  
**butler**, n. *cellarius*.  
**butt**, I. n. *scopos*, -i (Suet.), *destinatum* (= an object to aim at); to make a — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*; *lubrum* (= a large vessel), *sinum* (= a large wine-cask). II. v.tr. *cornu alqd ferire*.  
**butter**, n. *butyrum* (Plin.).  
**butterfly**, n. *papilio*.  
**buttocks**, n. *clunæ*, -is, m. and f., *sates*, -tum, f.  
**button**, I. n. *fibula* (= clasp, buckle). II. v.tr. *fibulâ neclere*.  
**buttress**, I. n. *anterides*, -um, f. II. v.tr. *fulcire*.  
**buxom**, adj. *hilaris*.  
**buy**, v.tr. (*co*)*emere*, *mercari*. **buyer**, n. *emptor*.  
**buzz**, v. *susurrare*, *bombum facere*. **buzzing**, n. *susurrus*, *bombus*.  
**by**, prep. I. of place, *ad*, *apud*, *juxta*, *prope* with acc.; to go —, *alqm praeterire*; to stand —, *alci adesse*; 2, of time, abl., — night, *nocte*; — moonlight, *ad lunam*; — this time, *jam*; — the year's end, *intra annum*; 3, of means, *per* with acc.; 4, an agent, *a(b)*; 5,

— according to, *secundum* or *ad*; — the authority of, *jussu* or *ex auctoritate*; **6**, in adjuration, *per*; **7**, — oneself, *per se*; — stealth, *furtim*; — chance, *forte*; — heart, *memoriter*; — reason of, *propter*, with *accus.*, or *propterea quod*, conj.; one — one, *singillatim*. **by-way**, n. *trames*, -itis, m. (= footpath), *deverticulum*. **by-word**, n. to become a —, *contemptui esse*.

## C

**cab**, n. see **CARRIAGE**.

**cabal**, I. n. = a plot, *conjuratio*, *conspiratio*. II. v.tr. *conjuratorem intrare*; see **PLOT**.

**cabbage**, n. *brassica*, *caulis*, -is, m. (= — stalk).

**cabin**, n. *casa*, *tugurium*; — in a ship, *cubiculum*. **cabinet**, n. I. *conclave*; **2**, = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus*; **3**, = ministry, *in penes quos summa verum est*.

**cable**, n. *ancorale*, *funis ancorarius*.

**cackle**, I. v.intr. *strepere*. II. n. *strepitus*, -ūs.

**cadaverous**, adj. *exanguis* (= bloodless).

**cadenco**, n, *numerus*.

**cadet**, n. *tiro*.

**cage**, I. n. *cavea*. II. v.tr. *in carcerem includere*.

**cairn**, n. (*lapidum*) *acervus*.

**cajolery**, n. *blavitiac*.

**cake**, I. n. *placenta*. II. v.intr. = stick together, *concrelescere*.

**calamity**, n. *calamitas*, *res adversae*. **calamitous**, adj. *calamitosus*, *tristis*, *luctuosus*. Adv. *calamitose*, *luctuose*.

**calculate**, v.tr. *computare*. **calculation**, n. *ratio*. **calculated**, adj. *ad alqd accommodatus*, *aptus*, *idoneus*; he is — to do this, *is est qui hoc faciat*.

**caldron**, n. *al(h)enum*, *cortina*.

**calendar**, n. *ephemeris*, -idis, f., *fasti*.

**calf**, n. *vitulus*, *vitula*; of a —, *vitulinus*; — of the leg, *sura*.

**calico**, n. *byssus*, *sindon*.

**call**, I. n. **1**, = a cry, *vox*; **2**, = visit, *salutatio*; **3**, = offer of an office, *by nominari*. II. v.tr. **1**, = to cry out, *clamare*; **2**, = to name, *vocare*, *dicere*, *nominare*, *appellare*; **3**, to — out troops, *evocare*; to — out, = challenge, *provocare*; to — back, *revocare*; to — together, *convocare*; to — for, (*de*)*poscere*, *flagitare*. III. v.intr. = to visit, *alqm salutare*, *visere*. **caller**, n. = visitor, *saluator*. **calling**, n. = vocation, *vocatus*, -eris, n.

**callous**, adj. **1**, lit. *callosus*; **2**, fig. *durus*. Adv. *dure*.

**callow**, adj. *implumis*, *sine plumis*.

**calm**, I. n. *quies*, -ētis, f., *tranquillitas*, *otium*, *par*; — at sea, *malacia*. II. adj. *quietus*, *tranquillus*, *placidus*. Adv. *tranquille*, *placide*. III. v.tr. *sedare*, *lentire*, *permulcere*, *tranquillare*.

**calumny**, n. *crimen*, *calumniā*. **calumniate**, v.tr. *calumniari*, *criminiari*. **calumniator**, n. *obtrector*.

**camel**, n. *camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*.

**cameo**, n. *gemina eclypa*.

**camp**, n. *castra*, -orum; to form a —, *castra mōvere*, (*col*)*locare*; to break up —, *castra mōvere*.

**campaign**, n. *sitpendium*.

**can**, n. see **JOO**.

**can**, v.intr. *posse*.

**canal**, n. *canalis*, -is, m., *fossa*.

**cancel**, v.tr. *delere*, *eradere*, *ex(s)tinguere*.

**cancer**, n. *cancer* (Cels.).

**candid**, adj. *candidus*, *sincerus*, *verus*, *simplex*. Adv. *candide*, *sincere*, *vere*, *simpliciter*.

**candour**, n. *sinceritas*, *simplicitas*, *integritas*.

**candidate**, n. *candidatus*.

**candle**, n. *candela*, *lumen* (= light); to work by — light, *lucubrare*. **candlestick**, n. *can delabrum*.

**cane**, I. n. *arundo*, *calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; — stick or rod, *serula*; = walking-stick, *baculum*. II. v.tr. *verberare*.

**canino**, adj. *caninus*.

**canker**, v.tr. *corrumpere*. **cankerworm**, n. *eruca*.

**canistor**, n. *canistrum*.

**cannibal**, n. *qui hominibus vescitur*.

**cannon**, n. *tormentum*; to be out of — shot *extra tormenti iactum esse*. **cannonade**, v.tr. *tormentis verberare*, *tela tormentis (e)mittere*.

**cannon-ball**, n. *iclum tormento missum*.

**canoe**, n. *cymba*.

**canon**, n. = a rule, *lex*, *regula*, *norma* (= standard). **canonize**, v.tr. *alqm in sanctorum numerum referre*, *sanctorum ordinibus adscribere*.

**canopy**, n. *aulaeum*.

**cant**, n. *simulata* or *ficta pietas erga Deum*.

**canton**, n. *pagus*.

**canvas**, n. *pannus*.

**canvass**, I. n. **1**, = to examine, *explorare*, *disputare*; **2**, = to seek for office, *ambire*. II. n. *ambitio*, *ambitus*, -ūs.

**cap**, n. *pileus*, *galerus*; — for women, *mitra*.

**capable**, adj. *ad alqd solvers*, *aptus*, *idoneus*; *alejs rei capax*. **capability**, n. *ingenium*, *solertia*, *docilitas*, *facultas*.

**capacious**, adj. *capax*.

**caparison**, n. *phalerae*.

**capor**, n. *capparis* (Plin.).

**capital**, I. n. **1**, = chief city, *urbs opulentissima* or *potentissima*; **2**, of a pillar, *capitulum*; **3**, = sum of money, *sors*, *caput*. II. adj. see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *poena capitalis*. **capitalist**, n. *homo pecuniosus*, *dives*.

**capitulate**, v.intr. see **SCURRENDEL**.

**caprice**, n. *libido*, *licentia*, *voluntas*. **capricious**, adj. *inconstans*. Adv. *ad libidinem*.

**captain**, n. *centurio*; to act as —, *ordinem ducere*; — of a ship, *navarchus*, *praefectus navis*.

**captious**, adj. *iracundus* (= angry), *insidiosus* (= deceitful). Adv. *iracunde*, *insidiosae*. **captiousness**, n. *iracundia*, *fallacia*, *captio*.

**captivate**, v.tr. *capere*, *delectare*, *permulcere*.

**captive**, n. *captus*, *captivus*. **captivity**, n. *captivitas* (Tac.); to be in —, *captivum esse*. **capture**, v.tr. *capere*, *comprehendere*.

**car**, n. *carrus*, *plaustrum*, *vehiculum*.

**caravan**, n. *comitatus*, -ūs.

**caraway**, n. *carum* (Plin.).

**carbuncle**, n. *carbunculus*.

**carcase**, n. *cadaver*, -eris, n. (of men and beasts).

**card**, I. n. *charta*; to play at —s, see **DICE**. II. v.tr. *pectere*.

**cardinal**, I. adj. *princeps*, *extimus*. II. n. *Cardinalis*.

**care**, I. n. **1**, *cura*, *diligentia*; **2**, = anxiety.

*sollicitudo*. **II.** v.intr. 1, = to take — of, alqd curare; what do I —? *quid mihi est?* 2, = to be interested in, colere, diligere. **careful**, adj. diligens, accuratus. Adv. diligenter, accurate. **careless**, adj. securus, imprudens, neglegens. **carelessness**, n. securitas, imprudentia, negligentia.

**career**, I. n. curriculum, cursus, -us (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. currere.

**caress**, I. n. blanditiae, blandimenta, -orum. **II.** v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm permulcere. **caressing**, adj. blandus.

**cargo**, n. onus, -eris, n.

**caricature**, I. n. vultus, -us, in pejus factus. **II.** v.tr. vultum in pejus fingere.

**carmine**, n. coccum; of —, coccineus.

**carnage**, n. caedes, -is, f.

**carnal**, adj. libidinosus. Adv. libidinosè.

**carnival**, n. Saturnalia, -tum

**carnivorous**, adj. qui carne vescitur.

**carousal**, n. convivium, comissatio. **carouse**, v.intr. comissare.

**carp**, I. n. cyprinus (Plin.). **II.** v.intr. to — at, alqm carpere, perstringere.

**carpenter**, n. faber (lignarius). **carpentry**, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica.

**carpet**, n. tapete, tapetum, perstroma, -itis, n.

**carriion**, n. cadaver, -eris (or in pl.).

**cart**, I. n. vehiculum, plaustrum. **II.** v.tr. plaustrum vehere. **cart-load**, n. onus, -eris, n.

**carve**, v.tr. caelare, sculperè, sculptere, inscribere; — meat, scindere, seare. **carver**, n. 1, of meat, carptor; 2, of works of art, sculptor. **carving**, n. 1, = act of, caelatura, sculptura, sculptura; 2, = thing carved, signum, effigies.

**carry**, v.tr. portare, ferre, bajulare, vehere, pertere; — a point, alqd consequi; — out, conficere; — on, alqd exerce; — too far, modum excedere; — a town, expugnare; — a bill, legem perferre. **carriage**, n. 1, = carrying, vectura, gestatio; 2, = vehicle, vehiculum, currus, -us, carpentum, cisium, raeda; 3, = gait, incessus, -us. **carrier**, n. gerulus; letter —, tabellarius.

**cascade**, n. aquae ex alto destilientes.

**case**, n. 1, = a receptacle, theca, involucreum; 2, (in grammar), casus, -us; 3, = an incident, casus, -us, res; 4, in medicine, morbus; 5, = judicial —, cau(s)a.

**casement**, n. fenestra.

**cash**, I. n. = ready money, pecunia. **II.** v.tr. praesenti pecunia solvere. **cashier**, I. n. custos pecuniarum. **II.** v.tr. = to discharge, alqm dimittere.

**cask**, n. dolium. **casket**, n. arcula, capsula, ostula.

**casque**, n. galea.

**cast**, I. v.tr. 1, facere, factare, jaculari, mittere; 2, = to found, fundere; 3, to be — in a suit, caus(s)a cadere; 4, to be — down, affligi; 5, to — off, (de)ponere, exuere; to — out, (ex)pellere; to — up (of accounts), computare (a mound, etc.), extruere. **II.** n. 1, jactus, -us, ictus, -us; 2, of dice, alea; 3, = image, imago, effigies. **castaway**, n. perditus, profligatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

**caste**, n. societas, sodalitas.

**castigation**, n. castigatio, supplicium.

**castle**, n. arx, castellum; to build — in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

**castrate**, v.tr. castrare.

**casual**, adj. fortuitus, forte oblatas. Adv. forte, casu. **casualty**, n. fortuita -orum, res

fortuitas. **casuistry**, n. sophisma, -itis, n., questio de moribus. **casuist**, n. sophista, -as, m., qui de moribus disputat.

**cat**, n. feles (felis), -is.

**catacomb**, n. pulicull.

**catalogue**, n. librorum index.

**catapult**, n. catapultula.

**cataract**, n. 1, in the eye, glaucoma (Plin.); 2, see CASCADE.

**catarrh**, n. destillatio, gravedo.

**catastrophe**, n. casus, -us (durus or acerbus).

**catch**, I. v.tr. capere, excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere; to — a disease, morbum contrahere. **II.** n. = gain, lucrum, emolumentum. **catching**, adj., of a disease, pestilens.

**catechism**, n. \* catechismus. **catechize**, v.tr. \* catechizare (Eccl.).

**category**, n. genus, -eris, numerus, \* categoria. **categorical**, adj. simplex, definitus.

**catery**, v.intr. obsonare.

**caterpillar**, n. eruca.

**cathedral**, n. \* aedes cathedralis.

**Catholic**, \* homo Catholicus (Eccl.). **Catholicism**, n. \* fides Catholica (Eccl.).

**cattle**, n. pecus, -oris, armenta, -orum.

**caul**, n. omentum.

**cauldron**, n. a(h)enum, corfina.

**cause**, I. n. 1, caus(s)a, auctor (of a person); to have no —, nihil est quod; 2, = legal —, caus(s)a, see ACTION. **II.** v.tr. alqjs rei auctorem esse, effecere ut, = excite, excitare, (com)movere. **causal**, adj. quod efficit ut. **causeless**, adj. vanus, futilis. Adv. temere, sine caus(s)a.

**causeway**, n. viae, agger, -eris, m.

**caustic**, I. n. causticum (Plin.). **II.** adj. mordens, acerbus. **cauterize**, v.tr. adurere.

**caution**, I. n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. **II.** v.tr. monere. **cautious**, adj. providus, prudens, cautus. Adv. prudenter, caute.

**cavalcade**, n. equites, -um, comitatus, -is.

**cavalier**, n. eques, -itis, m. Adv. arroganter, insolenter.

**cavalry**, n. equitatus, equites, -um, copias equestres, ala; to serve in —, equo merere.

**cave**, n. caelum, caverna, specus, spabnae. **cavity**, n. see HOLE.

**cavil**, v.intr. see CARP.

**caw**, v.intr. crocire, crocillare.

**cease**, v.intr. alqd omittere, intermittere, ab alqd re, or infin. desistere, desinere with infin. **ceaseless**, adj. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus. Adv. perpetue, assidue, continue.

**cedar**, n. cedrus, f.

**cede**, v.tr. alqd or ab alqd re alci cedere, alqd concedere.

**ceiling**, n. lacunar, lacunar; vaulted —, camera.

**celebrate**, v.tr. = solemnize, celebrare, agere. **celebrated**, adj. inclutus, clarus, illustris, nobilis. **celebration**, n. celebratio. **celebrity**, n. gloria, laus, claritas; = a celebrated person vir insignis.

**celerity**, n. velocitas, celeritas.

**celestial**, adj. 1, caelestis, divinus; 2, fig. eximius, praestans.

**celibacy**, n. caelibatus, -is.

**cell**, n. cella, cubiculum.

**cellar**, n. hypogaeum (dollarium); a wine —, apotheca.

**cement**, I. n. *gluten*. II. v.tr. both lit. & fig. *conglutinare*.

**cemetery**, n. *sepulchra, -orum*.

**censer**, n. *thuribulum*.

**ensor**, n. 1, *ensor*; 2, fig. *qui alqm reprehendit*. **ensorious**, adj. *acerbus, severus*. Adv. *acerbe, severe*.

**ensure**, I. v.tr. *reprehendere*. II. n. *reprehensio*. **ensurable**, adj. *reprehendus*.

**census**, n. *census, -us, aestimatio*; to take a —, *censere*.

**cent**, n. 1, = a coin, *teruncius*; 2, = per —, *unciae usurae*, =  $\frac{1}{12}$ th per — per month, = 1 per — per ann.; *sextimes*, = 2 per — per ann.; *quadrantes*, = 3, etc.; *asses usurae* or *centesima*, = 12 per — per ann.; *binae centesimae*, = 24, etc.

**centaur**, n. *centaurus*.

**centenary**, n. *festum saeculare*.

**centre**, I. n. *media pars*; the — of anything, expressed by *medius* (e.g. *media urbs*); the — of a government, *sedes imperii*. II. v.intr. (ex or in) *alqd re constare*; to — in, see **CONSIST**.

**century**, n. *centum anni, saeculum*.

**ceremonial**, **ceremony**, n. *ritus, -us, caerimonia*. **ceremonious**, adj. *urbanus*. Adv. *urbane*.

**certain**, adj. 1, = fixed, *certus, firmus, stabilis, fidus* (= trustworthy), *exploratus* (= ascertained), *status* (= settled); a — income, *status redditus, -us*; to be — of a thing, *rem exploratam habere*; 2, = someone known or unknown, *quidam; nescio qui, nescio quis*. Adv. *certe, certo, haud dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto, sane*; to know —, or for certain, *pro explorato* or *exploratum habere*. **certainty**, **certitude**, n. *fidus, res explorata*. **certificate**, n. *testimonium*. **certify**, v.tr. *certiorem facere, confirmare*.

**cerulean**, adj. *caeruleus*.

**chafe**, I. v.tr. *caesfacere*. II. v.intr. *frusci, commoveri*.

**chaff**, n. *palea*.

**chagrin**, n. *aegritudo, maeror, sol(l)licitudo, dolor*.

**chain**, I. n. 1, *catena, vinculum*; 2, = an ornament, *catena*; 3, = a connected series, *series*; 4, = — of mountains, *montes, -ium, m*. II. v.tr. *vincere, catenas alci inflicere*.

**chair**, n. *sella, sedile, cathedra*; to set a — for, *sellam alci apponere*. **chairman**, n. *qui conventui praest*.

**chaise**, n. *carpentum, pilentum*.

**chalice**, n. *calix, calathus*.

**chalk**, n. *creta*.

**challenge**, I. n. *provocatio*. II. v.tr. *alqm ad alqd provocare*.

**chamber**, n. *cubiculum*. **chamber-maid**, n. *serva*. **chamber-pot**, n. *matula, matella, trulla, scaphium*. **chamberlain**, n. *cubiculo praepositus* (Suet.).

**champ**, v.tr. *mandere, mordere*.

**champion**, n. *propugnator*.

**chance**, I. n. *casus, -us, fors*; by —, *forte, casu*; game of —, *alea*. II. v.intr. *accidere*.

**chancel**, n. *absis, -idis, f*. **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, n. *aerarii tribunus*.

**chandler**, n. *qui candelas sebat* (= candle-maker), *candelarum, propola* (= seller).

**change**, I. v.tr. *(com)mutare*; to — money, *permutare*. II. v.intr. *(com)mutari*; the weather *changes, tempestas commutatur, caelum variat*. III. n. *(com)mutatio, conversio, vicissitudo,*

*varietas*; = change of money, *permutatio*, or by verb *permutare*. **changeable**, adj. *mutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius*. Adv. *mutabiliter, mobiliter, inconstanter*. **changeableness**, n. *mutabilitas, varietas*. **changeling**, n. *puer subditus*.

**channel**, n. 1, lit. *fossa, canalis, m*; 2, fig. *via, ratio*.

**chant**, v.tr. *canere, cantare*.

**chaos**, n. 1, lit. *chaos*, only in nom. and abl. sing.; 2, = confusion, *confusio, perturbatio*. **chaotic**, adj. *inordinatus, perturbatus*.

**chapel**, n. *aedicula, sacellum, sacrarium*.

**chaps**, n. = jaw, *jauces, -ium, f*.

**chaps**, n. on the hands, *rugades* (Plin.).

**chapter**, n. of a book, *caput*.

**character**, n. 1, = a sign, *nota, signum*; 2, — of a person, *natura, indoles, -is, f, ingenium, animus, mores, -um*; weakness of —, *infirmitas, inconstantia*; strength of —, *constantia, gravitas*; 3, = a letter of the alphabet, *lit(t)era*; 4, = function, *munus, -eris, n*, or by apposition (e.g. to go in the — of ambassador, *legatum ire*); 5, = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; to give a — to a servant, *commendare*. **characteristic**, I. adj. *proprius*. Adv. *suo more*. II. n. *proprietas*, or by gen. (e.g. it is the — of the mind, *mentis est*). **characterize**, v.tr. *notare, designare*.

**charcoal**, n. *carbo*.

**charge**, I. n. 1, = office or trust, *munus, -eris, n, officium*; 2, = price, *pretium*; at a small —, *parvo pretio*; 3, = commission, *mandatum*; 4, = care of, *cura, custodia*; 5, = accusation, *accusatio, crimen*; 6, = attack, *impetus, -us, incursus, -us*; 7, = exhortation, *hortatio*. II. v.tr. 1, = order, *jubere, imperare*; 2, = to fix a price, *indicare*; 3, — with, = trust, *alqd alci committere, mandare, credere*; 4, take — of, *alqm curare*; 5, = accuse, *accusare*; 6, = attack, *impetum in alqm facere*; 7, = exhort, *(ad)hortari*. **chargeable**, adj. 1, *cui solvendum est*; 2, = — with a fault, *culpa affinis* or *obnoxius*. **charger**, n. 1, = dish, *lanx*; 2, = horse, *equus* (ecus).

**chariot**, n. *currus, -us*; a two-horsed —, *bigae*; four —, *quadrigae*. **charioteer**, n. *auriga, m*. and *f*.

**charity**, n. 1, as a sentiment, *amor, benignitas*; 2, as conduct, *beneficentia, liberalitas*; 3, = alms, *stips*. **charitable**, adj. *benignus, liberalis, beneficus*. Adv. *benigne, liberaliter*.

**charlatan**, n. *circulator, jactator, ostentator*.

**charm**, I. n. 1, lit. *carmen, canticum, fuscium*; 2, fig. = an attraction, *delenimenta, -orum, blanditiae*; 3, = beauty, *venustas, amoenitas*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *fascinare, incantare*; 2, fig. *capere*. **charming**, adj. *suavis, venustus, lepidus*. **charmer**, n. 1, = magician, *magus*; 2, = mistress, *deliciae*.

**chart**, n. *tabula*. **charter**, n. *privilegium* (e.g. to grant a —, *privilegia dare*).

**chary**, adj. *parcus*.

**chase**, I. v.tr. *venari*; see **PURSUE**. II. n. *venatio, venatus, -us*.

**chasm**, n. *hiatus, -us, specus, -us*.

**chaste**, adj. *castus*. **chastity**, n. *castitas*.

**chastize**, v.tr. *castigare*. **chastisement**, n. *castigatio*.

**chat**, v.intr. *fabulari cum alqo*.

**chatter**, I. v.intr. *garrere*. II. n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **chattering**, adj. *garrulus, loquax*.

**cheap**, adj. *vilis, parvi pretii*.

**cheat**, I. n. 1, *fraus, -dis, f, fallacia, dolus*; 2, = a man who —s, *circumscriptor* or *qui fallit*.

**II.** v.tr. *alqm fallere, decipere, circumvenire, lucum facere.*  
**check**, I. n. *impedimentum, mora.* II. v.tr. *alci obstare, impedimento esse, moram facere.*  
**cheek**, n. *gena.*  
**cheer**, u. I. = joy, *hilaritas*; 2, = hospitality, *hospitium*; to entertain with good —, *hospitalliter* or *laute excipere.* **cheerful**, *hilaris, hilarus.* Adv. *hilariter, hilare.* **cheerless**, adj. *tristis, maestus.*  
**cheese**, n. *caseus.*  
**chemistry**, n. \* *chemia, ars chemica.*  
**cheque**, n. *perscriptio.*  
**cherish**, v.tr. *curare, diligere, colere, observare.*  
**cherry**, n. I, the tree, *cerasus, f*; 2, = the fruit, *cerasum.*  
**chess**, n. *lusus latrunculorum.*  
**chest**, n. I, = part of the body, *pectus, -oris*, n.; 2, = a receptacle, *arca, cista.*  
**chestnut**, n. *castanea.*  
**chew**, v.tr. *mandere.*  
**chicaneery**, n. *dolus, praevaricatio.*  
**chicken**, n. *pullus (gallinaceus).*  
**chide**, v.tr. *alqm objurgare.* **chiding**, n. *objurgatio.*  
**chief**, I. n. *caput, princeps, praefectus.* II. adj. *primus, praecipuus.* Adv. *praecipua.*  
**child**, n. *Alius, Alia, liberi* (= children).  
**child-birth**, *partus, -us*; to be in —, *parturire.* **childhood**, n. *aetas puerilis.* **child-like**, adj. *puerilis.* **childish**, adj. *ineptus.* Adv. *pueriliter.* **childless**, adj. *(liberis) orbis.*  
**chill**, I. adj. *frigidus.* II. n. *frigus, -oris*, n. III. v.tr. I, lit. *refrigerare*; 2, fig. *reprimere.*  
**chime**, I. n. *conventus, -us.* II. v.intr. *concinere.*  
**chimera**, n. *commentum, opinionum commenta, -orum.* **chimerical**, adj. *commenticius, inanis, vanus.*  
**chimney**, n. (unknown in Roman houses) *compluvium* (= an opening in the roof of the atrium).  
**chin**, n. *mentum.*  
**china**, n. *murrha (Mart.);* made of —, *murrhinus.*  
**chine**, n. *spina.*  
**chink**, n. *rima.*  
**chip**, n. *assula, scobis.*  
**chirp**, v. *frutinnire, pipire, pipilare.*  
**chisel**, I. n. *scalprum fabrile, caelum.* II. v.tr. *sculpere.*  
**chivalry**, n. *ordo equester, res equestris*; = politeness, *summa comitas.* **chivalrous**, adj. *fortis et urbanus.*  
**choice**, I. n. *delectus, -us, electio.* II. adj. *praecipuus, eximius.* **choose**, v.tr. *eligere, deligere.*  
**choir**, n. I, *chorus.* 2, = — of a church, \* *absis.* **chorister**, n. (*puer*) *symphoniacus.*  
**choke**, I. v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere, praeccludere.* II. v.intr. *suffocari, strangulare.*  
**cholera**, n. see **ANGER.** **cholera**, n. *pestis.*  
**chop**, I. v.tr. *abscidere*; — a tree, — the hand, *amputare.* II. v.intr. *se vertere, verti.* III. n. *offa.*  
**chord**, n. *nervus, fides, -ium*, pl.  
**chorus**, n. *chorus*; leader of —, *choragus.*  
**chough**, n. *corvus.*  
**Christ**, \* *Christus.* **Christendom**, n. \* *popu-*

*lus Christianus.* **Christian**, adj. \* *Christianus.*  
**Christianity**, n. \* *lex or religio Christiana.*  
**chronic**, adj. *longinquus, diuturnus.*  
**chronicle**, I. v.tr. *in annales referre.* II. n. *annales, -ium*, m., *fasti.* **chronicler**, n. *annalium scriptor.* **chronology**, n. *temporum or annorum ratio.* **chronological**, adj. — errors, *temporum aetatumque errores.* Adv. *servato temporum ordine.*  
**church**, n. *ecclesia.*  
**churl**, n. *homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus.*  
**churlish**, adj. *inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus.* Adv. *rustice, inurbane.* **churlishness**, n. *rusticitas.*  
**churn**, I. n. *labrum ad butyrum faciendum.* II. v.tr. *butyrum facere.*  
**ciatrice**, n. *ciacris.*  
**cider**, n. *vinum ex malis confectum.*  
**cimeter**, n. *acinaces, -is*, m.  
**cinder**, n. *carbo exstinctus.*  
**cipher**, I. n. I, *nota, lit(tera) secretior*; 2, a mere —, *nullo numero esse*; see **NUMBER.** II. v.intr. *computare.*  
**circle**, n. I, lit. *orbis, -is*, m., *circulus*; to describe a —, *circulum ducere*; 2, = an assembly, *corona*; social —, *circulus*; family —, *familia.*  
**circuit**, n. *circuitus, -us, ambitus, -us, orbis, -is*, m.  
**circular**, I. adj. *orbiculatus, rotundus.* II. n. *lit(tera) circum alios dimissae.* **circulation**, n. *circuitus, -us*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est.* **circulate**, I. v.tr. *circumagere.* II. v.intr. *circumagi, commeari*; of money, *in usum venire.*  
**circumference**, n. *orbis, -is*, m. *circuitus, -us.*  
**circumflex**, n. When pronounced, *circumflexus accentus, us* (Gram.); when written, *syllaba circumflexa* (Gram.).  
**circumlocution**, n. *circuittia.*  
**circumnavigate**, v.tr. *circumvehi (navi or classe).*  
**circumscribe**, v.tr. *circumscribere, circumvenire.*  
**circumspect**, adj. *cautus, providus, prudens.* Adv. *caute, prudenter.* **circumspection**, n. *cautio, prudentia, circumspectio.*  
**circumstance**, n. *res, caus(a), ratio*; also by *hoc, id*, etc.; under these —s, *quae cum us sint.* **circumstantial**, adj. — evidence, *testimonium e rebus collectum.* Adv. *accurata.*  
**circumvallation**, n. *circumvallatio.*  
**circumvent**, v.tr. *circumvenire.*  
**cistern**, n. *cisterna, puteus.*  
**citadel**, n. *arz, castellum.*  
**cite**, v.tr. I, = quote, *afferre, proferre, mero-rare*; 2, = — before a court, *citare, in jus vocare.*  
**citizen**, n. *civis*, m. and f. **citizenship**, n. *civitas*; to present or bestow —, *civitates alci dare, impertire, tribuere, alqm in civitatem accipere or recipere.* **city**, n. *urbs* (= a town, as opp. to country), *oppidum, municipium* (= a free city which had received the *jus civile Romanum*), *colonia* (= a Roman settlement).  
**citron**, n. *malum citrum.*  
**civic**, adj. *civilis, civicus.*  
**civil**, adj. I, = civic, *civilis*; — process, *caus(a) privata*; — rights, *jus civile*; — war, *bellum civile* or *intestinum*; 2, = polite, *urbanus, bene moratus.* Adv. *urbane.* **civilization**, n. *cultus, -us, humanus, humanitas.* **civilize**, v.tr. *excolere, ad humanitatem informare or fingere.*  
**clad**, adj. *vestitus.*

**claim**, I. n. 1, = a demand, *postulatio, petitio*; 2, = a right, *ius, juris*, n. II. v.tr. *postulare, petere, poscere, flagitare, quaerere*. **claimant**, n. (at law), *petitor*.

**clammy**, adj. *lentus*.

**clamour**, I. n. *vociferatio, clamor, voces*, -um, f. II. v.intr. (con) *clamare* alqd or acc. and infin., or *vociferari*. **clamorous**, adj. see **Noisy**.

**clan**, n. *gens, tribus*, -us, f.

**clandestine**, adj. *clandestinus, furtivus*. Adv. *clam, furtim*.

**clang**, I. n. *sonus, -us, sonitus, -us*. II. v.intr. (*re*) *sonare*.

**clank**, I. n. *crepitus, -us*. II. v.tr. *crepitum* alqd re *dare*.

**clap**, I. n. *strepitus, -us, plausus, -us*; = — of the wings, *alarum crepitus, -us*; thunder —, *tonitrus, -us*. II. v.tr. 1, = strike, *ferire*; 2, — the wings, etc., *alas quatere*; 3, = applaud, *alci (ap)plaudere*; — the hands, *manibus plaudum facere*.

**claret**, n. *vinum*.

**clarify**, v.tr. *deliquare*.

**clash**, I. v.tr. = strike, *pulsare, percutere*. II. v.intr. 1, = strike together, *concurrere*; 2, = to disagree, *inter se (re)pugnare, dissidere, discrepare*; 3, = to sound, *sonare*. III. n. 1, = collision, *concursum, -us*; 2, = sound, *sonus, -us, sonitus, -us*.

**clasp**, I. n. *fibula*. II. v.tr. 1, *fibulam* conjungere; 2, see **EMBRACE, GRASP**.

**class**, n. *classis* (Quint.), *ordo*, m. (= rank of citizens, etc.), *genus, -eris, n.*; a — of learners, *discipuli*. **classic**, I. n. (= writer) *scriptor* or *scriptor optimus, praecipuus*. II. adj. *optimus, praecipuus, eximius*. **classify**, v.tr. *in genera describere*.

**clatter**, I. n. *crepitus, -us, sonus, -us*. II. v.intr. *sonare*.

**clause**, n. *pars, membrum, caput*.

**claw**, I. n. *unguis*; of a crab, *brachium*. II. v.tr. *ungues* aloi (*rei*) *in(f)icere*.

**clay**, n. *argilla*; of —, *argillaceus*.

**clean**, I. adj. *purus, mundus*. II. v.tr. *purgare*. III. adv. = quite, *prorsus*. **cleanliness**, n. *munditia, mundities*.

**clear**, I. adj. 1, *clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens*; it is —, *apparet, liquet*; 2, see **INNOCENT**; 3, see **FREE**. Adv. 1, *distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide*; 2, = without doubt, *sine dubio*. II. v.tr. 1, (*ex*) *purgare* = make clear; 2, see **EXPLAIN**; 3, = free from a charge, *absolvere, liberare*. III. v.intr. it — s up, *tempestas fit serena*. **clearness**, n. 1, *claritas*; 2, *serenitas* (of weather); 3, of a proof, *res explorata, fides*. **clear-sighted**, adj. *sagax, (sol)lers*. **clear-starch**, n. *amylum*.

**cleave**, I. v.intr. see **ADHERE**. II. v.tr. (*al*) *findere, scindere*. **cleaver**, n. *cultellus*. **cleft**, n.  *fissura, fissum, rima*.

**clemency**, n. *clementia, gratia, mansuetudo*. **clement**, adj. *clemens, mansuetus, indulgens*.

**clench**, v.tr. *manum comprimere*.

**clergy**, n. \* *clerus, \* clerici*; — man, *sacerdos, \* clericus*. **clerical**, adj. \* *clericus, \* ecclesiasticus*.

**clerk**, n. *scriba, m. librarius*.

**clever**, adj. *habilis, sol(l)ers, peritus* alqis rei. Adv. *sol(l)erter, perite*. **cleverness**, n. *peritia, habilitas, sol(l)ertia*.

**client**, n. *cliens* (= both dependent in gen.

and client of a lawyer, in which sense also *consultor*). **clientship**, n. *clientela*.

**cliff**, n. *scopulus, saxum*.

**climate**, n. *caelum, caeli status, -us, aer*.

**climax**, n. *gradatio*; in oratory, the — of happiness, *summa felicitas*.

**climb**, v.tr. *a(d)scendere, scandere, enati in alqd*.

**clinch**, v.tr. *clavulo figere*.

**cling**, v.intr. *adhaerere* rei; — to a person, *alqm amplecti, sectari*.

**clink**, I. v.intr. *lunnire, sonare*. II. n. *linnitus, -us, sonitus, -us*.

**clip**, v.tr. *praecidere, circumcidere, researe*.

**cloak**, I. n. 1, *amiculum, pallium, sagum, lacerna, paenula*; 2, fig. *species*. II. v.tr. *tegere*.

**clock**, n. *horologium*.

**clod**, n. *glæba (gleb)*.

**clog**, I. n. *impedimentum*. II. v.tr. *impedire*.

**cloister**, n. 1, = colonnade, *porticus, -us, f.*; 2, = monastery, \* *monasterium*.

**close**, I. v.tr. 1, = shut, *claudere, occludere*; 2, = finish, *finire, conficere*; 3, — a bargain, *de pretio cum alqo pacisci*; 4, — with anyone, *manum conserere*. II. n. 1, = inclosure, *saepitum*; 2, = end, *finis, m. and f., exilus, -us*.

III. adj. 1, = reserved, *taciturnus, lectus*; 2, = near, *propinquus, vicinus, finitimus*; — relationship, *propinquitas*; — friendship, *conjunctio*; 3, = solid, *densus, solidus*; 4, = compressed (of speech), *pressus, brevis*. Adv. 1, *tecte*; 3, *solide*; 4, *presse, breviter*. **closeness**, n. 1, *taciturnitas*; 2, *propinquitas, vicinitas*; 3, *soliditas*.

**closet**, n. *cubiculum*.

**clot**, I. n. *glæba* (= lump); — of blood, *sanguis concretus*. II. v.tr. *congelare*.

**cloth**, n. *textum, pannus*. **clothes**, n. *vestitus, -us, vestes, -um, f. vestimenta*. **clothe**, v.tr. *alqm vestire, amicti*; — oneself, *induere sibi vestem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amictiri* re.

**cloud**, I. n. *nubes, -is, f.* II. v.tr. *obscurare, tegere*. III. v.intr. *nubibus obducere*. **cloudy**, adj. *nubilus*. **cloudless**, adj. *nubibus vacuus, serenus*.

**clover**, n. *trifolium*.

**clown**, n. *homo rusticus, agrestis*. **clownish**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis*. Adv. *rustice*.

**cloy**, v.tr. *satiare*.

**club**, I. n. 1, = cudgel, *clava*; 2, = society, *circulus, factio, sodalitas*. II. v.tr. *in medium proferre*. **club-foot**, n. *tali pravi*. **club-footed**, adj. *scurvus*.

**cluck**, v.intr. *singultire, gloctre*.

**clue**, n. *glomus, filum* (of thread); fig. *vestigium, indicium*.

**clump**, n. *glæba*.

**clumsy**, adj. *agrestis, inhabilis, ineptus, rusticus*; a — joke, *jocus illiberalis*; — manners, *mores rustici*. Adv. *laeve, illiberaliter, rustice*; to act —, *rustice facere*. **clumsiness**, n. *rusticitas, inscitia*.

**cluster**, I. n. 1, = bunch, *fasciculus* (of flowers), *uva* (of grapes), *racemus, corymbus* (of any berries); 2, = a group, *circulus, corona*. II. v.intr. (*frequentes*) *convenire*.

**clutch**, I. v.tr. *comprehendere*. II. n., to get into one's —es, *manus alci in(f)icere*.

**coach**, n. *carpentum, pilentum, cistum, raeda*. **coachman**, n. *raedarius, auriga*.

**coadjutor**, n. socius, collega, m.  
**coagulate**, v.intr. coire, concreſcere, coagulari.  
**coal**, n. carbo.  
**coalesce**, v.intr. coalescere, coire. **coalition**, n. conjunctio, consociatio.  
**coarse**, adj. 1, crassus; 2, = rude, agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus. Adv. crasse, rustice, inurbane. **coarseness**, n. 1, crassitudo; 2, inhumanitas, mores inculti.  
**coast**, I. n. litus, -oris, n. ora; lying on the —, maritimus. II. v.tr. oram legere, praeliteret.  
**coat**, I. n. 1, toga, tunica; 2, = hide, vellus, -eris, n., pellis; 3, = of paint, circumlittio. II. v.tr. alqd alicui rei induere.  
**coax**, v.tr. alicui blandiri, alqm permulcere, moram alicui gerere.  
**cobble**, v.tr. 1, lit. sarctre; 2, fig. inscienter facere alqd. **cobbler**, n. sutor.  
**cock**, v.tr. erigere.  
**cock**, n. 1, as to the gender, mas; 2, = the male of the fowl, gallus. **cockcrow**, n. cantus, -us, galli. **cockroach**, **cockchafer**, **scarabaeus**. **cock-a-hoop**, to be —, ex(s)ultare.  
**cockle**, n. = a fish, pecten.  
**cod**, n. asellus.  
**code**, n. codex juris, corpus juris (e.g. Romani), leges. **codify**, v.tr. leges describere.  
**coemption**, n. coemptio.  
**coequal**, adj. aequalis.  
**coerce**, v.tr. coercere, cohibere. **coercion**, n. necessitas. **coercive**, adj. validus (= strong), or by verb (e.g. qui cohibet).  
**coexistent**, adj. quod eodem tempore est.  
**coffer**, n. cista.  
**coffin**, n. arca, loculus, sarcophagus.  
**cog**, n. of a wheel, dens, m.  
**cogent**, adj. firmus, validus. **cogency**, n. persuasio, ratio quas fidem facit.  
**cogitate**, v.intr. cogitare. **cogitation**, n. cogitatio. **cognition**, n. cognitio, scientia. **cognizance**, n. cognitio. **cognizant**, adj. alicui rei conscius.  
**cohabit**, v.intr. concumbere.  
**coheir**, n. coheres, -edis, m. and f.  
**cohere**, v.intr. cohaerere (both lit. and fig.).  
**coherent**, adj. cohaerens, contextus, continens, sibi congruens. Adv. connectr. continenter. Sibi constanter or convenienter.  
**cohort**, n. cohors.  
**coin**, I. n. nummus; good —, nummi boni; bad —, nummi adulterini. II. v.tr. cudere, ferre, signare. **coinage**, n. res nummaria.  
**coiner**, n. qui aes or nummos cudit.  
**coincide**, v.intr. 1, = to happen at the same time, eodem tempore fieri, or incidere; 2, see AGREE. **coincidence**, n. = chance, fors, casus, -us.  
**coition**, n. coitus, -us.  
**cold**, I. adj. 1, lit. frigidus, gelidus (= icy cold); in — blood, consulto; 2, fig. fastidiosus, superbus. Adv. 1, frigide, gelide; 2, fastidiose, superbe. II. n. or coldness, n. frigus, -oris, n., algor, gela. **cold-blooded**, adj. see CRUEL.  
**collapse**, v.intr. collabi, concidere, corrumpere.  
**collar**, I. n. collare, monile, torques, -is, m. and f.; dog —, armilla; horse —, jugum. II. v.tr. prehendere. **collar-bone**, n. jugulum.

**collation**, n. 1, = comparison, collatio; 2, = a meal, cena. **collate**, v.tr. conferre.  
**colleague**, n. collega, m.  
**collect**, I. v.tr. colligere, conferre, comportare, conquirere, congerere; — oneself, se colligere; — money, taxes, etc., erigere, accipere. II. v.intr. convenire, coire. **collection**, n. 1, of money, collatio; 2, = an assemblage, thesaurus.  
**college**, n. 1, = body, collegium, societas, sodalitas; 2, = building, schola.  
**collier**, n. 1, = a man, carbonarius; 2, = a ship, navis oneraria.  
**collocation**, n. collocatio, concursus, -us.  
**colloquy**, n. colloquium. **colloquial**, adj. — speech, sermo communis.  
**collusion**, n. collusio.  
**colonel**, n. tribunus militum, praefectus.  
**colony**, n. colonia, coloni. **colonyist**, n. colonus. **colonial**, adj. by gen. of colonia. **colonize**, v.tr. coloniam constituere or collocare.  
**colonnade**, n. columnarum ordo, -inis, m., porticus, -us, f.  
**colossal**, adj. vastus, ingens, immanis.  
**colour**, I. n. 1, = a quality of bodies, color; 2, = a paint, pigmentum; 3, = pretext, species; 4, pl. = standards, signum, vexillum. II. v.tr. 1, lit. colorare, tingere, inficere; 2, fig. species offerre. III. v.intr., see BLUSH.  
**colt**, n. pullus equinus (of horse), asinus (of ass).  
**column**, n. 1, = a pillar, columna; 2, in printing, pagina; 3, in an army, agmen; in two —s, bipartito; in three —s, tripartito.  
**comb**, I. n. pecten; (of a cock) crista, juba. II. v.tr. pectere.  
**combat**, I. n. pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus, -us, proelium; (with the fists) pugilatus, -us, pugilatio; (in wrestling) luctatus, -us, luctatio. II. v.intr., see FIGHT.  
**combine**, v.tr. (con)jungere, consociare, cum alqo societatem inire. **combination**, n. (con)junctio, societas.  
**combustion**, n. exustio. **combustible**, adj. quod comburi potest.  
**come**, v.intr. (per)venire, advenire, accedere, appropinquare (= to draw near); — on foot, peditem venire; — on horseback, equo (ad)veni; — to a place often, ad alqm (locum) venire, alqm (locum) frequentare; it —s into my mind, in mentem venit; he —s to himself, ad se venit, se colligit, animum recipit; how —s it that? qui factum est ut etc., ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut; I know not how it —s to pass, si scire quomodo; — as it may, utrumque res occiderit, he has — to that audacity, eo usque audaciae progressus est ut; to — about = happen, evenire, fieri; — in the way of, alicui obstare; — near, appropinquare; — off or out, evadere (= escape); — round, sententiam mutare; — together, convenire; — to light, in lucem proferri. **coming**, n. adventus, -us, reditus, reditus, -us.  
**comedy**, n. comodia. **comio**, adj. 1, = belonging to comedy, comicus; 2, = ridiculous, ridiculus, facetus. Adv. ridicule, facete.  
**comely**, adj. bellus, venustus, pulcher.  
**comeliness**, n. venustas, decor, pulchritudo.  
**comet**, n. cometes, -as, m.  
**comfort**, I. v.tr. 1, = console, alqm consolari; 2, = refresh, alqm alqd re rigere, recreare. II. n. 1, = consolation, solatium, consolatio; 2, = ease, copia, affluentia; 3, comforts, comoda, -orum. **comfortable**, adj.

*gratus* (= agreeable), *jucundus* (= happy). Adv. *grute, jucunde*. **comfortless**, adj. 1, *sine spe*; 2, = uncomfortable, *incommodus*. **comforter**, n. *consolator*.

**command**, I. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd facere jubere, alci alqd or ut imperare*; — oneself, *sibi imperare*; 2, = — a place, *alci loco imminere*. II. n. 1, in war, *imperium*; 2, = order, *jussum, mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*; 3, = — of oneself, *continentia, temperantia*. **commander**, n. *dux, imperator*; of a fleet, *praefectus classis*. See ORDER.

**commemorate**, v.tr. *commemorare, celebrare*. **commemoration**, n. *celebratio, commemoratio*; in — of, *in memoriam alcijs*.

**commence**, v.tr. *incipere*; see BEGIN.

**commend**, v.tr. 1, = recommend, *alqm alci commendare*; 2, = praise, *laudare*. **commendation**, n. *commendatio, laus, -âs, f.* **commendable**, adj. *laudabilis*. Adv. *laudabiliter*. **commendatory**, adj. *commendaticus*.

**comment**, I. v.tr. *interpretari, explanare, enarrare, commentari*. II. n. and **commentary**, n. *interpretatio, explanatio, enarratio*. **commentator**, n. *interpres, -âs, m. and f., explanator*.

**commerce**, n. 1, = business, *commercium, negotia, -orum, mercatura*; 2, = intercourse, *usus, -us, commercium, consuetudo*. **commercial**, adj. *ad commercium pertinens*.

**commingle**, v.tr. see MINGLE.

**commiserate**, v.tr. **commiseration**, n. see PITY.

**commissariat**, n. 1, = provision department, *res frumentaria*; 2, = officer over this department, *rei frumentarii praefectus*. **commissary**, n. *procurator*.

**commission**, I. n. 1, *mandatum*; to execute a —, *mandatum exsequi, conficere*; 2 (as an office or charge) *munus, -eris, n., procuratio*; to hold a — in the army, *ordines ducere*; 3, = body of arbitrators, etc., *arbitri, or qui alqd investigant*. II. v.tr. *alqd alci or ut, mandare*. **commissioner**, n. *procurator*.

**commit**, v.tr. 1, = to intrust, *dare, mandare, committere*; 2, = to send to prison, *in custodiam dare, in vincula con(j)icere*; 3, = do, *facere, committere* (in se) *admittere, patrare*; — a fault, *errare*; — murder, *occidere*.

**committee**, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*, etc.

**commodious**, adj. *commodus, opportunus, aptus*. Adv. *commode, opportune, apte*. **commodity**, n. 1, = convenience, *utilitas*; 2, = an article, *res, commoditas, merx*.

**common**, I. adj. 1, = belonging to several people, *communis, publicus*; — wealth, or weal, or good, *res publica*; — sense, *communis sensus -âs* (that which all men feel), = practical wisdom, *prudentia*; in —, *communiter*; 2, = ordinary, *plebeius, cotidianus (quot.), vulgaris*; 3, the —s, *plebs*. Adv. *communiter*; = usually, *sepe, ferme*. II. n. *ager publicus*. **commonplace**, I. adj. *vulgaris*. II. n. *alqd (sermone) trivium*. **commoner**, n. *unus e plebe*.

**commotion**, n. *tumultus, -ûs, motus, -ûs, agitatio*.

**commune**, v.intr. *colloquit cum alqo, alqd communicare or conferre inter se*. **communicate**, v.tr., see SHARE, TELL. **communication**, n. *communicatio, usus, -ûs, consuetudo*. **communicative**, adj. *loquax* (= talkative), *qui alqd (s)narrare vult*. **communio**, n. 1, = intercourse, *commercium, societas, consuetudo, conjunctio*; 2, eccles. t.t. \**communio, \*eucharistia, \*cras*

*Domini*. **community**, n. 1, = COMMUNION 1; 2, of goods, *vitae communitas*; 3, = the state, *civitas, respublica*.

**commute**, v.tr. = to exchange, (*per*)*mutare, commutare*. **commutation**, n. *commutatio, retemptio*.

**compact**, I. n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex convento*; to form a —, *pacisci cum alqo*. II. adj. *densus, crassus, confertus, solidus, pressus*. Adv. *solide, presse*.

**companion**, n. *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius, socialis, m.*; boon —, *convivium, m. and f.* **companionable**, adj. *afabilis, facilis*. **companionship**, n. by *socius* (e.g. he gave me his —, *se mihi socium conjunxit*). **company**, n. *societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *alqm socium sibi jungere*.

**compare**, v.tr. *comparare, componere, conferre*. **comparable**, adj. *quod comparari potest, comparabilis*. **comparison**, n. *comparatio, collatio*; in — of or with, *pras, ad*; *comparatus ad alqd*. **comparative**, adj. *comparativus*. Adv. *comparate*.

**compass**, I. n. 1, \**acus magnetica nautarum*; 2, = extent, *ambitus, -ûs, circuitus, -ûs, modus*. II. v.tr. 1, = surround, *alqd alci rei or alqd re circumdare, stipare*; 2, = go round, *circumire*; 3, see ATTAIN.

**compassion**, n. *misericordia*. **compassionate**, adj. *misericors*. Adv. *cum misericordiâ*.

**compatible**, adj. see ACCORDANCE.

**compatriot**, n. *civis, m. and f.*

**compel**, v.tr. *alqm ad alqd (faciendum) or accus. and infin. or ut, cogere, adigere*. **compulsory**, adj. *per vim*. **compulsion**, n. *vis, necessitas*; by —, *vi, per vim*.

**compendious**, adj. *brevis, in angustum coactus*. **compendium**, n. *epitome, -es, f., or epitoma, excerpta, -orum*.

**compensate**, v.tr. *alqd (cum) alqd re compensare*; — a loss, *damnum restituere*. **compensation**, n. *compensatio*.

**compete**, v.intr. 1, lit. *cum alqo contendere*; *competere*; 2, fig. *alqm or alqd aemulari*. **competent**, adj. see ABLE. Adv. *satis*. **competency**, n. *divitiae*. **competition**, n. *aemulatio*. **competitor**, n. *aemulus, competitor*.

**compile**, v.tr. *in unum conferre*. **compilation**, n. *epitoma, -es, f., excerpta, -orum*.

**complacent**, adj. 1, see COMPLAISANT; 2, = self-satisfied, *qui sibi placet*. **complacency**, n. *voluptas, delectatio, amor sui*.

**complain**, v.intr. (*con*)*queri de re or alqd, expostulare de re*. **complaint**, n. 1, *questus, -ûs, querimonia, querela, expostulatio*; 2, = illness, *morbus*.

**complaisant**, adj. *comis, indulgens, facilis*; to be — to anyone, *morem alci gerere*.

**complete**, I. v.tr. *complere, explere, supplere, absolvère* (= to finish), *conficere, cumulare*. II. adj. *absolutus, perfectus, justus, integer, plenus*. Adv. *absolute, perfecte, omnino, prorsus, plane* (the last three = altogether). **completion**, n. *confectio, absolutio, finis, m. and f.* **complement**, n. *complementum, supplementum*.

**complex**, adj. *multiplex*. **complexity**, n. *implicatio*. **complexion**, n. *color*.

**complicate**, v.tr. *implicare*. **complicated**, adj. *difficilis, involutus, impeditus*. **complication**, n. *res impedita et difficilis, difficultas*.

**compliment**, I. n. 1, *laus*; to pay —s, *laudem alci tribuere*; 2, = salutation, *salutatio, salus, -ûs, f.*; to send one's —s, *alqm valere*



**jubber**. **II**. v.tr. *laudare, congratulari*. **complimentary**, adj. *honorificus*.

**comply**, v.intr. *alci obsequi, alci morem gerere*; to — with one's requests, *alci precibus indulgere*. **compliance**, n. *obsequium, indulgentia, officium*. **compliant**, adj. see **COMPLAISANT**.

**components**, n. *partes, -um, f.*

**compose**, v.tr. **1**, a book, *(con)scribere*; in verse, *versibus scribere*; **2**, of music, *modos facere*; **3**, see **ARRANGE**; **4**, = to reconcile differences, *componere*. **composed**, adj. *tranquillus, quietus*. Adv. *tranquille, quiete*. **composer**, n. *scriptor*. **composition**, n. **1**, = the act, *compositio*; **2**, = a writing, *scriptum*. **composure**, n. *tranquillitas*.

**compound**, **I**. v.tr. **1**, lit. *componere, confundere*; **2**, fig. *componere*; to be —ed of, *ex alqd re constare*; **3**, — for, *satis habere* with accus. and infin. **II**, adj. *compositus, multiplex*. **III**. n. **1**, *res admixta*; **2**, = an enclosure, *septum*.

**comprehend**, v.tr. **1**, = contain, *continere, comprehendere*; **2**, = understand, *comprehendere, intellegere (intellig.), perspicere*. **comprehensible**, adj. *facilis intellectu, perspicuus, planus*. Adv. *plane, perspicue, aperte*. **comprehension**, n. *comprehensio, intelligentia*. **comprehensive**, adj. *late patens*. Adv. *peritus, prorsus*.

**compress**, **I**. v.tr. *comprimere, condensare, coartare*. **II**. n. = bandage, *penicillus* or *penicillum*. **compression**, n. *compressio, compressus, -us*.

**compromise**, **I**. v.tr. *compromittere* (i.e. agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). **II**. n. *compromissum*, see **AGREE**.

**compulsion**, n. see **COMPUL**.

**compunction**, n. *poenitentia*; I have — for, *poenitet me rei*.

**compute**, v.tr. *computare*, see **RECKON**.

**comrade**, n. = a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis, commilito, socius*. **comradeship**, n. *contubernium*.

**concave**, adj. *concavus*.

**conceal**, v.tr. *celare, occultare alqd alqm*.

**concede**, v.tr. *concedere*. **concession**, n. *concessio, concessus, -us*.

**conceit**, n. **1**, = opinion, *opinio, sententia*; **2**, = pride, *arrogantia, fastidium*. **conceited**, adj. *arrogans, fastidiosus*. Adv. *arroganter, jastidiosae*.

**conceive**, v.tr. **1**, physically, *concipere*; **2**, fig. *cogitare, intellegere (intellig.)*; see **IMAGINE**.

**concentrate**, v.tr. *colligere, contrahere, in unum conferre*.

**conception**, n. **1**, = procreation, *conceptio, conceptus, -us*; **2**, in the mind, *notio, opinio*; to form a —, *mente fingere alqd, notionem rei (animo) concipere*.

**concern**, **I**. n. **1**, *res, negotium, cura*; **2**, fig. *anxietas, sollicitudo, cura*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, = to relate to, *pertinere ad alqd*; it —s, *refert, interest*; to — oneself, *alci studere*; **2**, to be —ed = troubled, *alqd aegre ferre*. **concerning**, prep. *de, abl.*; *per, accus.*

**concert**, **I**. n. **1**, *symphonia, concertus, -us, certamen musicum*; **2**, = agreement, *consensus, -us, concordia*. **II**. v.tr. *inire consilium de alqd re, pactari alqd cum alqo*.

**conciliate**, v.tr. *conciliare*. **conciliation**, n. *conciliatio*. **conciliatory**, adj. *blandus*.

**concise**, adj. *brevis, pressus*. Adv. *presse, breviter*. **conciseness**, n. *brevitas*.

**conclave**, n., see **ASSEMBLY**.

**conclude**, v.tr. **1**, = to finish,  *finire, concludere, concludere*; **2**, = to draw a conclusion, *concludere*; **3**, = to decide, *statuere, constituere*. **conclusion**, n. **1**, *finis, m.* and *f.*; **2**, *conclusio*. **conclusive**, adj. *gravis*. Adv. *graviter*.

**concoct**, v.tr. **1**, = to mix, *miscere*; **2**, fig.  *fingere, machinari*. **concoction**, n. *potus, -us*.

**concomitant**, adj., -ly, adv., *cum* with abl.

**concord**, n. *concordia, consensus, -us*. **concordant**, adj. *concors, congruens, conspirans*. Adv. *congruenter*.

**concourse**, n. *concursum, -us, concursio*.

**concrete**, adj. *concretus* (= grown together), *solidus* (= solid).

**concupinage**, n. *concupinatus, -us*. **concupine**, n. *concupina, pellex*.

**concupiscence**, n. *libido (sub.)*.

**concur**, v.intr. *consentire, congruere, consentire*. **concurrency**, n. *consensio, consensus, -us*. **concurrent**, adj., -ly, adv. *una, simul*.

**concussion**, n. *concussio, concursus, -us*.

**condemn**, v.tr. **1**, *damnare, condemnare*; — to death, *alqm capitis damnare or condemnare*; **2**, = disapprove, *improbare, reprehendere, culpate*. **condemnation**, n. **1**, *damnatio*; **2**, *reprehensio, culpa*. **condemnable**, adj. *reprehensibilis, reprehensione dignus*. **condemnatory**, adj. *damnatorius*.

**condense**, **I**. v.tr. *densare, spissare*. **II**. v.intr. *concrelescere*. **condensation**, n. *densatio*.

**condescend**, v.intr., *comiter se gerere*. **condescending**, adj. *comis, facilis*. Adv. *comiter*. **condescension**, n. *comitas, facilitas*.

**condign**, adj. **1**, = due, *debitus, meritus*; **2**, = severe, *aerbus, atrox*.

**condiment**, n. *condimentum*.

**condition**, **I**. n. **1**, = state, *condicio, res, status, -us*; **2**, = stipulation, *condicio, pactum, conventum*; under the —, *ad conditione, ad lege*. **II**. v.tr. *circumscribere*. **conditional**, adj. *incertus, conditionibus subjectus*. Adv. *eo pacto ut, etc., non sine exceptione*. **conditioned**, adj. *affectus*; well, ill —, *bene, male moratus*.

**condole**, v.tr. *caerum alcis dolere*.

**conduce**, v.intr. *facere or efficere ut*. **conductive**, adj. *utilis, dat., or ad*.

**conduct**, **I**. v.tr. **1**, = to lead, *ducere, agere*; in a procession, *deducere, prosequi*; **2**, = manage, *gerere, administrare*; — oneself, *se gerere or praedere*. **II**. n. **1**, = behaviour, *vitas, ratio, mores, -um*; **2**, = management, *administratio, procuratio*. **conductor**, n. *dux, procurator*. **conduit**, n. *aqueductus, -us*.

**cone**, n. *onus*.

**confectionery**, n. *dulcia, -um*. **confectioner**, n. *pistor dulciarius (late)*.

**confederacy**, n. *foedus, -eris, n., societas*. **confederates**, n. *socii, foederati*. **confederate**, adj. *foederatus*.

**confer**, **I**. v.intr. = to talk with, *deliberare, consultare de alqd re or utrum*. **II**. v.tr. see **GIVE**. **conference**, n. *consilium, colloquium*.

**confess**, v.tr. *fateri, confiteri*. **confessedly**, adv. *sine dubio, plane*. **confession**, n. *confessio*.

**confide**, **I**. v.tr. *alqd alci committere, tradere, mandare, credere*. **II**. v.intr. — in, *alci or alci rei or alqo or alqd re (con)fidere*. **confidant**, n. (*alci rei*) *conficius, conctia*. **confidence**, n. *fides, fiducia, fidentia, confidentia* (= esp. self —); to tell in —, *alci ut amico certissime dicere*. **con-**

**fidens**, adj. *alci (rei) confidens, alqđ re fretus*, or by *certus, confirmatus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. (con)fidenter. **confidential**, adj. 1, = trustworthy, *fidus, fideles*, or *alci rei conscius*; 2, see SECRET. Adv. see SECRETLY. **confiding**, adj. *credulus*.

**confine**, I. n. *finis*, m. and f., *terminus, limes, -itis, confinium*. II. v.tr. 1, see RESTRAIN; 2, see IMPRISON; 3, to be — d in childbirth, *parere*. **confinement**, n. 1, = imprisonment, *custodia*; 2, = childbirth, *partus, -ūs*.

**confirm**, v.tr. *affirmare, confirmare, sancire, ratum fovere, ratum esse jubere*.

**confiscate**, v.tr. *publicare*. **confiscation**, n. *publicatio*.

**conflagration**, n. *incendium, ignis, m.*

**conflict**, I. n. *certamen, pugna, proelium*; of opinions, *dissensio*. II. v.intr. 1, = to strike together, *concurrere*; 2, = to fight, *pugnare*; 3, = to differ, *dissentire, discrepare, repugnare*.

**confluence**, n. 1, = the place where rivers meet, *confluens* or *confluentes*; 2, see CONCOURSE.

**conform**, I. v.tr. *alqđ ad alqđ* or *alci rei accommodare*. II. v.intr. to — to, *alci* or *alci rei obsequi, obtemperare, inservire*. **conformable**, adj. *ad alqđ accommodatus, alci rei* or *cum alqđ re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*. Adv. *congruenter, convenienter*. **conformation**, n. *conformatio, forma*. **conformity**, n. *consensus, -ūs, consensio, convententia*.

**confound**, v.tr. 1, see CONFUSE; 2, = to astonish, *percutere, consternare*; 3, = to bring to naught, *ad irritum redigere, evertere*; 4, as an exclamation, — it, *di perdant*.

**confraternity**, n. *fraternitas, societas, soliditas*.

**confront**, v.tr. *adversus alqm stare, alci obitiam ire*.

**confuse**, v.tr. *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)urbare*. **confusion**, n. *confusio, perturbatio*.

**confute**, v.tr. *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare*.

**congeal**, I. v.tr. (con)gelare. II. v.intr. (con)gelari, *frigere, algere*.

**congenial**, adj. *alci* or *alci rei* or *cum alqđ re congruens, conveniens*; = pleasant, *jucundus*.

**congeries**, n. *congeries*.

**congratulate**, v.tr. *alci de alqđ re, or alqđ or quod, gratulari*. **congratulation**, n. *gratulatio*. **congratulatory**, adj. *gratulabundus*.

**congregate**, I. v.tr. *coepere, congregare*. II. v.intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*.

**congregation**, n. *conventus, -ūs, coetus, -ūs, concio*.

**congress**, n. *conventus, -ūs, concilium*.

**congruity**, n. *convententia*, see CONFORM.

**congruous**, adj., see CONFORMABLE.

**conjecture**, I. n. *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, divinatio*. II. v.tr. *conjecturā augurari* or *consequi*. **conjectural**, adj. *quod conjecturā propici potest*. Adv. *conjectural*.

**conjugal**, adj. *conjugalis*.

**conjugate**, v.tr. *declinare* (Gram.). **conjugation**, n. *declinatio* (Gram.).

**conjunction**, n. (Gram.), *conjunctio*, see JOIN.

**conjure**, I. v.tr. 1, = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrari per alqm* or *alqđ*; 2, = to move by magic forms, *adjurare*; to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas evocare*. II. v.intr. = to act as a conjurer, *prae-*

*stigias agere*. **conjurer**, n. + *magus, ventillator, + praestigiator*.

**connect**, v.tr. *alqđ ad alqđ alligare, (con)jungere alqđ* or *alqm cum re*. **connected**, adj. = coherent, *continens*. Adv. *continenter, unctenore*. **connexion**, n. 1, *conjunctio, societas*; 2, = by marriage, *affinis*.

**connive** (at), v.intr. *co(n)nivere in alqđ re, alci rei* or *alci alqđ ignoscere, alci* or *alci rei indulgere*. **connivance**, n. *indulgentia*.

**connoisseur**, n. *artium liberalium peritus, homo doctus*.

**conquer**, v.tr. *vincere, capere, expugnare, superare*. **conquoror**, n. *victor*. **conquest**, n. *victoria, occupatio, expugnatio*.

**consanguinity**, n. *sanguinis conjunctio*.

**conscience**, n. *conscientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*; a good —, *c. recte facti, mens bene sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpae sibi conscius esse*; a bad —, *c. scelerum, mens male sibi conscia*. **conscientious**, adj. *religiosus, sanctus*. Adv. *religiose, sancte*. **conscientiousness**, n. *religio, sanctitas, fides*.

**conscious**, adj. *alci rei conscius, gnarus*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. I did it —, *gnarus feci*).

**conscriptio**, n. *delectus, -ūs, conquisitum militum*.

**consecrate**, v.tr. (con)secrare, (de)dicare. **consecrated**, adj. *sacratas, sacer*. **consecration**, n. *dedicatio*.

**consecutive**, adj. *continens, continuus*. Adv. *continenter*.

**consent**, I. v.intr., see AGREE. II. n. 1, *consensus, -ūs, consensio*; 2, *consensus, -ūs, assensus, -ūs*, see AGREEMENT; with your —, *te consentiente*.

**consequent**, adj. *consequens*. Adv., see THEREFORE. **consequence**, n. 1, = result, *consecutio, exitus, -ūs, eventus, -ūs*; the — was that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex* or *proae alqđ re, quae cum ita sint, itaque*; 2, = importance, *auctoritas, momentum, pondus, -eris, n*; to be of —, *multum valere*.

**conserve**, I. v.tr. 1, see KEEP; 2, of fruit *condire*. II. n. = jam, *fructus conditi*. **conservation**, n. *conservatio*. **conservative**, I. adj. *optimatibus addictus*. II. n. *unus ex optimatibus*. **conservatory**, n. (locus) *ad plantas colendas vitreis munitus*.

**consider**, v.tr. 1, = to look at, *spectare, intuiti, contemplari*; 2, = to regard, *ducere, habere, existimare*; 3, see THINK; 4, = to be thoughtful for, *alqm respicere*. **considerable**, adj. *magnus, gravis*; also by aliquidantum with genit. (*al. praedae, — plunder; al. aeris alieni, — debt*); a — number, *multitudo, vis*. Adv. *aliquanto* or *aliquidantum*. **considerate**, adj. 1, = thoughtful, *providus, providens, prudens, cautus*; 2, = thoughtful for others, *alqm respiciens, alci consulens, benignus*. Adv. 1, *providere, providenter, prudenter, caute*; 2, *benigne*. **considerateness**, n. 1, *providentia, prudentia*; 2, *benignitas*. **consideration**, n. 1, with the eyes, *contemplatio, conspectus, -ūs*; 2, with the mind, *judicium, meditatio, commentatio, consilium*; 3, = thought for anyone, *alci respectus, -ūs*; 4, = motive, *ratio*; from these —s, *quae cum ita sint*; 5, see IMPORTANCE; with —, *considerate, consulto, consilio*; to act with good — *bono consilio facere alqđ*.

**consign**, v.tr. *deferre alqđ ad alqm, credere mandare alqđ alci*; to — to the flames, *alqđ in flammis conficere*.

**consist**, v.intr. = to be made of, *in* or *ex alqđ*

**re consistere, compositum esse, consistere, alqd re contineri.** **consistent, adj. 1.** — with, cum alqd re congruens, convenientis, concors, or by esse with the genit. (e.g. it is — with my character, mei est); **2.** = unchanging, constans. Adv. congruenter, convenienter, constanter. **consistence, consistens, n. 1.** = thickness, crassitudo, soliditas; **2.** = agreement, constantia.

**console, v.tr.** consolari alqm, solatium afferre or solatio esse alci. **consolation, n.** solatium, consolatio. **consoler, n.** consolator.

**consonant, I. n.** = a letter, consonans (litera). **II. adj.** consentaneus, congruus cum alpi re.

**consort, I. n.** comes, -ilis, m. and f., socius, socia; = husband or wife, maritus, marita; conjunx, m. and f., uxor, f. **II. v.intr.** alqd familiariter uti, alci socium esse.

**conspicuous, adj. 1.** = visible, conspicuus, clarus, manifestus; **2.** = remarkable, insignis. Adv. clare, manifeste, mirum in modum.

**conspire, v.intr.** conjurare, conjurationem facere, conspirare. **conspiracy, n.** conjuratio, conspiratio. **conspirator, n.** conjuratus, -us, conjurationis socius.

**constable, n.** apparitor.

**constant, adj. 1.** = incessant, continuus, perpetuus; **2.** = faithful, fidelis. Adv. perpetuo, continuo, fideliter. **constancy, n. 1.** = patience, patientia, constantia; **2.** = perseverance, perseverantia, pervertacia; **3.** = continuance, perpetuitas; **4.** = fidelity, fides, fidelitas.

**constellation, n.** sidus, -eris, n., stella.

**consternation, n.** see TERROR.

**constipate, v.tr. med. t.t.** alvum a(d)stringere or cohibere.

**constitute, v.tr.** statuere, constituere, designare. **constituent, adj.** pars or res (e.g. — parts, alci rei partes, res e quibus alqd constat). **constituted, n. 1.** of body, corporis constitutio, affectio, habitus, -us; a good —, corpus bene constitutum; a weak —, corporis imbecillitas; **2.** of a state, civilis forma, republicae ratio. **constitutional, adj. 1.** innatus, insitus; **2.** legitimus. Adv. **1.** e natura; **2.** legitime.

**constrain, v.tr.** alqm constringere, vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alci rei faciendae. **constraint, n. vis;** to do by —, alqd invitum facere. **constrained, adj.** = unnatural, inuitus; of speech, oratio contorta, perplexa, difficilis; a — look, vultus factus; a — laugh, risus inuitus.

**construct, v.tr.,** see BUILD, MAKE. **construction, n. 1.** = act of —, aedificatio, constructio; **2.** = interpretation, interpretatio; to put a good, bad — on, alqd in bonam, malam partem accipere; **3.** = — of a sentence, compositio.

**construe, v.tr.,** see INTERPRET.

**consult, v.tr.** alqm consulere, consilium petere ab alqo; to — anyone's interests, alci consulere.

**consume, v.tr. edere.** **consumption, n.** consumptio; = the disease, tabes, phthisis (Plin.).

**consummate, I. v.tr.** absolvere, cumulare, perficere, conficere. **II. adj.** summus, absolutus, perfectus, or by superl. (e.g. vir doctissimus, of — learning). Adv. summe, absolute, perfecte. **consummation, n.** absolutio, perfectio.

**contact, n.** tactio, (con)tactus, -us. **contagion, n.** contagio. **contagious, adj.** pestilens.

**contain, v.tr.** continere, complecti, comprehendere; to — yourself, se cohibere, temperare sibi quominus, etc.

**contaminate, v.tr.** contaminare, inquinare, polluere. **contamination, n.** contaminatio, macula, labe, -is, f.

**contemplate, v.tr.** contemplari. **contemplation, n.** contemplatio. **contemplative, adj.** in contemplatione (rerum) versatus; see CONSIDER.

**contemporaneous, adj.** quod eodem tempore est or fit. Adv. uno tempore, simul. **contemporary, n.** aequalis, qui ejusdem aetatis est.

**contempt, n.** contemptus, -us, fastidium. **contemptible, adj.** contemnendus, abjectus, turpis. Adv. turpiter.

**contend, v.intr. 1.** = fight, cum alqo certare, dimicare, pugnare, alci resistere; **2.** fig. alci (rei) resistere; **3.** see ARGUE. **contention, n.** see STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT. **contentious, adj.** aemulus. Adv. summd vi.

**content, I. v.tr.** alci satisfacere. **II. adj.** sorte sua contentus. Adv. tranquille. **contentment, n.** tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus. **contents, n.** quod in libro continetur. argumentum, scripta, -orum.

**conterminous, adj.** alci loco confinis.

**contest, I. n.** certatio, certamen. **II. v.intr.** contendere; see CONTENT.

**context, n.** argumentum or ratio verborum (opp. to singula verba).

**contiguous, adj.** propinquus; see CONTERMINOUS. **contiguity, n.** propinquitas.

**continence, n.** continentia, temperantia, castitas, castimonia. **continent, I. adj.** continens, castus. Adv. caste. **II. n.** continens. **continental, adj.** by genit. of continens.

**contingent, I. adj.** fortuitus, forte oblatu. **II. n.** quantum militum quaeque civitas militum debet, auxilia, -orum. **contingency, n.** casus, -us (= a chance).

**continual, adj.** continuus, perpetuus, assiduus. Adv. continenter, assiduo, perpetua. **continuance, n.** constantia, perpetuitas, assiduitas, continuatio, diuturnitas. **continuation, n. 1.** see CONTINUANCE; **2.** = the latter part, reliqua pars. **continue, I. v.tr. 1.** = carry on, alqd extulere, producere, persequi, continuare; to — after an interruption, renorare. **II. v.intr. 1.** = go on with, in alqd re perseverare; **2.** = last, durare, manere, stare. **continuity, n.** continuatio, perpetuitas.

**contort, v.tr.** depravare, detorquere, distortere. **contortion, n.** distortio, depravatio.

**contraband, n.** merces vetitae.

**contract, I. n.** pactum, conventio, condicio, conductio, locatio, syngrapha. **II. v.tr. 1.** = draw in, alqd contrahere (in all meanings of Engl.); **2.** = agree to do, alqd redimere, alqd faciendum conducere (opp. to alqd faciendum locare, to give out on —). **III. v.intr. 1.** se contrahere; **2.** = grow shorter, minui. **contraction, n. 1.** contractio; **2.** = — in writing, compendium. **contractor, n.** conductor, redemptor.

**contradict, v.tr. 1.** = to speak against, alci obloqui, contra dicere (without dat. and in two words); **2.** fig. (inter se) repugnare, ab alpi re dissentire, discrepare. **contradiction, n. 1.** quod contra dictum est; **2.** repugnantia, discrepantia, diversitas. **contradictory, adj.** contrarius, repugnans, diversus. Adv. contrarie, diverse.

**contrary, adj.** adversus, (alci rei, dat. inter se) contrarius; a — wind, stream, ventus adversus, flumen adversum; on the —, contra, et

**contrario**; in answers *inimico (vero)*; — to, *praeter*, or *contra* with accus.

**contrast**, I. n. *asperitas* (in building, etc.), *diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo, discrepantia*. II. v. tr. *alqd cum alqd re computare, conferre*.

**contravene**, v. tr. *repugnare, alqd violare*.

**contribute**, v. tr. I. = to give towards, *pecuniam conferre, dare*; — to something, *ad (or in) alqd dare*; 2, fig. = to assist, *vim habere ad; valere ad, prodesse, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut*; it —s much to glory, *magni interest ad laudem* (with infin. and accus. following).

**contribution**, n. *stips, pecunia*; to levy a —, *pecuniam a civitatibus cogere*. **contributor**, n. I, in gen. *qui alqd dat*; 2, = — to a magazine, *scriptor*.

**contribute**, adj. see **SORROWFUL**. **contrition**, n. *poenitentia*; I feel —, *poenitet me rei*.

**contrive**, v. tr. *excogitare, invenire, fingere*; — to do anything, *facere or efficere ut*. **contrivance**, n. I, = act of —, *inventio, excogitatio*; 2, = thing contrived, *inventum*; 3, = plan, ratio, *consilium*.

**control**, I. n. I, = power, *potestas, imperium, dicio*; 2, self —, *moderatio, temperatio*. II. v. tr. *alqd moderari, cohibere, coercere, reprimere*; — oneself, *sibi temperare, se continere*.

**controversy**, n. *controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. **controversial**, adj. *controversus* (= disputed). Adv. *per disputationem*. **controvert**, v. tr. *refellere, refutare*. **controvertible**, adj. *dubius, ambiguus*.

**contumacy**, n. *pertinacia, contumacia*. **contumacious**, adj. *contumax, pertinax*. Adv. *contumaciter, pertinaciter*.

**contumely**, n. *contumelia*. **contumelious**, adj. *contumeliosus, probrosus*. Adv. *contumeliose*.

**convalescence**, n. *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata*. **convalescent**, adj. use verb *convalescere*.

**convene**, v. tr. *convocare*. **convenient**, adj. *commodus, opportunus, ad alqd (or dat.) accommodatus, idoneus*. Adv. *commode, opportune, accommodate*. **convenience**, n. *commoditas, commodum, occasio, opportunitas*. **convent**, see **CLOISTER**. **convention**, n. I, *conventus, -us, foedus, -eris, n., pactio*; 2, = custom, *mos*. **conventional**, adj. *translativus, a majoribus traditus, usu receptus*; it is —, *moris est, in more est*. Adv. *ex usu, dat. mos est*.

**converge**, v. intr. *se inclinare ad or in alqm or alqd*.

**conversation**, n. *sermo, sermo colloquidarius* (quot.), or *communis colloquium*; to be the subject of —, *in ore omnium esse*. **converse**, I. v. intr. *colloqui cum alqd, serm. habere cum alqd de re*. II. adj. see **CONTRARY**. **conversant**, adj. in *alqd re versatus or exercitatus, alqs rei peritus*.

**convert**, I. v. tr. I, see **CHANGE**; 2, = change anyone's opinion, *alqm in aliam mentem adducere*; be —ed, *sententiam mutare*. II. n. *qui ad aliam opinionem (e.g. Christianum) adductus est*. **conversion**, n. I, = change, *(com)mutatio, conversio*; 2, = change of opinion, *sententiae or morum mutatio*, = — to Christianity, *accessio ad Christi doctrinam*.

**convex**, adj. *convexus*.

**convey**, v. tr. I, see **CARRY**; 2, legal t. t. *alqd alci transcribere, (com)perire*. **conveyance**, n. I, see **CARRIAGE**; 2, legal t. t. *cessio, transcriptio*. **conveyancer**, n. *scriba, m.*

**convict**, I. v. tr. I, *damnare, condemnare alqm*; 2, = show falsehood, etc., *alqd convincere, redarguere*. II. n. *damnatus, malefactor*. **conviction**, n. I, *damnatio*; 2, *opinio, sententia, iudicium*.

**convince**, v. tr. *persuadere de re*; be convinced, *alci persuasum esse, exploratum or cognitum habere*. **convincing**, adj. *ad persuadendum accommodatus, gravis*. Adv. *graviter*.

**convivial**, adj. *hilaris, jucundus*. **conviviality**, n. *hilaritas*.

**convoke**, v. tr. *convocare*.

**convoy**, I. n. *praesidium, custodia*. II. v. tr. *alqm praesidii caus(s)u comitari*.

**convulse**, v. tr. *agitare, percutere, (com)movere*; — the state, *civitalem quassare, labejactare*. **convulsion**, n. *spasmus, convulsio* (Plin.). **convulsive**, adj. *spasticus* (Plin.).

**cook**, I. n. *coquus*. II. v. tr. *coquere*. **cookery**, n. *res culinaria*.

**cool**, I. adj. I, lit. *frigidus*; 2, fig. *tranquillus* (of temperament), *superbus, fastidiosus* (= haughty), *fortis* (= brave), *impudens* (= impudent). II. n. *frigus, -oris, n., algor*. III. v. tr. *refrigerare*. IV. v. intr. I, lit. *frigescere, frigere* (= be —), *algere* (= feel —); 2, fig. *deserescere, animum remittere*. **coolness**, n. I, lit. *frigus, -oris, n.*; 2, fig. *superbia, fastidium* (= pride), *fortitudo* (= courage), *inimicitia* (= unfriendliness). Adv. *frigide, uequo animo, tranquille, superbe, fastidiose, fortiter, impudenter* (= with effrontery).

**cooper**, n. *viator*.

**co-operate**, v. intr. *una agere, alqm (ad) iurare*. **co-operation**, n. *opera, auxilium*. **copartner**, **co-operator**, n. *socius*; see **COMPANION**.

**cope**, v. intr. — with, *cum alqd or alqd re certare, alci resistere*.

**coping**, n. *corona, fastigium*.

**copious**, adj. *copiosus, abundans, largus*. Adv. *copiose, abundanter, large*. **copiousness**, n. *copia, abundantia*.

**copper**, I. n. *aes, aëris, n., aes Cyprium*; — money, *rudera, -um*; — vessel, *a(h)eneum*. II. adj. *a(h)eneus*.

**coppice**, **copse**, n. *virgultum*.

**copulation**, n. *coitus, -us*.

**copy**, I. n. I, *exemplum, exemplar* (= model, — of a book, etc.); 2, — (book), for a child, *lil(t)eræ præformatae*. II. v. tr. I, = imitate, *imitari*; 2, of painters, writers, *pingere, describere*; — from the life, *similitudinem ex vero effigere*.

**coquet**, v. tr. *viro spellicere*. **coquette**, n. *quæ viros pellicit*.

**cord**, I. n. *restis, funis, m.* II. v. tr. *constringere, colligare*. **cordons**, n. *militæ*.

**cordial**, adj. *ex animo amicus, benignus, comis*. Adv. *benigne, comiter, amice*. **cordiality**, n. *benignitas, comitas, amicitia*.

**core**, n. *nucleus, granum, semen* (= seed).

**cork**, I. n., *cortex*. II. v. tr. *obturare*.

**corn**, n. *frumentum, fruges, -um, f., annona*; — measure, *modius*.

**corn**, n. on the foot, *clavus*.

**corner**, n. *angulus*; done in a —, *in occulto*.

**cornet**, n. I, an instrument, *cornu, buccina*; 2, military t. t. *vezillarius, signifer*.

**cornice**, n. *corona*.

**corollary**, n. *consectarium*.

**coronation**, n. (*dies epi*) *quo rex diadema accipit*.

**coroner**, n. *magistratus qui de mortuis inquiret*.

**corporal**, I. n. *decurio*. II. adj. by genit. of *corpus*, -*oris*, n. **corporal-punishment**, n. *verbera*, -*um*; to inflict —, *verberibus castigare*.

**corporation**, n. *sodalitas* (religious), *municipium*, *concilium*, *collegium*.

**corps**, n. *manus*, -*us*, f., *pars exercitus*, *ala equitum*, *agmen*.

**corpse**, n. *cadaver*, -*eris*, m.

**corpulent**, adj. *obesus*. **corpulence**, n. *corpus obesum*.

**correct**, I. v.tr. 1, = improve, *corrġgere*, *emendare*; — a book for the press, *menda libro tollere*; 2, = punish, *punire*, *castigare*. II. adj. 1, of conduct; *honestus*, *rectus*; 2, of style, *emendatus*, *rectus*, *purus*, *accuratus*; 3, = true, *verus*. Adv. *recte*, *honeste*, *pure*, *vera*. **correctness**, n. use adjectives (e.g. the — of a thing, *res recta*).

**correspond**, v.intr. 1, = agree, *respondere alicui rei* or *ad alqd*, *convenire alicui rei*; 2, to — by letter, *lit(t)eras dare et accipere*; — with, *cum alqo per lit(t)eras colloqui*. **correspondent**, n. *qui alqd per lit(t)eras (crebrius) communicat*. **correspondence**, n. *per lit(t)eras*. **corresponding**, adj. *par*. Adv. *pariter*.

**corroborate**, v.tr. *ratum fieri* or *efficere*, *confirmare*, *comprobare*. **corroboration**, n. *confirmatio*.

**corrode**, v.tr. *erodere*. **corrosive**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) erodit*.

**corrupt**, I. adj. *perditus*, *profligatus*, *turpis*, *corruptus*. Adv. *perditē*, *turpiter*. II. v.tr. *putrefacere*, *corrumpere* (lit. and fig.); *depravare*, *vitare*, *perdere*, *pervertere* (lit.) III. v.intr. *putreferi*, *corrupti* (all fig.). **corrupter**, n. *corruptor*, *qui corruptit*, etc. **corruptible**, adj. *quod corrupti potest*. **corruption**, n. *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*. **corrupting**, adj. *periculosus*, *exiliosus*.

**corsair**, n. *pirata*, m.

**corset**, n. *thorax*, *lorica*, *pectoris teg(i)men* or *teg(i)mentum*.

**cortege**, n. *comitatus*, -*us*.

**coruscation**, n. *fulguratio*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

**cosmetic**, n. *facus*.

**cost**, I. n. *sumptus*, -*us*, *impensa*, *praemium*, *merces*, -*edis*, f. (= wages). II. v.tr. *alqd (con)stat* or *venit* or *venditur* or *emittit* (with genit. of the exact price); to — little, *parvo stare*; very little, *minimo*. **costly**, adj. *sumptuosus*, *magno sumptu*, *pretiosus*. **costliness**, n. *caritas*.

**costume**, n. *habitus*, -*us*, *ornatus*, -*us*.

**cottage**, n. *casa*, *tugurium*. **cottager**, n. *rusticus*.

**cotton**, n. *gossypion* (-*ium*) (Plin.).

**couch**, I. n. *lectus*, *lectulus*. II. v.tr. 1, = stretch out, *porrigere*; to — spears, *hastas dirigere*; 2, = express, (con)scribere. III. v.intr. *cubare*, *latere*, *delitescere*.

**cough**, I. n. *tussis*. II. v.intr. *tussire*.

**council**, n. *concilium*. **council-chamber**, n. *curia*. **councillor**, n. *consiliarius*, *senator*.

**counsel**, I. n. 1, = consultation, *consultatio*, *deliberatio*; 2, = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*. II. v.tr. see **ADVISE**.

**count**, n. \**comes*. **county**, n. \**comitatus*, -*us*.

**count**, v.tr. 1, *computare*; 2, — upon, *alci consulere*; see **RECKON**, **CONSIDER**. **counter**, n. 1 = — of a shop, *usa mensa*; 2, = — for

reckoning, *calculus*. **countless**, adj. *inaumerabilis*.

**countenance**, I. n. 1, *vultus*, *os*, *oris*, n.; 2, = protection, *praesidium*. II. v.tr. *alci ferrē*, *opem ferrē*.

**counter**, adv. = against, *contra*. **counter-act**, v.tr. *alci resistere*. **counter-balance**, *parem esse alci*. **counterfeit**, I. v.tr. *simulare*; II. adj. *simulatus*; — money, *nummus adulterinus*. **counterpane**, n. *lodix*. **counterpart**, n. *res alci simillima*. **counterpoise**, v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re (ad)aequare*.

**country**, n. 1, opp. to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; 2, = one's native land, *patria*; of what —? *cujas?* of our —, *nostras*; 3, = region, *terra*, *regio*. **country-house**, n. *villa*. **countryman**, n. 1, *homo rusticus*; 2, = fellow —, *cisus*, *nostras*, pl. *nostrī*. **country-town**, n. *municipium*.

**couple**, I. n. *par*, *binī*; in married life, *conjuges*, *mariti*. II. v.tr. (con)jungere; — with, *copulare cum re*, *miscere ra*.

**courage**, n. *animus*, *audacia*, *ferocia* (= fierce courage), *fortitudo*, *virtus*, -*utis*, f. **courageous**, adj. *fortis*, *audax*, *ferox*, *strenuus*. Adv. *fortiter*, *audacter*, *ferociter*, *strenue*.

**courier**, n. *nuntius*.

**course**, I. n. 1, (de)cursum, -*us*; — of water, *lapsus*, -*us*; — of the stars, *motus*, -*us*; the — of nature, *naturae lex*; fig. the — of life, *vitas curriculum*; 2, = plan, *ratio*, *consilium*; 3, = progress, *tenor*, *cursum*, -*us*, *via*, *progressus*, -*us*; 4, = — of time, in (e.g. in illo anno); in — of a few, many days, *intra paucos, multos dies*; 5, = — at a dinner, *ferculum*; 6, = — of lectures, *alqm audire*; 7, = manner of life, *mores*, -*um*, *vitas ratio*. II. v.tr. *venari*. **of course**, adv. *necessario*, *plane*, *prorsus*; in answers, *sane*.

**court**, I. n. 1, = an open space, *arax*; 2, = royal —, *aula*, *regia*; 3, = courtiers, *nobiles*, -*um*; 4, = — of justice, *forum*, *tribunal*, *sedellia*, -*orum*. II. v.tr. 1, of a lover, *alqm (in matrimonium) petere*; 2, = to seek to obtain, *quaerere*, *captare*. **courtier**, n. *nobilis*. **courteous**, adj. *comis*, *communis*. Adv. *urbane*, *comiter*. **courtesy**, **courteousness**, n. *urbanitas*, *comitas*. **courtship**, n. *amor* or verb, *in matrimonium petere*.

**cousin**, n. (con)modrinus (-a) (on the mother's side), *patruelis* (a father's brother's child).

**covenant**, I. n. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventum*. II. v.tr. *pactisci cum alqo*.

**cover**, I. n. 1, of a bed, etc., *lodix*, *teg(i)men*, *stragulum*, *gausapa*; = lid, *operimentum*; 2, = shelter, *perfugium*; under — of, *alqd re lectus*; fig. = pretence, *per speciem alci rei*. II. v.tr. 1, (con)tegere, abtegere, operire, velare; 2, = protect, protegere, defendere; = to secure against loss, *cavere alqd*; 3, = overwhelm, fig. *alqd in alqm conferre*, or by special verbs (e.g. — with abuse, *alci malelicere*).

**covert**, I. n. 1, = shelter, *latebra*, *perfugium*; 2, = thicket, *virgultum*. II. adj. *lectus*. See **SECRET**.

**covert**, v.tr. *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*,  *cupiditate rei flagrare*. **covertous**, adj. *avarus*. Adv. *avare*. **covertousness**, n. *avaritia*.

**cow**, n. *vacca*. **cow-herd**, n. *armentarius*. **cow-hide**, n. *corium vaccae*.

**coward**, n. *homo ignavus*, *timidus*. **cowardly**, adj. *ignavus*, *timidus*. Adv. *ignave*, *timide*. **cowardliness**, n. *metus*, -*us*, *ignavia*.

**cower**, v.intr. *perterritum esse*.

**cowl**, n. *cauculus*.

**coxoomb**, n. *homo ineptus*.

**coy**, adj. *verecundus*. **coyness**, n. *pudor, verecundia*.

**oozen**, v.tr. see CHEAT.

**crab**, n. *cancer*. **crabbed**, adj. 1, = ill-tempered, morosus; 2, = intricate, *difficilis, impeditus*. Adv. *morose, difficulter*.

**crack**, I. n. 1, = noise, *crepitus, -ūs* (e.g. — of the fingers, *digitorum crepitus*), † *fragor*; 2, = fissure, *rima*. II. v.intr. *crepare, (dis)frangi, dissilire, dehiscere*. III. v.tr. 1, lit. = burst, *(dis)frangere, rumpere*; 2, — a joke, *jocari*; to — a whip, *sanctum flagello edere*

**cradle**, I. n. *cunae, cunabula, -orum*. II. v.tr. *in cunabulis ponere*.

**craft**, n. 1, = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; 2, = skill or trade, *ars, artificium*; 3, = ship, *cymba, scapha*. **crafty**, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. Adv. *astute, callide, versute, dolose*. **craftsman**, n. *opera*.

**crag**, n. see Rock.

**cram**, v.tr. 1, with food, *farcire, referre*; 2, fig. *alqd alqī re complere, implere*; = crowd, *stipare* (more common in pass.).

**cramp**, I. n. *spasmus, tetanus* (Plin.). II. v.tr. to be —ed, fig. *circumscribi*.

**crane**, I. n. 1, = bird, *grus, gruis, m.* and f.; 2, a machine, *trochlea*. II. v.intr. — forward, *cervicem protrudere*.

**crank**, n. 1, of a machine, *uncus*; 2, = jest, *jocus*.

**cranny**, n. *rima*.

**crash**, I. n. *fragor*. II. v.tr. *crepare*.

**crate**, n. *crates, -is, f.*

**orator**, n. *crater, -ēris, m.*

**crave**, v.tr. see BEG, NEED. **craving**, n. *alqis rei desiderium*.

**crawl**, v. *repere, serpere*.

**crazy**, adj. *mente captus*; see MAD.

**creak**, v. (con)crepare. **creaking**, n. *crepitus, -ūs*.

**cream**, n. *flos lactis*.

**crease**, I. n. *ruqa*. II. v.tr. *rugare*.

**create**, v.tr. 1, lit. (*pro*)creare, *gignere, facere*; 2, fig. *praebere, facere, efficere, fingere*, or by special verbs (e.g. — confusion, *perturbare*); 3, = appoint, *creare, designare*. **creation**, n. 1, *procreatio* (= begetting), *initium* (= beginning); since the — of the world, *post mundum conditum*; 2, mental —, *poema, -ātis, n. fabula, etc.* **creative**, adj. *qui creare (etc.) potest*. **creator**, n. (*pro*)creator, *fabricator, auctor*. **creature**, n. animal.

**credit**, I. v.tr. 1, = to believe, *credere*; 2, put to one's account, *alqd alci in acceptum conferre*. II. n. 1, = belief, *fides*; to give — to a thing, *alci* or *alci rei fidem habere, iridūre, adjungere*; to withhold or refuse —, *fidem alci denegare*; 2, mercant. t.t. *fides*; to take up money on —, *pecuniam alqis fide mutuum sumere*; to purchase on —, *emere in diem* (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), *emere pecuniam non praesenti*; his — is gone, *fides recidit, concidit*; 3, = authority, *auctoritas, gratia* (= influence), *opinio, existimatio*; 4, do — to, *gloriae* or *decori alci esse*; no —, *dedecari alci esse*. **credible**, adj. *fide dignus, credibilis, verisimilis*. Adv. *credibiliter*. **credibility**, *fides, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides*. **credentials**, n. *auctoritas, or lit(t)erae*. **creditable**, adj. *honestus, honorificus*. Adv. *honorifice, honeste*. **creditor**, n. *creditor*. **credulous**, adj. *credulus*. Adv. *nimitā cum*

*credulitate*. **credulity**, n. *credulitas* (not in Cic.). **creed**, n. 1, = belief, *fides*; 2, = system believed, *doctrina*.

**creek**, n. *sinus, -us*.

**creep**, v.intr. see CRAWL.

**crecent**, n. *luna crescens*. **crecent-shaped**, adj. *lunatus*.

**crest**, n. *crista, juba*. **crested**, adj. *cristatus*. **crestfallen**, adj. *fractus, demissus*.

**crevice**, n. see CRACK.

**crew**, n. 1, *navatae*; 2, fig. *coetus, -ūs*.

**crib**, n. 1, for animals, *praesepe*; 2, see CRADLE.

**crime**, n. *delictum, maleficium, facinus, -inoris, n., scelus, -eris, n., nefas*. **criminate**, v.tr. *criminari*. **crimination**, n. *crimen, criminatio*. **criminal**, adj. *sceleratus, sceleratus, nefarius*.

**crimson**, I. adj. *coccineus*. II. n. *color coccineus*. III. v.intr. *erubescere*.

**cringe**, v.intr. — to, *alqm* or *alci adulari*.

**cripple**, n. *homo mancus, membris captus, homo debilis, or claudus manu, pedibus, etc.*

**crisis**, n. *discrimen, momentum*.

**crisp**, adj. 1, = curled, *crispus*; 2, = brittle, *fragilis*.

**criterion**, n. *discrimen*. **critic**, n. *criticus, homo alqis rei peritus, or simply sapiens*. **criticism**, n. *judicium*. **criticize**, v.tr. *judicare*. **critical**, adj. 1, = belonging to criticism, *callidus, sol(t)ers, sapiens*; 2, = belonging to a crisis, *in discrimen adductus, anceps, dubius*. Adv. *accurate, callide, sol(t)erter, sapienter*.

**croak**, I. v.intr. *croctre* (of birds), *vocem emittere*. II. n. *vox*.

**crockery**, n. (*vasa*) *stictilia*.

**crocodile**, n. *crocodilus*.

**crocus**, n. *crocus*.

**crone**, n. *vetula, anus, -ūs, f.*

**crook**, I. n. *pedum, lituus*. II. v.tr., see CURVE. **crooked**, adj. *curvatus, incurvus*; = bad, *pravus, distortus*. Adv. 1, *oblique*, or by adj.; 2, *prave*. **crookedness**, n. 1, *quod incurvum est*; 2, *pravitus*.

**crop**, I. n. 1, of corn, etc., *messis, fruges, -um, f.*; 2, of birds, *ingluvies*. II. v.tr. = cut short, *praecidere, amputare, tondere*; = to cut down, *depasscere, † tondere*.

**cross**, I. n. 1, + *crux*, x *decussis*; as instrument of punishment, *crux*; 2, fig. *mala, -orum, or calamitas*. II. adj. = transverse, *transversus, obliquus*. III. v.tr. 1, = lay across, *alqd alci rei transversum ponere*; 2, = go across, *locum transire*; 3, = thwart, *alci obsistere*; 4, = — the mind, *alqd alci subit*; 5, = — out, *delere*. **cross-purpose**, n. be at —s, *alci alia putant*, or by adj. *contrarius*. **crosswise**, adv. *in transversum*. **crossing**, n. *transitus, -ūs*.

**crouch**, v.intr. *se demittere*.

**crow**, I. n. *cornix*. II. v.intr. *canere*.

**crowd**, I. n. *turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo*. II. v.tr. (*co*)artare, *stipare, premere*. III. v.intr. *confuere, congregari*.

**crown**, I. n. 1, = wreath, *corona*; diadem, *diadema, -ātis, n.*; 2, = kingly power, *regnum*; 3, = top, *summus* with noun (e.g. — of the mountain, *summus mons*); 4, = ornament, *decus, -ōris, n.* II. v.tr. *coronare*; — a king, *diadema regi imponere*. **coronation**, n. *sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit*.

**crucible**, n. *catinus* (Plin.).

**crucify**, v.tr. *alqm cruci affigere*. **crucifixion**, n. *crucis supplicium*.

**crude**, adj. 1, = raw or unripe, *crudus*; 2, fig. *informis, incultus, rudis*. Adv. *inculte*.

**crudity**, n. *cruditas*.

**cruel**, adj. *crudelis, saevus, ferus, atrox*. Adv. *crudeliter, atrociter*. **crudelty**, n. *crudelitas, feritas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

**ruise**, v.intr. (*per*)*vagari*; — along the shore, *praeter oram vagari*.

**crumb**, n. 1, = the soft part of bread, *panis mollia (-ium)*; 2, = a small piece, *mica, micula*. **crumble**, I. v.tr. *friare, comminuire, conterere*. II. v.intr. *friari*, etc.

**crumple**, I. n. *ruga*. II. v.tr. *rugare*. III. v.intr. *rugari*.

**crupper**, n. *postilena*.

**crush**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *comprimere, contundere, conterere, conculcare* (by treading); 2, fig. *affligere, comprimere, obruere, frangere*. II. n. = crowd, *turba*. See CROWD.

**crust**, n. *crusta*. **crusty**, adj. *crustosus* (Plin.).

**crutch**, n. *baculum*.

**cry**, I. v.tr. 1, = call out, (*con*)*clamare, exclamare, acclamare, proclamare, praedicare, clamare*; 2, see WEEP. II. n. 1, *clamor, exclamatio, acclamatio*; 2, *proclamatio, praeconium*; 3, *lacrimae, vagitus, -us*. **crier**, n. *praeco*.

**crystal**, n. *crystallus*. **crystallize**, I. v.tr. *in crystallos formare*. II. v.intr. *in crystallos abire*.

**cube**, n. I. *catulus*. II. v.tr. *setus edere*.

**cube**, n. *cubus*. **cubic**, adj. *cubicus*.

**cubit**, n. *cubitum*.

**cuckoo**, n. *cuculus*.

**cucumber**, n. *cucumis, -eris, m.*

**cue**, n. to chew the —, *ruminari, remandere*.

**cuegel**, I. n. *baculum, fustis, m.* II. v.tr. *ferire, percutere, fustis verberare*.

**cue**, n. 1, = hint, *signum*; to give a —, *alci innuere, signum alci dare*; 2, of an actor, *signum*.

**cuff**, I. n. 1, = blow, *alapa* (with the flat hand), *colaphus* (with the fist); 2, = sleeve, *manica extrema*. II. v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infligere, pugnis alci caedere*.

**cuirass**, n. *thorax*.

**culinary**, adj. *coquinaris*.

**culmination**, n. *fastigium*. **culminate**, v.intr. *in (summo) fastigio esse*.

**culpable**, adj. *culpi dignus, reprehendus, turpis, foedus*. **culprit**, n. see CRIMINAL.

**cultivate**, v.tr. 1, in agriculture, (*agrum*) *colere*; 2, fig. *fungere, (con)formare, instituere, expolire*; 3, = practise, *alci rei studere, se ad alqd applicare*. **cultivation**, **culture**, n. 1, *cultus, -us*; 2, mental —, *animi cultus, humanitas, lib(lerarum) or artium studia, -orum*. **cultivator**, n. 1, *agricola, m., cultor*; 2, fig. by verb.

**cumber**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd impedire, praegravari, alci (rei) obstruere*. **cumbrous**, adj. *gravis, incommodus, inhabilis*. Adv. *graviter, incommode*.

**cunning**, I. adj. 1, *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*; 2, = skillful, *peritus, dexter, habilis, expertus*. Adv. 1, *astute, callide, versute*, or abl. *dolo or per dolum or fraudem*; 2, = skillfully, *astut(er)ter, perite, callide*. II. n. 1, *astutia, calliditas, versutia, docus*; 2, = skill, *ars, so(ly)ertia*.

**cup**, I. n. 1, *poonium, scyphus, calix, calathus,*

*phiala, patera, carchestum, scaphium, cymbium, cyathus, battola, culullus*; 2, fig. = — of sorrow, etc., *dolor*; to drain the —, *exhaustire dolorem*, etc. II. v.tr. *sanguinem alci (per cucurbitulas) detrahere*. **cup-bearer**, n. *minister or servus*. **cupboard**, n. *armarium*.

**cupidity**, n. *cupiditas, avaritia*.

**cupola**, n. *tholus*.

**curator**, n. *curator, custos*.

**curb**, I. n. *frenum*. II. v.tr. *frenare, coercere, domare, comprimere, prohibere*.

**curd**, n. *lac concretum*. **curdle**, v.tr. I. *alqm coagulare*. II. v.intr. *coagulare, coire*.

**cure**, I. n. *curatio, medicina, sanatio*. II. v.tr. 1, *sanare alqm, mederi alci*; 2, = preserve, *condire*.

**curiosity**, n. 1, *nova noscendi studium, spectandi studium*; 2, = something rare or strange, *res nova or rara*. **curious**, adj. 1, = inquisitive, *curiosus, alci rei studiosus*; 2, = strange, *insolitus, novus, rarus, singularis*; 3, = accurate, *accuratus*. Adv. *anxie*, or adj.; *raro, accurate*.

**curl**, I. v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere*. II. v.intr. 1, *crispari*, etc.; 2, = to be bent round, *torquere, flecti*. III. n. *cirrus*. **curling-irons**, n. *calamister*. **curly**, adj. *crispus*.

**current**, n. dried —s, *urvae passae*.

**current**, I. adj. 1, = this, *hic* (e.g. — year, *hic annus*); 2, = common, *more or usu receptus*; to be — in, *esse, valere*. Adv. *vulgo*. II. n. *flumen*, see STREAM. **currency**, n. *nummi or argentum*.

**curry**, v.tr. 1, to — leather, *conficere*; 2, to — favour, *alci blandiri*. **currycomb**, n. *strigilis*.

**curse**, I. n. 1, *exsecratio, imprecatio, maledictum*; 2, fig. *pestis*. II. v.tr. to — anyone, *exsecrari, alci male precari*.

**cursor**, adj. *rapidus, negligens (neglig)*. Adv. *breviter, strictim*.

**curt**, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *breviter*.

**curtail**, v.tr. *amputare, praecidere*.

**curtain**, n. *velum, aulaeum*.

**curve**, I. n. (*in*)*flexio, flexus, -us, sinus, -us*. II. v.tr. (*in*)*flectere*. III. v.intr. *flecti*.

**cushion**, n. *pulvinus, pulvinar*.

**custard**, n. *placenta ex ovis facta*.

**custody**, n. *custodia, carcer, -eris, n., vincula, -orum*.

**custom**, n. 1, = usage, *consuetudo, mos, institutum, usus, -us*; it is a — with us, *est institutum, mos or moris est*; 2, = duty, *rectigal, portorium*. **customer**, n. *emptor*. **customary**, adj. *usitatus, tritus, pervulgatus, vulgaris, cot(ri)-dianus (quot.), communis, tra(ns)laticius*; to be —, *mos or moris esse, solere*. Adv. *ex consuetudine, vulgo, fere*.

**cut**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *secare*; to — with a scythe, (*de*)*metere*; to — into planks, *in laminas secare*; to — the throat, *alqm jugulare*; to — on a gem, *in gemma scalpere*; to — the hair, *tondere, praecidere*; to — down, lit. *excidere*; 2, fig. *trucidari*; to — short, = interrupt, *alqm interpellare*; = abridge, *contrahere*; to — up, *concidere*. II. n. 1, by verb (e.g. to receive a —, *cultri vulnerari*), if with a whip, *verber*; 2, of rivers, etc., *canalis, m., fossa*; 3, a short —, *via brevissima or proxima*. **cutting**, I. adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*. II. n. of a plant, *propaga*. **cutlery**, n. *cultri* (pl.). **cut-throat**, n. *sicarius*.

**cuttlefish**, n. *sepia*.

**cycle**, n. 1, = circular course, *orbis*, m., *circulus*; 2, = revolution, *orbis*, or by verb *revolvē*; see REVOLVE.

**cyclops**, n. *cyclops*.

**cygnet**, n. *pullus cygnorum*.

**cylinder**, n. *cylindrus*.

**cymbal**, n. *cymbalum*.

**cynic**, n. 1, in philosophy, *cynticus*; 2, fig., *homo acerbus*. **cynical**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.

**cynosure**, n. 1, lit. *Ursa Minor*; 2, fig., *decus*, -*ōris*, n.

**cypress**, n. *cupressus*, f.

## D.

**dabble**, I. v.tr. *alqd alqd re a(d)spērgere*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. *in aquā ludere*; 2, fig. *alqd leviter attingere*.

**dad, daddy**, n. *tata*.

**daffodil**, n. *narcissus*.

**dagger**, n. *pugio, sica*.

**dainty**, I. adj. 1, = — in choice of food, *fastidiosus*; 2, = elegant, *exquisitus, elegans*; see PRETTY. II. n. *cibus delicatus, cibi delicationes*. **daintiness**, n. 1, = — in food, *cup(p)idia*; 2, = elegance, *venustas*.

**dairy**, n. *cella*, defining sense by context (e.g. *lacte repleta*).

**dale**, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

**dally**, v.intr. 1, = trifle, *nugari, lascivire*; 2, — with, *alci blandiri*; 3, see DELAY. **dalliance**, n. 1, *nugae, lascivia*; 2, *blanditiae*.

**dam**, n. = mother, *mater, matrix*.

**dam**, I. n. *agger, ēris*, m., *moles, -is*, f. II. v.tr. *molem alci rei ob(j)icere, flumen coercere*.

**damage**, I. n. *damnum, detrimentum, noxa*. II. v.tr. *alci nocere, obesse, damno esse*. **damages**, n. pl., *impensa*; action for —, *judicium recuperatorium*.

**dame**, n. *mulier, matrona, domina*.

**damn**, v.tr. 1, *damnare, condemnare*; 2, theol. t.t., \**damnare, aeternis suppliciis addicere*. **damnable**, adj. *damnandus*. **damnation**, n. *damnatio, condemnatio* (= the act).

**damp**, I. adj. *humidus*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *humidare*; 2, fig. *deprimere, comprimere, restringere, sedare*. III. n. *vapor, nebula*.

**damsel**, n. *puella, ancilla, virgo*.

**dance**, I. n. *saltatio, chorēa*. II. v.intr. *saltare*. **dancer**, n. *saltator, m. saltatrix, f.*

**dandle**, v.tr. *manibus agitare*.

**dandy**, n., *homo elegans*; *de capsulā totus* (Sen.).

**danger**, n. *periculum, discrimen*. **dangerous**, adj. *periculosus, anceps*; a — condition, *res dubiae*. Adv. *periculose*.

**dangle**, v.intr. *ex alqd re (de)pendere*.

**dank**, adj. *humidus*.

**dapper**, adj. *pernix* (= quick), *nitidus* (= neat).

**dapple**, adj. *maculosus*.

**dare**, v.tr. *audere*. **daring**, I. adj. *audax*. Adv. *audacter*. II. n. *audacia*.

**dark**, I. adj. 1, as opposed to daylight, *obscurus, caliginosus, caecus* (= blind); 2, = — in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus*; 3, = difficult to the mind, *obscurus, abstrusus, impeditus, in-*

*certus*. Adv. *obscurē, perplexē*. II. n. to be in the — about, *alqd ignorare*. **darkness**, n. *obscuritas, tenebrae, caligo, nox*. **dark-red**, adj. *ex rubro subniger*. **dark-black**, adj. *niger*. **darken**, I. v.tr. lit. and fig. *obscurare, tenebras alci rei obducere*. II. v.intr. *obscurari*; it —s, *vesperascit*.

**darling**, n. *deliciae*.

**darn**, v.tr. *sarcire*. **darning-needle**, n. *acus, -ūs, f. grandior*.

**dart**, I. n. *pilum, hasta, telum, jaculum, tragula*. II. v.tr. *jaculari*; to throw —s, *tela (e)mittere, con(j)icere*. III. v.intr. *in alqm locum irrumpere, se con(j)icere*.

**dash**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd ad alqd offendere, impingere*; — out the brains, *caput perfringere* or *elidere*; 2, fig. *spem* (etc.) *reprimere, comprimere, ad irritum redigere*. II. v.intr. see DART. III. n. 1, = rush, *impetus, -ūs*; 2, = something of, *aliquid, nescio quid*; 3, see DISPLAY.

**dastard**, n. *homo ignavus*.

**date**, n. (the fruit), *palmula* (Var.). **data**, n. *concessa, -orum*. **date**, I. n. *dies*; out of —, *obsoletus*. II. v.tr. *diem in epistolā a(d)scribere*. **dative**, n. (*casus*) *dativus* (Gram.).

**daub**, v.tr. (*ob*)*linere, (per)ungere*.

**daughter**, n. *filia*; a little —, *filiola*; — in-law, *nurus, -ūs, f.*

**daunt**, v.tr., see FRIGHTEN. **dauntless**, adj. *impavidus*. Adv. *impavide*.

**daw**, n. *monedula*.

**dawdle**, v.intr. *cessare*. **dawdler**, n. *cessator*.

**dawn**, n. *diluculum*. **it dawns**, v. (*di*)*lucescit*.

**day**, n. 1, *dies, lux* (= daylight); the longest —, *dies solstitialis, solstitium* (= the time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis*; before —, *ante lucem*; at break of —, (*cum*) *primā luce, luce oriente*; by —, *interdiu*; — and night, *diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque, noctes diesque, noctes et dies*; the — breaks, (*il*)*lucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur*; far on in the —, *multo die*; to wish one good —, *alqm saluum esse jubere, alqm salutare*; good —! *salve (salvete)*; a lucky —, *dies albus or caudidus*; an unlucky —, *dies ater*; the — star, *lucifer*; 2, = a period of time, *dies*; a period of two or three —s, *biduum, triduum*; to —, *hodierno die, hodie*; every other —, *tertio quoque die*; from — to —, *in dies*; — after —, *diem ex die, diem de die*; every —, *in dies singulos*; to pay to the —, *in diem solvere*; the — before, after, *pridie, postidie (ejus diei)*; in our —, *nostrā aetate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus*; to pass one's —s, *vitam degere*; the —time, *tempus diurnum*. **day-break**, n. *diluculum*. **day-labourer**, n. *operarius* (in pl. *operae*). **daily**, I. adj. *col(t)idianus* (quot.), *diurnus*; — bread, *cibus diurnus*. II. adv. *col(t)idie, omnibus diebus, in dies singulos*.

**dazzle**, v.tr. *caecare*; fig. *obstupefacere*; to be —d, *obstupefieri, stupere*.

**deacon**, n. \**diaconus*.

**dead**, adj. *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus*; fig. = dull, *languidus*. **deaden**, v.tr. *hebetare, obtundere, enervare, debilitare, frangere*. **deadly**, I. adj. 1, lit. *mortifer, exitialis*; 2, fig. of sin, etc., *capitalis, gravis*. II. adv. *usque ad mortem, or by adj.* **deadness**, n. *rigor, stupor, torpor*. **death**, n., *mors, letum, obitus, -ūs, finis, m. and f.*, or *exitus, -ūs, vitae, nex* (= violent —); to suffer —, *mortem subire*; he starved to —, *per ineliam mori*. **death-bed**, n. use adj. *moriens or moribundus*.



**deaf**, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*. **deafen**, v. tr. *exurdare, obtundere*.

**deal**, I. v. tr. *dividere, distribuere, dispertere*. II. v. intr. — with, see TREAT. **dealer**, n. *mercator, negotiator* (wholesale), *insitor, tabernarius, caupo, propola* (retail). **dealing**, n. *commercium, negotium, usus, -us*; have — with, *commercium cum alqo habere*; harsh —, *severitas*; upright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus*.

**dear**, adj. I. *carus, magni pretii, pretiosus*; how —? *quanti?* so —, *tantus*; 2, = beloved, *carus*. Adv. *care, magno pretio*; *maxime* or *aj.* **dearness**, n. *caritas, magnum pretium*. **dearth**, n. *inopia, caritas, fames, -is, f.*

**debar**, v. tr. *alqm alqd re excludere, alqd alci praeccludere, alqm (ab) alqd re prohibere, or with quominus and subj.*

**debase**, v. tr. *corrumpere, vitlare*. **debasement**, n. *ignominia*.

**debate**, I. n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. II. v. intr. *altercari, disceptare, disputare*.

**debauch**, I. v. tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitlare, perdere*. II. n. *comissatio*. **debauchery**, n. *stuprum, mores dissoluti, pravi, peritii*.

**debenture**, n. *syngrapha*.

**debility**, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas, infirma valetudo*.

**debt**, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, aes alienum*; to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in uers alieno esse, obaeratum esse*. **debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obaeratus*. **debit**, v. tr. *alqd alci expensum ferre*.

**decade**, n. *decem anni*.

**decamp**, v. intr. *discedere*.

**decant**, v. tr. *diffundere*. **decanter**, n. *lagena*.

**decapitate**, v. tr. *caput alci praecidere*.

**decay**, I. n. *deminutio, defectio virtutum, tabes, -is, f.* II. v. intr. *(de)minui, defecere, decrecere, senescere, tabescere*; a decayed tooth, *dens exesus* (Cels.).

**decease**, n. *obitus, -us*; see DEATH.

**deceit**, n. *fallacia, fraus, dolus*. **deceive**, v. tr. *decipere, frustrari, fallere, circumvenire*. **deceiver**, n. *fraudator*. **deceitful**, adj. *fallax, dolosus, vafes, fraudulentus*. Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*.

**december**, n. (*mensis*) *December*.

**decent**, adj. *quod decet, decorus*. Adv. *decoris*. **deceit**, n. *modestia, decorum*.

**deception**, n. I. *fraus, dolus*; 2, see DELUSION.

**decide**, v. tr. I. = settle a thing, *alqd or de alqo re statuere, constituere, decernere, alqo dijudicare*; 2, = — to do, *constituere, statuere* with infin. or ut. **decided**, adj. I. = fixed, *certus, exploratus*; I am —, *certum est mihi* with infin.; 2, = resolute, *stabilis, constans, firmus*. Adv. *certo, certe, constanter*; in answers, *certe, vero, sane*, or by repetition of a word (e.g. *visne? volo*). **decision**, n. I. *dijudicatio, iudicium, sententia*; 2, of character, *constantia, stabilitas*. **decisive**, adj. *ultimus, or quod ad discrimen alqd adducit, or maximi momenti*.

**deciduons**, adj. *deciduus*.

**decimate**, v. tr. I. lit. *decimare cohortes* (Suet.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere*; 2, fig. see DESTROY.

**decipher**, v. tr. *explanare, interpretari, expicere*.

**deck**, I. n. *constratum navis* (Petr.). II. v. tr. I. = COVER; 2, = ADORN.

**declaim**, v. tr. *pronuntiare, declamare, declamare*. **declamation**, n. I. as an art, *pronuntiatio, declamatio*; 2, = speech declaimed, *declamatio*. **declamatory**, adj. *declamatorius, tumulus*. **declaimer**, n. *declamator*.

**declare**, v. tr. *dicere, profiteri, praedicere, declarare, asseverare, confirmare*; to — for anyone, *partes alcis sequi*. **declaration**, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

**decline**, I. v. tr. I. = refuse, *alqd recusare, negare*; 2, gram. t. t. *declinare*. II. v. intr. *deficere, (de)minui, (se)remittere, decrecere*; the day —, *vesperascit*. III. n. I. (*de*)*minutio, remissio*; in the — of life, *profectione aetatis*; 2, = consumption, *phthisis* (Plin.). **declension**, n. *declinatio* (Quint.).

**declivity**, n. *declivitas, acclivitas*.

**decoction**, n. *decoctum* (Plin.).

**decompose**, I. v. tr. I. lit. (*dis*)*solvere, resolvare*; 2, fig. (*con*)*vurbare, excitare, erigere*. II. v. intr. I. *dissolvi, tabescere*; 2, (*con*)*vurbari* etc. **decomposition**, n. (*dis*)*solutio, tabes, -is, f.*

**decorate**, v. tr. *alqm alqd re (ex)ornare, distinguere, decorare*. **decoration**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*. **decorous**, adj. *decorus*. Adv. *decere*. **decorum**, n. *decorum*.

**decoy**, I. v. tr. *allicere, pellicere*. II. a. *illece* (= a lure).

**decrease**, I. v. tr. (*de*)*minuere, imminuere, (sub)levare, mitigare*. II. v. intr. *remittere* (rare), *remitti, (de)minui, etc.* III. n. *deminutio*.

**decree**, I. v. tr. I. of formal decrees, *alqd alci de alqd re, with gerundive or ut, decernere, alqd or ut, edicere, alqd de alqd re sciscere, alqd, de alqd re, ut, (lege) sancire*; impers. *alci placet ut or accus, and infin.*; 2, see DETERMINE. II. n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum*.

**decrepit**, adj. *senectute confectus*. **decrepitude**, n. *senectutis imbecillitas*.

**decry**, v. tr. *vituperare*.

**dedicate**, v. tr. *alqd alci (de)dicare* (lit. and fig.), *consecrare* (only in religious sense).

**deduce**, v. tr. I. = derive, *alqd ab or ex alqd re, ab alqo (de)ducere*; 2, logical t. t. *alqd ex alqd re concludere*. **deduct**, v. tr. *alqd alci rei or de alqd re detrahere, alqd de alqd re deducere*. **deduction**, n. I. = abatement, *deductio, deminutio*; 2, logical t. t. *conclusio*.

**deed**, n. I. *facinus, -oris, n.*; —, *acta, facta*; 2, = document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

**deep**, I. adj. I. lit. *altus, profundus*; ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*; 2, fig. *summus* (e.g. *summa eruditio, — learning*). Adv. I. *alte, profunda*; 2, *penitus, prorsus, graviter* (e.g. *grav. commotus* = — moved). II. n. *altum*. **deepen**, I. v. tr. I. lit. *alqd altius fodere*; 2, = increase, *augere*. II. v. intr. = grow darker, *obscurari*; see also THICKEN. **depth**, n. I. lit. *altitudo*; in —, in *altitudinem* (e.g. *triginta pedum* = thirty feet in —); 2, fig. of character, *summa ingenio, etc., praeditus*; in the — of night, *mediâ nocte*.

**deer**, n. *ceruus, dama*.

**deface**, v. tr. *deformare, in p̄jus angere, foedare*.

**defame**, v. tr. *calumniari*.

**default**, n. I. = error, *culpa, peccatum, error*; 2, = lack, *defectio, defectus, -us*; 3, legal t. t. = judgment, go by —, *radimonium deserre*. **defaulter**, n. *qui radimonium deserit*.

**defeat**, I. n. *clades, -is, f., strages, -is, f.*  
II. v. tr., see CONQUER, BAFFLE.

**defect**, n. 1, *quod deest, desideratum*; the — of character, *vitia, -orum*; 2, *labes, -is, f., vitium, mendam*. **defective**, adj. *imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus*; to be —, *deficere, deesse*. Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose*. **defection**, n. (*ab alqo*) *defectio*. **deficiency**, n. *defectio* (e.g. *virium, animi*), *inopia*.

**defend**, v. tr. 1, *alqm or alqd ab alqo or alqj re defendere, alqm or alqd tueri, tutari, alqd ab alqo prohibere, pro alqo or alqj re propugnare*; 2, legal t. t. *causam alqjs dicere*. **defendant**, n. *reus*. **defence**, n. 1, in gen. *tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium*; 2, legal t. t. *patrocinium*. **defenceless**, adj. *inermis, sine praesidio*. **defensible**, adj. *quod defendi potest*. **defensive**, adj. *ad alqm defendendum*; — war, *bellum ad hostes repellendos susceptum*; — weapons, *arma, -orum*.

**defer**, v. tr. 1, = to postpone, *differre, proferre, prorogare* (= to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *procrustinare, producere, prolatum, re(s)picere*; 2, = to give way to, *alci cedere, obsequi, morem gerere*. **deference**, n. *observantia, obsequium*. **deferential**, adj. *submissus*; see HUMBLE. Adv. *submissè*.

**deficient**, adj., see DEFECTIVE.

**defile**, I. n. *angustiae, fauces, -ium, f.*  
II. v. tr. *maculare, inquinare, (con)spurcare, foedare, violare, polluere*. **defilement**, n. *macula, labes, -is, f.*

**define**, v. tr. (*de*)*finire, describere, circumscribere*. **definition**, n. (*de*)*finitio*. **definite**, adj. *certus, constitutus, status, definitus*. Adv. *certè, certo, definite*.

**deflect**, v. intr. *declinare, errare*.

**deform**, v. tr. *deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare or vertere*. **deformed**, adj. *distortus, deformatus, deformatus*. **deformity**, n. *deformatio, turpilitudo*.

**defraud**, v. tr. *alqm alqd re fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, fraude or dolo capere, fallere, circumscribere, circumvenire*. **defrauder**, n. *fraudator, circumscriptor*.

**defray**, v. tr. *sumptus suppeditare, solvere*.

**defunct**, adj. *mortuus, futo functus*.

**defy**, v. tr. *alqm provocare* (= to challenge), *spemere alqd* (e.g. *imperiam*), *contemnere alqd, alci rei se offerre or resistere*. **defiance**, n. *provocatio* (Plin.), *contumacia* (= obstinacy).

**degenerate**, v. intr. *degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari*. **degenerate**, adj. *degener, parentibus indignus*.

**degrade**, v. tr. = to lower in rank or position, *in ordinem cogere* (of soldiers), *in gen. alqm gradu d(e)ficere*. **degrading**, adj. *indecorus*. **degradation**, n. *ignominia, dedecus, -oris, n.*

**degree**, n. 1, *gradus, -us*; having —s, *gradatus* (= graduated); to such a —, *eo* with noun in gen. *ut, or aucto ut*; by —s, *paullatim, sensim*; 2, = — in a university, *gradus*.

**deify**, v. tr. *alqm in caelum tollere, alqm inter deos or in deorum numerum referre*. **deified**, adj. *divus*. **deification**, n. *consecratio* (Tac.).

**deign**, v. intr. *dignari, velle* with infin.

**deism**, n. *Deum esse putare*. **deist**, n. *qui Deum esse putat*. **Deity**, n. *Deus, numen*.

**dejected**, adj. *maestus, tristis, percussus*; to be —, *in maerore esse or jacere*. Adv. *maeste*. **dejection**, n. *aegritudo, maestitia, tristitia, maeror*.

**delay**, I. v. tr. 1, = retard, (*re*)*morari, detin-*

*ere alqm, moram facere alci, moram alci afferre, alqm (re)ardare, retinere, reprimere, cohibere*; 2, = prolong, *ducere, (ex)trahere*; 3, = postpone, *differre*. II. v. intr. (*con*)*morari, se tenere, continere, se cunctari, cessare*; to — over a thing, *in alqd re cessare*. III. n. *mora, dilatio, cessatio* (= ille —).

**delectation**, n. *delectatio, oblectatio*.

**delegate**, I. n. *legatus, nuntius*. II. v. tr. 1, of formal delegation, *legare* (of state embassy), *allegare* (private); 2, = commit to anyone, *alqd alci committere, mandare, delegare*.

**deleterious**, adj. *mortifer, exitialis, perniciosus*. Adv. *perniciose*.

**deliberate**, I. v. intr. *deliberare, consultare, consultare, consilium inire or c. capere de alqd re*; to — over anything, *alqd considerare, secum volere*. II. adj. 1, = slow, *lentus*; 2, = careful, *prudens*. Adv. *lente*; *prudenter, considerate, consulto*. **deliberative**, adj. — assembly, *consilium, senatus, -us*. **deliberation**, n. 1, *deliberatio, consultatio, consilium*; 2, see SLOWNESS.

**delicate**, adj. 1, = tender, *tener, mollis*; 2, = weak, *imbecillus, infirmus*; 3, = fastidious, *fastidiosus, delictus*; 4, = requiring care, *difficilis, anceps, accuratus*; 5, = fine, *exquisitus*. Adv. *molliter, infirme, fastidiose, delicate, accurate, exquisite*. **delicacy**, n. 1, *mollitia*, — of taste, style, etc., *humanitas, subtilitas*; 2, *imbecillitas, infirmitas*; 3, *fastidium*; 4, = tact, *prudencia, cura*; 5, *venustus, elegantia*; 6, = a dainty, *cibus delictus*.

**delicious**, adj. *suavis, dulcis, amoenus*. Adv. *suaviter, amoene*.

**delight**, I. n. *voluptas, dulcedo*. II. v. tr. *delectare, oblectare*. III. v. intr. *alqd re delectari or oblectari*. **delightful**, adj. *jucundus, suavis, acceptus, gratus*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter, grate*. **delightfulness**, n. *suavitas, amoenitas*.

**delineate**, v. tr. 1, lit. *designare, depingere*; 2, fig. *describere, depingere, adumbrare*. See DESCRIBE. **delineation**, n. 1, *adumbratio, descriptio*; 2, *descriptio*.

**delinquent**, n. *maleficus, capite damnatus*. **delinquency**, n., *delictum, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -inoris, n.*

**delirium**, n. *delirium, furor*. **delirious**, adj. *delirus*; to be —, *mente alienari*.

**deliver**, v. tr. 1, see FREE; 2, = to utter, *pronuntiare*; see SPEAK; 3, in childbirth, to be delivered, *partum edere*; 4, — up, *prodere, dedere, tradere*. **deliverer**, n. *liberator, vindex*. **delivery**, n. 1, *liberatio*; 2, *actio, elocutio, dictio*; 3, *partus, -us*; 4, *traditio, deditio*.

**dell**, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

**delude**, v. tr. *deludere*. See DECEIVE. **delusion**, n. 1, = cheat, *fraus, dolus, fallacia*; 2, = error, *error*. **delusive**, adj. *falsus, fallax, vanus*. Adv. *fallaciter, vane*.

**deluge**, I. n. 1, lit. *eluvio*; 2, fig. *magnaris alqjs rei*. II. v. tr. 1, lit. (*terram, etc.*) *inundare*; 2, fig. *magnam copiam alqjs rei dare*; be deluged with, *alqd re cumulari*.

**delve**, v. tr. *foedere*.

**demagogue**, n. *novarum rerum auctor*; to be a —, *rebus novis studere*.

**demand**, I. v. tr. (*de*)*poscere, exposcere, (ex)postulare, (es)flagitare, implorare, requirere, flagitare, (ex)petere, exigere, requirere*. II. n. *postulatio, postulatium, flagitatio, preces, -um, f.*

**demarcation**, n. *terminus, limes, -itis, m., confinium*.

**demean**, v. tr. 1, = to conduct, se gerere in re; 2, = to lower oneself, descendere ad alqd.

**demeanour**, n. mores, -um, ni.

**demerit**, n. culpa. See BLAME, FAULT.

**demi**, n. semi, in comp. (e.g. semideus).

**demigod**, n. heros.

**demise**, I. n. obitus, -ūs; see DEAD. II. v. tr. = leaving by will, legare.

**democracy**, n. ratio popularis, civitas in qua omnia per populum administrantur. **democratical**, adj. popularis. **democrat**, n. popularium fautor.

**demolish**, v. tr. alqd demoliri, de(f)icere (pro)sternere, evertere. **demolition**, n. demolitio, stratio.

**demon**, n. \* dasmon (Eccl.).

**demonstrate**, v. tr. demonstrare, docere, (com)firmare, probare. **demonstration**, n. 1, = pointing out, demonstratio; 2, = proof, argumentum, documentum; 3, = political meeting, contra. **demonstrable**, adj. quod doceri potest. **demonstrative**, adj. 1, of argument, n. argumentum; 2, = eager, fervidus, vehemens. Adv. vehementer.

**demoralize**, v. tr. mores corrumpere, moribus nocere. **demoralization**, n. mores corrupti.

**demur**, v. intr. 1, legal t. t. = to object to, alci rei exceptionem facere, contra dicere; 2, = to delay, remorari, moram facere. **demurrer**, n. 1, legal t. t. exceptio; 2, mora, dilutio.

**demure**, adj. verecundus.

**den**, n. caverna, specus, -ūs, cavea, claustrum, latibulum.

**denizen**, n. incola, m. & f.

**denominate**, I. v. tr. & II. n., see NAME. **denominator**, n. index.

**denote**, v. tr. (de)notare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, alqd ostendere, significare. **denotation**, n. designatio, significatio.

**denounce**, v. tr. 1, denuntiare; 2, — before a court, nomen alci deferre, alqm accusare. **denunciation**, n. 1, denuntiatio; 2, delatio, accusatio. **denouncer**, n. accusator, index, delator.

**dense**, adj. densus, confertus, creber, crassus, solidus. Adv. dense, solide, confertim (of soldiers). **density**, n. densitas, soliditas; see also STUPIDITY.

**dent**, I. n. nota, injuria. II. v. tr. alci rei injuriam afferre.

**dentist**, n. medicus (dentium).

**deny**, v. tr. 1, = to refuse to admit, alqd (de)negare, recusare, or with accus. and influ. or quin, quominus; it cannot be denied, negari non potest quin; 2, = to — oneself, sibi temperare, se coercere or continere; to — anything, (ab) alqd re temperare. **denial**, n. negatio, recusatio.

**depart**, v. intr. 1, abire ab or ex, abscedere ab or ex, decedere (de or ex) loco, discedere (ab) loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco, egressi (ab) loco, digressi (ab, ex) loco; fig. = to die, decedere ex or a vita. **departure**, n. abitus, decessus, discessus (all -ūs).

**department**, n. 1, munus, -ūs, n., munia, -orum, provincia; 2, = district, pars, ager, regio.

**depend**, v. intr. 1, = to be dependent on, pendere ex alqo or alqd re, in alci ditione esse, esse in alci manu, in alci potestate verti, in alqo esse or positum or situm esse; 2, = to rely on, alci (com)fidere; — upon it, mihi creda. **dependent**, adj. & n. use verb (e.g. qui ex se

pendet, etc.) **dependence**, n. 1, = subjection, dictio; 2, = trust, fiducia.

**deplot**, v. tr. lit. & fig. (de)pingere, (e)figere, exprimere, describere.

**deploro**, v. tr. deplorare, de, lere, complorare. **deplorable**, adj. see MISERABLE.

**deponent**, n. 1, legal t. t. testis, -is, m. and f.; 2, pram. t. t. (verbum) deponens.

**depopulate**, v. tr. terram (de)vastare, (de)populari, vacuificare. **depopulation**, n. populatio, vastatio.

**deport**, v. tr. se gerere. **deportment**, n. 1, = carriage, gestus, -ūs; 2, = behaviour, mores, -um, ni.

**depose**, v. tr. 1, = to remove from office, suo alqm movere; see DETHRONE; 2, = — as a witness, testari, testificari. **deposition**, n. 1, use verb; 2, testimonium.

**deposit**, I. v. tr. 1, = to lay down, (de)ponere; 2, of money, pecuniam apud alqm (de)ponere, pecuniam collocare. II. n. 1, quod depositum est; pecuniae apud alqm depositae; 2, = pledge, pignus, -ūs, n. See PLEDGE. **depository**, n. apotheca, receptaculum.

**deprave**, v. tr. depravare, corrumpere, vitare. **depravation**, n. depravatio, corruptio. **depravity**, n. pravitas, turpitudine, mores periti, mores turpes.

**deprecate**, v. tr. deprecari alqd ab alqo or quin with subj. **deprecation**, n. deprecatio.

**depreciate**, v. tr. minuere, elevare (= lessen), obtreclure alci or alci rei. **depreciation**, n. obtreclatio.

**depredation**, n. latrocinium. **depredator**, n. praedator, latro.

**depress**, v. tr. deprimere, opprimere, alci animum affigere. **depression**, n. tristitia, maeror.

**deprive**, v. tr. alqm alqd re privare, (de)spoliare, exspoliare, orbare, alqd alci adimere, dehabere, eripere. **deprived**, adj. orbatus (orbatus) alqi re; — of the use of his limbs, membris captus. **deprivation**, n. privatio, spoliatio.

**depth**, n. see DEEP.

**depute**, v. tr. legare (in state affairs), allegari (in private). **deputy**, n. see AGENT. **deputation**, n. legatio.

**derange**, v. tr. (de)turbare, perturbare, conturbare. **deranged**, adj. demens, insanus. **derangement**, n. 1, = confusion, perturbatio; 2, = madness, dementia, insanitia.

**deride**, v. tr. alqm or alqd deridere, irridere. **derider**, n. irrisor. **derision**, n. irrisio. **derisive**, adj. by verb.

**derive**, v. tr. derivare (= to draw off or turn aside a river), (de)ducere; to — a word, verbum ex or ab alqi re (deducere).

**derogate from**, v. tr. derogare (e.g. alqd de magnificenti, alqd sibi, sdem alci), alci or alci rei obtreclare. **derogatory**, adj. to be — to, alci dedecori esse; to speak in a — manner of anyone, alci obtreclare.

**descend**, v. intr. 1, = to come down, descendere ex or de; 2, fig. trahi; to be —ed from, ortum or oriundum esse ab alqo; 3, see ATTACK. **descendant**, n. prognatus; pl. progenies, posteri. **descent**, n. 1, = going down, use the verb; 2, of a hill, declivitas, locus declivis; 3, = origin, origo, genus, -ūs, n. stirps, progenies; 4, — upon = attack, irruptio, incursio, incursus, -ūs.

**describe**, v. tr. 1, describere, verbis enarrari, scriptura persequi, explicare alqd or de alqd re, exponere alqd or de alqd re, alci enarrare

**enumerare, comprehendere, complecti, lit(er)is  
narrare, memoriae prodere, tradere; 2, = to  
draw, describere. description, n. descriptio,  
(e)narratio, expositio.**

**desecrate, v.tr.** profanare, profanum facere,  
exaugurare (opp. inaugurare), polluere, maculare,  
violare. **desecration, n.** polluta sacra, -orum.

**desert, n.** dignitas, virtus, -utis, f., meritum.

**desert, I. n.** = wilderness, solitudo, vastitas,  
regio deserta, loca, -orum, deserta; to turn into  
a —, regionem (de)vastare. **II. v.tr.** 1, in gen.  
deserere, (de)relinquere, destituere, alci deesse, alqm  
prolere; 2, = to become a deserter, signa de-  
serere or relinquere, ad hostem transfugere or per-  
fugere. **desertion, n. 1,** (de)relictio; 2,  
transitio ad hostem. **deserter, n.** transfuga,  
desertor.

**deserve, v.tr.** (com)merere, (com)mereri,  
(prom)erere, (prom)ereri, dignum esse re; ho —  
praise from me, dignus est quem laudem or qui a  
me laudetur; — well of a person or city, bene de  
alqo or erga alqm mereri. **deserving, adj.** alqm  
re dignus. Adv. merito, jure.

**desideratum, n.** quod deest, res necessaria.

**design, n.** and v.tr. 1, see SKETCH; 2, see  
PURPOSE. **designing, adj.** peritus, prudens,  
sciens or, in bad sense, fraudulentus. Adv.  
consulto.

**designate, v.tr.** designare, notare, eligere,  
nominare. **designation, n. 1,** designatio,  
nominatio, notatio; 2, = purpose, finis, ratio.

**desire, I. n.** alcis rei appetitio, appetitus, -us,  
appetentia, cupiditas, cupido, desiderium. **II.**  
v.tr. alqm appetere, expetere, cupere, concupiscere,  
desiderare, desiderio alcis teneri, avere (with  
infin., e.g. aveo scire, audire, etc.); what do you  
—? quid vis? quid fieri jubes? **desirable,**  
adj. optabilis, expetendus. **desirous, adj.** alcis  
rei appetens, cupidus, avidus. Adv. appetenter,  
cupide, avide.

**desist, v.intr.** desistere re (ab re and de re,  
or with infin.), assistere (a)re.

**desk, n.** mensa (= table), scrinium (=  
escritoire).

**desolate, I. adj. 1,** = waste, vastus, desertus;  
2, = bereaved, orbis; 3, = despairing, spe  
destitutus, maestus. **II. v.tr.** vastare, (de)popu-  
lari.

**despair, I. n.** desperatio. **II. v.intr.** de-  
sperare (= of, de re or alqd or alci rei, or with  
accus. and infin.); — of the cure of a sick person,  
aegrotum or aegroti salutem desperare. **de-  
spairing, adj.** see DESPERATE.

**despatch, dispatch, I. v.tr.** 1, = to do,  
conficere, perficere, absolvere, finire; with hastu,  
maturare, accelerare; 2, = send off, (di)mit-  
tere, ablegare (on private), legare (on public  
business); 3, = kill, trucidare, caedere. **II. n. 1,**  
confectio, perfectio, festinatio, properatio; 2, mis-  
sio; 3, trucidatio, caedes, -is, f. **despatches,**  
n.pl. lit(er)arum publice missae.

**desperate, adj. 1,** = hopeless, exspes, sine spe,  
desperatus (= despaired of); a — state of affairs,  
res desperatae or extremae; 2, = dangerous, peri-  
culosus; 3, = villainous, sceleratus, sceleratus; 4, =  
brave, fortissimus. Adv. desperatiter, periculose,  
scelerate, scelerate, or by superl. (e.g. — wicked,  
sceleratissimus), fortissime, acerrime. **desper-  
ation, n.** desperatio.

**despise, v.tr.** contemnere, contemptui habere,  
despicere, aspernari, spernere. **despicable,**  
adj. contemendus, turpis. Adv. turpiter, foede.

**despite, I. n.** odium, ma'itia. **II. prep.**  
contra, adversus (e.g. contra leges, = in — of the  
laws); in, with abl., (contemptis precibus meis

Romam rediit, = (in) despite (of) my prayers he  
returned to Rome).

**despond, v.intr.** desperare de rebus suis, spe  
dejectum esse. **despondency, n.** see DESPAIR.

**despot, n.** tyrannus, dominus. **despotism,**  
n. dominatus, -us, tyrannus, -idus, f., dominatio.  
**despotic, adj.** imperiosus, superbus. Adv.  
superbe, crudeliter.

**dessert, n.** mensa secunda.

**destine, v.tr.** alqd or alqm ad alqd or alci  
rei destinare, alqd constituere or statuere.  
**destined, adj.** destinatus, status, constitutus.  
**destination, n. 1,** = end, finis, m. and f.;  
2, = end of journey, locum quem petimus, or the  
name of the town, etc. **destiny, n.** fatum,  
sors.

**destitute, adj.** inops, egens; of anything,  
alcis rei inops, alqd re destitutus, privatus, or  
use sine with abl. **destitution, n.** inopia.

**destroy, v.tr.** perdere, destruere, diruere,  
demoliri, evertere, rescindere (e.g. pontem), in-  
tercidere (pontem), delere, extinguere (societa-  
tem vitae, potentiam), dissolvere, interrompere;  
conficere, subvertere (e.g. imperium, leges et liber-  
tatem); to — oneself, mortem sibi consciscere.

**destroyer, n.** evertor rei, qui alqd perdit, etc.

**destructible, adj.** fragilis, quod perdi potest.

**destructibility, n.** fragilitas. **destruc-  
tion, n.** dissolutio, eversio, excidium, ex(s)tinctio.

**destructive, adj.** perniciosus, exitiosus, fun-  
estus. Adv. pernicioso.

**desuetude, n.** oblitio.

**desultory, adj.** inconstans, levis, mobilis,  
instabilis. Adv. parum diligenter.

**detach, v.tr.** alqd ab alqd re separare, sejun-  
gere, disjungere. **detachment, n.** = a body  
of troops, delecta manus, -us, delecti (milites).

**details, n.** singula, -orum, singulae res; to  
go into —, de singulis agere. **detail, v.tr.** res  
explicare, singula consecrari et colligere.

**detain, v.tr.** (de)tinere. **detention, n.**  
impedimentum, mora; — in custody, custodia,  
comprehensio (= arrest).

**detect, v.tr.** alqm in alqd re deprehendere,  
alqd invenire, reperire, patefacere. **detection,**  
n. deprehensio, but better by verb (e.g. the — is  
due to him, ab eo res patefacta est).

**deter, v.tr.** deterrere alqm ab or de re (or with  
ne, quin, quominus).

**deteriorate, I. v.tr.** deterius facere, in  
deterius mutare, in pejus mutare or vertere, cor-  
rumpere. **II. v.intr.** deteriorem (deterius) fieri,  
in pejorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari.  
**deterioration, n.** deterior condicio or  
status, -us.

**determine, v.tr. 1,** = settle, alqd (di)judi-  
care, (de)finire, alqd or de alqd re decernere, alqd  
statuere, constituere; 2, = decide to, statuere,  
constituere, decernere with infin.; I am —ed,  
certum est mihi alqd facere, or by fut. part. (e.g.  
— to die, moriturus). **determination, n. 1,**  
(de)finitio, (di)judicatio, arbitrium, iudicium,  
sententia; 2, consilium, ratio; 3, = decision of  
character, constantia, gravitas. **determined,**  
adj. constans, gravis.

**detest, v.tr.** alqm or alqd detestari, aversari.  
**detestable, adj.** detestandus, detestabilis.  
Adv. foede, nefarie. **detestation, n.** odium.

**dethrone, v.tr.** alci regi imperium abrogare,  
regnum alci eripere or auferre.

**detonate, v.intr.** crepitare, † fragorem dare.

**detract, v.tr.** detrahere de alqo or de alqd re,  
alqd minuire, alci obtrahere. **detractio, n.**  
obtractio.

**Detriment**, n. *damnum, detrimentum, factura, detrimental*, adj. *perniciosus, iniquus, adversus, † contrarius*. Adv. *perniciose*.

**Deuce**, n. as exclamation, *malum, abi in malum rem* (or *crucem*).

**devastate**, v.tr. (*per*)*vastare, (de)populari, perpopulari*. **devastation**, n. *vastatio, (de)populatio*.

**develop**, I. v.tr. 1, = explain, *alqd explicare, evolvere, explanare*; 2, = educate, *educare, excolere*; 3, = improve, *augere* (e.g. the resources of a country), *excolere*. II. v.intr. *crelescere, adolescere, augeri*. **development**, n. 1, *explicatio, explanatio*; 2, = growth, etc., *auctus, -us, progressus, -us*.

**deviate**, v.intr. *declinare, deflectere, digredi, discedere, ab alqd re (ab)errare*. **deviation**, n. *declinatio* (lit. or fig.), *digressio* (fig.). **devious**, adj. *devius, errabundus*.

**device**, n. 1, *ratio, consilium*; 2, = motto, *insigne, dictum, sententia*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*.

**devil**, n. \* *diabolus* (Eccl.); go to the —! *abi in malam partem!* **devilish**, adj. \* *diabolicus* (Eccl.), *nefandus*. Adv. \* *diabolice, foede*.

**devise**, v.tr. 1, *excogitare, invenire, fingere, machinari* (in a bad sense); 2, see **BEQUEATH**.

**devoid**, adj. (*ab*) *alqd re vacuus, liber*; — of care, *securus*.

**d-voive**, I. v.tr. *alqd alci, (de)mandare, deferre*. II. v.intr. *alci (ob)venire, transmitti*.

**devote**, v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd alci (de)vorere, (con)secrare, (de)dicare*; 2, fig. *alqd alci (rei) ad-dicere, ad alqd destinare*; to — oneself to, *se alci (rei) dedere, se ad alqd conferre*. **devoted**, adj. *alci rei studiosus*. Adv. *studiose, or by superl.* (e.g. — attached, *amantissimus*). **devotion**, n. 1, *devotio, dedicatio*; 2, *studium, obsequium, observantia, amor, benivolentia*; 3, = religious feeling, *pietas erga Deum*. **devotions**, n. *preces, -um, f.*

**devout**, adj. *pius erga Deum, venerabundus*. Adv. *pie*.

**dew**, n. *ros*; the — falls, *rorat, cadit ros*. **dewy**, adj. *rosidus*.

**dewlap**, n. *pulex, -ium, pl.*

**dexterity**, n. *habilitas, facultas, ingenii dexteritas ad alqd, sol(l)ertia, peritia, scientia rei*. **dexterous**, adj. *habilis, dexter, peritus, sol(l)ers, sciens*. Adv. *dext(ere), perite, sol(l)erter, scienter*.

**diadem**, n. *diadema, -atis, n., insigne (regium)*.

**diagonal**, adj. *diagonalis*.

**diagram**, n. *descriptio, forma (geometrica)*.

**dial**, n. *solarium*.

**dialect**, n. *lingua with special adj.* (e.g. *rustica, Anglicana*); *dialectos, -i* (Suet.); to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice loqui*.

**dialectics**, n. *dialectica, -ae, dialectica, -orum, n. ars bene disserendi et veri ac jurae dijudicandi, disserendi ratio*.

**dialogue**, n. 1, = the philosophical, *dialogus, sermo*; 2, = — in plays, *diverbiium, sermones alterni*; 3, = conversation, *sermo*.

**diameter**, n. \* *diametros, linea media*.

**diamond**, n. *adamas*.

**diaphragm**, n. *diaphragma* (late), or *praecordia, -ium, pl.*

**diarrhoea**, n. *alvi profuvium, profusio, alvus cita, citior, liquida, fluens, soluta* (*diarrhoia* only as a Greek word, in Cicero).

**diary**, n. *ephemeris, -idis, f.* (= a merchant's —), *adversaria, -orum*.

**dice**, **die**, I. n. *talus, tessera*; to play at — *talis or tessera ludere, alea or aleam ludere*; a — *lux, fritillus, alveus, alveolus*. II. v.intr. *ludere or tessera ludere or mittere*. **dicer**, n. *alea, aleator*.

**dictate**, v.tr. 1, = to read to one who writes down, *dicere*; 2, see **ORDER**. **dictation**, n. 1, see **ORDER, SWAY**; 2, = an exercise, *quod dictatum est*. **dictator**, n. *dictator*. **dictatorial**, adj. *imperiosus*. **dictatorship**, n. *dictatura*.

**dition**, n. *dicendi or scribendi genus, -eris, n., sermo*.

**dictionary**, n. \* *thesaurus verborum*.

**die** v.intr. *mori, vitam decedere, diem supremum habere*.

**diet**, I. n. 1, *victus, -us, diaeta*; 2, = assembly, *conventus regum or principum*. II. v.tr. *alqm victum alci imponere*.

**differ**, v.intr. *discrepare cum alqd or alqd re, dissidere, dissentire ab or cum alqd, differre ab alqd or alqd re*. **different**, adj. *discrepans, diversus, dissimilis, varius*. Adv. *aliter, alio modo*. **difference**, n. *varietas, diversitas* (in gen.), *discrepantia, dissensus* (= — in opinion and feeling).

**difficult**, adj. *difficilis, arduus, impeditus, magni negotii, laboriosus*. **difficulty**, n. *difficultas; pecuniary difficultas, pecuniae inopia; with —, viz.*

**diffidence**, n. *diffidentia*. **diffident**, adj. *timidus, diffidens*. Adv. *timide, modeste*.

**diffuse**, I. v.tr. *diffundere, differre, (di)religare*. II. adj. *copiosus, verbosus; to be —, longum esse*. Adv. *longe, diffuse, latius et diffusius, copiose, verbose*. **diffuseness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a speech, *oratio longa*). **diffusion**, n. *propagatio, or by adj.*

**dig**, v.tr. *foedere; to — up, effodere, evellere*. **digger**, n. *fossor*.

**digest**, I. v.tr. *concoquere, conficere*. II. n. *digesta, -orum* (Jct.). **digestion**, n. *concoctio*. **digestible**, adj. *facilis ad concoquendum*.

**dignity**, n. 1, in gen. *honestas* (= moral dignity), *gravitas* (= earnestness of character), *auctoritas* (= influence), *amplitudo, majestas* (= rank), *dignitas* (= both of character and rank); to stand on one's —, *superbum se praebere*; 2, = dignity of office, *dignitas*; official —, *magistratus, -us*. **dignify**, v.tr. *dignitatem deferre alci, (ex)ornare alqm*. **dignified**, adj. *gravis; in a — way, summa gravitate*.

**digress**, v.intr. *ab alqd re digredi, aberrare*. **digressive**, adj. *a proposito digredi*. **digression**, n. *digressio*.

**dike**, n. *moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m.*

**dilapidation**, n. *injuriam, detrimentum*.

**dilate**, v.tr. 1, = to extend, *dilatare*; 2, fig. to — upon, *de alqd re lutiis dicere*.

**dilatory**, adj. *tardus, lentus*. **dilatoriness**, n. *cunctatio, tarditas, mora*.

**dilemma**, n. *complexio; the horns of a —, res in angustiis deductae*.

**diligence**, n. *diligentia, industria, (g)uerritas; with —, industrie, (g)uerriter, scilicet, strenue, studiose, diligenter, cum diligentia*. **diligent**, adj. *diligens, industrius, studiosus rei*.

**dilute**, v.tr. 1, lit. *aqua alqd (per)miscere, diluere*; 2, fig. *diluere* (= an evil).

**dim**, I. v.tr. *obscurare*. II. adj. *obscurus*. **dimness**, n. *obscuritas*.

**dimension**, n. *dimensio*.

**diminish**, I. v.tr. *(in)minuere, sublevari*.

**II.** v.intr. *se minuire*, (im)minui. **diminutive**, n. *nomen diminutivum* (Gram.), see **SMALL**.

**dimple**, n. *gelasinus* (Mart.).

**din**, I. n. *strepitus*, -ūs, *fremitus*, -ūs; to make a —, *strepere*, *strepitum edere*. II. v.tr. *alcis aures obtundere*.

**dine**, v.tr. *prandere*, *cenare*; to — with one, *apud alqm cenare* or *ucubare*. **dining-room**, n. *conclave*. **dinner**, n. (at noon) *prandium*, (the chief meal, at three or four o'clock) *cena*.

**dingy**, adj. *fuscus*, *sordidus*.

**dint**, n. 1, = a mark, *nota*; 2, by — of, by abl. (e.g. *ira*, = by — of anger).

**diocese**, n. \* *diocesis* (Ecl.).

**dip**, I. v.tr. (in)ingere in re, mergere in alqm.

II. v.intr. 1, (im)mergi; 2, see **INCLINE**; 3, to — into (of a book), *librum strictim attingere*. III. n. 1, = slope, *declinatio*; — of a hill, *declivitas*; 2, = into water, by verb (e.g. to take a —, *immergi*).

**diploma**, n. *diploma*, -ātis, n. **diplomacy**, n. 1, *legatio* (e.g. to follow the profession of —, *legationes obire*); 2, = craft, *astutia*. **diplomat**, n. *legatus*. **diplomatic**, adj. = *clever*, *astutus*, *callidus*.

**dire**, adj. *dirus*, *atrox*. **direfulness**, n. *atrocitas*.

**direct**, I. v.tr. 1, = to manage, *alci rei praesesse*, *praesidere*, *alqd administrare*, *procurare*, *dirigere*, *regere*, *gubernare*; 2, see **ORDER**; 3, = to show the way, *viam alci monstrare*; 4, = to — one's course, etc., *iter dirigere*, *nectere*, *convertere*; 5, = to — a letter, *alci epistolam inscribere*. II. adv. see **DIRECTLY**. III. adj. (*directus*): **direction**, n. 1, *cura*, *procuratio*, *administratio*, *moderatio*, *gubernatio*; 2, see **ORDER**; 3, use verb; 4, = course, *iter*, *itineris*, n., *cursus*, -ūs, *via*; in different —s, in *diversis partibus*; 5, *inscriptio*. **directly**, adv. 1, = in a straight course, *recta via*; 2, = immediately, *statim*, *confestim*. **directness**, n. 1, of a route, *via recta*; 2, of speech, *sermo manifestus*, *clarus*, *planus*. **director**, n. *magister*, *praeses*, -idis, m. and f., *praefectus*.

**dirge**, n. *nenia*.

**dirt**, n. *caenum*, *sordes*, -is, f., *illuvies*, *squalor*. **dirty**, I. adj. 1, lit. *caenosus*, *lutulentus*, *spureus*, *sordidus*, *immundus*; to be —, *sordere*, *squalere*; 2, fig. *sordidus*, *turpis*. Adv. *spuree*, *sordide*, *immunde*. II. v.tr. *maculare*, *inquinare*.

**disable**, v.tr. *infirmare*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*.

**disabuse**, v.tr. *alqm dedocere* *alqd*.

**disadvantage**, n. *incommodum*; see **DAMAGE**. **disadvantageous**, adj. *incommodus*. Adv. *incommodè*.

**disaffect**, v.tr. (ab)alienare, sollicitare. **disaffected**, adj. (ab)alienatus, animo alieno or averso ab alqo or alqd re. **disaffection**, n. *alienatio*, *animus alienus* or *aversus*.

**disagree**, v.intr. *ab alqo*, *inter se*, etc., *discrepare*, *dissentire*, *dissidere*; of food, *non facile concoqui*, *stomacho gravem esse*. **disagreeable**, adj. *ingratus*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *injunctivus*. Adv. *ingrate*, *graviter*, *moleste*. **disagreement**, n. *dissidium*; see **QUARREL**.

**disallow**, v.tr. *improbare*, *renuere*, *vetare*.

**disappear**, v.intr. *abire*, *auferri*, *tolli*, *obscurari*, *evanescere*. **disappearance**, n. by verb (e.g. after the disappearance of this hope, *hac spe sublata*).

**disappoint**, v.tr. *ad nimum* or *ad irritum redigere*, *frustrari*, *spem fallere*; to — a person in all his plans, *conturbare alci omnes rationes*.

**disappointment**, n. *frustratio*, better by verb (e.g. I have met with a —, *spes me sefellit*).

**disapprove**, v.tr. *improbare*, *reprobare*, *condemmare*. **disapproval**, n. *improbatio*.

**disarm**, v.tr. *alqm armis evtere*, *arma alci adimere*.

**disarrange**, v.tr. (con)urbare, perturbare, confundere. **disarrangement**, n. *perturbatio*.

**disaster**, n. *malum*, *clades*, -is, f., *calamitas*, *incommodum*, *casus*, -ūs (*adversus*); to be in —, *afflictū conditione esse*. **disastrous**, adj. *calamitosus*, *funestus*, *adversus*, *gravis*, *tristis*; — state of things, *res adversae*, *fortunae afflictæ*. Adv. *calamitose*, *funeste*, *adverse*, *graviter*.

**disavow**, v.tr. *diffiteri*, *infatiri*, *infatius ire*, *abnuere*, *repudiare*, (de)negare. **disavowal**, n. *infatitio*, *repudiatio* (rare).

**disband**, v.tr. *evanctore*, *missos facere*, *dimittere*, *militi solvere*, *sacramento solvere*.

**disbelieve**, v.tr. *alci (rei) non credere*. **disbelief**, n. use verb.

**disburden**, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd alqd re exonerare*, *levare*, *liberare*, *solvere*, *expellere*.

**disburse**, v.tr. see **PAY**.

**discern**, v.tr. *discernere*; — black from white, *atra et alba* or *ab albis discernere*. **discernible**, adj. *conspicuum*. **discerning**, adj. *intellegens*, *perspicax*, *agax*, *prudens*. **discernment**, n. 1, = distinguishing, *distinctio*; 2, = insight, *intellegentia*, *prudencia*, *perspicientia*; a man of great —, *vir prudentissimus*.

**discharge**, I. v.tr. 1, as a soldier, *missum facere*, *alqm (di)mittere* (ab exercitu), *alqm militem solvere*, *evanctore* *alqm*, *sacramento solvere* *alqm* (= to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movere*; — a gladiator, *rule* (*rutilis* = the foil given as a token of honour) *donare*; to — a civil officer or servant, *mittere* *alqm*, *missum facere* *alqm*, *removere* *alqm* *republici*, *alqm* *submovere* *administratione* *republicae* or *a republici*; 2, = unload, *navem*, etc., *exonerare*; 3, = pay, *solvere*; 4, = perform, *alqd re fungi*; 5, = let off, *telum* (emittere). II. v.intr. of rivers, *in mare efluere* or (ef)fluere; of wounds, *pus exit*, or *effunditur*. III. n. 1, (*dimissio*); 2, by verb; 3, *solutio*; 4, *functio*; 5, *emissio*; 6, of wounds, *ri-versa*, etc., use verb.

**disciple**, n. *discipulus*, *auditor*.

**discipline**, I. n. *disciplina*, *regimen*; want of —, *licentia*. II. v.tr. *instituere*, *coerere*, *in officio continere*.

**disclaim**, v.tr. *repudiare*.

**disclose**, v.tr. *delegere*, *relegere*, *revelare*, *nudare*, *aperire*, *patefacere*. **disclosure**, n. *indicium*, *delatio*.

**discolour**, v.tr. *colorem mutare*, *decolorare*.

**discomfit**, v.tr. 1, *fundere*, *profligare*, *in fugam vertere*; 2, fig. *repellere*, *spem alci eripere*. **discomfiture**, n. 1, *clades*, -is, f., *strages*, -is, f., *fuga*; 2, by verb.

**discomfort**, n. *incommodum*.

**disconcerted**, adj. *perturbatus*.

**disconsolate**, adj. *spe destitutus*, *tristis*. Adv. *maeste*.

**discontent**, n. *molestia*, *taedium*, *fastidium*.

**discontented**, adj. *sorte sua non contentus*; to be —, *moleste ferre alqd*.

**discontinue**, v.tr. *interrumpere*, *intermittere*, *intercipere*, *omittere*, *diminere*.

**discord**, n. 1, in music, *discrepans sonus*, -ūs, *disonantia*; 2, fig. *dissentio*, *dissidium*, *disonantia*. **discordant**, adj. 1, in music, *absonus*; 2, *dissidens* ab or *cum* *alqo*, *discordans* *cum* *alqo*. Adv. *sine concertu*, *non congruenter*.

**discount**, I. n. *deductio*; without any —, *sine ulla deductione*; to pay without —, *solidum solvere*. II. v.tr. *deductione facta pecuniam solvere*.

**discountenance**, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare*.

**discourage**, v.tr. *animum alicj infringere, deprimere, frangere, affigere*; to be discouraged, *affigi, de alicj re desperare*; to — anything, *alqd disruulere* or with *ne*; see DETER. **discouragement** n. *quod alicj animum affigit*.

**discourse**, I. n. = conversation, *sermo, collocutio, colloquium, disputatio* (= discussion); = a speech or sermon, *coctio*. II. v.intr. I, *confabulari, colloqui cum alqo*; 2, *contionari* (= — to an assembly of the people), *orationem facere* or *habere*.

**discourteous**, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus*. Adv. *inurbane, rustice*. **discourtesy**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

**discover**, v.tr. *invenire, aperire, delegere* (= find), *indicare* (= point out), *in lucem proferre, enuntiare* (= make known). **discoverer**, n. *inventor, auctor, inder, inventrix* (fem.). **discovery**, n. *inventio, investigatio* (as act); = the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa*.

**discredit**, I. n. = disgrace, *dedecus, -oris, n.*, *ignominia, probum, infamia*. II. v.tr. *alicj fitem minuere, de fama detrahere, alicj auctoritatem levare, alicj invidiam facere*. **discreditable**, adj. *inhonestus, turpis*.

**discreet**, adj. *prudens, cautus, gravis, constans*. Adv. *prudenter, caute, graviter, constanter*. **discretion**, n. *prudencia, continentia* (= self-restraint), *cautio* (= wariness).

**discriminate**, v.tr. *di(j)udicare, discernere, distinguere* (*alqd ab alqo re* or two nouns joined by *et*). **discrimination**, n. *discrimen*; to make —, *discrimen facere*.

**discursive**, adj. *inconstans, varius, vagus*. Adv. *varie, inconstanter*. **discursiveness**, n. *error*.

**discuss**, v.tr. *disceptare, disputare* (*alqd or de re*). **discussion**, n. *disceptatio, disputatio*.

**disdain**, I. v.tr. *designari, spernere, fastidire, aspernari*. II. n. *fastidium, arrogantia*. **disdainful**, adj. *arrogans*; see HAUGHTY.

**disease**, n. *morbus*; to suffer from —, *aegrotare*. **diseased**, adj. *aeyer, aegrotus*.

**disembark**, I. v.tr. *exponere*; — soldiers, *copias (e classe, navibus) exponere*. II. intr. *exponi (e nave) egredi*. **disembarkation**, n. *egressus, -us*.

**disembarrass**, v.tr. *alqm alqd re expedire, liberare, exonerare*.

**disembodied**, adj. *corporis sui experta*.

**disenchant**, v.tr. I, lit. *alqm liberare* (allowing context to define from what); 2, fig. *alicj animum convertere, or mutare*.

**disengage**, v.tr. *solvere, liberare*. **disengaged**, adj. *otiosus, vacuus*.

**disentangle**, v.tr. *expedire, explicare*.

**disfavour**, n. *odium, ira*; to fall into —, *alci in odium venire*.

**disfigure**, v.tr. *deformare*.

**disfranchise**, v.tr. *civitatem alicj adimere, alqm sufragio privare*. **disfranchisement**, n. by verb (e.g. he suffered —, *sufragio privatus est*).

**disgorge**, v.tr. I, (*evomere, efflicere*); 2, = give up; *reddere*.

**disgrace**, I. n. I, = shame, *turpitude, infamia, dedecus, -oris, n.*, *ignominia*; mark of —,

nota; 2, = shameful act, *dedecus, probum, flagitium, opprobrium*. II. v.tr. *dedecorare, polluere, alci dedecori esse, dedecus inurere*. **disgraceful**, adj. *turpis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probus, infamia*. Adv. *turpiter, foede, inhoneste, flagitiose*.

**disguise**, I. n. I, in dress, *vestis mutata*; = mask, *persona, larva*; 2, = appearance, *species, simulacrum, imago, simulatio, persona*. II. v.tr. I, *alqm aliena veste occultare, vestem mutare*; 2, fig. *alqd (dis)simulare, occultare*.

**disgust**, n. *fastidium, taedium, satietas* (from fulness), *nausea* (from a foul stomach). **disgusting**, adj. *teiter, molestus* (= troublesome), *gravis, horribilis*. Adv. *teiter, moleste, graviter*.

**dish**, I. n. *patina, patella, lanx, scutula*. II. v.tr. — up, *apponeere*.

**dishearten**, v.tr. *animum alicj frangere, spem alicj eripere*.

**dishonest**, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus, fallax, fraudulentus*. Adv. *male, improbe, fallaciter, fraudulententer*. **dishonesty**, n. *improbitas, mores pravi or corrupti, fraus*.

**dishonour**, I. v.tr. *dedecore afficere, polluere*. II. n. *ignominia*; see DISGRACE.

**disinclination**, n. *declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga, animus alienus or aversus*. **disinclined**, adj. *ad alqd re alienus, alienatus, aversus*.

**disingenuous**, adj. see DISHONEST.

**disinherit**, v.tr. *exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere*.

**disinter**, v.tr. *effodere, eruere*.

**disinterested**, adj. *suae utilitatis immemor*. Adv. *gratuito, liberaliter*. **disinterestedness**, n. *liberalitas, abinentia*.

**disjoin**, v.tr. *disjungere, sejungere*.

**disjoint**, v.tr. = cut up, *seculere, (dis)secare, concidere, membratim caedere*. **disjointed**, adj. *interruptus, haud continuus, haud bene compositus*. Adv. *incomposita*.

**disk**, n. *discus, orbis, m*.

**dislike**, v.tr. *improbare, averrari, fastidire*.

**dislocate**, v.tr. *luxare* (only in past part.). **dislocation**, n. by verb.

**dislodge**, v.tr. (*de*)*pellere, expellere, propellere*.

**disloyal**, adj. *perfidus, infidelis*. Adv. *perfidie*. **disloyalty**, n. *perfidia, infidelitas*; to show —, *perfidie agere*.

**dismal**, adj. *maestus, luctuosus, tristis, miser*. Adv. *maeste, luctuose, misere*.

**dismantle**, v.tr. *alqd nudare, retere; — fortificationes, diruere*.

**dismast**, v.tr. *male or malis privare*.

**dismay**, I. n. *terror*. II. v.tr. *terrire alqm*; see FRIGHTEN.

**dismember**, v.tr. see DISJOINT.

**dismiss**, v.tr. (*dim*)*mittere, missum facere alqm*; see DISCHARGE. **dismissal**, n. (*dim*)*missio*, (to vote for —, e.g. *senatus Caelium ad republici remmendum censuit*); of soldiers, *dimissio militum, exauctoratio*; see DISCHARGE.

**dismount**, v.intr. *descendere, desilire ex equo or equis*.

**disobey**, v.tr. *alci non parere or obedire, alci dicto audientem non esse*. **disobedient**, adj. *non parens, dicto non audiens, minus obediens*. Adv. *non obedienter*. **disobedience**, n. *contumacia*.

**disoblige**, v.tr. *alci morem non gerere*.

**disorder**, I. n. 1, *confusio*; 2, = — of the mind, *animi commotio, perturbatio*; 3, = moral —, *licentia*; 4, = disease, *morbus*. II. v. tr. (con)turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere. **disordered**, adj. 1, of body, *neqer*; 2, of mind, *alienatus*. **disorderly**, adj. 1, = confused, *confusus, (con)turbatus, perplexus, incompositus, inordinatus*; 2, = of conduct, *effrenatus, dissolutus, pravus, corruptus*.

**disorganize**, v. tr. (dis)solvère, resolvère. **disorganisation**, n. *dissolutio*.

**disown**, v. tr. — a person's authority, *delectare alicj imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *infitari debitum*.

**disparage**, v. tr. extenuare, devare, parvi facere, alicj obtreare. **disparagement**, n. *obtrectatio*. **disparaging**, adj. *invidiosus*.

**disparity**, n. *dissimilitudo, diversitas, differentia*.

**dispassionate**, adj. *placidus, placatus, tranquillus*. Adv. *placide, placate, tranquille*.

**dispatch**, v. tr. see **DESPATCH**.

**dispel**, v. tr. *discutère* (= to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *orlines pugnantium*), (*dis*)pellère, *dispellère*, (dis)solvère, resolvère; — fear, *metum alicj depellère*.

**disperse**, v. tr. 1, = distribute, *distribuire, dividere*; 2, — with, (*dis*)mittère (= get rid of), *alqj re carère* (= be without). **dispensation**, n. *venia* (= pardon).

**disperse**, I. v. tr. (*dis*)icere, *dissipare, dispergere, (dis)pellère, fugare* (= put to flight). II. v. intr. *se dispergere, dispergi, dilabi, discurrere, diffugere, effundi*. **dispersion**, n. *dissipatio, fuga*.

**dispirit**, v. tr. *animum alicj affligere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

**displace**, v. tr. *loco suo movere, transferre*.

**display**, I. v. tr. 1, *in conspectum dare, prae se ferre, proponere, venditare, ostendere, exhibere*; 2, = do, agere, facere; — oneself, (*se*) praestare, *se gerere*, or *praebere*. II. n. *ostentatio, venditatio*.

**displease**, v. tr. *alci displicere, alqd habere offensivis*; be displeased with, *alci traxi*. **displeasure**, n. *offensio, ira, indignatio*; without —, *aequo animo*.

**dispose**, v. tr. 1, = settle, *statuere, constituere*; 2, — of, *vendere*, see **SELL**;  *finire*, see **FINISH**; *alqj re uti*, see **EMPLOY**; *alqm interficere*, see **KILL**.

**disposal**, n. *institutio, ordinatio, arbitrium, potestas*; to be at the — of anyone, *penes alqm* or *ex alicj arbitrio esse*. **disposed**, adj. *erga alqm animatus, ad alqd inclinatus, ad or in alqd propensus, ad alqd proclivis* (usu. in bad sense). **disposition**, n. 1, see **DISPOSAL**; 2, = character, *involens, ingenium, mores, -uni*; 3, = frame of mind, *voluntas, animi inclinatio, proclivitas*.

**dispossess**, v. tr. *de possessione dimovere et de(j)icere, possessione depellere, deturbare*.

**disproportion**, n. *inaequalitas, dissimilitudo*. **disproportionate**, adj. *inaequalis, non aequalis, justo or solito major, impar*. Adv. *dissimiliter, justo or solito majus*.

**disprove**, v. tr. *refellere, redarguere*. **disproof**, n. *responsio* (= reply), *refutatio*.

**dispute**, I. v. tr. 1, *verbis contendere, concertare, disputare, disceptare*; — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*; 2, = quarrel, *cum alqo rixari*. II. n. 1, *disputatio, contentio, controversia, concertatio, disceptatio*; 2, *risu*.

**disqualify**, v. tr. 1, *legal t.t.* = make an

exception of, *excipere*; 2, = hinder, *alqm impedire* or *prohibere ne* or *quominus, alci obesse*.

**disquiet**, n. *inquietus, -elis, f., animi motus, -us, (animi) perturbatio*. **disquieted**, adj. *inquietus, anxius, sol(l)icitus*.

**disquisition**, n. *tractatio, oratio* (= speech), *scriptum* (= a writing).

**disregard**, I. n. 1, = neglect, *neglectantia*; 2, = disrespect, *contemptio*; to hold in —, *male de alqo opinari*. II. v. tr. *parvi, minimi facere*. **disregardful**, adj. *alqj rei neglegens, immemor*.

**disrespect**, n. *contemptio, despicientia*; comb. *contemptio et despicientia*; see **DISREGARD**. **disrespectful**, adj. *arrogans, insolens*.

**dissatisfy**, v. tr. *alci displicere*. **dissatisfied**, adj. *tristis*, or by *alqd aegre ferre*. **dissatisfaction**, n. *molestia, taedium, indignatio, ira*.

**dissect**, v. tr. (*dis*)secare. **dissection**, n. *anatomia* or *anatomice* (late).

**dissemble**, v. tr. (*dis*)simulare. **dissembler**, n. *rei simulator ac dissimulator*.

**disseminate**, v. tr. *spargere, dispergere, jacere, differre, serere*. **dissemination**, n. use verb or *rumor* (e.g. the — of a report was great, *rumor percrebuit*).

**dissension**, n. *discordia*; see **DISCORD**.

**dissent**, I. v. intr. *ab alqo dissentire*. II. n. *dissensio*. **dissentient**, or **dissenter**, *qui ab alqo dissentit*.

**disservice**, n. *detrimentum, injuria*.

**dissever**, v. tr. *sejungere, discernere, segregare*.

**dissimilar**, adj. *dissimilis, diversus, diversi generis*. **dissimilitude**, n. *dissimilitudo*. **dissimulation**, n. *dissimulatio*; see **DISSEMBLE**.

**dissipate**, v. tr. *dissipare*; see **DISPERSE**. **dissipated**, adj. *effusus, pravus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinuosus*. **dissipation**, n. *luxuria, licentia, pravitas*.

**dissolve**, v. tr. 1, = melt, *liquefacere, liquari, (dis)solvère, (re)solvère, diluere*; 2, = break up, (*dis*)solvère, (*dis*)jungere. **dissolute**, see **DISPATED**. **dissolution**, 1, *liquefactio*; 2, *dissolutio, dissipatio*. **dissoluteness**, n. *mores dissoluti, pravi, etc.*

**dissonant**, adj. *absõnus*. **dissonance**, n. *vox absõna*.

**dissuade**, v. tr. *dissuadere alqd* or *de alqj re, dehortari alqm ab alqj re, deterrere alqm ab alqj re*, or with *ne, quin, quominus*. **dissuasion**, n. *dissuasio*.

**dissyllable**, n. *dissyllabus*.

**distaff**, n. *colus, f.*

**distance**, I. n. 1, of space, *spatium, distantia, intervallum, longinquitas*; at a long —, *longo spatio* or *intervallo interjecto*; 2, of time, *spatium, intervallum*; 3, fig. of manner, *superbia* (= pride). II. v. tr. *alqm superare*; see **SURPASS**. **distant**, adj. 1, *remotus, longinquus*; to be —, *distare, abesse ab*; to be far —, *distare longo intervallo* or *procul disjunctum esse ab*; he is far —, *longe abest*; 2, *praeteritus*; 3, = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *procul, superba*.

**distaste**, n. *animus alienus, stomachus, taedium*. **distasteful**, adj. *molestus, injunctus, ingratus*. Adv. *molestè, injuncte, ingrate*.

**distemper**, n. see **DISEASE**.

**distend**, v. tr. *refrscire* (= stuff full). **distention**, n. *distentio*, or by verb (e.g. *stomachus refertus*).

**distil**, I. v. tr. 1, = make by distillation,



(de)coquere; 2, = pour ont by drops, stillare. **II.** v.intr. stillare. **distillation**, n. by verb. **distiller**, n. quot alqd (de)coquit.

**distinct**, adj. 1, = separate, distinctus, separatus, di(s)junctus; 2, = clear, distinctus, clarus, perspicuus. Adv. separatim, distincte, clare, perspicue. **distinction**, n. 1, = act of distinguishing, distinctio; to draw a — between two things, aliud — aliud esse velle; see DIFFERENCE; 2, = rank etc., honor, dignitas; man of —, vir illustris or clarus; a mark of —, insigne. **distinctive**, adj. proprius. Adv. proprie. **distinctiveness**, n. perspicuitas. **distinguish**, v.tr. 1, see DISCERN; — between, (inter) aliquid res d(i)judicare; 2, = honour, aliquid (aliquid re) ornare; — oneself, gloriam adipisci. **distinguished**, adj. insignis, clarus, nobilis, eruditus; a — man, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or praezellens.

**distort**, v.tr. 1, detorquere, distorquere (a.g. oculos); 2, in pejus detorquere, vertere.

**distract**, v.tr. 1, = turn the attention, aliquid (in plura studia, etc.) distrahere, distrahere; 2, in a bad sense, aliquid (con)urbare, perturbare. **distracted**, adj. (con)urbatus, perturbatus, mente turbata. Adv. raptim atque turbate, or by adj. amens. **distract**, n. 1, = interruption, impedimentum; 2, = want of attention, animi conturbatio, incuria (= carelessness), negligentia.

**distrain**, v.tr. in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (Jct.), bona aliquid venum distrahere (Jct.), bona vendere. **distrain**, n. bonorum venditio (Jct.).

**distress**, I. v.tr. angere, vexare, urere, (dis)cruciare. **II.** n. 1, anxietas, timor, nimia cura; 2, = poverty, res angustae, angustiae; 3, = danger, periculum; to be in —, laborare, in periculo versari; 4, = DISTRAINT. **distressed**, adj. anxius, sollicitus; — in mind, anxius animo; — circumstances, res afflictas or angustas. **distressing**, adj. gravis, acribus. Adv. graviter, acerbè.

**distribute**, v.tr. distribuere, metiri, parti, disperdere, dividere, (e)largiri, dispendere (= place here and there), assignare, describere. **distribution**, n. partitio, distributio, assignatio (of land), descriptio, largitio.

**district**, n. ager, regio, terra.

**distrust**, n. diffidentia (— in, aliquid rei), parva fides, suspicio. **distrustful**, adj. suspiciosus, diffidens, diffusus. Adv. diffidenter, suspiciose.

**disturb**, v.tr. (con)urbare, perturbare. **disturbance**, n. turbatio, tumultus, -us, motus, -us. **disturber**, n. turbator.

**disunion**, n. dissensio, discordium, discordia; — in the State, civiles dissensiones; to excite —, commovere. **disunite**, v.tr. sejungere, secerare, disjungere, dissociare.

**disuse**, v.tr. deducere aliquid aliquid; — yourself to, deducere aliquid, consuetudinem rei minuere.

**ditch**, n. fossa, incila. **ditcher**, n. fossor.

**dithyrambic**, adj. dithyrambicus.

**ditty**, n. carmen, cantus, -us.

**diurnal**, adj. cotidianus (quot), diurnus.

**dive**, v.intr. 1, urinari, se (de)mergere, (de)mergi, submergi; — under, aliquid re or in aliquid or in aliquid re or sub aliquid; 2, — into, = examine, aliquid explorare, investigare, cognoscere; = read in parts, librum strictim attingere. **diver**, n. urinator.

**diverge**, v.intr. 1, lit. discedere, digredi; of roads, in diversa partes ferre; 2, fig. ab aliquid

discrepare, dissentire; see DIFFER. **divergence**, n. 1, declinatio; 2, dissensio.

**diverse**, adj. diversus, dispar, imper, dissimilis. Adv. diverse, dissimiliter. **diversion**, n. 1, derivatio; 2, avocatio; 3, delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, oblectamentum. **diversify**, v.tr. variare, distinguere. **diversity**, n. diversitas, discrepantia, dissensio. **divert**, v.tr. 1, a river, avertere, derivare; 2, = lead aside, avocare, sevocare, distrahere, diducere, flectere; 3, = to amuse, delectare, oblectare. **divert**, ng. adj. jucundus, jocosus.

**divest**, v.tr. aliquid eruere, aliquid aliquid re auferre, delegere.

**divide**, I. v.tr. dividere, parti, disperdere, disperdere, distribuere, describere. **II.** v.intr. 1, dividi, discedere; 2, of opinion, in contrarias sententias distrahi; 3, = vote, in sententiam aliquid (pedibus) ire, in sententiam aliquid discedere. **dividend**, n. = interest, usura, foras, -oris, n. **division**, n. 1, partitio, divisio; 2, = a large part of an army, legio; 3, = a part, pars, portio. **divisible**, adj. quod dividi potest.

**divine**, I. adj. 1, divinus, caelestis; by — inspiration, divinitus; to honour as —, aliquid divino honore colere, aliquid divinos honores habere; 2, fig. praedans, eximius, pulcherrimus. Adv. divine, divinitus, eximie, pulcherrime. **II.** n. sacerdos, clericus. **III.** v.tr. 1, lit. divinare, praesagire, praedicere, vaticinari, (h)ariolari; 2, fig. praecipere, praesentire, conjectura consequi, conjecture. **divination**, n. 1, divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio (= — by birds); the substance or result of —, vaticinium, oraculum; to tell by —, divinare (= to divine), vaticinari (= to prophesy), (h)ariolari (= to tell fortunes), futura divinare; 2, = conjecture, conjectura. **diviner**, n. vaticinator, vates, (h)ariolus. **divinity**, n. divinitas, natura divina, vis divina.

**divorce**, I. n. divorcium, discidium (= separation), difarreatio (= eating apart, opp. confarreatio), repudium (= putting away). **II.** v.tr. as the act of the man, divorcium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare; claves uxori alimere; the woman was said divorcium facere cum marito, repudiare virum, discedere a viro.

**divulge**, v.tr. (dis)ulgare, in medium proferre, declarare, aperire.

**dirty**, adj. vertiginosus; a — height, immensae altitudo. **dirtyness**, n. vertigo.

**do**, v.tr. facere (I fall at thy feet and beg, which I cannot — without the greatest pain, supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum), agere, gerere, administrare; to — too much, modum excedere in re; I — not know what I shall —, quid agam or faciam nescio; what have you to — here? quid tibi hic negotii est? to be done for, de re actum esse; to — again, reficere, redintegrare, repetere, iterare; — away with, see ABOLISH, KILL. **doer**, n. auctor.

**docile**, adj. docilis. Adv. docilliter. **docility**, n. docilitas.

**dock**, I. n. navale, or navalia, -ium. **II.** v.tr. = cut short, praecidere.

**doctor**, I. n. medicus. **II.** v.tr. aliquid mederi, aliquid curare.

**doctrine**, n. = instruction, doctrina, institutio, praeceptum. **doctrinal**, adj. quod ad doctrinam pertinet.

**document**, n. litterae, tabulae.

**dodge**, I. v.tr. aliquid huc illuc trahere, circumvenire, illudere. **II.** n. = trick, dolus.

**doe**, n. dama femina.

**doff**, v.tr. *crucere*.

**dog**, I. n. *canis*; a young —, *canulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to go to the —s, *passum ire, corrumpi*; to go to the —s *ad malam crucem*. II. v.tr. *indagare, investigare*. **dogged**, adj. I. (= sullen), *morosus, acerbus*; 2, (= determined), *constans, perseverans*. Adv. *morose, acerbè, constanter, perseveranter*. **doggedness**, n. *morositas; perseverantia*.

**doggerel**, n. *versus incultus*.

**dogma**, n. *dogma, placitum, scitum, praeceptum, institutum, sententia, iudicium*; it is a — of the Stoics that all sins are alike, *placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria*. **dogmatical**, adj. I. theol. t.t. *dogmaticus*; 2, = assertive, (con-) *fidens*. Adv. *dogmaticè, confidenter*.

**doings**, n. see ACTION.

**dole**, I. n. *stips*, see ALMS. II. v.tr. *dolere, dividere, distribuere*. **doleful**, adj. *tristis, maerens*. Adv. *maeste*. **dolefulness**, n. *tristitia, maeror*.

**doll**, n. *pupa* (Pers.).

**dollar**, n. *thalèrus*.

**dolphin**, n. *dolphinna*.

**dolt**, n. *stips, -ilis, in., otulus (codex), homo rusticus, boro*. **doltish**, adj. *rusticus, stultus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*. Adv. *rustice, stulte*.

**domain**, n. *ager publicus, possessio*.

**dome**, n. *tholus* (= cupola).

**domestic**, I. adj. I. *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*; 2, opp. to foreign, *infestinus, domesticus*. II. n. *servus, minister, serva, ministra*. **domesticate**, v.tr. see TAME.

**domestic**, n. I. *potestas* (= civil authority), *ius, juris*, n. (= legal authority), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dictio, principatus, -us, regnum, dominatio, dominatus, -us* (= lordship), *tyrannis, -idus, f. (ruparvis, = usurped dominion in a free state)*; 2, = realm, *regnum*. **dominate**, v.tr. *dominari*; — over, *in aliquo*. **dominant**, adj. *summus, maximus, principus* (= chief). **domination**, n. *dominatio*; see DOMINION. **domineering**, adj. *imperiosus, superbus*. **domineer**, v.intr. *ex arbitrio imperare*.

**donation**, n. *donum*; see GIFT.

**doom**, I. n. I. = fate, *fatum, mors*; 2, = judgment, *iudicis sententia, iudicium*. II. v.tr. *damnare*; see CONDEMN, DESTINE. **doomsday**, n. *extremum iudicium*.

**door**, n. *ostium, janua, fores, -um, f., vultus* (= folding-doors), *limen* (= threshold); to bolt the —, *ostio pessulum obdere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patescere alicui fenestram ad nequitiam*. **doorpost**, n. *postis, m.* **doorkeeper**, n. *janitor, janitrix, f.*

**dormant**, adj. *mortuus*; to be —, *jacere*.

**dormitory**, n. *cubiculum*.

**dormouse**, n. *glis, gliris, m.*

**dose**, I. n. *potio*; to take a —, *medicamentum sumere or accipere*. II. v.tr. *alci medicamentum dare*.

**dot**, I. n. *punctum*. II. v.tr. *pungere*.

**dotage**, v.intr. *delirare*; — on, *perditè amare*. **dotage**, n. *senectus, -utis, f.* **dotard**, n. *senex*, fixing sense by context (e.g. *stultus*).

**double**, I. adj. I. *duplex* (= twofold), *duplus* (in gen.), *geminus, geminatus* (= twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (= having two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful); 2, see TREACHEROUS. II. v.tr. I. *duplicare*; 2, = sail round, *alqd flectere, circumvahi*; 3, =

turn, *se flectere*. Adv. *his, dupliciter, per- fectè, perfusè*. **double-eyed**, adj. I. lit. *bis tinctus*; 2, fig. use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*). **double-faced**, adj. see DECEITFUL. **double mind**, n. *ambiguum ingenium*. **double sense**, n. *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps, ambiguus, dubius*. **double-tongued**, adj. *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.). **doublet**, n. *tunica*.

**doubt**, I. n. *dubitatio (quis, ne, num, quidnam), scrupulus, difficultas, dubium*, (usu. after a prep., e.g. *in dubium vocare*); without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie, certo, non dubito quis* (with subj.); to be in —, *dubium esse, dubitare*. II. v.intr. *dubitare, dubium esse, in dubio esse* (to be doubtful), *animo or animi pendere*; I — whether, *dubito num*; I — not that, *non dubito quia*. **doubtful**, adj. I. = doubting, *dubius, incertus*; 2, = open to doubt, *anceps, ambiguus, dubius, incertus*. Adv. *dubie, dubitanter, ambigue*. **doubtless**, adj. *sine dubio*.

**dough**, n. *farina*.

**doughty**, adj. *fortis*.

**dove**, n. *columba, f. columbus, m. palumbus, -is, m. and f.* **dove-cot**, n. *columbarium, turris*. **dovetail**, I. n. *securicula, subocia, -udis, f.* II. v.tr. *securiculâ compungere*.

**dower**, n. *dos, dotis, f.* **dowerless**, adj. *indotatus*.

**down**, I. prep. *de*, with abl.; — the stream, *secundo flumine*. II. n. = grassy hill, *campus paul(ly) editus*. **downcast**, adj. *tristis, maerens*. **downfall**, n. (*causus, -us, interitus, -us, exitium, ruina*). **downpour**, n. *isubr, -bris, m.* **downright**, I. adj. I. = altogether, *totus, or summus* (e.g. *he is a — cheat, totus e fraude factus est*); it is — folly, *summæ stultitiæ est*; 2, = straightforward, *simplex*. II. adv. *plane, prorsus, omnino, simpliciter*. **downwards**, adv. *desuper* (= from above), *deorsum*; in compounds by *de*: to go —, *descendere*; to bring —, *deferre, delucere*.

**down**, n. = plumage, *plumas*; on a plant, the chin, etc., *lanugo*. **downy**, adj. *plumeus, plumosus*.

**doze**, v.intr. *semisomnum esse*; *Cozing, semisomnus*.

**dozen**, *duodecim*.

**drab**, adj. *ravus*; see BROWN.

**drag**, I. v.tr. *trahere, ducere, rehère*; — out, *educere*; see DRAW and PROTRACT. II. n. *sufflamen*.

**dragon**, n. *draco, serpens; anguis* (the constellation).

**dragoon**, I. n. *eques, -itis, m.* II. v.ta *dominari*.

**drain**, I. n. *fossa, incile, cloaca, collitiæ (collitiqiae, in fields, on roofs, etc.)*. II. v.ti. *siccare*.

**drake**, n. *anus mas*; see DUCK.

**dram**, n. I. = a weight, *drachma*; 2, = — of liquor, *haustus, -us*.

**drama**, n. *fabula, drama, -atis, n. (late)*. **dramatic**, adj. *scenicus*; the — art, *ars scenica*. **dramatize**, v.tr. *ad scenam componere* (Quint.).

**draper**, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **drapery**, n. I (as a business), *pannorum mercatura*; 2 (as hangings), *tapete*; 3, = cloth: as, *vestitus, -us*.

**draught**, n. I. = a drink, *haustus, -us*; 2 of air, *spiritus, -us*.

**draw**, I. v.tr. *trahere*; — a sword, *gladium e vaginâ educere* (opp. *in vaginam recondere*),

*gladium stringere*; with sword —n, *gladio stricto*; — a carriage, *currum vehere, ducere*; — out, *ex alqo educere, ab or ex alqo loco ducere* (persons, troops); — water, *ex puteo aquam trahere*; — wine, etc., *ex dolio promere, defundere*; — a line, *ducere lineam*; = to portray, *delineare, designare, describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), (*depingere*; = to excite, *movere* (e.g. *risum, laugiter, etc.*); — a conclusion, *alqd concludere*; — a bill, *syngrapham conscribere*; — a lot, *sortem ducere*; — curtains, *velis alqd obtendere*; — aside, *alqm sevocare*; — down, 1, *deducere, elidre*; 2, = INCUR; — on, = entice, *pellere*; — over, in *sententiam perducere*; — tight, *adstringere*; — up, *scribere*. **II.** v.intr. — on or near, *accedere* = APPROACH; — back, *recedere, se recipere*. **draw-bridge**, n. *usc pons, m.* **drawer**, n. 1 (of water), *aquarius*; 2, = chest of drawers, *armarium*; 3, = sketcher. **drawing-room**, n. *atrium*.

**drawl**, v.intr. *in dicendo lentum esse*.

**dray**, n. *carrus, -us, carrum, vehiculum, planstrum*.

**dread**, n. *SEE FEAR*.

**dream**, I. n. *somnium, species per somnum oblata or in quiete visa, visus, -us, nocturnus*; in a —, *per somnum*; someone appeared to me in a —, *imago alqis in somno mihi venit*. **II.** v.intr. *somniare, dormitare* (= to sleep away time); — of, *videre alqd in somno or per somnum, or per quietem*. **dreamy**, adj. *somniculosus*.

**dreary**, adj. *tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, maestus*. Adv. *miserè, miserabiliter, maeste*. **dreariness**, n. *tristitia, maestitia*.

**drags**, n. 1, *faex*; 2, fig. the — of the population, *faex populi, sordes, -is, et faex urbis, infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sentina reipublicae*.

**dranch**, v.tr. 1, = to give to drink, *alci potum praebere*; 2, = to cover with water, *irrigare, madefacere*.

**dress**, I. n. *vestis, vestitus, -us, cultus, -us, ornatus, -us, comb. vestis alque ornatus*; to adopt the — of the Romans, *Romano habitu uti*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *vestire, veste tegere, veste induere alqm, vestem induere alci, veste alqm amicti*; 2, = prepare food, (*comparare*). **III.** v.intr. *vestiri, amicti alqd re*. **dressed**, adj. *indutus*; — in black, *sordidatus*; — white, *albus*. **dressing-gown**, n. *vestis*. **dressing-room**, n. *cubiculum*. **dressing-table**, n. *mensa*.

**dresser**, n. 1, = table, *mensa*; 2, = of wool, *lanarius*; of plants, etc., *cultor*. **dress- ing**, n. med. t.t. *fomentum, cataplasma* (Plin.); (= the whole treatment) *curatio*.

**drift**, I. v.intr. (*de*)*ferri, +stulare*. **II.** n. = tendency or aim, *consilium, ratio, propositum, ad quod spectat mens or animus*; what is the —? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?*

**drill**, I. v.tr. 1, = to bore, *perforare, terebrare*; 2, = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. *milites*), *milites omni disciplinâ militari erudire*. **II.** n. 1, *terebra*; 2, *exercitatio*.

**drink**, I. n. 1, = a drinking, *potio*; 2, = a draught, *potus, potus, -us*. **II.** v.tr. *bibere, potare, haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in); — too much, *vino se obruere*; — in, *bibere*; — to, *alci alqd or salutem propinare*. **drinker**, n. *potor, potator* (= habitual —), *combibo, compotor* (= a cup-companion). **drinking**, n. *potio*; in the act of —, *inter bibendum*; to be addicted to —, *vino indulgere, deditum esse*. **drinking-bout**, n. *comissatio*.

**drip**, v.intr. *stillare*.

**drive**, I. v.tr. *agere, pellere* (= — by force); to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *navem*); — from, *abigere ab or ex alqo loco, exigere* (e) *re* (e.g. *doma, civitate, hostem e campo*), (*ex*)*pellere alqm (de) re* (*doma, ex urbe, a patria*), *depellere alqm re or de re* (*urbe, ex urbe, de provincia*), *ejficere alqm (de) re* (*de fundo*), *exturbare ex re*; hither and thither, *agitare (stucibus agitari)*; necessity — a, *necessitas urget or cogit alqm ut alqd faciat*; — too far, *modum excedere in re*. **II.** v.intr. 1, (*in*) *curru vehi*; 2, — at, *alqd petere*; 3, of the rain, *in alqm ferri*. **III.** n. 1, *gestatio*; to take a —, *curru vehi*; 2, = the approach to a house, *aditus, -us*. **driver**, n. = of a carriage, *radarius, auriga*; of animals, *agitor*; a donkey —, *asinarius*.

**drivel**, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *salivare, salivam suere pati*; 2, fig. *ineptire, nugari*. **II.** n. 1, *saliva*; 2, *nugae, ineptiae*.

**drizzle**, v.intr. *leniter pluere*; it — a, *ronat*.

**droll**, adj. *lepidus, jocularis, ridiculus*. Adv. *lepidè, ridiculè*. **drollery**, n. *lepos* (*lepos*), *ludus, jocus, nugae, tricas, ineptiae*.

**dromedary**, n. (*camelus*) *dromas, -adis, re*.

**drone**, n. *fuscus*. **droning**, n. *bombus*.

**droop**, I. v.tr. *demittere, +inclinare*. **II.** v.intr. 1, lit. *demitti*; 2, = fade, *laegre, languescere, flaccescere*; 3, = fail, *antmo concidere affigi*.

**drop**, I. n. *gutta, stilla*; not a —, *ne minimum quidem*. **II.** v.intr. 1, *lippire* (= — from the eyes), (*de*)*stillare de re*; — with, *stillare re* (e.g. *sanguine*), *madefactum esse re*; 2, *see FALL*. **III.** v.tr. 1, = let fall, *alqd despicere, (manu) emittere, demittere*; 2, = cease, *alqd omittre, dimittre*.

**dropsy**, n. *aqua intercus, -itis, hydrops*. **dropical**, adj. *hydropicus*.

**dross**, n. 1, = slag, *scoria*; 2, = rust, *rebiga, aerugo* (= — of copper), *ferrugo* (= — of iron); 3, fig. *faex, sentina*.

**drought**, n. *caelum siccum, siccitas, siccitas, -um*.

**drove**, n. *grex, armenta, -orum*. **drover**, n. *pecuarius, armentarius, bubulcus*.

**drown**, v.tr. 1, (*de*)*mergere in aquam, sumergere* (esp. in pass. part. *summersus*), *alqd suffocare*; fig. *se in alqd inurgitare*; 2, = over-spread, *inundare*; 3, fig. by special verbs (e.g. — the memory of, *oblivisci* = forget).

**drowsy**, adj. *dormitans, somni plenus, somno gravis, oscilians* (= yawning). Adv., by adj. **drowsiness**, n. *somno affectum esse*.

**drudge**, I. n. *servus, verua, m. and f.* **II.** v.intr. *servire*. **drudgery**, n. *oficium servile*.

**drug**, I. n. *medicamentum*; poisonous —, *venenum*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = administer drugs, *alci medicamentum praebere, dare*; 2, put a — into, *medicamentum alci rei addere, (cum) alqd re miscere*. **druggist**, n. *medicamentarius* (Plin.).

**drum**, n. *tympanum*; to beat the —, *tympanum pulsare*.

**drunk**, adj. *ebrius, dens potus, temulentus, vino gravis, crapulae plenus*. **drunkenness**, n. *ebriositas, vinolentia, ebrietas*. **drunkard**, n. *ebriosus, vinolentus*.

**dry**, I. adj. 1, *siccus, aridus* (= withered), *sitiens* (= thirsty), *stidiculosus, (ex)micatus, torridus*; 2, fig. *exilis, frigidus, jejunus, aridus*. Adv. *siccè, jejuna, exiliter, frigide*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*siccare, arefacere, torrefacere*; — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*. **III.** v.intr. *siccari, siccoscere* (*ex*)*arecere*. **dryness**, n. 1, *siccitas, ariditas*; 2, *jejunitas, exilitas*. **dry-nurse**, a *con-*

**dual**, adj. gram. t. t. *dualis numerus*.

**dubious**, see DOUBTFUL.

**duck**, I. n. *anas*, -*atis*, f.; as term of endearment, *deliciae*, *corculum*; to play —s and drakes with, *alqd pessum dare*. II. v. tr. 1, under water, *alqd (sub) mergere*, *demergere in aquam*; 2, the head, *caput demittere*. III. v. intr. 1, *se (sub) mergere*, *(sub) mergi*; 2, *caput demittere*. **ducking**, n. to get a —, *madidum esse*, *madefieri*.

**ductile**, adj. 1, *ductilis* (Plin.), *flexibilis*; 2, fig. *obsequens*, *facilis*. **ductility**, n. 1, by adj.; 2, *habilitas*, *facilitas*.

**dudgeon**, n. ira; in —, *iratus*.

**due**, I. adj. 1, = owed, *debitus*; to be —, *debēri*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam representare*; 2, = lit, ad *alqm idoneus*, *congruus*, *alqd dignus*, *alci debitus*. II. n. 1, *debitum*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

**duel**, n. *certamen*.

**duet**, n. *versus alio*

**duke**, n. \* *dux*.

**dulcimer**, n. *sambuca*.

**dull**, I. v. tr. 1, = blunt, *hebetare*; obscure (anything bright); 2, = astound, *(ob) stupefacere*, *obtundere*. II. adj. 1, lit. *hebes*; 2, fig. *obtusus*, *(ob) stupefactus*, *hebes*; 3, = sluggish, stupid, *tardus*, *iners*, *frigidus*; 4, = uninteresting, *aridus*, *jejunus*. Adv. *tarde*, *frigide*; *jejune*, *aride*. **dulness**, n. 1, = — of mind, *obtusior animi acies* or *rigor*, *mens tarda*, *imbecillitas ingenii*, *ingenium hebes*, *ingenii tarditas*, *stupor*; 2, = sluggishness, *inertia*, *segnitia*; 3, of colour; see PALENESS.

**dumb**, adj. *mutus*, *elinguis* (lit. and fig.); to become —, *obmutescere* (lit. and fig.); to be —, i. e. silent, *tacere*. **dumbfounder**, v. tr. *obstupefacere*. **dumbness**, n. use adj. or verb (e. g. — seizes me, *obmutesco*).

**dun**, I. adj. *fuscus*, *subfuscus*. II. v. tr. *alqm alqd fugitare*, *alqd ab alqo exproscere*. III. n. *flagitator*.

**dunce**, n. *stipes*, -*itis*, m., *truncus*.

**dung**, n. *stercus*, -*eris*, n., *fimus*. **dunghill**, n. *sterquilinum*, *finetum* (Plin.).

**dungeon**, n. *carcer*, -*eris*, m.

**dupe**, I. n. *homo creidulus*, *fatuus*, *ludibrium*. II. v. tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*; see DECEIVE.

**duplicate**, n. *alqd eodem exemplo*.

**duplicity**, n. *ambiguitas*, *fraus*; see DECEIT.

**durable**, adj. 1, *firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*; 2, of time, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *perpetuus*. Adv. *firme*, *solide*, *stabiliter*, *perpetuo*. **durability**, n. 1, *firmitas*, *stabilitas*, *perennitas*; 2, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas*, *perpetuitas*. **duration**, n. *temporis spatium*; long —, *diuturnitas*; short —, *brevitas*. **during**, prep. *per* with accus. = throughout, *in* with abl. = time within which, *inter* with accus. (e. g. *inter cenam* = — dinner, or *inter cenandum*), *abl. abs.* (e. g. — the reign of Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*), *dum* with pres. indic., *cum* with indic. in primary, subj. in secondary tenses.

**dusk**, n. *crepusculum*; at —, *primo respere*, *jam obscurā luce*; it grows —, *advesperascit*.  **dusky**, adj. *fuscus*; see DARK.

**dust**, I. n. *pulvis*, -*eris*, m.; to raise the —, *pulverem movere* or *excitare*; to lay the —, *p. setare*; to throw — in the eyes, *verba alci dire*. II. v. tr. *alqd abstergere*, *detergere*. **duster**, n. *penicillum* (or —us). **dustman**, n. *qui purgantia tollit*. **dusty**, adj. *pulverulentus*, *pulveris plenus*.

**duty**, n. 1, *officium*, *debitum*, *pietas*, *religio*,

*munus*, -*eris*, n., *partes*, -*ium*; it is the — of, *est alci*; it is my —, *meum est*; a sense of —, *pietas erga alqm* or *alqd*, *religio*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*. **dutiful**, **duteous**, adj. *pius erga alqm*, *alci oboediens*, *dicto audiens*. Adv. *pie*, *oboedienter*. **dutifulness**, n. *pietas erga alqm*, *oboedientia*.

**dwarf**, n. *nanus* (Juv.), *pusillio*. **dwarfish**, adj. *pusillus*.

**dwell**, v. intr. 1, *habitare in loco*, *(in)colere locum*, *domicilium habere in loco*; 2, fig. — upon, *alqd longius prosequi*. **dwelling**, n. *domicilium*, *sedes*, -*is*, f., *habitatio*, *aedes*, -*is*, f.

**dwindle**, v. intr. *(con)labescere*, *(de)minui*, *extruui*; † *rarecere*.

**dye**, I. v. tr. *alqd re tingere*; *alqd re inficere*, *imbuere*, *colorare*, *inducere colorem alci rei*; — with blood, *cruentare*, *sanguine inficere*; — oneself with something, *se inficere alqd re* (e. g. with woad, *vitro*). II. n. *color* or verb; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flor Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. **dyer**, n. *insector*.

**dynasty**, n. *domus regnatricis*, *imperium*, *regnum*.

**dyspepsia**, n. *cruditatis*. **dyspeptic**, adj. *crudus*.

## E.

**each**, I. adj. *singuli*, *omnis*, *quisque* only after its noun, *uterque* (of two); on — side, *utrimque*; — other, *alii alios*, or *inter se*. II. pron. *quisque* after noun, *unusquisque*, *uterque* (of two), by distributive adjs. (e. g. *unlicuique bina jugera*, = two acres each); see EVERY.

**eager**, adj. 1, for anything, *alci rei cupidus*, *avidus*, *studiosus*; 2, = keen, *acer*, *ardens*, *fervidus*. Adv. *cupide*, *avide*, *studiosus*, *acriter*, *fervide*. **eagerness**, n. 1, *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *aviditas*, *studium*, *appetentia*; 2, *ardor*, *impetus*, -*us*, *sevor*, *concitatio*, *aestus*, -*us*.

**eagle**, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *cut oculus acer*.

**ear**, n. 1, part of the body, *auris*; attentive —s, *aures applicatae*; to box a person's —s, *colaphum* (with the fist), *alapam* (with the palm) *alci ducere* or *impingere*; to pull the —s, *aures vellere*; to be over head and —s in debt, *aere alieno demersum esse*; 2, of corn, *spica*, *arista*. **earring**, n. *aurium insigne*, *inaures*, -*ium*, f.

**earl**, n. \* *comes*.

**early**, I. adj. 1, *matutinus* (= in the morning), *maturus*; 2, of plants, etc., too —, *immaturus*, † *praecox*, *praematurus*; from — youth, *(jam inde) a puero*, *ab initio aetatis*. II. Adv. *mane*, *prima luce*, *sub lucem*, *mature*.

**earn**, v. tr. 1, *merere* and *mereri*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam quaerere*; — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alqd re pecuniam sibi facere* or *colligere*, *quaestum facere*; 2, fig. (*promerere*, *promereri*). **earnings**, n. *quaestus*, -*us*, *lucrum* (= gain); to make — by bad means, *turpi quaestu victum parare* or *quaerere*.

**earnest**, adj. *gravis*, *serius* (usu. of things); to take in —, *rem in serium verere*. Adv. *serio*, *ex animo*, *graviter*. **earnestness**, n. 1, = zeal, *studium*, *contentio*, *diligentia*; 2, = seriousness, *gravitas*, *severitas*, *diligentia*.

**earth**, I. n. 1, = soil, *terra*, *solum*; 2, = the globe, *terra*, *orbis terrarum*, *tellus*, -*uris*, f. (mostly poet.). II. v. tr. = — up, *terram aggerare*. **earth-born**, adj. † *terrigena*, *terrae*

**ilina. earthen, adj. terrenus. earthenware, n. fictilia, -ium. earthly, adj. terrestri;** — life, *hæc vita*; — goods, *res externæ*; — happiness, *voluptas (humana)*; — minded, *in rebus divinis alienus. earthquake, n. terræ motus, -us. earthwork, n. agger, -tris, m. earth-worm, n. vermis, m.*

**ease, I. n. 1, tranquillitas, quies, -etis, f., otium (= leisure), vita otiosa, pax;** to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *reguloscere, quieti se dare*; at —, *tranquillo animo*; **2, = readiness, facilitas. II. v. tr. exonerare, laxare, (al)levare, sublevare, expeditare. easiness, n. facilitas, esp. of temper, for which also indulgentia;** — of belief, *credulitas. easy, adj. 1, ad alqd faciendum or factu, facilis, nullius negotii, expeditus; **2, = affluent, dives;** — circumstances, *res secundæ*; **3, = tranquil, tranquillus, quietus, placidus;** **4, of temper, facilis, indulgens;** **5, of manners, simplex, comis. Adv. in gen. facile, nullo negotio; = tranquilly, tranquille, quete, placide;** of temper, *facile, indulgenter*; of manners, *simpliciter, comiter.**

**east, n. oriens, regio orientis (as a district of the heavens), orientis solis parte, -um (= the East). eastward, easterly, adj. ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans; (as adverbs) ad orientem versus, ad or in orientem, ad regionem orientis;** — nations, *Asiatici*; — land, *orientis terræ, or regiones.*

**eat, I. v. tr. = to take food, edere, manducare (= to chew), comedere (= to eat up), vesci aliqd re (= to eat up as nutriment), vorare (= to swallow, particularly to swallow unmastered), gustare (= to taste); to — anyone out of house and home, *alqm sumptibus perdere*; to — away, (e)rodere. II. v. intr. to — well = taste, jucunde sapere. eatable, adj. esculentus. eatables, n. cibus (= food), cibi (= meats, that is, several kinds of food), esca (= prepared food); victus, -us (= living, victuals). eating-house, n. popina.**

**eaves, n. suggrana. eaves-dropper, n. qui alqd ebauscullat.**

**ebb, I. n. aestus recessus, -us, or recessus, -us; ut —, imminente aestu; — and flood, aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. II. v. intr. recedere;** — and flow, *affluere et remeare.*

**ebony, n. (h)ebanus, f. (or ebenum).**

**ebriety, n. ebrietas, temulentia; see DRUNK.**

**ebullition, n. 1, lit. use effervesce; 2, fig. iratus, -us; — of anger, ira effervescit.**

**eccentric, adj. inausilius, inusitatus, norus, mirus, insolens. eccentricity, n. quod mirum est, etc.**

**ecclesiastical, adj. \*ecclesiasticus.**

**echo, I. n. imago vocis; to give an —, voci respondere, vocem reddere, remittere; a place which —es, locus clamoribus repercussus. II. v. intr. and tr. see "give an echo" above.**

**eclat, n. laus, splendor, ostentatio.**

**eclipse, I. n. obscuratio, defectus (solis etc.). II. v. tr. 1, obscurare; to be eclipsed, obscurari, defecere; 2, fig. alqm superare; see EXCEL.**

**eologue, n. eclougi (late).**

**economy, n. 1, = house-management, rei familiaris administratio, diligentia; political —, rei publicæ administratio; 2, = frugality, parsimonia; from —, rei familiaris tuendæ studia.**

**economical, adj. attentus ad rem, frugl, diligens, parvus. Adv. diligenter, parve.**

**economist, n. 1, qui rem suam bene administrat; 2, = public —, qui rei publicæ opus investigat.**

**ecstasy, n. 1, = elevation and abstraction of mind, recessus, -us, mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens serocula a corpore; furor; 2, = great delight, summa voluptas. ecstatic, adj. mente incitatus, fanaticus, furens. Adv. per furorem.**

**eddy, n. vortex, vorago (= whirlpool).**

**edge, n. 1, = a sharp line, acies, labrum (of a cup, etc.); 2, = margin, marpo, in. and f. ora, crepido (of quays, etc.); 3, = — of a dress, † limbus, clavus, fimbriae, † insula.**

**edible, adj. esculentus.**

**edict, n. edictum, decretum, consultum, jurisc.**

**edify, v. tr. 1, lit. aedificare; 2, fig. docere monere. edifying, adj. ad bonos mores docendos aptus, idoneus; see EXCELLENT.**

**edit, v. tr. librum edere. editor, n. editr. edition, n. editio.**

**educate, v. tr. alere (= to support), instituere, erudire, docere (= to teach), educare (= bring up); to be well educated, bene doctum et educatum esse, institutum esse. education, n. educatio, disciplina, doctrina, eruditio; a man of good —, homo (e)doctus, eruditus, homo bene doctus et educatus; without —, (politioris) humanitatis expert. educator, n. educator (= one who brings up), magister, magistra, proceptor, professor. educational, adj. ad disciplinam, etc., pertinens.**

**educer, v. tr. protrahere, producere, educere.**

**eel, n. anguilla.**

**efface, v. tr. delere, (e)radere.**

**effect, I. n. 1, = consequence, effectus, -us, eventus, -us, conclusio; 2, = influence, su, effectus, -us, vis et effectus; to have great —, multum (apud alqm) valere; without —, frustra, nequicquam; 3, = purpose, to this —, his verbis, hoc consilio; 4, in —, re (veru), reapse; 5, —s, res, rerum, f., bona, -orum. II. v. tr. efficere, facere, conficere, perficere. effective, effectual, adj. alia rei efficiens, valens, efficax, or by verb qui, etc., effici. Adv. efficaciter, prospere. efficacy, n. efficientia.**

**effeminate, adj. mollis, effeminatus, delicatus, feminis, mullebris. Adv. molliter, effeminate, mullebriter. effeminacy, n. mollitia, molities, vita delicata.**

**effervesce, v. intr. ferrere, effervere.**

**effete, adj. effectus, obsoletus.**

**effigy, n. effigies, imago, simulacrum.**

**efflux, n. efflucium, profusium.**

**effort, n. opera, labor, studium, contentio, conatus, -us; to make an —, operam dare, (e)miti.**

**effrontery, n. impudentia, os, oris, n. (impudens).**

**effulgence, n. splendor, fulgur.**

**egg, n. ovum; a fresh —, ovum recens; to lay —, ori parere, edere, parere; yoke of —, vitellus; white of —, album or albumen ori (Cels. & Plin.); teach your grandmother to suck —, su Minervam, ut aluat (i. e. docet). egg-shell, n. ori putamen (Plin.).**

**egoism, n. sui ostentatio, jactatio (= display); sui amor (= love of self). egoist, n. qui sibi soli studet. egotistical, adj. use n.**

**egregious, adj. maximus, summus, mirus singularia. Adv. maxime, summe, mirum in modum.**

**egress, n. 1, = going out, egressus, -us, exitus, -us; 2, = place through which you go out, exitus, egressus, egressum; 3, = mouth of a river, os, oris, n., ostium.**

**eider-down**, n. *plumae (anatum) mollissimae*.

**eight**, adj. *octo*; *octoni*, -ae, -a (= eight each). **eighteen**, adj. *duodeviginti*. **eighteenth**, adj. *duodevicesimus, octavus decimus*. **eighty**, adj. *octoginta, octogent* (distrib.). **eightieth**, adj. *octogesimus*.

**either**, I. pron. *alteruter* (more rarely *uter*), *uteris*, *uterlibet*; not —, *neuter* (fem. and neut. of all, -ra, -rum). II. conj. *either* . or, *aut* ... *aut*, *vel* ... *vel*, *sive* (*seu*) ... *sive* (*sen*), not *either* .. nor, *neque* (*nec*) ... *neque* (*neq*).

**ejaculate**, v.tr. *voce interruptus (et inconditus) mittere* or *edere*. **ejaculation**, n. *voce interruptae*.

**eject**, v.tr. *(e)icere, emittere, extrudere*. **ejection**, n. *expulsio*, but more usu. by verb; *legit t.t. dejectio*.

**eke**, v.tr. to — out, *alci rei parcere*.

**elaborate**, I. v.tr. *conficere, perficere, excolere*. II. adj. *elaboratus, excolitus, exquisitus, accuratus*. Adv. *exquisite, accurate*. **elaboration**, n. use the verb.

**elapse**, v.intr. *transire, praeterire, peragi*.

**elastic**, adj. I. lit. *qui (quae, quod) product potest*; 2, fig. see **HOPEFUL**.

**elated**, adj. *aliqua re elatus*; to be —, *effert*. **elation**, n. *gaudium* (= joy), *arrogantia, superbia* (= pride).

**elbow**, n. *cubitum*.

**elder**, I. adj. (*natu*) *major, superior, prior*. II. n. eccl. t.t. \* *presbyter*. **elderly**, adj. *aetate procectus*.

**elect**, I. v.tr. *creare, capere, legere, eligere, comb. eligere et creare, deligere, cooptare* (as a colleague), *designare, declarare*; — into a premature vacancy, *sufficere*. II. adj. *designatus, suffectus* (= to an unexpected vacancy).

**election**, n. 1, act of choice, *electio, suffragia, -orum* (= the votes); 2, a popular —, *comitia, -orum*; to hold an —, *comitia habere*; day of —, *dies comitalis*; day of your —, *tua comitia*. **electioneering**, adj. *candidatorius*. **elective**, adj. *suffragis creatus*. **elector**, n. *qui jus suffragii habet, suffragator* (= partisan).

**elegant**, adj. *elegans, venustus, bellus* (= graceful), *lautus, nitidus, comptus, mundus* (= neat), *urbanus* (= refined). Adv. *eleganter, venuste, belle, nitide, urbane*. **elegance**, n., *elegantia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia*.

**elegy**, n. *elegia, elēgi*. **elegiac**, adj. *elegiacus* (late).

**element**, n. 1, = original material, *elementum, natura*; the —s, *principia rerum e quibus omnia constant, primordia rerum*; the four —s, *quat(u)or elementa, initia rerum*; 2, = a part, *membrum*; 3 = the rudiments of knowledge, *elementa, -orum, rudimenta, -orum*; 4, fig. to be in one's —, *aliqua re familiariter uti*; to be out of one's —, *in aliqua re peregrinum ac hospitem esse*. **elementary**, adj. *primus* (e.g. — knowledge, *prima litterarum studia*); — school, *schola in qua litterarum elementa traduntur*.

**elephant**, n. *elephantus (elephas)*.

**elevate**, v.tr. 1, = raise, *(a) tollere, extollere, (a) levare*; 2, fig. *tollere, evahere*; to be raised, *effert*. **elevated**, adj. 1, of places, *editus, altus, excelsus, praecelsus*; 2, fig. (*ex*) *celaus*.

**elevation**, n. = a raising, *elatio*, but usu. by verb; fig. *elatio, magnitudo*; — of character, *magnanimitas*; = — of the voice, *vocis contentio*; = a rising ground, *locus editus* or *superior*.

**eleven**, adj. *undecim*; — each, *undenti*; — times, *undecies*(us). **eleveth**, adj. *undecimus*.

**elf**, n. see **FAIRY**.

**elicit**, v.tr. *elicere, eblandiri* (by coaxing), *extorquere* (by force), *evocare* (to call or bring forth); to — tears, *lacrimas movere alci*.

**eligible**, adj. *opportunus, idoneus ad alqd, dignus aliqua re*, or *qui* with subj. Adv. *opportune, bene*. **eligibility**, n. *opportunitas* (e.g. loci); = — to office, *dignus qui eligatur*.

**elixir**, n. \* *elixir(ium)*.

**elk**, n. *alces, -is, f.*

**ell**, n. *ulna* (= a cloth measure), *cubitum*.

**elm**, *ulmus, f.*; of an —, *ulmeus*.

**elocution**, n. (*e*) *locutio* (= selection of words), *pronuntiatio* (= delivery); as an art, *elocutoria, elocutrix* (Quint.).

**elongate**, v.tr. see **LENGTHEN**.

**elope**, v.intr. *cum alqo or alqā (pro) fugere, effugere*. **elopement**, n. *fuga*.

**eloquence**, n. *facultas* or *vis* or *copla dicendi, facundia, eloquentia*. **eloquent**, adj. *facundus, eloquens, copiosus, dicendi peritus, in dicendo exercitatus, in dicendo suavis et ornatus*. Adv. *copiose, ornate, facundie*.

**else**, I. adj. *alius*. II. adv. 1, = besides, *praeter, praeter* (prep. with accus., e.g. nothing —, *praeter hoc nihil*); see **EXCEPT**; 2, = otherwise, *aliter, alioqui(n), alio modo, alia ratione*; it could not — happen, *feri non potuit quin*; — where, *alibi*.

**elucidate**, v.tr. see **EXPLAIN**.

**elude**, v.intr. *alci* or *de* or (*s*) *alcijs manibus elabi, de alcijs manibus effugere, alcijs manibus evadere, alqm eludere, (e) vitare, (e) fugere, declinare*. **elusive**, adj. *fallax*. Adv. *fallaciter*.

**Elysium**, n. *Elysium*, see **PARADISE**. **Elysian**, adj. *Elysius* (e.g. *campi, domus*).

**emaciate**, v.tr. *attenuare, macerare, enervare, exhaustre*. **emaciated**, adj. *maceratus, macer, enervatus, enervatus et exanguis, enectus, effectus* (= exhausted, of soils). **emaciation**, n. *macies*.

**emanate**, v.intr. *emanare*. **emanation**, n. by verb.

**emancipate**, v.tr. *liberare re* or *a re*; as slaves, etc., *manumittere, servitute liberare, servitio eximere, e servitute in libertatem restituere* or *vindicare*. **emancipation**, n. *liberatio*; = — of slaves, *manumissio*. **emancipator**, n. *liberator*.

**embalm**, v.tr. *condire*.

**embank**, v.tr. *molem opponere fluctibus, flumen arcere, coercere*. **embankment**, n. *agger, -eris, m.*, *terra ad aggerem extruendum congesta, moles, -is, f.*

**embark**, I. v.tr. *imponere in navem* or *naves*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. *conscendere (navem)*; 2, fig. — upon, *consilium* or *rationem inire*.

**embarrass**, v.tr. 1, = disturb, (*con*) *turbare*; 2, = hinder, *alqm impedire, alci obstare, obesse, officere*. **embarrassed**, adj. *impeditus*; — circumstances, see **EMBARRASSMENT**. **embarrassing**, adj. *difficilis, dubius, anceps*. **embarrassment**, n. *implicatio, perturbatio*; = — of mind, *mens turbata*; = pecuniary —, *rei familiaris implicatio, angustiae*.

**embassy**, n. 1, = the office of an ambassador, *legatio, legationis munus, -eris, n.*; 2, = the persons sent, *legatio, legati, qui missi sunt*; see **AMBASSADOR**.

**embattled**, adj. *instructus*.

**embellish**, v.tr. (*ad*) *ornare, exornare, alci decori* or *ornamento esse, excolere*. **embellishment**, n. *decus, -oris, n.*, *ornamentum, insigne*.

**embers**, n. cinis, -ëris, m., *fovilla*.

**embezzle**, v.tr. *avertere, intervertère, intervertère ad seque transferre, interciperè, supprimère, retinère ac supprimère. embezzlement, n. peculatus, -ûs. **embezzler**, n. pecunias avertor, interceptor.*

**embitter**, v.tr. *exasperare, infestum facère, exacerbare. embittered, adj. irâ accensus, iratus, infensus, infestus.*

**emblem**, n. *imago, signum, simulacrum. emblematic, adj. alqd significans, or referens.*

**embody**, v.tr. 1, = to enroll troops, milites conscribere; 2, = to join one thing to another, adjungere, ad/jicere; inserere (= to plant in, e.g. alqm familiæ); — in a society, in societatem a(d)scribere, recipere; — the young soldiers with the veterans, Ærones immiscere veteribus militibus; — a speech in a letter, epistulæ orationem includere. **embodiment**, n. imago, simulacrum (= imago).

**embolden**, v.tr. *alci animum addere, alqm accendere, confirmare.*

**emboss**, v.tr. *caelare (alqd auro, argento, also in auro). embossed, adj. caelatus; artificer in — work, caelator.*

**embrace**, I. v.tr. 1, amplexi, amplexari, complecti; 2, = contain, comprehendere, complecti; 3, = seize, capere (e.g. occasionem), uti; 4, = encircle, complecti; 5, — an opinion, ad alcjs partes transire, sententiæ assentiri. II. n. *emplexus, -ûs, complexus, -ûs.*

**embrocation**, n. *fomentum.*

**embroider**, v.tr. *(acu) pingere, acu facere; — with gold, auro alqd distinguere. embroidery*, n. *ars acu pingendi; a piece of —, opus acu pictum or factum, pictura acu facta.*

**embroil**, v.tr. *implicare alqm re, alqm conturbare.*

**embryo**, n. *partus, -ûs.*

**emendation**, n. *emendatio (et correctio).*

**emerald**, n. *smaragdus, m. and f.; of —, smaragdinus.*

**emerge**, v.intr. *emergere, ex/sistere. emergency*, n. *casus, -ûs, discrimen.*

**emetico**, n. *vomitivus, with n. (e.g. dulbus).*

**emigrant**, n. *patriâ or domo profugus, patriâ extorris, aliena, incola (= foreign resident). emigrate*, v.intr. *(emigrare, demigrare ex loco in locum, transigrare alqo (e.g. Veios), domo emigrare, solum (exsili) caus(s)â vertère. emigration*, n. *(emigratio).*

**eminent**, adj. *insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, præcellens, eximius, singularis (= sole of its kind), summus. Adv. egregie, eximie, summe, præcipue, singulariter, by superl. with ex omnibus or omnium, or posit. with præ ceteris (e.g. ex omnibus optimus, præ ceteris bonus). eminence*, n. 1, of place, *locus editus, clivus (= a hill), tumulus (= a mound); 2, = moral —, præstantia, excellentia, summa gloria; 3, = — of rank, amplissimus gradus, -ûs.*

**emissary**, n. *emissarius, speculator.*

**emit**, v.tr. *(emittere, facere. emission*, n. *(emissio, jactus, -ûs).*

**emollient**, n. *malagma, -âtis (Cels.).*

**emolument**, n. *emolumentum, lucrum, quæstus, -ûs, fructus, -ûs.*

**emotion**, n. *animi motus, -ûs, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse.*

**emperor**, n. *imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps. empress*, n. *domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.*

**emphasis**, n. *emphasis (Quint.), vis; with —, cum vi; to have —, vim habere, multum valere; to have more —, plus gravitatis or auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunus, frigidus. emphatic*, adj. *gravis, vehemens. Adv. graviter, vehementer.*

**empire**, n. *imperium, potestas, dicio, principatus, -ûs, dominatio, dominatus, -ûs, regnum (= monarchical despotism), tyrannia, -idie, f. (= power usurped in a free state).*

**empirical**, adj. *in usu tantum et experientis positus (Cels.).*

**employ**, v.tr. 1, = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; alqo or alqd re uti; alqd usurpare, adhibere alqd or alqm ad alqd, etc.; 2, = to spend in, or on, in alqm or alqd insumere, ad alqd conferre, in or ad alqd impendere, in alqd or in alqd re consumere, in alqd re collocare, alqd alci re tribuere. **employment**, n. 1, act of —, *usus, -ûs, occupatio, tractatio, pertractatio; 2, = business, res, negotium, studium, cura. employer*, n. *qui operas conducit.*

**emporium**, n. *emporium, forum rerum venalium.*

**empower**, v.tr. *alci alcjs rei faciendas potestatem facere, alci mandare ut, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alcjs nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd.*

**empty**, I. adj. 1, *inanis (opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (opp. (ex)ornatus), vacuus; 2, fig. inanis, canus, omnis eruditionis expert (atque ignarus), omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vana. II. v.tr. vacuificare, exinanire, exonerare (= — a cargo, etc.), exhaustire, exsiccare; — itself (of a river), se effundere, in mare (in)fluere.*

**emptiness**, n. 1, = empty space, *inanis, inane vacuum, vacuitas; 2, fig. inanitas, vanitas.*

**empyrean**, n. *caelum, †igneæ arcæ, †ætherea domus, tignifer aether.*

**emulate**, v.tr. *(con)certare, contendere cum alqo, æmulari alqm. emulation*, n. *studium, certamen, certatio, æmulatio. emulator*, n. *æmulus, m., æmula, f. emulous*, adj. *æmulus. Adv. certatim.*

**enable**, v.tr. *facilitatem alci alcjs rei faciendæ dare.*

**enact**, v.tr. 1, of a deliberative body, *alqd sancire, sciscitare, jubere; 2, in a wider sense, jubere, accu. and infin.; statuere, constituisse, infin. or ut. enactment*, n. = law, *sacra, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum.*

**enamoured**, adj. see **Love**.

**encamp**, v.intr. *castra ponere.*

**enchant**, v.tr. 1, *(e)fascinare (= — by the evil eye), incantare (= — by charms); 2, fig. capere, rapere, delinire, permutare. enchantment*, n. *(e)fascinatio, carmen.*

**encircle**, v.tr. see **ENCLOSE**.

**enclose**, v.tr. *concludere, includere in re, cingere, saepire, continere, circumdare alqd alci rei, or alqd alqd re; to be enclosed by, alqd re cingi, circumdari, contineri. enclosure*, n. 1, = act of —, *inclusio; 2, = enclosed place, saeptum, locus saeptus, saepimentum, cohors.*

**encomium**, n. *laus, laudatio; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alcjs laudibus.*

**encompass**, v.tr. see **ENCLOSE**.

**encore**, v.tr. *revocare. encore!* interj. *revoco.*

**encounter**, I. n. *congressio, concursio, concursus, -ûs (as soldiers in fight). II. v.tr. inter se concurrere, (inter se) congregari, signa inter se conferre (of armies); — a person, concurrere*

or *congrédi cum alqo* (hostilely), *incidère in alqm* (= to meet by chance), *convenire, congrédi cum alqo* (= to meet by design).

**encourage**, v.tr. (*adhortari, cohortari ad alqd* or with *ut*, (*con*)firmare, excitare, impellere, alqm stimulare, alci stimulus admovere; — to concord, concordiam suadere. **encouragement**, n. = act of —, confirmatio, (*adhortatio, cohortatio, impulsus, -us, hortamen(tum), incitamentum*).

**encroach**, v.intr. *alqd occupare, in alqd invadere*; — on one's rights, *alqd de jure alcijs deminuire*. **encroachment**, n. as an act, *vis, violatio*; as a result, *injuria illata*.

**encumber**, v.tr. † *gravare, onerare, praegravare, impedire*; — with burdens, *onera alci imponere*. **encumbrance**, n. *onus, -eris, n.* (= load), *impedimentum, molestia*.

**end**, I. n. 1, = termination, *finis, m.* and *f.*, *extremum, terminus* (= boundary), *exitus, -us, modus* (e.g. *nullus modus caedibus fuit*, there was no — to the slaughter), *clausula* (= the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), *caput* (e.g. *capita finis*), *extremus* (e.g. *in extremâ oratione*, in the — of the speech); at the —, *in extremo* (in space), *ad extremum* (= lastly), *denique*; to bring to an —, *finem alci rei afferre, alqd ad finem adducere or perducere, alqd absolvère, alqd transigere, perficere, conficere, consummare*; the war has come to an —, *debellatum est*; 2, = aim or object, *finis, consilium, propositum*. II. v.intr. *finem, exitum habere, evenire, exire, terminari, finire, † finire, desinere*. III. v.tr. *alqd finire, terminare*; — a speech, *finem facere orationis or dicendi*; — life, *vitam finire, vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere* (= — by suicide); — a strife, *controversiam dirimere*. **ending**, n. *finis, terminatio, exitus, -us*. **endless**, adj. *infinitus, perpetuus, aeternus, sempiternus*. Adv. *infinitè, perpetuo, perpetuum*. **endlessness**, n. *quod finem non habet, perpetuitas*.

**endanger**, v.tr. *alqm in periculum, in disiminen adducere or vocare, periclitari*.

**endear**, v.tr. *alqm alci devincire*. **endearments**, n. *blanditiae*.

**endeavour**, I. n. *nisus, -us, contentio, opera, conatus, -us, studium*; — after honours, *honorum contentio, ambitio, ambitus, -us*; my — tends, *id ago, hoc spectro ut, etc.* II. v.intr. (*e*)niti, *contendere*, comb. *eniti et contendere ut, etc., operam dare ut, etc., studere, conari* (the two last with *infin.*).

**endorse**, v.tr. 1, *syngrapham inscribere*; 2, fig. see ALLOW, SANCTION. **endorsement**, n. use verbs.

**endow**, v.tr. 1, = — a daughter, *alci dotem dare*; 2, in gen. *alqm alqd re or alci alqd donare, alqm re instruere, augere, ornare*. **endowed**, adj. *ornatus, praelitus, instructus*. **endowment**, n. *donatio, or any word = property, res, etc.*; see PROPERTY.

**endue**, v.tr. see ENDOW.

**endure**, v.tr. *ferre, sustinere, tolerare, pati, perpeti*, comb. *ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, perpeti ac perferre*. **endurance**, n. *toleratio, tolerantia, perpassio, comb. perpassio et tolerantia*. **endurable**, adj. *tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis*; to make a thing —, *lentire, mitigare, levare (consuetudine levior fit labor)*. **enduring**, adj. *perpetuus, perennis*.

**enemy**, n. *hostis* (= public —), *inimicus* (= private —); the —, *hostis*, sing. or pl.

**energy**, n. *vis, vigor, virtus, -utis, f.*, *impetus, -us, contentio* (e.g. *vocis*). **energetic**, adj. *acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens*. Adv. *acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer*.

**enervate**, v.tr. *enervare, debilitare, (e)molliere, frangere*. **enervation**, n. *debilitatio*.

**enfeeble**, v.tr. see ENERVATE.

**enforce**, v.tr. 1, = — an argument, *confirmare*; 2, in gen. *vim alci rei dare or praebere*.

**enfranchise**, v.tr. 1, *alci civitatem dare, alqm in civitatem or civitati a(d)scribere, in civitatem a(d)sciscere, accipere, recipere, civitate donare*; 2, = set free, *manumittere*. **enfranchisement**, n. 1, *civitas, or civitatis donatio*; 2, = setting free, *manumissio*.

**engage**, v.tr. 1, = to light with, *configere cum alqo*; 2, = to bind, *alqm obligare, obstringere*; 3, = to secure the services of, *alqm mercede conducere*; 4, = ask, *alqm invitare, excitare* (e.g. *ad saltandum*); 5, — in conversation, *alqm appellare* (= address), *sermonem cum alqo incipere, instituere, conferre, se sermoni intermiscere*; 6, = undertake, *spondere, promittere, recipere* (accus. and *infin.*); 7, — in, = enter upon, *alqd ingredi, inire, obire, suscipere*. **engaged**, adj. 1, *occupatus*; 2, = — in marriage, *sponsus, pactus*. **engagement**, 1, = battle, *pugna, proelium*; 2, = pledge, *sponsio, stipulatio, pactum, pactio, conventus, -us* (= agreement), *promissum* (= promise); to keep an —, *fidem praestare, servare*; = — in marriage, *pactio nuptialis*; 3, = appointment, *constitutum, or by verb*; 4, = business, *occupatio, negotium*. **engaging**, adj. *suavis*; — manners, *mores urbani*. Adv. *suaviter*.

**engender**, v.tr. —, *gignere, generare, (pro)creare*, comb. *creare et gignere, gignere et procreare*, 2, fig. *facere, creare*; see CAUSE, PRODUCE.

**engine**, n. *machina, machinatio, machinamentum, tormentum*. **engineer**, n. *faber* (= workman), *architectus, machinator, operum (publicorum) curator*.

**engrave**, v.tr. 1, *scalpère, in alqd re or alci rei* (e.g. *auro*) *incidere* (e.g. *leges*); 2, fig. in *mentibus alqd insculpere*. **engraving**, n. as an art or work of art, *sculptura* (Plin.). **engraver**, n. *sculptor* (Plin.).

**engross**, v.tr. 1, = buy up, *coemere*; 2, = to write in large letters, *magnis litt(er)is scribere*; 3, = occupy, *alqm occupare, tenere*.

**engulf**, v.tr. 1, *absorbere, (de)vorare*; 2, fig. *absorbere, (ex)haurire*.

**enhance**, v.tr. 1, = increase, *augere, amplificare*; 2, fig. *augere, amplificare, ornare, exaggerare*. **enhancement**, n. *accessio, amplificatio*.

**enigma**, n. *aenigma, -atis n.*, *ambages, -um*; you speak in —, *ambages narras*. **enigmatical**, adj. *obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus*. Adv. *ambigue, per ambages, perpleze*.

**enjoin**, v.tr. see COMMAND.

**enjoy**, v.tr. *frui, gaudere, uti re* (e.g. *prosperrimâ valetudine*), *florere re* (e.g. *justitiae jamâ*), *voluptatem capere or percipere ex re*. **enjoyment**, n. *gaudium, fructus, -us, usus, -us, voluptas, suavitas, oblectatio, delectatio*.

**enkindle**, v.tr. *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (scil. *animos, discordiam, odium, etc.*).

**enlarge**, v.tr. *amplificare, dilatare* (opp. *coartare*, e.g. *castra, aciem, imperium*), *proferre, prolatare, or propagare* (= to extend, e.g. *imperii fines, imperium*), *augere* (= to increase); — one's knowledge, *alqd addiscere*; — upon, *alqd re pluribus (verbis) disputare*. **enlargement**, n. *amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, incrementum*.

**enlighten**, v.tr. 1, lit. *illustrare, illuminare*; 2, fig. *alqm docere, erudire, fingere*. **enlightenment**, n. *humanitas, mens excolta or perpolita*.



**enlist**, I. v. tr. *militēs conscribere, comparare, sacramento adigere, obligare, conquirere*. II. v. intr. *nomen dare, profiteri, sacramentum dicere*. **enlistment**, n. use verbs.

**enliven**, v. tr. *alqm (ex)hilarare, luetificare*.

**enmity**, n. *inimicitia, odium, similtas*.

**ennoble**, v. tr. I, *alqm nobilitatem ordini a(i)scribere*; in the Roman sense, *transitio fit a plebe ad patricios*; 2, *fig. ornare, excolere, illustrare*.

**ennui**, n. *taedium*.

**enormous**, adj. *ingens, immanis, immensus, miri or incredibile magnitudine*. Adv. *praeter modum, or by superl. of adj. (e.g. — high, altissimus)*. **enormity**, n. *res atrox or nefanda, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -oris, n.*

**enough**, adj. *satis, satis (e.g. satis consilii), affatim*; more than —, *abunde, satis superque*; not —, *parum (opp. nimis)*; but — I *sed haec haec*.

**enquire**, v. tr. I, see **ASK**; 2, — into, *de alqd re quaerere, in alqd, (de) alqd re inquirere, alqd or de alqd re cognoscere*. **enquiry**, n. I, see **QUESTION**; 2, *legal t.t. quaestio, inquisitio, cognitio*; 3, = investigation, *inquisitio, investigatio*; see **ENQUIRE**.

**enrage**, v. tr. *alqis exasperare, inflammare, alqm lacerare*; to be enraged, *furor incendi or inflammati*.

**enrapture**, v. tr. *alqm oblectare, capere*.

**enrich**, v. tr. *locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare*.

**enrobe**, v. tr. *induere alci vestem or alqm veste*.

**enroll**, v. tr. *inscribere, consignare*; see **ENLIST**.

**enshrine**, v. tr. *dedicare (lit.), (con)secrare (lit. and fig.)*.

**ensign**, n. I, *signum (militare), vexillum*; 2, an officer, *signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius*.

**enslave**, v. tr. *alqm in servitutem redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere*.

**enslaved**, adj. *alci rei addictus*; to be —, *alci rei (in)servire*.

**ensnare**, v. tr. I, *illaqueare (lit. late; fig. Hor.), luqueo capere, irretire*; 2, *fig. irretire, illicere, capere*.

**entail**, v. tr. I, *terram heredi ita addicere ut nunquam alienari possit*; 2, *fig. see CAUSE*.

**entanglement**, n. *implicatio*.

**enter**, I. v. intr. *introtre, inire, ingredi*; — port, *in portum venire, invehī, deferri*; — upon, *inire, suscipere*; — into, *coire, facere (e.g. societatem)*; — public life, *ad rempublicam accedere, remp. capessere*; — an office, *munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere*. II. v. tr. = — accounts, *in tabulas referre*; — as paid, *alqd alci expensum (re)ferre*. **entrance**, n. I, = act of —, *ingressio, introitus, -ūs*; 2, = place of —, *aditus, -ūs, os, ostium, janua (= gate), limen (= threshold), introitus, -ūs*; 3, = beginning, *initium*; at — of spring, *primo vere*. **entry**, I, see **ENTRANCE**; 2, = — in accounts, *nomen (e.g. nomen in tabulas referre, make an —)*.

**enterprise**, n. *inceptum, conatus, -ūs, conata, -orum, opus, -eris, n., factus, -oris, n.* **enterprising**, adj. *acer, strenuus, impiger, audax*.

**entertain**, v. tr. I, = to have, *habere*; 2, = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*; 3, = to give hospitality to, *hospitio accipere, recipere, excipere*. **entertainer**, n. *hospes, -itis, m. and f.* **entertainment**, n. I = hospitality, *hospitium*; 2, = banquet, *epulae, †daps or dapes, convivium*; 3, see **AMUSEMENT**. **entertaining**, adj., see **AMUSING**.

**enthusiasm**, n. *inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, aestus, -ūs, or fervor (ingenii), ardor (animi), furor divinus, †mens furibunda*. **enthusiast**, n. I, = religious —, † *homo entheus, divino spiritu luctus, homo fanaticus*; 2, = given to anything, *alci rei addictus, deditus*. **enthusiastic**, adj. I, † *entheus, fanaticus, †furens*; 2, *ardens, acor, vehemens*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer*.

**entice**, v. tr. *allicere, illicere, pellicere*. **enticement**, n. *illicebrae*. **enticing**, adj. *blandus, dulcis or pres. part. of verb*. Adv. *blande*.

**entire**, adj. *totus, integer, solidus*. Adv. *omnino, plane, prorsus*. **entireness**, **entirety**, n. *by totus*.

**entitle**, v. tr. I, = to name, *inscribere (a writing)*; 2, = to give a title to, *jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare*; I am entitled to, *facere alqd possum, mei est alqd facere*.

**entomb**, v. tr. *humare*.

**entrails**, n. *intestina, -orum, viscera, -um, exla, -orum*.

**entrap**, v. tr. I, *irretire (= — by a net), inescare (= — by bait)*; 2, *fig. irretire, illicere*.

**entreat**, v. tr. *precari, rogare, orare, petere supplicare*; see **ASK**.

**entrust**, v. tr. *(con)credere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, commendare (all with alqd alci), deponere alqd apud alqm*.

**entwine**, v. tr. *innectere alqd alci rei, alqd alqd re redimere*.

**enumerate**, v. tr. *(an)numerare, dinumerare, enumerare*.

**enunciate**, v. tr. *edocere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare*. **enunciation**, n. *enuntiatio*.

**envelope**, I. v. tr. *involvere, obducere*. II. n. *involutum, integumentum*.

**envenom**, v. tr. I, *alqd veneno imbire*; 2, *fig. alqm exasperare, exacerbare*. **envenomed**, adj. see **SPITEFUL**.

**environ**, v. tr. *circumdare, circumstare*. **environs**, n. *loca quae circumjacent alci loco, quae circum alqm locum sunt*.

**envoy**, n. *legatus*; see **AMBASSADOR**.

**envy**, I. n. *invidia, livor, malignitas, obtreclatio, malevolentia*. II. v. tr. *invidere alci*; — something, *alci alqd invidere (e.g. invidere alci honorem; nullius equidem invidio honori, = I — no one's honour)*; I am envied, *invidetur mihi, in invidiam sum, invidiae sum*. **enviable**, adj. † *invidendus, fortunatus, beatus*.

**envious**, adj. *invidus, lividus, malignus*. Adv. *cum invidia, maligne*.

**ephemeral**, adj. *unius diei, caducus, brevis*.

**epic**, adj. *epicus, herous, heroicus*; — poem, *epos (in nom. and accus. only)*.

**Epicurean**, n. I, = a follower of Epicurus, *Epicureus*; 2, = a lover of pleasure, *homo delicatus or luxuriosus*.

**epidemic**, adj. and n. *morbus, pestilentia, lues, -is, f.*

**epigram**, n. *epigramma, -atis, n.* **epigrammatic**, adj. *epigrammaticus (late), satrus*.

**epilepsy**, n. *morbus comitialis*.

**epilogue**, n. *epilogus*.

**episcopal**, adj. \* *episcopalis (eccl.)*. **episcopacy**, n. *episcopatus, -ūs (eccl.)*.

**episode**, n. *embolium, excursus, -ūs, digressio, digressus, -ūs (= digression)*.

**epistle**, n. *epistula*. **epistolary**, adj. *lit(t)eris or per lit(t)eras*.

**epitaph**, n. *titulus, elogium*.

**epithalamium**, n. *epithalamium*, *carmen nuptiale*.

**epithet**, n. *epitheton* (Quint.).

**epitome**, n. *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).

**epitomize**, v.tr. *epitomen facere*.

**epoch**, n. *tempus*, -*bris*, n., *tempestas*, *aetas*, *saeculum*.

**equal**, I. adj. *aequus*, *similis*, *geminus* (= twin), comb. *aequus et par*, *aequalis et par*, *par et aequalis*, *par et similis*, *par atque idem*, *par atque unus*; — to each other, *compar* (scil. † *connubium*), † *parilis*, *inter se aequales*; not —, *dispar*, *impar*, *dissimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, in *duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — to doing anything, *ad alqd faciendum sufficiens*. Adv. *aeque*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*. II. n. *par*.

III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re aequare*, *aequiparare* (more rarely with dat.). **equality**, n. *aequalitas*, *aequabilitas*. **equable**, adj. *aequus*, *aequabilis*, *aequalis* sibi, *constans* (sibi), *stabilis*. Adv. *aequo animo*, *aequaliter*, *constanter*, *aequaliter*. **equability**, n. *constantia*, *aequus animus*, *aequabilitas*, *stabilitas*. **equalize**, v.tr. *alqm or alqd aequare* (rei) (*ex*)*aequare*, *adaequare*.

**equanimity**, n. *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens*, *constantia*.

**equator**, n. *circulus aequinoctialis*.

**equerry**, n. *equiso*, *tribunus stabuli* (under the emperor).

**equestrian**, I. adj. *equester*, *equestria*. II. n. *eques*, -*itis*.

**equiangular**, adj. *angulis aequis* or *paribus*.

**equidistant**, adj. *pari intervallo*, *aequis* or *paribus intervallis distantes inter se*.

**equiformity**, n. *aequabilitas*.

**equilateral**, adj. *aequis* or *paribus lateribus*.

**equilibrium**, n. *aequilibrium* (Sen.); in —, *pari momento libratus*.

**equinox**, n. *aequinoctium*. **equinoctial**, adj. *aequinoctialis*.

**equip**, v.tr. *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare*.

**equipment**, n. *arma*, -*orum*, *armatura instrumenta*, -*orum*, *navalia* (of ships).

**equipoise**, n. see **EQUILIBRIUM**.

**equitable**, adj. *aequus*, *justus*, *meritus* (= deserved); it is —, *aequum*, *par*, *ius*, *fas est* (with infin. or infin. and accus.). **equity**, n. *aequitas*, *aequum bonum*, *justitia*, *moderatio*; contrary to —, *contra fas*, *contra quam fas est*, *contra jus fasque*.

**equivalent**, adj. see **EQUAL**.

**equivocal**, adj. *aequivocus*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*, *dubius et quasi duplex*. **equivocation**, n. *ex ambiguo dictum*, *ambiguitas*, *amphibolia*. **equivocate**, v.intr. *tergiversari*.

**era**, n. *temporum ratio*.

**eradicate**, v.tr. *eradicare* (ante-class.), *exstirpare*, (*e*)*vellere*, *extrahere*, *evellere et extrahere*, *eruire*, *delere*, *extinguere*, *excidere*, *eradere*, *tolere*. **eradication**, n. *exstirpatio*, *exstinctio*, *excidium*.

**erase**, v.tr. *delere*, *inducere* (= to cover with the broad end of the stylus), (*e*)*radere*. **erasure**, n. *litora*.

**ere**, adv. *priusquam*, *ante quam*; see **BEFORE**.

**erect**, I. adj. (*e*)*rectus*. II. v.tr. *erigere* (= set straight up), *aedificare* (= build), *exstruere* (= raise). **erection**, n. I. as act, *aedificatio*, *exstructio*; 2. = building, *aedificium*.

**erotic**, adj. *amatorius*.

**err**, v.intr. *errare*, *vagari*, *in errore versari*, *errore captum esse* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to be misled), *peccare* (= to sin). **error**, n. *error*, *erratum* (= a single act), *lapsus*, -*us* (= a slip or fall), *peccatum* (= a sin); to commit —, *errare*, *peccare*. **erratic**, adj. *inconstans*. **erroneous**, adj. *fallsus*. Adv. *fallsus*. **erroneousness**, n. see **ERROR**.

**errand**, n. *mandatum*; an —-boy, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.

**erst**, adv. *quondam*, *olim*.

**erudite**, adj. *lit(eratus)*, *doctus*, *doctrinam instructus*, *eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; comb. *doctus atque eruditus*. **erudition**, n. *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

**eruption**, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *Aetnaeorum ignium*).

**escape**, I. v.tr. *alqd (e) fugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly), *evadere ex alqd re*, *ab alqd*, *elabi ex alqd re*; — a danger, *periculum vitare*, *efugere*; it —s ine, *me praeterit*, *me fugit alqd*. II. v.intr. (*e*)*fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*. III. n. *vitatio*, *devitatio*, *fuga*, *effugium*.

**escarpment**, n. *vallum*.

**escheat**, I. n. *hereditas caduca* (Jct.). II. v.intr. *caducum esse* (Jct.).

**eschew**, v.tr. *vitare*; see **AVOID**.

**escort**, I. n. *comitatus*, -*itis*; under someone's —, *alqd comite* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *cum comitatu* *alqjs*, *cum alqd*, *ab alqd deductus* (as mark of honour). II. v.tr. *alqm comitari*, *deducere*, *prosequi*, *alci (rei) praesidio esse* (as a defence).

**esculent**, adj. *esculentus*.

**esoteric**, adj. *arcanus*, *occultus*.

**especial**, adj. *praecipuus*, *maximus*, *summus*; he had an — care for, *nihil antiquius habuit quam ut*. Adv. *praesertim*, *praecipue*, *maxime*, *in primis* (imprimis), *summe*.

**esplanade**, n. *ambulatio*.

**espouse**, v.tr. 1. see **BETROTH**; 2. see **MARRY**; 3. fig. see **EMBRACE**.

**esquire**, n. \* *armiger*.

**essay**, I. v.tr. *conari*. II. n. 1. = an attempt, *experimentum*, *conatus*, -*us*, *conatu*, -*orum*; 2. = treatise, *libellus*. **essayist**, n. *scriptor*.

**essence**, n. *natura*, *vis*, *proprietas*; it is the — of affection, *amicitia vera est*, or *amicitiae (proprium) est*. **essential**, adj. *verus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprius*, *in alqjs rei naturam positus*. Adv. *reapse*, *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; to be — different, *ipsi rei naturam diversum esse*.

**establish**, v.tr. 1. = to set up, *statuere*, *constituere*; 2. = to make strong, *confirmare*, *stabilire*; 3. = to prove, *probare*, *confirmare*.

**establishment**, n. 1. = act of —, *constitutio*, *conciliatio* (e.g. *gratiae*), *confirmatio*; 2. = household, *familia*.

**estate**, n. 1. = condition, *ratio*, *status*, -*us*, *habitus*, -*us*, *condicio*, *res*, *fortuna*, *sors*; 2. = property, *res*, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *possessio*.

**esteem**, I. n. 1. = opinion, *aestimatio*, *opinio*, *existimatio*; 2. = reverence, *observantia* (shown outwardly); to feel —, *alqm vereri*. II. v.tr. 1. = think, *aestimare*, *existimare*, *putare*, *habere*; 2. = reverence, *alqm respicere*, *vereri*, *magni facere alqm*; to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the genitives *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **estimable**, adj. *dignus alqd re*, or *qui* with subj., *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*, *gravis*, *probus*.

**estimate**, I. n. 1. = — in money, *aestimatio*;

**2**, = judgment, *judicium, aestimatio*. **II**. v. tr. **1**, *alqd aestimare* (with genit. or abl. of price), *censere*; **2**, see **ESTEM**. **estimation**, n. see **ESTEM**.

**estrangle**, v. tr. (*ab*)*alienare*; — from yourself, *alqm* or *alejs* *voluntatem a se alienare, alienare sibi alejs animum*. **estrangement**, n. *alienatio, discidium*.

**estuary**, n. *aestuarium*.

**eternal**, adj. *aeternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus*; — enmity, *odium inexpiabile*. Adv. *in aeternum, perpetuo, semper*. **eternity**, n. *aeternitas*; for —, *in aeternum, in perpetuum, in omnia tempora*.

**ether**, n. *aether*. **ethereal**, adj. *aetherius* (*aethereus*).

**ethics**, n. *de moribus, or officis, ethice* (Quint.). **ethical**, adj. *de moribus or officis, quod ad mores pertinet, moralis* (invented by Cicero).

**etiquette**, n. *mos, moris, m., usus, -us*.

**etymology**, n. = derivation, *etymologia, etymologica, explicatio verborum*.

**eucharist**, n. \**eucharistia*.

**eulogy**, n. *laudatio, laus*. **eulogist**, n. *laudator*. **eulogize**, v. tr. *laudare*.

**eunuch**, n. *eunuchus*.

**euphemism**, n., **euphemistic**, adj. *ut bona de his loquar*.

**euphony**, n. *sonus, -us, dulcis or suavis*.

**evacuate**, v. tr. (*de*)*relinquere locum, (de)cedere loco or de or ex loco, discedere a loco or loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco*; to — a town (with troops), *ab alqo loco milites deducere*.

**evade**, v. tr. *de or ex alejs manibus elabi, de alejs manibus effugere, alejs manibus or alci evadere, alqm subterfugere*. **evasion**, n. *ambages, -is, f., usu. in pl., tergiversatio*. **evasive**, adj. *ambiguus*. Adv. *ambigue*.

**evangelist**, n. \**evangelista*. **evangelical**, adj. \**evangelicus*.

**evaporate**, **I**. v. tr. (*e*)*vaporare, exhalaré, ex(s)pirare*. **II**. v. intr. (*e*)*vaporari, exhalari, ex(s)pirari*. **evaporation**, n. (*e*)*vaporatio, exhalatio, ex(s)piratio*.

**even**, adj. *aequus, planus, comb. aequus et planus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*; of numbers, *par.* Adv. *aequaliter, aequabiliter, pariter*. **evenness**, n. *aequalitas* (Plin.); — of temper, *aequus animus*.

**even**, adv. *etiam, vel* (esp. with superl. or single words), *adeo, ipse* (e.g. *ipsa amicitia*); not —, *ne . . . quidem*; — now, *jam nunc*.

**evening**, **I**. n. *vesper, -eris, or -eri, m. tempus vespertinum, occasus, -us, solis* (= sunset); towards —, *ad (sub) vesperum, sub occasum solis*; in the —, *vesperi*; the — before, *pridie vesperi*; yesterday —, *heri vesperi*; good —! *salve*; I wish good — to anyone, *salvere alqm jubeo*. **II**. adj. *vespertinus*; — star, *Hesperus, Vesper*.

**event**, n. **1**, = issue, *eventus, -us, exitus -us*; **2**, = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus, -us, eventus, -us*. **eventful**, adj. *memorabilis, ille* (e.g. *ille dies* = that — day), *magni or maximi momenti*.

**ever**, adv. **1**, = always, *semper, perpetuo*; the best is — the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*; **2**, = at any time, *unquam* (unq), (*aliquando*); if —, *si quando*; — so great, *quantumvis or quamvis magnus*; for —, *in aeternum*. **everlasting**, adj. see **ETERNAL**.

**every**, adj. *quisque, quilibet, quivis, omnis*; — one, each separately, *unusquisque*; — five days there were two days for hunt-

ing, *binas venationes per dies quinque*; — day, etc., *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, also quod diebus, mensibus, annis, and in singulis horis or merely in horas*; each of two, *uterque*; — person, — one, *nemo non or nemo est quin or nemo est qui non* (e.g. — one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*); — one knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*; — where, *ubique, ubivis, nusquam*.

**evict**, v. tr. *alqo loco (ex)pellere, de alqo loco detrudere, deturbare*. **eviction**, n. *evictio* (Jct.) or by verb.

**evident**, adj. *certus, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus*; it is —, *constat, certum est, liquet* (with accus. and infin.). Adv. *aperte, manifeste, perspicue, evidenter*. **evidence**, n. **1**, legal t. *testimonium, indicium*; **2**, in gen. *argumentum, or by verb probare*.

**evil**, **I**, adj. *malus, perversus, maleficus*. **II**. n. *malum, incommodum* (= inconvenience); to be in —, *in malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alqo re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*). **evildoer**, n. *maleficus*. **evil-speaking**, adj. *maledicus*.

**evince**, v. tr. *ostendere, probare, (e)vincere*.

**evoke**, v. tr. *evocare, elicere, excitare*.

**evolve**, v. tr. *evolvere, explicare*. **evolution**, n. **1**, = — of soldiers, *decursus, -us*; **2**, = — of nature, *rerum progressio*.

**ewe**, n. *ovis femina*.

**ewer**, n. *urceus, hydria, urna*.

**exacerbate**, v. tr. see **EMBITTER**.

**exact**, **I**. adj. *exactus, accuratus, expressus*. **II**. v. tr. *alqd ab alqo exigere, alci alqd or alqd ab alqo extorquere*; *alqd alci imperare*. Adv. *accurate*; — so, *ita plane, or prorsus*. **exacting**, adj. *rapax*. **exaction**, n. *exactio*. **exactitude**, **exactness**, n. *diligentia, accuratus* (rare).

**exaggerate**, v. tr. *verbis exaggerare, multiplicare verbis* (e.g. *copias*), *verbis augere, in majus (verbis) extollere, in majus accipere*. **exaggeration**, n. (*nimia*) *amplificatio, veritatis superlatio, trajectio*.

**exalt**, v. tr. *augere, majus reddere, verbis or laudibus efferre or extollere*. **exaltation**, n. *dignitatis accessio*. **exalted**, adj. *altus (ex)altus*; of — position, *gradu amplissimo*.

**examine**, v. tr. *explorare, pond-rare, inquirere, (per)scrutari*. **examination**, n. *scrutatio, inquisitio, probatio*. **examiner**, n. in gen. *investigator*; of a school, *qui quid profecerint pueri exquirat*.

**example**, n. *exemplum, exemplar, documentum*; to set an —, *exemplum praebere*.

**exasperate**, v. tr. *exasperare*.

**excavate**, v. tr. (*ex*)*cavare, effodere*. **excavation**, n. *cavum*.

**exceed**, v. tr. *transgredi, excedere, transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi or excedere, ultra modum egredi*. **excess**, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*. **excessive**, adj. *nimius, immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum*.

**excel**, v. tr. *excellere* (*ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate*, also *in alqo re*) *alqm in re (ex)superare, alci (in) alqo re praestare*. **excellent**, adj. *excellens, praestans, egregius, bonus, optimus, laudatus, praecipuus*. Adv. *excellenter, egregie, bene, optime, praecipue, imprimis* (in primis). **excellence**, n. *excellencia, praestantia*.

**except**, **I**. v. tr. *excipere, excimere, excudere*; — from military service, *vacationem militis alci dare*; not one excepted, *ad unum omnes*

or *omnes ad unum*. **II.** prep. *praeter, extra, accus. past partic. of excipere in abl. abs. (e.g. te excepto), nisi after a neg. (e.g. nisi in te nullam spem habeo).* **exception**, n. *exceptio*. **exceptional**, adj. *rarus*. Adv. *praeter modum*.

**exchange**, **I.** v.tr. *(per)mutare*; — letters, *lit(t)erus dare et accipere*. **II.** n. **1.** = changing, *(per)mutatio, vices (= turns); **2.** of money, *collybus*; **3.** = the place of —, *forum, mensa publica*.*

**exohequer**, n. *aerarium, fiscus*.

**excite**, v.tr. *excitare, concitare, (com)movere*; — pity, etc., *miserordiam, solitionem, bellum mov. or com., conflare (e.g. bellum, alci invilitam)*; — a controversy, *controversiam inferre*. **excitable**, adj. *iracundus, fervidus*. **excited**, adj. *commotus*. **excitement**, n. *concitatio, commotio, motus, -us*.

**exclaim**, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare (of several)*. **exclamation**, n. *exclamatio, acclamatio, vox*.

**exclude**, v.tr. *excludere, prohibere, (ab) alqo loco arceere*. **exclusion**, n. *exclusio (rare)*, or by verb. **exclusive**, adj. = — in choice of acquaintance, *parum affabilis, qui rari aditus est*; — property, *quod alci proprium est*. Adv. by adj. *proprius*. **exclusiveness**, n. *rari aditus esse*.

**excommunicate**, v.tr. *sacrificiis interdicerè alci, alqm \*excommunicare*. **excommunication**, n. *sacrificiorum interdictio, \*excommunicatio*.

**excrement**, n. *excrementum, stercus, -oris*, n. **excrecence**, n. *gibber, -eris*, m. (Plin. = a hunch), *tuber, -eris*, m. (= protuberance).

**excruciating**, adj. *acerbissimus*.

**exculpate**, v.tr. *excusare, (ex)purgare*; — with someone, *alci or apud alqm excusare*; — yourself, *se excusare de re*. **exculpation**, n. *excusatio, purgatio*.

**excursion**, n. *iter, -ineris*; to make an —, *excurrere (e.g. rus)*.

**excuse**, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = ask for pardon, *veniam petere, rogare, se alci or apud alqm excusare, (ex)purgare*; **2.** = grant pardon, *veniam alci dare, alci ignoscere*. **II.** n. **1.** *excusatio*; **2.** *venia*; **3.** see **PRETEXT**. **excusable**, adj. *cui ignosci potest*.

**execrate**, v.tr. *execrari, detestari, abominari*; see **CURSE**. **execrable**, adj. see **ABOMINABLE**.

**execute**, v.tr. **1.** = to carry into effect, *execqui, persequi (e.g. alcijs mandata)*; — a command, *imperium, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*; **2.** = to inflict punishment, *poenam capere or poenas exigere de alqo, supplicium de alqo sumere, necare*. **execution**, n. **1.** *executio*, or by verb; **2.** *supplicium*; **3.** = — on goods, *bonorum venditio, emptio*; **4.** = slaughter, *caedes, -is*. **executive**, n. *penes quos est administratio rerum*.

**exegesis**, n. *explanatio, interpretatio*.

**exemplary**, adj. see **EXCELLENT**; — punishment, *exemplum severitatis*.

**exempt**, **I.** v.tr. *excipere, eximere, immunem facere, vaccinationem dare, gratiam facere alci alcijs rei*. **II.** adj. *(ab alqi re) immunis, alqā re liber, solutus*; — from further service (of a soldier), *emeritus*. **exemption**, n. *immunitas, vacatio*.

**exercise**, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = carry on, *exercere, facere, agere, alqi re fungi*; **2.** physically, *exercere (e.g. se, milites, etc.)*. **II.** n. **1.** *munus, -eris*, n.; **2.** *exercitatio*; **3.** = theme, *thema, -atis (Quint.)*.

**exert**, v.tr. **1.** *contendere, intendere*; — yourself, *(con)stiti, entis, conari*; **2.** see **USE, EMPLOY,**

**EXERCISE**. **exertion**, n. *contentio, intentio, conatus, -us*.

**exhale**, v.tr. *exhalare*; odours are exhaled, *odores (e floribus) afflantur*; see **EVAPORATE**. **exhalation**, n. *exhalatio*.

**exhaust**, v.tr. *exaurire (lit. and fig.), conficere*. **exhausted**, adj. see **WEARY**. **exhaustion**, n. see **FATIGUE**.

**exhibit**, v.tr. **1.** *proponere, ante oculos ponere, edere, celebrare*; **2.** = manifest, *praebere*. **exhibition**, n. **1.** = act of —, by verb; **2.** = show, *spectaculum, ludi*.

**exhilarate**, v.tr. *(ex)hilarare (e.g. vultum), hilarem facere*. **exhilaration**, n. *animi relaxatio, oblectatio*.

**exhort**, v.tr. *hortari*; see **ADMONISH, ENCOURAGE**.

**exigence**, n. *necessitas, angustiae*.

**exile**, **I.** n. **1.** = banishment, *ex(s)ilium, relegatio*; **2.** = person banished, *exsul, extorris, profugus*. **II.** v.tr. *(ex)ficere, exterminare, relegare, deportare (Tac.), (ex)pellere, alci aquā et igni interdicerè*.

**exist**, v.intr. *ex(s)istere, esse, exstare*. **existence**, n. use *esse (e.g. to believe in the — of gods, deos esse putare)*; I have means of —, *habeo unde utar*.

**exit**, n. **1.** = going away, *exitus, egressus, abitus, all -us*; **2.** = way out, *exitus, effugium, janua*.

**exonerate**, v.tr. see **EXCULPATE**.

**exorbitant**, adj. *immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *immodice, immoderate*.

**exordium**, n. *exordium, exorsus, -us, prooemium*.

**exoteric**, adj. *quod ἐξωτερικόν vocant, exotericus (Gell.)*.

**exotic**, adj. *peregrinus, externus*.

**expand**, v.tr. see **SPREAD**. **expansion**, n. *spatium*.

**expatiate**, v.tr. *uberius or pluribus (verbis) disputare, dicere, longum esse in alqā re*.

**expatriate**, v.tr. see **BANISH**.

**expect**, v.tr. *ex(s)pectare, opperiri alqm or alqd; sperare (with fore ut, spem habere alcijs rei, or with accus. and infin.)*; a less slaughter than might have been —ed, *minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fuit*. **expectant**, adj. use *spes* or *ex(s)pectatio*, or verb, or *arrectus*. **expectation**, n. *ex(s)pectatio, spes, opinio*.

**expectorate**, v.tr. *exscreare (e.g. sanguinem), exspuere*. **expectoration**, n. **1.** *exscretio (= act of —) (Plin.)*; **2.** *sputum (= matter of —) (Cels.)*.

**expedient**, **I.** adj. *commodus, utilis*; it is —, *expedit*. **II.** n. *ratio*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to find an —, *viam invenire, viam consilii invenire*. **expediency**, n. *utilitas*.

**expedite**, v.tr. *expedire, maturare*. **expedition**, n. **1.** = speed, *celeritas*; **2.** = military —, *expeditio*. **expeditious**, adj. *celer, promptus, maturus*. Adv. *celeriter, prompte, mature*.

**expel**, v.tr. *(ex)pellere re or a re or ex re, depellere alqm re, de re or ex re, exigere re or ex re, (ex)ficere re, de, ex or ab re*. **expulsion**, n. *exactio, expulsio*.

**expend**, v.tr. *expendere, impendere, erogare (of public money)*; — much money, *magnos sumptus facere; pecuniam profundere*. **expense**, n. *impensa, impendium, dispendium, sumptus, -us*. **expensive**, adj. *sumptuosus, curus, pretiosus, magni pretii*. Adv. *sumptuose, pretiose*. **expensiduro**, n. *rogatio, sumptus, -us*.

**experience**, I. n. *usus, -ūs, experientia, prudentia* (= wisdom that is the result of —); — in nautical matters, *scientia alique usus rerum nauticarum*; I write from —, *expertus scribo quod scribo*. II. v.tr. *experiri, (usu) discere or cognoscere, experientia discere, usu aliquid mihi venit*. **experienced**, adj. (usu) *peritus, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, nullorum rerum peritus*; *peritus aliquid rei, exercitatus, versutus in re*. **experiment**, n. *experimentum, periclitatio, periculum*; an unfortunate —, *res infeliciter tentata*. **experimental**, adj. and adv. *usu or experimentis cognitus*.

**expert**, adj. & n. *aliquid rei or ad aliquid aptus, idoneus, aliquid rei compos, aliquid rei peritus, in aliquid re exercitatus, callidus, soliters*. **expertness**, n. *calliditas, solitertia*.

**expiate**, v.tr. *aliquid luere, expiare, poenas aliquid rei dare, pendere, dependere, tempore, solvere*. **expiation**, n. *satisfactio, poena, piaculum*. **expiatory**, adj. *piacularis*.

**expire**, v.intr. *exspirare*; *animam, extremum spiritum elere*; see **VI**. **expiration**, n. by abl. abs. (e.g. at the — of the year, *anno exunte, finito jam anno*).

**explain**, v.tr. *exponere, expeditare, explanare, explicare, interpretari, aperire, enodare, illustrare*. **explanation**, n. *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio*. **explanatory**, adj. use verb.

**explicit**, adj. *apertus, dilucidus, definitus*. Adv. *lilicidie, plane, diserte, definite*.

**explode**, I. v.intr. (di)rumpi. II. v.tr. (di)rumpere, *refellere, confutare, refutare* (au opinion). **explosion**, n. † *fragor, crepitus, -ūs*.

**export**, v.tr. *exportare* (opp. *importare*). **exportation**, n. *exportatio*. **exports**, n. *merces (quae exportantur)*.

**expose**, v.tr. 1. *exponere*; — a child, *infantem exponere*; — to anything, *opponere, obflicere, offerre aliquid rei*; 2, = to lay open, *delegere* (e.g. *latentem culpam*); 3, = make bare, *nudare*. **exposition**, n. *expositio*; see **EXPLANATION**. **exposure**, n. by verb.

**expound**, v.tr. see **EXPLAIN**.

**express**, I. v.tr. *exprimere, significare, declarare, demonstrare, verbis exsequi, exsequi*; — oneself, *loqui, dicere*. II. adj. 1, = **EXACT**; 2, = quick, *celer*. Adv. *his ipsis verbis*. **expression**, n. 1, *verbum, sententia, vocabulum, dictum, vox*; 2, of the features, etc., *vultus, -ūs, argutiae* (= animation); void of —, *languens, languidus* (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.). **expressive**, adj. *significans, gravis* (= with strength, of a speaker); by *vis* (e.g. it is most —, *vim habet magnam*). Adv. *significanter* (Quint.), *plane, diserte*. **expressiveness**, n. *argutiae* (= lively —, of face, etc.), *gravitas* (= — of speech).

**expunge**, v.tr. *delere, inducere, (e)radere* (Tac.).

**expurgate**, v.tr. (ex)purgare. **expurgation**, n. (ex)purgatio (= freeing from blame).

**exquisite**, adj. *exquisitus, conquistus, egregius, venustus*; — tortures, *supplicia exquisita, pulcher*. Adv. *exquisite, egregie, pulchre, venuste*. **extant**, adj., to be — (superstitem) *esse, existare, existere*.

**extemporary**, adj. *subitus, subitus et fortuitus*; power of — speaking, *ex tempore dicendi facultas*.

**extend**, I. v.tr. = stretch out, enlarge, *extendere, distendere, augere, propagare, amplificare*. II. v.intr. *patere, extendi, distendi, etc.* **extension**, n. *porrectio* (e.g. *digitorum*), *productio, prolatio, propagatio*. **extensive**, adj.

*magnus, amplius, late patens, latus*. Adv. *late*. **extent**, n. *ambitus, -ūs, spatium, circuitus, -ūs*, to have a wide —, *latus patere*.

**extenuate**, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare* (opp. to *amplificare*); — guilt, (*culpam, etc.*) *levare, mitigare*. **extenuation**, n. *extenuatio, levatio, mitigatio*.

**exterior**, I. adj. see **EXTERNAL**. II. a *facies, forma, species, figura*.

**exterminate**, v.tr. *ad unum interficere, interminere* (= kill), *eradicare, exstirpare* (= root out).

**external**, adj. *externus, exterior*; — advantages, *bona externa, bona corporis*. Adv. *extrinsecus*.

**extinct**, adj. *extinctus, obsoletus*.

**extinguish**, v.tr. — a fire, *exstinguere, restinguere, compescere, delere* (= blot out).

**extirpate**, v.tr. *exstirpare*; see **EXTIRMINATE**.

**extol**, v.tr. *augere, ornare, laudibus (e)ferre, extollere, verbis efferre*.

**extort**, v.tr. *exprimere aliquid aliquid or aliquid ab alio, expugnare aliquid aliquid, aliquid expilare, aliquid aliquid extorquere*. **extortion**, n. *res repetundarum*. **extortionate**, adj. *rapax, ararus*. Adv. *avare*. **extortioner**, n. *immodici fenoris actor*.

**extra**, adv. *praeterea*.

**extract**, I. v.tr. 1, *extrahere, (e)vellere*; 2, = to make an extract, *excerpere*; 3, = to press out, *exprimere*. II. n. 1, = — of a book, *excerptio* (Gell.), *quod excerptum est*; 2, = — of a plant, etc., *sucus qui expressus est, quod expressum est*. **extraction**, n. *as to origin, origo, genus, -eria, n.*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus, humili or ignobili loco natus*.

**extraneous**, adj. see **EXTERNAL**.

**extraordinary**, adj. *extraordinarius, insolitus, insolens, insolens, novus inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*. Adv. *extra ordinem, praeter morem or consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mire, mirifice*.

**extravagant**, adj. 1, = lavish, *prodigus, effusus, sumptuosus*; 2, = excessive, *immoderatus, immodicus*; 3, = foolish, *insulens*. Adv. *prodige, effuse, sumptuose, immoderate, immodice, insulse*. **extravagance**, n. 1, *prodigium* (Tac.), *sumptus, -ūs (pro)sumus*; 2, *intemperantia, immoderatio*; 3, *insulse factum*.

**extreme**, adj. *extremus* (= farthest), *ultimus* (= last), *summus* (= highest); — part, *pars extrema*; the — price, *summi pretium*; to come into — danger, *in ultimum discrimen adduci*; to go to —s, *modum excedere* (so *ad extremum perventum est, ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum*). Adv. *summe, summo opere, quam or vel maxime, or by superl.* (e.g. — good, *optimus*). **extremity**, n. 1, = furthest part, *extremus*, with n.; 2, = top, *acumen, vertex, fastigium, extremitas*; of the body, *extremae partis*; 3, = distress, etc., by special word (e.g. *inopia* = poverty), with *summus, or extrema, -orum, pl.*; to be brought to —s, *in extremum discrimen adductum esse*.

**extricate**, v.tr. see **RELEASE**.

**extrude**, v.tr. *extrudere, expellere, (e)ficere*, comb. *extrudere et (e)ficere*. **extrusion**, n. *expulsio*; see **EXPEL**.

**exuberant**, adj. *luxuriosus, laetus*; of style, *redundans*; to be —, *exuberare* (e.g. *pomis, foliorum luxurid, etc.*). Adv. *ubertim, luxuriose*. **exuberance**, n. *ubertas, luxuria*.

**exudo**, v.intr. (*ex*)*udare*.

**exulcerate**, v.tr. *exulcerare*.

**exult**, v.intr. *exultare, gestire*, comb. *exultare et gestire, laetitia effert, laetari, gloriarī, exultant*, adj. *laetus*. Adv. *laeta*. **exultation**, n. *laetatio*.

**eye**, I. n. *oculus, †ocellus, †lumen* (dimin.), = sight, *conspectus*, -ūs (e.g. before the —, in *conspectus*), = keen sight, *acies*; blear-eyed, *lippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus, gemma*; bull's —, use *medius* (e.g. *scopum medium ferire*, = hit the —); — in peacock's tail, *oculus*; mind's —, *acies* or *oculus mentis*, of = needle, *foramen*. II. v.tr. *al(i)spicere, contemplari*; — askance, *oculis limis al(i)spicere*. **eye-ball**, n. *pyruia, pupilla, eyebrow*, n. *supercilium*. **eye-lash**, n. *pili palpebrarum*. **eye-lid**, n. *palpebra* (usu. pl.). **eyelight**, n. *acies, oculi*. **eyesore**, n. *res foeda* or *tetra*; see UGLY. **eye-witness**, n. *testis*, m. and f.; I was an —, *ipse vidi*.

F.

**fable**, n. I. *fabula* (usu. with *acta* or *composita* or *commenticia*); 2, = untruth, *commentum, mendacium*. **fabulous**, adj. *fabulosus, fictus, commenticius, falsus*, comb. *fictus et commenticius*.

**fabric**, n. I. of carpenters, and in gen., *fabrica*; of weavers, *textum, textile*; 2, = structure, *aedificium*. **fabricate**, v.tr. *fabricari, texere, conficere*. **fabrication**, n. I. = making, *fabricatio*; 2, = falsehood; see FABLE. 2. **fabricator**, n. *opifex, fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex, textor*; = inventor, *auctor*.

**face**, I. n. *facies* (= the front of the head), *vultus*, -ūs (= the countenance), *os, oris* (properly, = the mouth), comb. *os vultusque* or *os et vultus*; *frons, -utis*, f. (= the forehead); — to —, *coram*; to make —, *os (dis)ponere*. II. v.tr. and intr. I. = be opposite, *ad alqd spectare*; 2, = to cover, *alqd alqm re* or *alci inducere*; 3, = encounter, *alci obviare*; 4, — about, *signa convertere*. **facial**, adj. *quod ad faciem pertinet*.

**facetious**, adj. *jocosus, jocularis, lepidus, facetus*. Adv. *jocose, lepide, facete*. **facetiousness**, n. *lepos, -oris, facetiae*, or by *sal*.

**facilitate**, v.tr. *alcis rei expedire*. **facility**, n. *facilitas*; with —, *facile, nullo negotio*.

**facings**, prep. *contra alqd, ex adverso rei*.

**facsimile**, n. *descriptio imagoque* (e.g. *lit(t)erarum*).

**fact**, n. *res, factum*; that is a —, *hoc certo auctore comperi*; in —, *reapse, stenim, enim* or *quidem* (enclit.), *sane, profecto*.

**faction**, n. *factio*. **factious**, adj. *factiosus, partium studiosus, turbulentus, seditiosus*. Adv. *seditiose*. **factiousness**, n. *factio*.

**factitious**, adj. see FALSE.

**factor**, n. *negotiorum (pro)curator*.

**factory**, n. *fabrica, officina*; — hands, *operae*.

**faculty**, n. *ingenium* (= natural talent), comb. *animus ingeniumque*; *sol(i)ertia* (= skill), *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poetica facultas*).

**fade**, v.intr. *evanescere, †palescere, marcescere*. **faded**, adj. see PALE. **fading**, I. n. *coloris mutatio*. II. adj. *calucus*.

**fagot**, n. *fascis*, -is, m., *sarmenta, -orum*, pl.

**fall**, I. v.lutr. I. = to fall or come short of, *non ferre*; 2, = to err or to do wrong, *errare, labi, peccare, peccatum admittere* (= to sin), *delinquere*; 3, = to fall short, *alci deesse, deficere*; 4, = — in a lawsuit, *cadere*; 5, = be bankrupt, *foro cadere*. II. n. e.g. without —, by *certo*,

*omnino*. **falling**, n. *error, peccatum, delictum*. **fallure**, n. *defectio* (e.g. *virtutum*), *ruinas* or *austragium fortunarum*, or use verb.

**fain**, adv. *libenter* (lub-), by a participle, as *volens*; I would — believe that, *hoc credere voluerim* (vellem).

**faint**, I. adj. *languidus*, use *sensu carere* if unconsciousness be implied. II. v.intr. I. = swoon, † *collabi, animus alqm relinquit*; 2, = be weary, *languere*. **faint-hearted**, adj. *timidus*. **faintness**, n. I. *languor*; 2, by verb.

**fair**, I. adj. I. = beautiful, *pulcher, venustus*; the — sex, *securus, -us, muliebris*; 2, of weather, *serenus*; of wind or tide, *secundus*; 3, opp. to dark, *candidus*; 4, morally, *aequus, integer*; 5, = moderately good, *mediocris*. Adv. *aeque, mediocriter, haud ita multum*. II. u. *nundinae, mercatus, -us*. **fairness**, n. I. *pulchritudo, venustus*; 2, *serenitas*; 3, *aequitas, integritas*; 4, *mediocritas*.

**fairy**, n. = — of the stream, *nympha*; = — of the tree, *dryas* (usu. pl. *dryades*); = — of the wood, *faunus*.

**faith**, n. I. = fidelity, *adeltas, fides, pietas* (= discharge of duty towards God, parents, etc.); 2, = belief, *opinio, persuasio, fides*; to have — in, *alci credere*; 3, see RELIGION; 4, as exclamation, *nae, Hercle, medius fidius*. **faithful**, adj. *adeltis, fidus* (e.g. *in sua sententia*). Adv. *fideliter*. **faithfulness**, n. *adeltitas, fides, constantia*. **faithless**, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus, infidelis, infidus*. Adv. *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*. **faithlessness**, n. *perfidia, infidelitas*.

**falchion**, n. † *actinaces, -is*, m.

**fall**, I. v.intr. *cadere, decidere, delabi, defluere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *desicere, ab alqo desciscere, alqm deserere*; to — in battle, *in acie cadere*; — by ambush or snares, *per insidias interfici*; = to die, *mori, perire*; = to be captured, *expugnari, deleri*; to — out (= disagree), *dissentire*; to — on, *in alqm invadere, irruere*; to — into a person's arms, *ruere in alcis amplexus*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*; = to sink, *delabi, desidere*; of the wind, *calere, concidere*; of the voice, *cadere*; = in price, *cadere res sit villior*; — of an army, *pedem referre*; — at the feet of, *se ad pedes alcis pro(j)icere*; — in with, *in alqm incidere*; — in love with, *amare*. II. n. I. *casus, -us, lapsus, -us, ruina, labes, -is*; 2, = ruin, *ruina, excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, *dignitas amissa, gratia principis amissa*; 3, = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus, -us, recessus, -us*; 4, = lessening, *deminutio*.

**fallacy**, n. *error, fallacia, vitium, captio*. **fallacious**, adj. *fallax, vanus, fucosus, falsus, vitiosus*. Adv. *fallaciter, falso*. **fallible**, adj. *qui errare potest*.

**fallow**, adj. the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, (re)quiescit, cultus vacat*. **fallow soil**, n. *novalis* or *novale, verractum*.

**false**, adj. I. = not genuine, *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *sublitus, suppositus* (= forged), *alienus* (= under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine edere*), *simulatus* (= pretend), *fucatus, fucosus* (= having a fair exterior, opp. *sincerus, produs*), *fallax* (= deceptive), *mendax* (= lying); — teeth, † *dentes emiti*; a — note, *dissonum quiddam*; 2, = treacherous, *perfidus, †doloseus, fraudulentus*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare, perjurer*. Adv. *falso, fallaciter, simulate, perperam, perfide, fraudulenter*. **falsehood**, n. *mendacium, commentum, falsum*. **falseness**, n. *fallacia, dolus, perfidia*. **falsify**, v.tr. *ritiare, corrumpere, adulterare* (e.g. *nummos, gemmas*), *interpolare, depravare, tabulas interpolare* (= to erase some letters and substitute others),

*tabulas interlinere* (= to erase or to put out letters). **falsification**, n. use verb.

**falter**, v.intr. *haesitare, haerere, titubare*. Adv. *titubanter, timide*.

**fame**, n. *laus, gloria, claritas, fama*. **famous**, adj. *celebratus, (prae)clarus, illustris*. Adv. *(prae)clare, bene* (= well).

**familiar**, adj. I. *familiaris; notus* = a bosom friend, *homo intimus, homo quo alqs intime utitur; amicus conjunctissimus*; 2, = acquainted with, *alqs rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expert*; — with a language, *linguam bene nosse, linguam intellegere*; — with danger, *in periculis versatum esse*. Adv. *familiariter*. **familiarity**, n. *familiaritas, familiaris* or *intima amicitia*.

**family**, I. n. I. *familia* (orig. = the slaves in a house), *domus, -us*; 2, = race or clan, *gens, also genus* and *familia* (= a branch of a gens, thus the gens *Cornelia* comprised the families of the Scipios and Lentuli), *cognatio, stirps, propinqui*; of good —, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus; gentilis, gentilicium* (= belonging to a gens), *familiaris* (= belonging to a familia), *domesticus* (= belonging to the house). II. adj. *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (= in the interior of the — (opp. to *externus*)).

**famine**, n. *fames, -is, inopia et fames*. **famish**, I. v.tr. *alqm fame enecare, conficere*. II. v.intr. *fame mori, confici, absumi* or *perire* or *interire*.

**fan**, I. n. I. = an agricultural instrument, *rannus, f. ventilabrum* (Col.); 2, = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum*. II. v.tr. I. *evannare, ventilare*; 2, *flabello uti*.

**fanatic**, adj. *fanaticus. fanaticiam*, n. *animus fanaticus, or superstitionibus deditus*.

**fancy**, I. n. *opinio (falsa)*; as a faculty, *cogitatio*; a mere —, *somnium*; according to — (= liking), *ex libidine (lub-)*; a glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, calor et impetus*; to belong to — and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturae*; — merely, *fulsus, factus*. II. v.tr. *cogitatione sibi alqd depingere, in opinione esse, opinari, alqd fingere*; I — I am ill, *aegrotare mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*. **fanciful**, adj. I. = imaginative, *facilis et copiosus, or summo ingenio praeditus*; 2, *morosus* (= captious). Adv. *morose*.

**fang**, n. *dens, m. fanged, adj. dentatus. fangless, adj. *sine dentibus*.*

**far**, adv. *procul, longe* (= to a great distance, e.g. *longe videre, prospicere*), *e longinquo* (= from afar), *eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; — be it! *di meliora* (scil. *dent*); so — is it that, etc., *tantum abest ut*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *qualenus, quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod suam*); so —, *hactenus*; — fetched, *longe repetitus*. **farther**, adv. *longius, ultra*.

**farce**, n. *mtmus, fabula Atellana. farcical, adj. *minimus, ridiculus, scurrilis*. Adv. *ridicule*.*

**fare**, I. v.intr. I. *se habere*; — well, *bene, commode, recte valere, bene, belle se habere, boni valetudine uti*; 2, to — well, *laute vivere*. II. n. I. *cibus potusque* (*potus, -us*), *viclus, -us*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*; 2, = money paid for journey, *vectura* (ante and post class.); 3, see **PASSENGER**. **farewell!** interj. *ave! ave! vale! vale!* to bid —, *salvere* or *valere alqm jubere*; a hearty —, *multum salutem alci dicere*.

**farinaceous**, adj. *farinaceus*.

**farm**, I. n. *ager, fundus, praedium*; belonging to a —, *agrarius*. II. v.tr. I. = till, *arare,*

*colere*; 2, = let out on contract, (*plorare* (alqd *faciendum*)), opp. to *conducere*. **farm-work**, n. *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus, -us*. **farmer**, n. I. *agricola, arator*; 2 = — of the revenues, *publicanus*, in gen. *redemptor*. **farming**, n. I. *agricultura* (or as two words) *cultus, -us, agrorum, res rusticae*; 2, *redemptio, conductio*.

**farrago**, n. *farrago*.

**farrier**, n. (*faber ferrarius*) *qui equis scias ferreas suppingit* (= one who shoes horses), *medicus equarius* (late = horse-doctor).

**farrow**, I. n. *fetus, -us*. II. v.tr. *sevu edere*.

**farthing**, n. *quadrans, teruncius*; I do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.

**fascinate**, v.tr. † *fascinare* (= — by the look, e.g. *agnos, tenere, capere* (fig.)). **fascination**, n. I. lit. *fascinum, fascinatio* (Pliu.); 2, fig. *blanditiae, dulcedo*.

**fashion**, I. n. *mos* (as custom, e.g. *mos vestis, ritus, -us* (e.g. after the — of men, *hominum ritus*), *habitus, -us, ornatus, -us*; a new —, *habitus novus*; to be in the — (of things), *moris esse, usa receptum esse*. II. v.tr. see **MAKE**. **fashionable**, adj. *elegans, quod moris est*. Adv. *deganter*.

**fast**, I. adj. I. = quick, *celer, citus, propus, properans, festinans, citatus, incitatus, veloc, prnix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (= in movement), *promptus* (= ready), *rapidus*; 2, = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*; to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhaerere alci rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*. II. adv. *citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, prompte, firme, moriticus* (colloquial). III. v.intr. *cibo abstinere*. IV. n. *fastidium, inedia*. **fasten**, v.tr. (*af*) *figere ad alqd* or *alci rei*; see **TIE, BIND**; — together, *conficere, con(n)ectere, conjugere*. **fastening**, n. *riaculum, compages, -is, f.* (= fitting together), *clavestra, -orum, pl.* (= bars), *passulus, repagula, -orum* (= bolt). **fasten!** interj. *propria!*

**fastidious**, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, mollis*. Adv. *fastidiose, delicate, molliter*.

**fat**, I. adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (= full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obtus* (= filled up), opp. *gracilis*, *nitidus* (= shining), *saginat* (= fed up), *adipatus* (= supplied with grease), *luculentus* (= productive, e.g. *maius*). II. n. † *pingue, adeps, sebum (sebum)*; to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimi cibi uti*. **fatten**, v.tr. *saginare, farcire*. **fatted**, adj. *saginat*, *allit*. **fatness**, n. *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (ante and post class.). **fatty**, adj. *pinguis*.

**fate**, n. *fatum, necessitas, sors* (= one's lot); the —s, *Parcae*. **fated**, adj. † *fatalis, † fatifer, funestus, mortifer(us)*. Adv. *funeste, fato* or *fataliter* (= by fate). **fatalism, fatalist**, n. use *fatum* (e.g. *omnia fato fieri credere, to be a —*). **fatality**, n. I. = power of fate, *fatum*; 2, = accident, *casus, -us*.

**father**, I. n. *pater, parens, † genitor, † sator*; — and mother, *patres*; the —s, *patres* (= forefathers, senators). II. v.tr. — upon, *alqd alci tribuere*. **fatherhood**, n. *paternitas* (eccl.), or by *pater* (e.g. he learns it by his —, *hoc sicut pater sit, tum discit*). **father-in-law**, n. *svr*. **fatherless**, adj. *orbus*. **fatherly**, adj. *paternus*.

**fathom**, I. n. *ulna*. II. v.tr. *explorare*.

**fatigue**, I. n. (*de*) *fatigatio, lassitudo, defectio ritium*. II. v.tr. (*de*) *fatigare*. **fatigued**, adj. *sessus, (de)fatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudinis confectus*.

**fatuous**, adj. *fusus, ineptus, infectus* (in-

*factus*), *insulsus*. Adv. *inepte*, *infecle*, *insulse*, *stulte*. **fatuity**, n. *ineptiae*, *stultitia*, *insulsitas*, *fatuitas* (rare).

**fault**, n. 1, = wrong-doing, *vitium*, *peccatum*, *culpa*, *delictum*; 2, = blame, *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio* (opp. *laus*); find — with, *accusare*, *reprehendere*. **faultiness**, n. *pravitas*; see **FAULT**. 2. **faultless**, adj. *innocens*, *emendatus*. Adv. *innocenter*, *emendate*. **faultlessness**, n. *innocentia*. **faulty**, adj. *mendosus*, *vitiosus* (in gen.), *pravus* (morally). Adv. *mendose*, *vitiose*, *prave*.

**favour**, I. v.intr. *alci* or *alci rei favere*, *alcijs rebus* or *partibus favere* (= to be of his party), *alci indulgere* (= to consult a person's wishes), *alci propitium esse* (= to be favourable or well-disposed, used generally of the gods), *alci studere*, *alcijs esse studiosum* (= to be attached to), *juvare*, *adjuvare* (= to assist), *esse alci adjumento*, *afferre alci adjumentum* (= to give aid), *alqm fovere*, *sustinere ac fovere*, *gratii et auctoritate sua sustentare* (= to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (= to vote for or recommend), *gratiosus alci* or *apud alqm* (= e.g. to stand in favour with someone). II. n. 1, = goodwill, favor, *gratia*, *voluntas*, *studium*, *benivolentia* (*beniv.*); by your —, *pace tua*; 2, = benefit, *beneficium*, *gratia*. **favourable**, adj. 1, = inclined to, *propitius* (of the gods), *amicus*, *benignus*; 2, = advantageous, *commodus*, *prosperus*; of wind or tide, *secundus*. Adv. *amice*, *benigne*, *commode*, *prospere*. **favourer**, n. *favor*. **favourite**, I. n. *deliciae* (= pet); to be a — with, *apud alqm grati valere*, *gratiosum esse*. II. adj. *gratiosus*, *gratus*, *acceptus*. **favouritism**, n. *gratia* (= influence) or circumloc. (e.g. he showed his — to Gaius, *Gaius se nimis indulgentem praeibit*).

**fawn**, I. n. *hinnuleus*. II. v.tr. — on, *fig. alqm adulari*, *alci blandiri*. **fawning**, n. *adulatio*. Adv. *blande*.

**fealty**, n. *fides*, *fideltas*; to swear — to, *in verba alcijs jurare*.

**fear**, I. n. *metus*, *-us*, *timor*, *verecundia* (of what is wrong), *terror* (= sudden fear), *pavor*, *trepidatio* (= trembling), *horror*, *formido*, *timiditas*, *ignavia* (= cowardice). II. v.tr. *alqm metuere*, *timere*, *vereri* (= reverence), *extimescere*, *pertimescere*. **fearful**, adj. 1, = afraid, *timidus*, *trepidus*, *ignavus*, *pavidus*, *verecundus*; 2, = dreadfull, *metuendus*, *dirus*, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol.*). Adv. *timide*, *ignave*, *pavide*, *verecunde*, *dire*, *trepide*, *formidulose*. **fearless**, adj. *metu vacuus* or *solutus*, *impavidus*, *intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de alpi re* (e.g. bello). Adv. *sine metu*, *sine timore*, *impavide*, *intrepide*. **fearlessness**, n. see **COURAGE**.

**feasible**, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest*. **feasibility**, n. *potestas* or *facultas alcijs rei faciendae*.

**feast**, I. n. 1, = holy day, *dies festus*, *dies sollemnis*, *dies festivus*, † *festum*; 2, = a bountiful meal, *convivium*, *epulum*, *epulae*, *daps*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. *epulari*; 2, fig. — on, *alq re pasci* (both in good and bad sense).

**feat**, n. *facinus*, *-oris*, n., *factum*, *res mira*, *res difficilis*.

**feather**, I. n. *penna* (*pinna*), *pluma* (= down). II. v.tr. — one's nest, *res suas augere*; one who has —ed his nest, *bene pecuniatus*. **feather-bed**, n. *culcita plumea*. **feathery**, adj. † *plumeus*, † *plumosus*.

**feature**, n. 1, of the face, *lineamentum*, *ductus*, *-us*, or *habitus*, *-us*, *os*, *oris*; the —s, *vultus*, *-us*, *os*, *oris*, n.; 2, = peculiarity, *proprietas*, *quod proprium est*; it is a — of anyone, *alcijs est*.

**febrile**, adj. *febricolosus*

**February**, n. (*mensis*) *Februarius*.

**fecund**, adj. *fecundus*. **fecundate**, v.tr. † *fecundare*. **fecundity**, n. *fecunditas*, *fertilitas*.

**federate**, **federal**, adj. *foederatus*, *foedere junctus*, *foedere sociatus*.

**fee**, I. n. *merces*, *-edis*, f., *honor* (honor). II. v.tr. *alci mercedem dare*.

**feeble**, adj. *imbecillus*, *tenuis*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *languidus*, *debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*. Adv. *infirmè*, *imbecille* (rare), *langui le*. **feebleness**, n. *imbecillitas*, *debilitas*, *infirmitas*, *languor*.

**feed**, I. v.tr. 1, *cibum praebere alci*, *cibare* (of animals) (*Col.*), *pabulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (= to nourish), *pascere* (= to pasture, e.g. *sues*, *greges*); 2, fig. *alere*; 3, of rivers, etc., *in mare*, etc., *influere*. II. v.intr. see **EAT**, **GRAZE**. **feeder**, n. 1, *qui aves*, etc., *alit*; 2, = eater, *qui edit*; 3, = a river, (*rivus*) *qui in mare influit*.

**feel**, I. v.tr. 1, physically, = touch, *tangere*, *tentare*, *alq re affici*; 2, mentally, *sentire*, *percipere*, *concipere*, *intellegere*, *capere*, *alq re affici*; — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere*. II. v.intr. 1, = appears (by touch, etc.), *esse videri* or *esse*; 2, = be, by special verb (e.g. — glad, *laetari*; — thirsty, *sitire*; — for, *alcijs misereri*).

**feeler**, n. *crinis*, *corniculum* (*Plin.*). **feeling**, I. n. *sensus*, *-us* (= sensibility), *animus* (mental); the power or method of —, *sentendi ratio*; *tactus*, *-us* (= the touch), *gustatus*, *-us* (= taste), *judicium* (= power of judging), *conscientia* (= consciousness), *affectus*, *-us* (= the permanent condition or —); tender moral —, *prudor*; thankful —, *gratus animus*, *pietas*; humane —, *humanitas*; joyous —, *laetitia*; — for truth, *veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia*. II. adj. *humanus*, *humanitatis plenus*, *multum humanitatis habens*, *humanitatis sensu praeditus*, *misericors*. Adv. *miserabiliter*, *magna cum misericordia*.

**feign**, v.tr.  *fingere*, *simulare*, *dissimulare* (e.g. that a thing is not). **feigned**, adj. *factus*, *simulatus*. Adv. *ficte*, *simulate*. **feint**, n. see **PRETENCE**.

**felicitate**, v.tr. *gratulari alci alqd* or *de alq re*. **felicitation**, n. *gratulatio*. **felicity**, **felictonaness**, n. 1, *vita beata*, *beatum*, *beate vivere*; 2, = appropriateness, *proprietas*. **felicitous**, adj. 1, = happy, *felix*, *beatus*; 2, = appropriate, *aptus*. Adv. *feliciter*, *beate*, *apte*.

**fell**, v.tr. 1, of timber, *caedere*, *excidere*; 2, = knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

**fell**, n. *clivus* (= hill).

**fell**, adj. *crudelis*, *saevus*.

**fellow**, n. = associate, *socius*, *comes*, *-itis*, m. and f., *sodalis*, m. and f.; a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpery —, *homuncio*, *homunculus*. **fellow-citizen**, n. *civis*, *municipis*. **fellow-countryman**, n. *civis*. **fellow-feeling**, n. *societas* (e.g. *aegritudinis*, = in sorrow, etc.). **fellow-heir**, n. *coheres*, *-edis*, m. and f. **fellow-servant**, n. *conservus*. **fellow-soldier**, n. *commilito*. **fellowship**, n. *societas*; — in plans, *societas consiliorum*; *collegium* (= a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artisans, priests); to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*; in a university, *socius* (e.g. to get a —, *socium a(d)scribi*); human —, *societas humana*, *societas hominum*; good —, *coritas*.

**felon**, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

**female**, I. adj. *muliebris*, *femineus* (in fem. also *femina*); — sex, *sexus*, *-us*, *muliebris* or *femineus*. II. n. *femina*, *mulier*. **feminine**, adj. 1, = **FEMALE**; 2, Gram. t.t. *femininus*.



**fen**, n. terra uliginosa, loca, -orum, uliginosa or palustria, palus, -udis, f., uligo. **fenny**, adj. uliginosus, paluster.

**fence**, I. n. saepe, -is, saepimentum, (con-)saepium (usu. pl.). II. v.tr. 1, = hedge in, saepire, saepio circumdare; 2, = to fight in fencing, armis uti, batuere. **fencer**, n. gladiator; a good —, armorum peritissimus; to be a good —, armis optime uti. **fencing**, n. ars gladii, ars gladiatoria; skilled in —, armorum peritus; a —master, lanista, m.; —school, ludus.

**ferment**, I. n. 1, lit. fermentum; 2, fig. tunor, fervor, aestus, -us. II. v.tr. \*fermentare. III. v.intr. 1, \*fermentari, fervere, \*fermentescere; 2, fig. fervere, tumere, turgescere.

**fern**, n. filix.

**ferocious**, adj. ferox; see FIERCE.

**ferret**, n. viterra (Plin.).

**ferruginous**, adj. ferrugineus (= iron-coloured), ferratus (= holding or tasting of iron, scil. aquae (Sen.)).

**ferry**, I. n. trajectus, -us; —boat, scapha; —man, portitor; the charge of —, portorium. II. v.tr. trajicere, transmittere.

**fertile**, adj. ferax, secundus, fertilis, opimus, uber (= rich), comb. uber et fertilis, secundus et uber, fetus. **fertility**, n. fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas, copia.

**ferule**, n. ferula (= a reed or staff).

**fervent**, **fervid**, adj. fervidus (= glowing, e.g. pars mundi); fig. animus, fervens (= heated, hot, e.g. rola, aqua), ardens, flagrans; to make —, fervescere; to be —, fervere. Adv. fervide, ridenter, ferventer. **fervenoy**, **fervour**, n. fervor (e.g. oceani, or fig. aetatis).

**festival**, n. dies festus, dies sol(lemnis, sol(lemne, hilaritas. **festive**, adj. hilaris, festus, festivus (ante and post class.). Adv. hilariter, hilare, festire. **festivity**, n. 1, = FESTIVAL; 2 = mirth, festivitas, hilaritas. **festoon**, n. sarta, -orum.

**fetch**, v.tr. afferre, apportare, adducere, arcessere (= to send for, advehere; — breath, spirare, spiritum ducere).

**fetid**, adj. leter, graveolens, foetidus, putidus. **fetidness**, n. foetor.

**fetter**, I. n. 1, compes, -edis, f., pedica, vinculum (= chain); 2, fig. vincula, -orum. II. v.tr. 1, vincula alci in(f)icere, alci compedes indere; 2, fig. impedire.

**feud**, n. = enmity, simultas; bellum (= public war); inimicitia (private), rixa (= quarrel).

**feud**, n. = property held of a lord, \*feudum (Medieval Lat.). **feudal**, adj. \*feudalis.

**fever**, n. febris. **feverish**, adj. 1, febriculosus (Gell.); 2, fig. (com)motus, ardens.

**few**, adj. pauci, rari; very —, perpauca; see LITTLE.

**fiat**, n. see COMMAND.

**fib**, n. mendaciunculum (once in Cicero).

**fibre**, n. fibra. **fibrous**, adj. by the gen. fibrae.

**fickle**, adj. inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis, comb. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (e.g. ingenium, animus, voluntas). **fickleness**, n. inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas, varietas. **fictile**, adj. fictilis.

**fiction**, n. 1, (com)fictio (=the act); 2, res ficta, or fictum, falnum, fabula, commentum. **fictitious**, adj. commenticius; see FABULOUS.

**fiddle**, n. fides, -ium, pl. fiddler, n. fidicen.

**fidelly**, n. fidelitas; see FAITH.

**idget**, I. v.tr. see DISTURB. II. v.intr. quiescere non posse. **idgetty**, adj. inquietus.

**fiel** interj. phui pro(h) (with nom. or accus.).

**field**, n. 1, = a plain, campus; 2, = a piece of land, ager, or pl. agri, arvum, or pl. arva; seges, -etis, f. (= a sowed field); pratium (= meadow); relating to —, agrarius; 3, fig. in relation to an army, to be in the —, militias esse (opp. domi), in castris esse, bellum gerere; to take the — against, arma capere or ferre adversus alqm; in gen. — of history, etc., by special nouns (e.g. historia), but locus and arva are used in this sense. **field-day**, n. dies quo milites lustrantur. **field-piece**, n. tormentum (bellicum).

**fiend**, n. \*diabolus (Eccl.). **fiendish**, adj. \*diabolicus, nefandus, foedus, immanis, crudelis, ferox, atrox. Adv. nefande, foede. **fiendishness**, n. (summa) ferocitas.

**feroc**, adj. ferox, ferus, saevus, atrox, ferox, truculentus, immanis. Adv. ferociter, saeve, atrociter, immane, immaniter. **ferocious**, n. ferocitas, atrocitas, saevitia, immanitas.

**ferry**, adj. 1, lit. igneus, ignifer, flammus, ardens, fervens, fervidus; 2, fig. see FIERCE, IMPETUOUS.

**fife**, n. tibia. **fifer**, n. tibicen.

**fifteen**, adj. quindecim; — apiece, quini deni; — times, quindecim(n)s. **fifteenth**, adj. quintus decimus. **fifth**, adj. quintus, fifty, adj. quinquaginta; — apiece, quinquagesim. **fiftieth**, adj. quinquagesimus.

**fig**, n. 1, the tree, ficus, f.; 2, the fruit, ficus; dried —, Carica, Caucenas; 3, not to care a — for, non floci facere.

**fight**, I. n. pugna, certamen; — with the fist, pugilatus, -us, pugilatio. II. v.intr. (de)pugnare, dimicare, proeliari, digladiari, bellare. **fighter**, n. pugnator, gladiator, proelicator.

**figment**, n. see FICTION.

**figure**, I. n. 1, = form or shape, figura, forma, species, facies, statura (= the stature), habitus, -us (corporis, = the natural bearing, opp. cultus, conformatio; a beautiful —, dignitas corporis, venustas; 2, = an image or representation, lit. schema, -atis, figura, forma, imago; geometrical —s, formae geometricae, schemata geometrica, descriptiones, -um; 3, fig. a — in rhetoric, figura (Quint.) rhetorical —s, orationis ornamenta, -orum, verborum exornationes, -um; 4, = a cipher, lit(tera); 5, = sculpture, signum. II. v.tr. 1, = draw, describere; 2, = FORM; 3, = IMAGINE. **figurative**, adj. translatus. Adv. per translationem. **figured**, adj. sigillatus (of cups (Cic.), late of silk).

**filament**, n. fibra (in bodies and plants).

**file**, I. n. 1, lima (of smiths), scobina (of carpenters); 2, of soldiers, ordo; of the rank and —, milites. II. v.tr. limare, lima polire. **filings**, n. scobis.

**filial**, adj. pius (erga parentes). Adv. pie.

**fill**, v.tr. 1, implere (generally), explere (= to fill up), complere (to make quite full), replere (= to fill again, or merely fill), supplere (= to supply what is lacking), opplere (= to fill so as to cover), referre (= to stuff), cumulare alqd alqd re (= to heap up); 2, fig. (e.g. an office) alqd re fungi.

**fillet**, n. fascia (fasciola), redimiculum, mitella, vitta (round the head as an ornament), infula (used by priests).

**filly**, n. equula (ecula).

**film**, n. 1, = thin skin, membrana; 2, = thread, filum; 3, fig. = darkness, caligo, nubes, &c.

**filter**, I. n. colum. II. v.tr. (per)colare liquare.

**filth**, n. 1, lit. see DIRT; 2, fig. *impuritas*; to utter —, *foeda loqui*; see OBSCENITY. **filthy**, adj. 1, see DIRTY; 2, *impurus*; see OBSCENE. Adv. 1, see DIRTY; 2, *impure*. **filthiness**, n. *squalor*; see FILTH.

**fin**, n. *pinna* (Plin.).

**final**, adj. *ultimus, extremus*. Adv. *ad extremum, denique, postremo, quod superest, restat, reliquum est*.

**finances**, n. 1, of a private person, *res familiaris*; see INCOME; 2, of a state, *vectigalia, -ium, aerarium* (= treasury), *respublica* (= the general pecuniary condition). **financial**, adj. *ad vectigalia or aerarium pertinens*.

**find**, v. tr. 1, *inventire, reperire; offendere* (= to fall on), *deprehendere in alqd re* (= to catch); he found admirers, *erant or non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — out, *excogitare, explorare, exquirere*; 2, = to experience, *experiri*, or by special verb (e.g. death, *perire*; — favour, *gratiam conciliare*). **finder**, n. *inventor, repertor*.

**fine**, I. adj. 1, *bellus, elegans*; the — arts, *artes liberales*; see BEAUTIFUL; very —! *belle! pulchre! bene dicis! bene facis!* 2, = thin, *tenuis, subtilis*; 3, = pure, *purus*; 4, of weather, *serenus, sudus*. Adv. *belle, eleganter, tenuiter, subtiliter*. II. n. 1, = end, *finis*, m. (f. ante and post class., and poet. in sing.); in —, *denique*; 2, = penalty, *multa*. III. v. tr. *mutare*. **fineness**, n. 1, *elegantia*; see BEAUTY; 2, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 3, *serenitas*. **finery**, n. *lenocinium* (in bad sense), *munditia, apparatus, -us, lautitia*. **finesse**, I. n. *artificium*. II. v. intr. *artificis uti*.

**finger**, I. n. *digitus* (also = a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus, latus, crassus*), *pollex* (= the thumb); to count by the —s, *in digitos digerere, digitis or per digitos numerare, digitis computare*; to turn round your —, *nihil est tractibilis illo*; to regard as the — of God, *divinitus alqd accidisse putare*. II. v. tr. *tangere*.

**finical**, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

**finish**, I. v. tr. *finire, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare, absolvere, perficere*. II. n. *absolutio, perfectio, lima* (= polish, lit. = file). **finished**, adj. *limatus* (= polished), *absolutus, perfectus*. **finisher**, n. *confector, perfector*. **finishing**, adj. = FINAL.

**finite**, adj. *finitus* (= having an end), *circumscribitus* (= limited). Adv. *finite*.

**fir**, n. *abies, -etis, f., pinus*.

**fire**, I. n. 1, *ignis, m., flamma, ardor, incendium, scintillae* (= sparks), *focus* (= fireside); 2, = conflagration, *incendium*; to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to waste with — and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out —, *ignem reprimere, incendium restringere*; to be between two —s, *lupum auribus tenere*; 3, fig. *ignis, ardor*; to set a person's mind on —, *vehementius incendere alcjs animum*; mental —, *vis, vigor, impetus, -us, spiritus, -us, calor, ardor, fervor, all with animi*; — of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; poetic —, *impetus divinus*; — of discourse, *vis orationis*; to be without — (of speakers), *languere, frigere*; 4, = — of soldiers, *leli conjectus, -us*; to stand —, *sub ictu esse*; to be out of —, *extra leli conjectum esse*. II. v. tr. *incendere*. III. v. intr. *incendi*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus praiceps est in iram*.

**fire-arms**, n. *tormenta, -orum*. **fire-brand**, n. 1, *torris, m., fax* (= torch); 2, fig. *incitator et fax*. **fire-brigade**, n. *excubiae nocturnas vigilesque adversus incendia instituti* (Suet.). **fire-engine**, n. *siphon* (Plin. Min.). **fire-escape**, n. *scalae*. **fire-place**, **fire-side**, n. *aminus, focus*. **fire-wood**, n. *lignum* (usu. pl.). **fire-worshipper**, n. *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*.

**firm**, adj. 1, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, inmotus*; 2, fig. *constans, firmus*. Adv. *firme, solide, constanter*. **firmness**, n. *firmitas, firmitudo* (e.g. *vocis, animi*), *obstinatio, soliditas* (lit.), *constantia, perseverantia*.

**first**, I. adj. *primus, prior* (of two), *princeps* (= chief). II. Adv. *primum, primo*. **first-born**, n. *natu major* (of two), *maximus* (of several). **first-fruits**, n. *primitiae*. **first-ling**, n. *primus genitus*.

**fiscal**, adj. *fiscalis* (Jct.).

**fish**, I. n. *piscis, m., piscatus, -us* (collectively); — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*; river —, *p. fluviatilis*. II. v. intr. 1, *piscari*; 2, fig. — for, *captare, aucupari*. **fishbone**, n. *spina piscis*. **fisher**, n. *piscator, piscatrix*. **fishery**, n. *mare or flumen in quo pisces capiuntur*. **fishhook**, n. *hamus*. **fishmonger**, n. *qui pisces vendit*. **fishing**, n. *piscatus, -us*; — line, *linum*; a — net, *rete, funda, jaculum* (= a casting-net); — boat, *scapha or cymba piscatoria* (small); — vessel, *navis piscatoria*; — rod, *arundo piscatoria*. **fishy**, adj. by gen. *piscium* (e.g. *odor, a fishy smell*).

**fissure**, n. *fissura, fassum, rima* (= a leak); to make a —, *diffringere*.

**fit**, n. *pugnis*. **fitlouffs**, n. *pugilatus, -us, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*.

**fitula**, n. *fitula* (Cels.).

**fit**, I. adj. *ad alqd aptus, idoneus* (= proper), *commodus, opportunus, habilis, appositus*; comb. *opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus*. Adv. *apte, commode, opportune, apposite*. II. v. intr. 1, lit. *aptum esse, apte convenire ad or in alqd*; the shoes —, *calci ad pedes apte conveniunt*; 2, fig. *alci or ad alqd aptum esse, alci rei or ad alqd accommodatum esse, alci rei or cum re convenire, alci rei or cum alqd re congruere*. III. v. tr. *alqd alci rei aptare, accommodare*; — out, *(ex)ornare, instruere*. IV. n. 1, of illness, *impetus, -us, accessio* (Plin.); 2, of anger, etc., *impetus, -us*, or by special word (e.g. *ira, amicitia*); by —s and starts, *modo ... modo* (e.g. *good by —, modo bonus, modo improbus*). **fitness**, n. *habilitas, opportunitas, convenientia*.

**five**, adj. *quinque; quinti, -ae, -a* (= five each); *quinquennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno, every — years*; — times, *quinque(n)s*; — fold, *quincuplex, quinquepartitus* (= of — parts). **fifth**, adj. *quintus, -a, -um*. **fives**, n. use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

**fix**, v. tr. 1, *alci rei or ad alqd (af)figere*; 2, = APPOINT. **fixed**, adj. *certus*. Adv. *intentis oculis*. **fixture**, n. *res quae moveri non potest*. **fixedness**, n. *constantia* (animi, consilii); see FASTEN.

**flabby**, **flaccid**, adj. *marcidus, fluidus*. **flaccidity**, n. *resolutio* (Cels., e.g. *nervorum stomachi*).

**flag**, I. n. = standard, *signum, vexillum*; of a ship, *insigne, vexillum*; a — ship, *navis praetoria*. II. v. intr. *languescere* (= grow feeble). *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.). **flagstaff**, n. *vexillum*.

**flag**, I. n. = flat stone, *quadratum saxum*. II. v. tr. (*viam*) *quadratis saxis sternere or muire*.

**flagitious**, adj. *flagitiosus, nefarius, foelus*. Adv. *flagitiose, nefarie, foede*.

**flagon**, n. *lucerna, ampulla*.

**flagrant**, adj. *impudens, apertus, manifestus*. Adv. *impudenter, aperte, manifeste*. **flagrancy**, n. *impudentia*.

**flail**, n. *pertica* (Plin.), or *fustis, m.* (Col.) (= cudgel used in thrashing).

**flake**, n. of snow, use in pl. *nives*.

**flambeau**, n. *fax, taeda*.

**flame**, I. n. 1. *flamma* (lit. and fig.), *ignis*, m.; 2, fig. the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. II. v.intr. *ardere, flagrare*. **flame-coloured**, adj. *flammeus, rutilus*. **flaming**, adj. *flammeus*; — eyes, *oculi ardentés*.

**flank**, n. *latus, -tris*, n. (of men, beasts, a camp, an army); on both —s, *ab utroque latere*.

**flap**, I. n. *lacinia*. II. v.tr. *alís plaudère*. III. v.intr. *fluttare*.

**flare**, v.intr. *fulgère, splendère*.

**flash**, I. n. *fulgur*. II. v.intr. *fulgurare, fulgère, (c)micare, coruscare, splendère*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*.

**flask**, n. *ampulla*.

**flat**, I. adj. 1. *planus, aequus* (=even), *pronus* (=on the ground); — nose, *nasus simus*; 2, of wine, etc., *vapidus* (Col.); — bottomed boats, *naves plano alveo*; 3, = insipid, *insipidus, frigidus*. Adv. fig. *plane*. II. n. *planities*; — of the hand, *pulna*.

**flatter**, v.tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*. **flatterer**, n. *adulator, assentator*. **flattering**, adj. *blandus, blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (= acceptable). Adv. *assentatorie, per blanditias*. **flattery**, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (= effort to gain favour), *blanditias* (= smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum*.

**flatulence**, n. *inflatio*. **flatulent**, adj. use *inflatio*.

**flaunt**, I. v.intr. *se ostentare*; — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpura conspicí*. II. v.tr. = to display, *factare alqd*.

**flavour**, I. n. *sapor*. II. v.tr. *alqd condire* *alqd re*.

**flaw**, n. *vittum*. **flawless**, adj. *emendatus, sine culpá*. Adv. *emendate*.

**flax**, n. *linum, carbaris*, f. **flaxen**, adj. 1, = of flax, *lineus*; 2, = of colour, *flavus*.

**flay**, v.tr. lit. *pellē deträhère alci* or *alqis corpori, deglutère alqm* (alive, vivum).

**flex**, n. *pulex*.

**fledged**, adj. *iplumatus*; to be —, *pennas habère*.

**flee**, I. v.intr. *fugam petère, capère, capessère, fugas se mandare, se committère, in fugam se dare, se com(j)icère, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi* or *se effundère*; — from, *fugère ab* or *ex alqo loco*; — a person, *alqm fugère*; — to, *fugá petère alqd* (e.g. *arborem*), *confugère* or *fugam capessère alqo, confugère* or *profugère ad alqm*. II. v.tr. see Above. **flight**, n. *fuga*.

**fleece**, I. n. *vellus, -tris*, n. II. v.tr. 1, *tondère*; 2, = rob, *expilare, spoliare*. **fleecy**, adj. † *laniger*.

**fleet**, I. adj. *velox, volucer, pernix*. II. n. *classis*. **fleeting**, adj. *fugax, caducus, fluxus*. **fleetsness**, n. *velocitas, pernicitas*.

**flesh**, n. *caro, -nis*, f. (= on the body and cooked), *viscera, -um*, u. (= everything under the skin of an animal), *corpus, -tris*, n. (opp. *ossa*); in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro* (e.g. *vitulina*, = veal; *canina*, = dog's flesh). **fleshy**, adj. *carnosus*.

**flexible**, adj. 1, *lentus*; 2, of character, *mollis, facilis*. **flexibility**, n. of character, *mollitudo, mollitudo, facilitas*.

**flicker**, v.intr. *volitare* (of birds), *flutare* (of things, as sails), *trepidare* (of flames, etc.).

**flight**, n. 1, *fuga*; see FLEE; to put to —, *figare*; 2, = way of flying, *lappus, -us, volatus,*

*-as*; 3, of stairs, *scalae*. **flighty**, adj. *volatilis, mobilis, levis, inconstans*. **flightiness**, n. *mobilitas, levitas*.

**fimsy**, adj. 1, = thin, *tenuis*; 2, = worthless, *inania*. **fimsiness**, n. 1, *tenuitas*; 2, *inanitas*.

**finch**, v.intr. (re) *cedère, retro cedère*.

**fling**, v.tr. *factare, mittère, jaculari, com(j)icère*; — at, *alci rei* or *in alqd in(j)icère, alqd alqd re petère*.

**flint**, n. *silex*; heart of —, *siliceus*.

**flippant**, adj. *lascivus, petulans*. **flippancy**, n. *petulantia*.

**firt**, I. v.intr. *alqm specie amoris illicita*. II. n. *amator* or *amatrix inconstans*. **firtion**, n. *species amoris*.

**fit**, v.intr. *volitare*.

**fitch**, n. *succidia*.

**float**, v.intr. *innare, innatare, aqua sustinèri, fluctuare, flutare, pendère* (in the air).

**flock**, I. n. *grex, pecus, -tris*, n.; = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo*. II. v.intr. *astuère, consuère*; — together, *concurrere, convolare*.

**flog**, v.tr. *verberare*; be —ed, *vapulare*. **flogging**, n. *verbera, -um, verberatio*.

**flood**, I. n. 1, as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus, -us, maris* (opp. *recessus aestuum*), *aestus commutatio* (= change of tide from the ebb); the — (tide) rises, *aestus crescit, aestus ex alio se incitat*; the — falls, *aestus minuit*; 2, = overflow, *eluvio, diluvies*; 3, fig. *vis* (e.g. *lacrimarum*). II. v.tr. 1, lit. *inundare*; 2, fig. *alqd alqd re cumulare*. **flood-gate**, n. 1, lit. *cataracta* (or *cataractes, -ae*) (Plin. Min.); 2, fig. *vis impetus, -is*.

**floor**, n. *solum, coactatio* (coas-); to make or lay —, *coactionem facere, coazare*; *parmentum, p tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (= mosaic); *area* (= a barn-floor); *tabulatum, (con)tabulatio, co-tignatio* (= a storey).

**floral**, adj. *florus*.

**florid**, adj. 1, of complexion, *rubicundus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

**flooze**, n. (of a woman's gown), *instita, segmenta, -orum*, pl. **flooze**, adj. *segmentatus*.

**founder**, v.intr. 1, lit. *volutari, flutare*; 2, fig. *titubare*.

**flour**, n. *farina*.

**flourish**, I. v.intr. 1, *florère, vigère*; 2, = make a display, *se factare*. II. v.tr. see BRANDISH.

**fount**, v.tr. *ludifscari, cavillari, deridère, irridère*.

**flow**, I. v.intr. (as a fluid) *fluère, labi, manare*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; — between, *interfluère*; — past, *praeterfluère*; — together, *confluère*. II. n. 1, *fluxio, lapsus, -us*; 2, fig. *volubilitas, copia* (e.g. *verborum*); 3, of the tide, *accessus, -us* (opp. *recessus*). **flowing**, adj. 1, *fluens, manans*; 2, — speech, (*pro)fluens, volubilis*. Adv. (*pro)fluenter, volubilitèr*.

**flower**, I. n. 1, *flor, flosculus* (dim.); the goddess of —s, *Flora*; 2, fig. — of life, *aetis florens*; = best part of, *flor, robur*; — of speech, *flor verborum*. II. v.intr. *florère, (es)florèrè, flores mittère*. **flowery**, adj. 1, lit. † *florus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.

**fluctuate**, v.intr. *fluctuare* (animo) or *fluctuari, pendère animi* or *animo* (of several, animi); *incertum, dubium, ancipitem esse, hæsitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*. **fluctuation**, n. *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

**flue**, n. *caminus*; the — *smokes, domus fumat*.

**fluency**, n. *oratio volubilis, facundia, volubilitas*. **fluent**, adj. *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — *style, genus orationis (pro)fluens*. Adv. (*pro*) *fluenter, volubiliter*; to speak —, *commode verba facere*.

**fluid**, I. n. *liquor, humor, aqua*. II. adj. *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*.

**flummery**, n. 1. = a dish, *avenae puls, -tis, f.*; 2. = empty talk, *gerae, nugae, nugatoria, -orum*.

**furry**, n. and v. tr.; see **EXCITE**.

**flush**, I. u. *rubor*. II. v. intr. *rubor* or *pudor alci suffunditur*.

**fluster**, v. tr. *percüttere, agitare, commovere*.

**flute**, n. *tibia* or *tibiae, tarundo*. **flute-player**, *tibiaen*. **fluted**, adj. *striatus*.

**flutter**, I. v. intr. *trepidare, volitare*. II. v. tr. *agitare, commovere*. III. n. *trepidatio*.

**flux**, n. *fluxio* (in gen.); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -*us*).

**fly**, I. n. *musca, cantharis, -idis, f.* II. v. intr. *volare, volitare*; to — to, *advolare*; to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*; to — away, *avolare*; to let —, *emittere e manibus, ventis dare*. **flying**, adj. *volatilis, volucer*; — (= dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*.

**foal**, I. n. *pullus equi, pullus equinus*. II. v. tr. *parere*.

**foam**, I. n. *spuma*. II. v. intr. *spumare, (ex)uestuare*. **foamy**, adj. *spumans, spumeus*.

**fodder**, n. *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

**foe**, n. *hostis* (= a public —), *inimicus* (= a private —).

**fog**, n. *nebula*. **foggy**, adj. *nebulosus*.

**foible**, n. *vitium*.

**foil**, I. n. *rudis*. II. v. tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere, eludere*.

**foist**, v. tr. — on, *alqd alci supponere, subdere, sub(j)icere*.

**fold**, I. n. † *sinus, -us, ruga* (= a wrinkle or small fold in plants, dresses, etc. (Plin.)). II. v. tr. *alqd (com)plicare*; to — the hands, *digitos pectinatum inter se implectere* (Plin.); with — ed hands, *compressis manibus*. III. as suffix, *plex* (e.g. three—, *triplex*). **folding-doors**, n. *valvae (d)ifores, fores, -ium, f.*

**fold**, n. = — for sheep, *ovile, saeptum*, usu. pl. = — for cattle, *stabulum*.

**follage**, n. *frons, f.*, or pl. *frondes* (= branches); *folia, -orum* (= leaves).

**folk**, n. see **PEOPLE**.

**follow**, v. tr. 1. *alqm (con)sequi, insequi, subsequi* (= very close), *prosequi* (= at a distance), *alqm pers equi* (= to follow out), *comitari* (= to accompany); he was — ed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitata frequentia*; to — after or succeed, *alci and alci rei succedere, alqm and alqd excipere*; = — as a successor, *succedere in alcijs locum*; to — from, *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur*); hence it — s, *sequitur, sequitur igitur* or *enim, ex quo efficitur*: what — s? *quid igitur?* thus it — s, *ita fit ut, etc.*; 2. = regard as a teacher, etc., *alqm or alqd sequi, auctoritate alcijs moveri, alci obtemperare* (= to listen to the wishes of), *dicio alcijs audientem esse* (= to — or obey his command); to — an opinion, *sententiam alcijs sequi* or *probare*; to — your own judgment, *suo ingenio uti*. **following**, adj. *sequens, secutus*; for the — year (e.g. in *insequentem annum*); *alci proximus, secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a

series), *futurus, venturus, posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*; on the —, *postero die, postridie (ejus diei)*. **follower**, n. = disciple, *discipulus, auditor, (as)sectator, unus e suis* (of the followers of a leader); — s of Socrates, *Socratici* (and so with many other names).

**folly**, n. see under **FOOL**.

**foment**, v. tr. 1. *alqd fovere, fomenta alci rei adhibere* or *almovere*; 2. fig. *sollicitare, excitare*. **fomentation**, n. *fomentum* (Cels.). **fomentor**, n. *sax, concitator, instimulator*.

**fond**, adj. 1. = foolish, *stultus*; 2. = loving, *amans, amator, cultor, studiosus alcijs rei*; very —, *alcijs rei* or *alcijs amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consecrator alcijs rei* (e.g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *lit(t)erurum studiosus*; — of hunting, *venandi studiosus*. Adv. *stulte, amanter*. **fondness**, n. 1. *stultitia*; 2. *studium, amor, caritas*. **fondle**, v. tr. *blandiri alci, (per)mulcere alqm, amplexari et osculari alqm*. **fondling**, n. *blanditiae*.

**food**, n. *cibus, esca, cibaria, -orum* (= whatever may be eaten by men or beasts), *edulia, -ium* (= eatables), *alimentum* (or in pl., esp. in poets); *penus, -us* or *-i, m. and f.*, and *-oris, n.* (= supplies of food); to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere*; a food-shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus, -us*.

**fool**, I. n. *homo stultus, fatuus, sanctio* (= a maker of grimaces); to put a —'s cap on a person, *ludibrio habere*; to play the —, *nugari, ineptire, desipere*. II. v. tr. *alqm ludere*. **foolery**, n. *ineptiae, nugae*. **fool-hardy**, adj. *temerarius*; see **RASH**. **foolish**, adj. *stultus, stolidus* (= silly), *ineptus* (= one who acts out of place and time and reason), *insulsus* (= witless), *demens* (= one who has lost his head), *fatuus*. Adv. *stulte, stolide, inepte, insulse*. **folly**, n. *stultitia* (= stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuitas* (= silliness), *insipientia* (= want of prudence), *amentia* (= unreason), *dementia* (= loss of faculty), *stulte factum* (as an act).

**foot**, I. n. 1. = member of the body, *pes, pedis, m.*; to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere*; to serve on —, *pedibus merere, or stipendia facere*; to tread under —, *pedibus alqm conculcare, proculcare*; — by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (= step by step); 2. = the lowest part, *pes* (of articles of furniture), or by *inus, infimus* with n. (e.g. *infimus mons*); *radix* (e.g. *montis*); the town lies at the — of the mountain, *urbs monti subjecta est*; 3. = a measure, *pes*; a — in size, *pedalis* (in *longitudinem, in altitudinem*), *pedem longus*; half a —, *semipedalis*; one and a half —, *sesquipedalis*; two —, *bipedalis*; three —, *tripedalis*; five — deep, *quinque pedes altus*; 4. (in versification) *pes*. II. v. intr. see **TREAD, DANCE**. III. adj. *pedester*; — soldier, *pedes, -itis*. **footing**, n. = way or manner, *modus, ratio, status, -us*; to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanae disciplinae formam redigere*; to place on the old —, *ad antiquum morem revocare*; to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqo uti*. **footman**, n. *pedis(s)equus*. **footpad**, n. *latro*. **foot-path**, n. *semita, trames, -itis, m., callis*. **foot-print**, n. *vestigium*. **footstool**, n. *scamnum, scabellum*.

**fope**, n. *homo ineptus, homuncio*. **foppery**, n. *ineptiae* (= absurdities).

**for**, I. prep. 1. = in behalf of, in return for, *pro* (with the ablative); *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patria*), = to fight — the laws; *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus*, = Cato alone is to me — (= as good as) many thousands; *huic illis pro meritis gratiam retulit*, = he returned him thanks — his deserts; 2. = as, *alqm virum bo-*

**num habere**, = to hold him — a good man (so *vir bonus habetur*); "for" and "as" in such phrases do not appear in Latin (e.g. *dux electus est*, = he was chosen — (as) general); yet, *pro nihilo putare*, = to think nothing of; 3, "for" denoting value, by the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite (e.g. *quantis emisti?* — how much did you buy it?; *viginti aëribus*, = — twenty pence); 4, = by reason of, *proas* with abl., *propter* with acc., to die — fear, *proas metu mori*; — this reason, *propter hoc*; 5, of time, *in* with accus., — the next day, *in postero die*; = during, accus., he had been away — a year, *annum pum aberat*, or by *per* with accus.; 6, expressing purpose, *ad* with accus., money — building a bridge, *pecunia ad pontem aedificandum data*; to live — the day, *in diem vivere*; 7, to watch or consult —, *alci consulere*; love —, *amor alcjs or erga alqm*; means or remedy —, *remedium aduersus alqd*, or the genitive alone, as, cure — you, *vestri caru*; —, as denoting according to, *pro sud quisque parte*, *pro viribus* (= according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quas tua est prudentia*, or *quæ es prudentia*; — the present, *in praesens*; to live — yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*. **II.** conj. *nam(que)*, *enim* (enclit.), *etenim*, *quippe*, *quod*, *cum* (with subj.), *quoniam*, *quia*; see BECAUSE, FORASMUCH, FOR 1., 2.

**forage**, I. n. *pabulum*. **II.** v.tr. *pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulatum or pabulandi caus(s)â milites mittere*. **forager**, n. *pabulator*. **foraging**, n. *pabulatio*.

**forbear**, v.tr. 1, = to sustain, *se tenere*, *se continere*, *se cohibere*, (se) *alqi re abstinere*, *alci rei parcere*; 2, = to endure patiently, *patientia uti*, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*, *patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, *paci ac ferre*, *paci ac perferre*, *perferre patique alqd*. **forbearance**, n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *patientia*. **forbearing**, adj. *abstinens*, *conticens*, *temperatus*.

**forbid**, v.tr. *vetere* (with accus. and inf.), *interdicere alci alqd re* (or with *ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere alci domo sud*; it is — den, *retitum est, non licet*.

**force**, I. n. *vis*, *violentia*, *impetus*, *-us*, *momentum*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibere*. **II.** v.tr. see COMPEL. **forcible**, adj. 1, = by force, *per vim*; 2, = physically strong, *validus*, *nervosus*; 3, = morally strong, energetic, *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *vi*, *per vim*, *valide*, *nervose*, *graviter*, *vehementer*.

**forcemeat**, n. *insicia* (Varr.).

**ford**, n. *radum*.

**fore**, adv. *ante*, *antea*. **forearm**, I. n. *brachium*. **II.** v.tr. see WARN, PREPARE; to be — ed, *præcavere*. **forebode**, v.intr. and tr. 1, *portendere*, *praesagire*; 2, = have a presentiment of, *praesagire*, *praesentire*. **foreboding**, n. *praesensio*. **forecast**, v.tr. (animo) *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **forefather**, n. *proavus*; pl. *priores*, *maiores*, *patres*. **forefinger**, n. *digitus index*. **forego**, v.tr. (con)cedere *alqd* **forehead**, n. *frons*, *-ntis*, f. **foreknow**, v.tr. *praenoscere*. **foreknowledge**, n. by *providere*. **foreland**, n. *promontorium*. **foreman**, n. *procurator*. **foremast**, n. *mus anterior*. **foremost**, adj. *primus*. **forenoon**, n. *dies antemeridianus*. **forerunner**, n. *praenuntius*. **foresee**, v.tr. *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **foresight**, n. *providentia*, *prospicientia*. **forestall**, v.tr. *praevinire*; see ANTICIPATE. **foretell**, v.tr. *praedicere*. **forethought**, n. *providentia*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *alqd consulto or meditato or praeparato facere*. **forewarn**, v.tr. *praemonere*.

**foreign**, adj. *peregrinus*, *externus*, *barbarus*, *adventicius*; — to, (ab) *alqd re*, or *alci rei alienus*; — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*. **foreigner**, n. *peregrinus*, *alienigena*, *m.* and *f.*, *advens*, *m.* and *f.* (= new settler).

**forensic**, adj. *forensis*.

**forest**, n. *silva*, *saltus*, *-us* (wild and on hills).

**forfeit**, I. v.tr. *amittere*, *alqd re mulieri*. **II.** n. *poena*, *multa*, *ammunum*.

**forge**, v.tr. 1, = to form, *tundere* (= to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *pruculere* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallaciam*), *ingere* (e.g. *fallacias*), 2, = to falsify, — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitare*, *interpolarare*, (= — parts in a document) *sub(j)icere*; of money, *cutere*. **forger**, n. *subjector* (of wills, etc.), *qui nummus adulterius cudit*; forged coin, *nummus adulterius*. **forgery**, n. *subjectio* (= — of wills, etc.). For — of money, use verb.

**forget**, v.tr. *alcjs rei* or *alqd obliuisci*, *neglegere* (*neglig.*), *neglegentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *alqd fugit me*, *alqd e memoria excessit*; to be forgotten, *e memoria excidere*; to — yourself, *sui obliuisci*; to — your dignity, *dignitatis suae immemorem esse*. **forgetful**, adj. *obliuiscus*, *immemor*. **forgetfulness**, n. *oblivio*.

**forgive**, v.tr. *alqd alci ignoscere*, *veniam dare alcjs rei* (= to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere alcjs rei*, *alqd alci concedere*, *condonare*, *alci indulgere*. **forgiveness**, n. *venia*, *poenae (meritae) remissio*. **forgiving**, adj. *facilis*, *clemens*, *exorabilis*.

**fork**, n. *furca*, *furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown). **forked**, adj. *biturcus*.

**forlorn**, adj. *ops defectus*, *relictus*, *destitutus*.

**form**, I. n. 1, *figura*, *forma*, *facies*; of a fine —, *formosus*, *dignitate corporis praeditus* or *insignis*; human —, *species humana*; things have taken a new —, *novigna rerum commutatio facta est*; 2, see FORMULA; 3, = bench, *stratum*; 4, = appearances, for —'s sake, *dicis caus(s)â*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to give — to, *ingere*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *facere*, *efficere*; to — intellectually and morally, *ingere*, (*ex)cipere*, *expolire*, *insituere*; 2, = — troops, *instruere*, *ordinare*; 3, = — plans, etc., (*consilia*) *inire*; — friendship, *amicitiam cum alqo conjungere*. **III.** v.intr. 1, = constitute, *ex alqo re consistere*; 2, = troops, *se explicare*. **formal**, adj. = for the sake of appearances, *dicis caus(s)â*; = artificial, *compositus*, *frigidus*, *simulatus*; = stiff (of manners), *urbanus ac perpolitus*. Adv. *rite* (= duly), *composite*, *urbane*. **formality**, n. 1, *ritus* CEREMONY; 2, of manners, *mores perpolitici*. **formation**, n. 1, as act, *conformatio*; 2, = form, *conformatio*, *forma*. **formless**, adj. *informis*, *rudis*. **formula**, n. *formula*, *verba*, *-orum*.

**former**, adj. *prior*, *pristinus* (= ancient), *superior* (e.g. *annus*); the —, the latter, *hic ... ille*, or *ille ... hic*. Adv. *antea*, *olim*, *quondam*.

**formidable**, adj. *metuendus*, *timeendus*, *horrendus*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol.*). Adv. *formidulose*, *terribilem in modum*.

**fornication**, n. *stuprum*.

**forsake**, v.tr. (*de*)*relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*, comb. *deserere et relinquere*, *destituere et relinquere*.

**forsooth!** interj. *scillost* (iron.), *sana*.

**forswear**, v.tr. 1, = to deny on oath, *adferare*, *ejurare* (= to renounce); 2, = to swear falsely, *perferare*, *perjurare*.

**fort**, n. *locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum*.  
**fortification**, n. *munitio, munitiones, munita-  
 menta, -orum, opera, -um* (= works). **fortify**,  
 v. tr. (com)munitre, praemunitre, operibus munire,  
 munitionibus firmare, muris munire, vallo et fossâ  
 circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare  
 alicui loco.

**forth**, adv. 1, of place, *foras*; in combina-  
 tion it is expressed by *e, ex, and pro*, with the  
 several verbs (e.g. to bring —, *efferre*; to cast  
 —, *efficere*; to go —, *exire*; to lead —, *educere*,  
*producere*); 2, of time, *inde*. **forthcoming**,  
 adj. by fut. (e.g. — book, *liber quem alius editurus  
 est*); to be —, *in eo esse ut*. **forthwith**, adv.  
*exemplo, statim, confestim, protinus*.

**fortitude**, n. *fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus,  
 -itatis, f.*

**fortune**, n. 1, *fortuna, fors, casus, -us*;  
 changeful —, *fortunae vicissitudines, varietates  
 temporum, comb. temporum varietates fortunaeq;  
 vicissitudines, casus varii*; to be content with  
 your —, *sorte sua contentum vivere*; the goddess  
 of —, *Fortuna*; 2, = wealth, *divitiae, res familiaris,  
 facultates, opes, pecuniae, bona, -orum, fortunae*.  
**fortune-teller**, n. *sortilegus, (h)ariolus*; a  
 female —, *saga*. **fortuitous**, adj. *fortuitus,  
 in casu positus, forte oblatas*. Adv. *forte, fortuito,  
 casu*. **fortunate**, adj. *felix, fortunatus, prosperus,  
 secundus*; — condition, *res secundae*.  
 Adv. *feliciter, fortunate, prospere*.

**forty**, adj. *quadraginta, quadrageni* (= —  
 each), *quadragiesim* (= — times).

**forum**, n. *forum*.

**forward**, I. adv. *porro*; to go —, *pergere*.  
 II. v. tr. 1, = send on, *perferendum curare*  
 (e.g. *lit(ter)as perferendas curavit*); 2, = help,  
 (ad)juvare, *alci adiumento esse*. III. adj.  
 1, = early, *praecox*; 2, = rude, *protervus, inur-  
 banus*.

**foss**, n. *fossa (incilis), incle. fossil*, n.  
*fossilia, -ium*.

**foster**, v. tr. *curare, nutrire, sustinere, alere*.  
**foster-brother**, n. *collucteus* (hite). **foster-  
 child**, n. *alumnus, alumna*. **foster-father**,  
 n. *nurticus*. **foster-sister**, n. *colluctea*  
 (Juv.).

**foul**, adj. *putidus, putridus, foetidus* (= stink-  
 ing), *foedus, turpis* (= morally foul), *obscenus*  
 (= impure), *immundus* (= dirty). **foul-play**,  
 n. *dolus malus*. Adv. *putide, foede, turpiter*.  
**foulness**, n. *foetilitas, obscenitas*.

**found**, v. tr. 1, *fundamentum alicui rei facere  
 or ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere,  
 constituere, civitatem funditus tollere*; 2, fig. to  
 be founded on, *nili aliquid re or in aliquid re, also  
 nili fundamento alicui rei, postium esse in aliquid  
 re*; = cast, *fundere*. **foundation**, n. *funda-  
 menta, -orum, sedes, -is*; — (of a pillar), *basis*.  
**founder**, I. n. *conditor, auctor*. II. v. intr.  
*submergi*. **foundling**, n. *infans expositus,  
 expositicius*.

**fount**, or **fountain**, n. 1, lit. *fons* (= the  
 place and the water), *caput* (= the spring); 2,  
 fig. *fons, caput, principium, comb. fons et caput,  
 principium et fons, origo, causa* (= the  
 primary cause), *comb. cau(s)ae atque fons*.

**four**, adj. *quat(tuor, quaterni* (= — each);  
 — or five, *quat(tuor) quinque*; — years old,  
*quadrimus*; a period of — years, *quadriennium*;  
 every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; going on —  
 feet, *quadrupes*; — fold, *quadruplex*; — times  
 as much, *quadruplum*; — times, *quater*. **four-  
 teen**, adj. *quat(tuor)decim, quaterni deni* (distrib-  
 utively); — times, *quater decies*. **fourteenth**,  
 adj. *quartus decimus*. **fourth**, I. adj. *quartus,  
 -us, -um*; every —, *quartus quisque*; the — time,

*quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*. II. n.  
*quadrans*.

**fowl**, n. 1, *avis, volucris, alis, -itis, m.* and f.;  
 2, = a hen, *gallina*; flesh of —, (*caro*) *gallinacea*.  
**fowler**, n. *auceps*. **fowling**, n. *aucupium*.

**fox**, n. 1, *vulpes, -is, f.*; of a —, *vulpinus*; 2,  
 fig. = a cunning man, *homo versutus or callidus*.

**fraction**, n. pars. **fractional**, adj. *morosus*.  
 Adv. *morose*. **fractionousness**, n. *morositas*.  
**fracture**, I. n. med. t. t. *fractura* (Cels.). II.  
 v. tr. *frangere*.

**fragile**, adj. *fragilis*. **fragility**, n. *fra-  
 gilitas*. **fragment**, n. *fragmentum, re(s)idua*  
 (= remains); —s of the plays of Menander,  
*trunca quaedam ex Menandro* (Gell.). **frag-  
 mentary**, adj. *fractus*.

**fragrance**, n. *odor suavis, suaveolentia*.  
**fragrant**, adj. *suavis, † suaveolens, † odorifer,  
 † odoratus, † odorosus*.

**frail**, adj. *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus*.  
**frailty**, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas* (lit. and  
 fig.).

**frame**, I. n. 1, of a window, picture, etc.,  
*forma* (Plin.); 2, = body, *corpus, -oris*; 3, = —  
 of mind, *animus*. II. v. tr. 1, = put into a  
 frame, *in formâ includere*; 2, = compose, *com-  
 ponere*; 3, see MAKE. **framework**, n. *com-  
 pages, -is, contignatio*.

**France**, n. *Gallia*. **French**, adj. *Gallicus*.

**franchise**, n. *civitas, jus, juris, n., suffra-  
 gium*.

**frank**, adj. *sincerus, apertus, simplex*. Adv.  
*sincere, candide, aperte, simpliciter*. **frank-  
 ness**, n. *sinceritas, simplicitas*.

**frankincense**, n. *(h)us, (h)uris, n.*

**frantio**, adj. *insanus, delirus, sancticus,  
 amens, demens*. Adv. *insane*.

**fraternal**, adj. *fraternus*. Adv. *fraterne*.  
**fraternity**, n. 1, *fraternitas, necessitudo fra-  
 terna, germanitas*; 2, = society, *socialitas, soda-  
 litium, collegium, corpus, -oris*. **fraternize**,  
 v. intr. *amicitiâ inter se conjungi*.

**fratricide**, n. 1, = the murder of a brother,  
*parricidium fraternum*; 2, = the murderer of a  
 brother, *fratricida, m.*

**fraud**, n. *fraus, dolus (malus), circumscriptio,  
 fallacia*; *comb. doli atque fallaciae*; to devise  
 against anyone, *dolum alicui struere, nectere, con-  
 fugere, fraude aliquid tentare, fallaciam in aliquid  
 intendere*. **fraudulent**, adj. *fraudulentus, qui  
 totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat* (opp. *homo sine  
 fuco et fallaciis, dolosus*). Adv. *dolo malo, dolose,  
 fraudulenter, contra (jus ac) fidem*.

**fraught**, adj. *aliquid re repletus, repletus, on-  
 eratus*.

**fray**, n. *pugna*.

**freak**, n. see CAPRICE

**freckle**, n. *lentacula, lentigo* (Plin.).  
**freckled**, adj. *lentiginosus* (Val. Max.).

**free**, I. adj. 1, = — from burdens, etc., *liber,  
 solutus*; *vacuus (a) re, expers rei*; from taxes,  
*immunis*; from guilt, *innocens*; from milita-  
 ry service, *immunis militiâ*; from danger,  
*tutus*; from care, *securus*; to make —, *liberare*;  
 to — from guilt, *absolvere aliquid*; to be — from,  
*aliquid re carere*; 2, = not subject to, *liber*; 3,  
 = not restricted, as in space, *patens, apertus*;  
 4, = without cost, *gratuitus*; to have a —  
 dwelling, *grati(i)s habitare*; 5, = — to do or to  
 act, *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audeo dicere*;  
 6, = generous, *largus, munificus, liberalis*. Adv.  
*libere, solute, tuto, secure, aperte, grati(i)s, gratuito,  
 large, munifice, liberaliter*. II. v. tr. *aliquid aliquid  
 re liberare, eximere, solvere, expedire, manumit-*

ère (of a slave); to make — with, —, = to indulge in, *alci rei indulgere*; 2, = to treat disrespectfully, *alco parum honorifice uti*. **free-agent**, n. *qui sui juris est*. **freebooter**, n. *latro*. **free-born**, adj. *ingenuus*. **freedman**, n. *libertus, libertinus*. **freedom**, n. 1, = — from limits, *vacuitas, vacatio*; from business, *otium*; from taxes, *immunitas*; from punishment, *impunitas*; 2, = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem alci dare, in libertatem alqm vindicare*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodia emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; to restore yourself to —, *e vinculis se expedire*; moral —, *arbitrium (liberum)*; 3, = rights or privileges, *ius, juris, n., privilegium, beneficium*; 4, = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audere*; to take great —, *nulla sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, proacitas*. **free-hearted**, adj. see **GENEROUS**. **freehold**, n. *praedium liberum* or *immune*. **freeholder**, n. *qui praed. lib. habet*, or simply *possessor*. **free-liver**, n. *qui licentius agit*. **free-living**, n. *licentia*. **freeman**, n. *civis, homo liber*. **free-speech**, n. *sermo liberior*. **free-thinking**, adj. see **SCEPTICAL**. **free-will**, n. *voluntas*; to have —, *sponte sua agere*.

**freeze**, I. v.tr. *glaciare, urere*. II. v.intr. *gelare, gelari* (Plin., etc.); it —s, *gelat*; = to feel cold, *frigens, algere*. **frozen**, adj. † *rigidus*; to be —, *rigere*.

**freight**, I. n. *onus, -eris, n.* II. v.tr. *onerare*. **freighted**, adj. *onustus*.

**franky**, n. *vesania, delirium, furor, amentia, dementia*.

**frequent**, adj. *frequens* (= many present, e.g., *frequens senatus*), *creber* (= thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (= many), *celeber* (= numerous). Adv. *frequenter, crebro, saepe*. II. v.tr. *celebrare, frequentare, in alqo loco versari*. **frequently**, n. *frequentia, crebritas, celebritas*. **frequented**, adj. *frequens, celebrer, tritus* (= well trodden).

**fresh**, adj. I, = cool, *frigidus*; 2, = recent, *recens, novus*; — sod, *caespes viridis*; 3, = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens, integer, viridis*, comb. *recens integerque, vegetus, alacer, vivus*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*. Adv. *usa frigidus* (*frigide* not in this sense), *recenter* (ante and post class.), *noxe, integre, vegete*. **freshen**, v.tr. *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare, reficere* (= to revive), *relaxare, integrare*. **freshness**, n. *viriditas* = vigour, *use novus*, with n. = novelty (e.g. the — of a book, *liber novus*).

**fret**, I. v.tr. 1, *rub, fricare, terere*; 2, = wear away, *atterere*; 3, fig. *sollicitare, vexare, angere*. II. v.intr. *alqd aegre ferre, angere, dolere*; see **GRIEVE**. III. n. *molestia* (or pl.), *angor, vexatio*. **fretful**, adj. *morosus, stomachosus* (rare). Adv. *morose, stomachose*. **fretfulness**, n. *morositas*.

**fricasee**, n. *sartago* (Pers.).

**friction**, n. *tritio*.

**Friday**, n. \* *dies Veneris*.

**friend**, n. *amicus, amica, sodalis* (= companion), *necessarius* (= relation), *familiaris* (= intimate), *studiosus, amans, amator alcis*; *miy — ! O bone ! sodes !* to be a — (patron) to, *alcis fautorem esse, alci favere or bene velle*; those who are —s to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or cum alqo*. **friendless**, adj. *sine amicis, amicorum expert* or *inops*. **friendly**, I. adj. *amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis, urbanus*. II. Adv. *comiter, amice, benigne, urbane*. **friendliness**, n. *comitas, humanitas, benignitas, benevolentia* (henty-), *affabilitas, urbanitas*. **friendship**, n. *amicitia, necessi-*

*tudo, conjunctio, familiaritas*; to form a —, *amicitiam cum o'qo facere, (con)jungere, instituire, conciliare, intrre, sibi parare, ad am. alcis se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere, amicitiam alqm sibi conjungere*.

**frieze**, n. 1, in architecture, *zooephorus*; 2, = rough cloth, *gausepa* (*gausepes, gausepe, or gausepum*).

**fright**, n. *terror, pavor*; to take —, *paecere*. **frighten**, v.tr. *alqm (ex)terrere, terrorem alci afferre, inferre, offerre, in(s)picere, incutere, alqm in terr. con(s)picere*. **frightful**, adj. *terribilis, horribilis, foedus* (= disgusting), *horrendus, horrificus, ingens, immanis*. Adv. *terribilem in modum, foede, immane, immaniter*. **frightened**, adj. *terrore percussus, territus, exterritus, trepidus* (= afraid, trembling).

**frigid**, adj. *frigidus*; see **COLD**.

**frill**, n. *segmenta, -orum* (but this = *flounce*).

**fringe**, n. *ambrae, limbus*.

**frisk**, v.intr. *saltare, lascivire*. **frisky**, adj. *lascivus*. Adv. *lascive*. **friskiness**, n. *lascinia*.

**frith**, n. *fretum*.

**fritter**, I. v.tr. e.g. to — away time, *tempus (con)terere*; property, *dissipare*. II. n. *laganum*.

**frivolous**, adj. *nugax, levis, inanis, frivolus*. Adv. *maxima cum levitate*. **frivolousness**, **frivolity**, n. *nugae, levitas*.

**fro**, adv., e.g. to and —, *huc (et) illuc, ubi citro(que)*.

**frock**, n. see **GOWN**.

**frog**, n. *rana*; a small —, *raunuculus*.

**frolia**, I. n. *ludus et focus, lascivia*. II. v.tr. *joca agere, lascivire, ludere*; to — with, *cum alqo jocari, joco uti, joculari*. **frolisome**, adj. *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *jocularis, lascivus, ludibundus*.

**from**, prep. 1, = denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a, ab*; the force sometimes being increased by *procul*; *decedere ab alqo*, = to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, = they are far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul*, = I know that this fault is far from me. "From," denoting the place out of which, by *e, ex* (e.g. *ex urbe venit*). "From," denoting order, by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesias*, = the fourth from Arcesias; with towns and small islands *abl. alone*, so *rura, domo*; 2, = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, = his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, = from hand to hand. *A, ab*, denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamento intrare*, = to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, = from the least to the greatest; 3, = of time, *a, ab*, e.g. *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, = they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam, inde*, etc., *jam inde ab adolescentia*, = from youth up; *a puero*, = from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, = from morning to night; *ab incendio Capitolis*, = from the burning of the Capitol; *ab uris condita*, = from the foundation of the city; 4, denoting a cause or source, is expressed by *a, de, or ex*; e.g. *discere a patre, perire a peste, plaga ab amico*, = a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribere*, = I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *a metu*, from fear; *ex ira*, from anger.

**front**, I. n. *frons, -ntis, f.*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops in —, *caepas in fronte constituere*; to attack in —, *hostes intrinsecus aggredi*. II. adj. *prior, anticus*, opp. to *posticus*. III. v.tr. 1, = to look towards, *alqm ad(s)pectare*; 2, = to oppose, *alci adversari*. **frontage**, n.

**frow.** **frontispiece**, n. *libri prima tabula*.  
**fronting**, adj. *alci (rei) aduersus, oppositus*.  
**frontier**, n. *confinium*. **frontlet**, n. *frontilla*, -ium.

**frost**, n. *frigus*, -*ris*, n., *gelu*, *pruina*.  
**frosty**, adj. *frigidus* (lit. and fig.).

**froth**, I. n. *spuma*. II. v.intr. *spumare*.  
**frothy**, adj. † *spumosus*.

**froward**, adj. *contumax, pertinax, pernicax*.  
Adv. *contumaciter, pertinaciter*. **frowardness**, n. *contumacia, perlinacia, pernicacia*.

**frown**, I. n. *frontis* or *superciliorum contractio*. II. v.intr. *frontem contrahere, vultum adducere*.

**froway**, adj. *sordidus, immundus*.

**fructify**, v.tr. see FERTILIZE.

**frugal**, adj. *parcus, restrictus* (opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus* (in housewifery, opp. *neglegens*), *frugi* (indecl., comp. *frugalior*, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. *homo frugi et diligens*. Adv. *parce, frugaliter*. **frugality**, n. *parsitimonia, frugalitas, diligentia*.

**fruit**, n. I. *fructus*, -*us*, *fruges*, -*um* (= fruit collectively), *setus*, -*us* (= fruit, usu. as produced by generation), *pomum* (= tree-fruit), *baca* (= berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reidère*; to bear no —, *sterilem esse*; 2, fig. = good and bad results, *fruges, fructus, commoda*, -*orum*, *merces*, -*edia*, *pretium* (= reward). **fruitful**, adj. *ferax, secundus, fertilis, opimus* (= rich, rank), *uber, fructuosus*, † *frugifer*, † *fructifer*, † *pomifer*. Adv. *fecunde, utiliter* (= profitably). **fruitfulness**, n. *fertilitas, ubertas*. **fruition**, n. *usus*, -*us*, *fructus*, -*us*. **fruitless**, adj. *inutilis, sterilis, cassus, irritus*. Adv. *incassum, frustra, neg(que)quam, ad irritum, re infecta*. **fruit-tree**, n. *pomum, pomus*, f.

**frustrate**, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum et irritum reidgere, frustrari* (rat' aier in sense of deceive); to be frustrated, *irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere* or *recidere* or *venire*; — a hope, *spem fallere*. **frustration**, n. *frustratio*.

**fry**, I. n. I. of fish, *examen, setus*, -*us*; 2, of men, common —, *plebs, plebecula*. II. v.tr. *assare, frigare*. **frying-pan**, n. *sartago* (Juv.), *frizorium* (Plin.); out of the — into the fire, *ne praeter casam, ut aiunt, or de fumo ad summam*.

**fudge!** interj. *gerrae! nugae!*

**fuel**, n. *lignum* (or pl.).

**fugitive**, I. adj. *fugiens, fugax*. II. n. *domo* or *patria profugus, fugitivus, extorris*.

**full**, I. adj. *alci rei* or *alqd re plenus, alqd re completus, oppletus, confertus, refertus, abundans* or *affluens, frequens* (= well attended, e.g. *theatrum, senatus*); to go with — sails, *passis velis vehi*; at — pace, *gradu pleno*; a — year, *annus solidus, integer* or *totus*. Adv. *plene*; see ALTOGETHER, **QUITE**; = copiously (of speech, etc.), *copiose, latius, fuse, abundanter, uberius*. II. v.tr. of cloth, *durare, curare*. **full-blown**, adj. I. lit. *apertus*; 2, fig., *superbus, tumidus*. **full-grown**, adj. *adultus, pubes (puber)*. **full-moon**, n. *luna plena*. **fulness**, n. = abundance, *ubertas, copia*. **fulfil**, v.tr. *conficere, effidere, ad effectum adducere, exsequi, persequi, peragere, patrare, perpetrare* (e.v. *facinus*), *consummare* (= to finish), *alqd re jungi* (= — an office). **fulfilment**, n. *confectio*.

**fuller**, n. *fullo* (Plin.); —'s earth, *orela fullonica* (Plin.).

**fulminate**, v.tr. I. † *fulminare* (= to hurl thunderbolts and to cast down by); 2, fig. *minas jactare*. **fulmination**, n. *minae*.

**fulsome**, adj. *putidus*; — *flattery, nimia adulatio*. Adv. *putide*. **fulness**, n. *melitio, nimia adulatio*.

**fumble**, v.intr. see FEEL.

**fume**, I. n. *fumus, vapor, factor* (= bad smell), *halitus*, -*us*. II. v.intr. (ex) *aestuar*.  
**fumigate**, v.tr. *suffumigare*.

**fun**, n. *jocus, ludus*. **funny**, adj. *ridiculus*. Adv. *ridicule*.

**function**, n. *munus*, -*ris*, n., *officium, magistratus*, -*us*, *procuratio*.

**fund**, n. I. *pecunia*; 2, fig. by some special noun (e.g. — of knowledge, *doctrina*). **fundamental**, adj. *primus, principalis*. Adv. *funditus, penitus*. **fundamentals**, n. *elementa*, -*orum*, *principia*, -*orum*.

**funeral**, I. n. *funus*, -*eris*, n., *exsequiae, pompa funebris* or *pompa* (= the procession), *justa*, -*orum*, *justa funebris* (= the last tribute), *sepultura* (= interment). II. adj. *funebris*, † *funereus*; — pile, *rogus, pyra*. **funereal**, adj. *funebris, lugubris*.

**fungus**, n. *fungus, agaricon* (Plin.). **fungous**, adj. *fungosus* (Plin.).

**funnel**, n. *infu(n)tilibulum, cornu*.

**fur**, n. *pellis*. **furry**, adj. *vellosus*. **furrier**, n. *pellio*.

**furbelow**, n. *instita*.

**furbish**, v.tr. *interpolar*, *expolire*.

**furl**, v.tr. *vela legere*.

**furlong**, n. *stadium*.

**furlough**, n. *commeatus*, -*as*; to give —, *alqd commeatum dare*; on —, *in commeatu esse*.

**furnace**, n. *fornax*.

**furnish**, v.tr. I. = to provide with, *alqm alqd re instruere, ornare*; 2, = to supply, *suppeditare, praebere*; 3, = to fit up (as a house, with furniture), *instruere, exornare et instruere*. **furnished**, adj. *alqd re instructus, praeditus*. **furniture**, n. of a house, *supelles, lectilis*, f., *apparatus*, -*us*.

**furrow**, I. n. *sulcus*. II. v.tr. *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare*.

**further**, I. adj. *ulterior*. II. adv. I. *ulterius, amplius*; 2, = in fut. *porro, posthaec*; 3, = yet more, *praeterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, ac cedit (quod), huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, ad(j)ice quod*; what —? *quid vis amplius? quid porro?* III. interj. *pergo! pergit! pergamus!* IV. v.tr. *alqm or alqd (ad)juvare, alci or alci rei consulere*. **furtherance**, n. *auxilium*. **furtherer**, n. *adjutor*. **furthest**, adj. *ultimus*.

**furtive**, adj. *furtivus*. Adv. *furtim, furtive*.

**fury**, n. *furor, rabies*; a —, *Furia, Erinnya*. **furious**, adj. *rabidus, furiosus, furens, furibundus*. Adv. *rabide, furiose, furenter*.

**furze**, n. *ulex* (Plin.).

**fuse**, v.tr. *liquefacere, fundere*. **fusible**, adj. *fusilis*. **fusion**, n. *fusio* (= outpouring).

**fuss**, I. n. *tumultus*, -*us*. II. v.intr. *tumultuari*. **fussy**, adj. *curiosus*.

**fustian**, n. *gausapa* or *gausapea*.

**fusty**, adj. see MOULDY.

**futile**, adj. *futilis, inanis, vanus*. **futility**, n. *futilitas, inanitas, vanitas*.

**future**, I. adj. *futurus, posterus*; a — governor, *imperatorius*. II. n. *futura*, -*orum* (e.g. *scire, prospicere*). **futurity**, n. *tempus futurum* or *posterum*.



## G.

**gabble**, I. v.intr. *garrire*. II. n. *garrulitas*.  
**gable**, n. *fastigium*.  
**gad**, v.intr. *vagari*.  
**gadfly**, n. *ostrus, asilus, tabanus*.  
**gag**, I. v.tr. *os alci alqa re obvolvère et praeligare*. II. n. use noun describing the material of which gag is made (e.g. *linteum in os injectum*).  
**gage**, n. *pignus, -bris, n.*; see PLEDGE.  
**gain**, I. n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, = loss or injury), *quæstus, -us* (= profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compendium* (= savings), *fructus, -us* (= natural growth), *praeda*, or in pl. (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize). II. v.tr. *alqd lucrari* (opp. *perdere*), *consequi, assequi, capere*; — a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere, in alqm locum eniti* or *evadere*; — a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere, vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis victi* or *victor evasit*; — a wager, *sponsio* or *sponsionem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam, iudicium* (or *iudicio*) *vincere, causam tenere* or *obtinerè*; — a prize, *praemium auferre*; — a person's friendship, *in amicitiam alcis recipi*; — over, *conciliare*; to try to — over, *alqd re hominum (plebis, etc.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **gainful**, adj. *quæstuosus, lucrosus*.  
**gainsay**, v.tr. see CONTRADICT.  
**gait**, n. *incessus, -us*.  
**gaiters**, n. *ocreae* (= leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).  
**gala**, n. see FESTIVAL.  
**galaxy**, n. *orbis, -is, m.*, or *circulus lacteus, † via lactea*.  
**gale**, n. I. *ventus magnus, aura* (= breeze); 2, fig. *aura* (e.g. *popularis*).  
**gall**, I. n. *fel, bilis*. II. v.tr. I. = rub, *terere*; 2, fig. *mordere*. **galling**, adj. *mordax*.  
**gallant**, I. adj. I. = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; 2, = attentive to females, *amori deditus, amatorius*. Adv. *fortiter, animose, strenue*. II. n. I. *juvenis fortis*; 2, *amator*.  
**gallantry**, n. I. *virtus, -utis, f., fortitudo*; 2, *amores, -um*.  
**gallery**, n. *porticus, f.* (= an open — with pillars), *ystus* (= walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (= picture —), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cavea summa* or *ultima* (= the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *verba ad summam caveam spectantia dicere*); underground —, *cuniculus*.  
**galley**, n. *navis actuaria* (= swift sailing ship); *navis longa, biremis, triremis* (= ship of war); to condemn to the —s, *alqm dare ad remum publicae triremis*.  
**gallipot**, n. *ollula (cul-)*.  
**gallon**, n. *congius*.  
**gallop**, I. n. *gradus, -us, citatus*; at a —, *equo admisso* or *laxatis habenis*. II. v.intr. *equo admisso, etc., vehi* or *currere*.  
**gallows**, n. *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents for hanging, see HANG).  
**gamble**, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseriis* or *talis ludere, aled ludere*. **gambler**, n. *aleator*. **gambling**, n. *alea*; to gain at —, *prosperè aled uti*.  
**gambol**, v.intr. *ludere, lascivire*.  
**game**, I. n. I. *ludus, iusto, ludicrum* (esp. = public —); — of chance, *alea*; 2, = animal,

*feras, on table, cave ferina*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habere, alqm ludere* or *illudere*. II. v.intr. see GAMBLE. **gamesome**, adj. see PLAYFUL. **gamester, gaming**, see GAMER. **gaming-table**, n. *alveus*.

**gammon**, n. = — of bacon, *perna*.

**gammon**, interj. = nonsense! *pernas / wags!*

**gander**, n. *anser* (mas or masculus, opp. *anser femina*).

**gang**, n. *castra, operas* (= of roughs).  
**gangway**, n. *foras*.

**gangrene**, n. *osium caries, gangraena*.

**gaol**, n. *carcer, -tris, m.*, *vincula, -orum*.  
**gaoler**, n. (*carceris*) *custos*.

**gap**, n. *lacuna, hiatus, -us*. **gape**, v.intr. *hiare*.

**garbage**, n. *purgamentum, quisquillae*.

**garble**, v.tr. = to falsify, *corrumpere, citiare*.

**garden**, I. n. *hortus*; a small —, *hortulus*. II. v.intr. *in horto fodere, hortum colere*. **garden-stuff**, n. *olus, -tris, n.* **gardening**, n. *hortorum cultus, -us*. **gardener**, n. *qui hortum colit*.

**gargle**, I. n. I. *gargarizatio* (= the act, Cels.); 2, for the fluid use verb. II. v.intr. *gargarizare (ex) alqd re* (Cels.).

**garish**, adj. I. = bright, *clarus, splendidus*; 2, = gay, *nitidus* (= spruce), *fucatus* (= rouged).

**garland**, n. *sertum*.

**garlic**, n. *a(ly)lium*.

**garment**, n. *vestis*; see CLOTHES.

**garner**, I. n. *horreum*. II. v.tr. *condere*.

**garnish**, v.tr. (*ex*) *ornare, instruere*.

**garret**, n. *cenaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare, in superiore habitare cenaculo, tribus scalis habitare* (= up three pair of stairs).

**garrison**, I. n. *praesidium, milites praesidiarii*. II. v.tr. *urbi praesidium imponere, in urbe pr. (col)locare*.

**garrulity**, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **garrulous**, adj. *garrulus, loquax, verborosus*. Adv. *loquaciter*.

**garter**, n. \**periscelis* (medieval), in pl. † *genualia, -um* (Ov.).

**gas**, n. *spiritus, -us, vapor, \*gas quod dicitur*.

**gasconade**, n. *jaclatio, ostentatio, venditatio (sui), venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio*.

**gash**, I. n. *vulnus, -tris, n.* II. v.tr. *vu-nerare*.

**gasp**, I. v.intr. *aegre spiritum ducere, anhelare, † singulare*. II. n. *anhelitus, -us, singultus, -us*. **gaspings**, n. *anhelitus, -us*.

**gastric**, adj. *ad stomachum pertinens*. **gastronomy**, n. *quae ad gulam pertinent*.

**gate**, n. *janua, porta* (= — of a city). **gate-keeper**, n. *janitor*. **gate-post**, n. *postis*.

**gather**, I. v.tr. I. *legere* (= to pick up), *colligere, conquirere* (= to search out), *congerere* (= to heap up), *concurrere*; — flowers, *flures capere*; — grapes, *vindemiare*; 2, = conjecture, *con(j)icere*. II. v.intr. I. = assemble, *concurrere, congregari*; 2, of a sore, *suppurare*. **gathering** n. I. = assembly, *coetus, -us*; 2, = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).

**gandy**, adj. *fucatus, magnificus*. Adv. *mag-nificenter*.

**gauge**, v.tr. *metiri*; see MEASURE.

**gaunt**, adj. *acilis*; see THIN.

**gauntlet**, n. *manica*; to run the — *per militum ordines currentem virgis caedi*.

**gauze**, n. *vestis coa.*

**gay**, adj. 1, of mind, *hilaris (hilarus), laetus*; 2, of colour, etc., *splendidus, nitidus*. Adv. *hilarè, laetè*. **gaiety**, n. *hilaritas, laetitia*.

**gaze** (at), I. v.intr. *in obtutu alcijs rei haerere defixum, alqm or alqd intueri, contueri, contemplari*. II. n. *obtusus, -us, conspectus, -us*. **gazing-stock**, n. *spectaculum*.

**gazette**, n. *acta (diurna), acta publica, -orum*.

**gear**, n. *ornatus, -us, vestitus, -us, supelles, -lectilis, f.* (= household).

**geld**, v.tr. *castrata*. **gelding**, n. *castratus*.

**gem**, n. *gemma, flapis, flapillus* (both also with *generosus*).

**gender**, n. *genus, -tris*, n. **genealogy**, n. *origo, stirps* (= the branches of a family). **genealogical**, adj. *de origine, etc., scriptus, ad originem pertinens*.

**general**, I. n. *dux, imperator* (= g.-in-chief); the —'s tent, *praetorium*; to be —, *exercitui praeesse*; to appoint anyone —, *alqm exercitui praeficere*. II. adj. *generalis* (= relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (= common to all, opp. *singularis*, = individually), *vulgaris*, comb. *vulgaris communisque*; *omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium*; — want, *inopia omnium rerum*; — conversation, *omnium hominum sermo*; a — idea, *notio uniuersa or summa, notio communis*; the — good, *omnium salus*; to devote to the — good, *in commune conferre*; in —, *ad summam, in uniuersum, uniuersè* (opp. *proprie, nominalim*), *omnino* (opp. *separatim*), *generatim* opp. *si(n)gillatim, per singulis species*), *communiter*. Adv. = usually, *sepe, ferme, vulgo, plerumque*. **generality**, n. = most people, *vulgus, -i, n., plerique*. **generalization**, n. *quod de omnibus rebus dictum est*. **generalship**, n. *ductus, -us*; under the — of Caesar, *Caesare duce*; to act with good —, *summo consilio rem gerere*.

**generate**, v.tr. 1, *gignere, generare, (pro)creare, parere*; 2, = cause, *facere, efficiere*. **generation**, n. 1, *generatio, procreatio* (e.g. *liberorum*); 2, = age, *saeculum, aetas*; the present —, *hujus aetatis homines, qui nunc vivunt homines*. **generator**, n. *genitor, procreator*. **generative**, adj. † *genitalis*; — organs, *genitalia, -ium*.

**generous**, adj. 1, = good of its kind, + *generosus, nobilis, eximius*; 2, = of a large heart, *generosus, magnificus, benignus, liberalis*; 3, = liberal, *largus, liberalis*. Adv. *bene, eximie, magnifice, benigne, liberaliter, large*. **generosity**, n. 1, see EXCELLENCE; 2, *magnificentia, magnanimitas, benignitas, liberalitas*; 3, *liberalitas, benignitas, beneficentia*.

**genesis**, n. see ORIGIN.

**genial**, adj. *comis, genialis* (of things, e.g. *Amn(p)s*). Adv. *comiter, genialiter*. **geniality**, n. *comitas*.

**genitive**, n. (*casus*) *genitiuus* (Gramm.).

**genius**, n. 1, = an imaginary spirit, *genius*; 2, = high, natural ability, *ingenium, indoles, -is*; of rude —, *crassus Minervae*; a man of —, *vir magni or elati ingenii, vir ingenio praestans, magno ingenio praeditus homo*.

**genteel**, adj. *honestus, elegans, urbanus*. Adv. *honeste, eleganter, urbane*. **gentility**, n. *honestus, elegantia, urbanitas*.

**gentle**, adj. 1, = well-born, *generosus, ingenuus, nobilis*; 2, = — in disposition, *mitis, clemens, mansuetus, placidus*; 3, of wind, *lenis*; of a hill, *mollis, lenis*. Adv. *nobili loco ortus or natus, placide, leniter, vultiter*. **gentleman**,

n. 1, *homo generosus, ingenuus, nobilis, honestus or nobili loco natus*; 2, = well-bred, *homo urbanus, liberalis, ingenuus, generosus*. **gentlemanly**, adj. *liberalis, urbanus, ingenuus, generosus, honestus*. **gentleness**, n. 1, *nobilitas*; 2, *clementia, mansuetudo*; 3, *lenitas*. **gentry**, n. *nobilitas, nobiles, -ium, optimates, (-)um*. **gentlewoman**, n. see LADY.

**genuflexion**, n. see KNEEL.

**genuine**, adj. *sincerus, merus, germanus*. Adv. *reapse, sincere, vere*. **genuineness**, n. *auctoritas, fides*; many doubt of the — of this book, *multi dubitant huic librum ad eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse*.

**geography**, n. \* *geographia, terrarum or regionum descriptio*.

**geology**, n. \* *geologia*. **geological**, adj. \* *geologicus*; — time, *immensa antiquitatis*.

**geometry**, n. *geometria*. **geometrical**, adj. *geometricus (γεωμετρικός)*. **geometer**, or **geometrician**, n. *geometres, -ae, m.*

**germ**, n. 1, = — of plants, † *germen*; 2, fig. *semen* (e.g. *malorum, discordiarum*). **germinate**, v.intr. *germinare* (Plin.). **germination**, n. *germinatio*. **germane**, adj. *affinis*.

**Germany**, n. *Germania*. **German**, adj. *Germanicus*.

**gestation**, n. *partus gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

**gesture**, n. *gestus, -us* (= the mode of carrying the body), comb. *motus gestusque* (*gestus* is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). **gesticulate**, v.intr. *se factare, gesticulari* (Suet.), *gestus facere or agere*. **gesticulation**, n. *factatio, gestus, -us, motus, -us*.

**get**, v.tr. *acquirere, conquirere, consequi, capere, adipisci, nancisci, (com)parare, lucrari* (= to get gain); — anything done, *alqd faciendum curare*; — abroad, *percrebrescere*; — off, *discedere*; — up, *surgere*; — down, *descendere*; — forward, *proficere, provehi*; — in, *introtire*; — near, *accedere*; — out, *egredi*; — round, *circumvenire*; — by heart, *memorias alqd mandare*; — with child, *gravidam facere*; — to, *pervenire*; — away | *aufer te hinc*.

**gewgaws**, n. *nugae, lenocinium*.

**ghastly**, adj. 1, *exanguis, pallidus, cadaverosus, luridus*; 2, see TERRIBLE. **ghastliness**, n. 1, *pallor*; 2, see HORROR.

**ghost**, n. 1, = breath, *spiritus, -us, anima*; the Holy —, \* *Spiritus Sanctus, P Paracletus*; 2, = in pl. imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, *lemures* (in gen.), *manes* (= the shade or ghost of a particular person), *lares* (= the good spirits worshipped in the home), of a single person, *larva, umbra* (= the shade).

**ghoul**, n. *larva leterrima*.

**giant**, n. *homo ingentis or immanis magnitudinis, homo eximie corporis magnitudine, vir major quam pro humano habitu*; the giants, *gigantes*; one of the —, *gigas*. **gigantic**, adj. *eximias or ingentis or immanis magnitudinis, eximie or ingentis or immanis magnitudine*; a — labour, *moles, -is*.

**gibbet**, n. see GALLOW.

**gibe**, I. n. *ludibrium, sanna* (Juv.). II. v.tr. *ludibrio habere*.

**giddy**, adj. 1, lit. *vertiginosus* (Plin.), *vertigine correptus*; 2, fig. *levis, inconstans*. Adv. *inconstanter*. **giddiness**, n. 1, *vertigo*; 2, *animus levis*.

**gift**, n. *donum*; see GIVE.

**gig**, n. *cisium*.

**giggle**, v.intr. *efuse ridere, inepte ridere. Arrtim cachinnare*.

**gild**, v.tr. *inaurare, alci rei aurum illinere* or *alqd auro illinere*.

**gill**, n. = a measure, *hemina*.

**gills**, v. *branchiae* (Plin.).

**gimlet**, n. *terebra*.

**gin**, n. = trap, *laqueus, tendicula*.

**gingerly**, adv. *pedetentim* (*pedetempt-*), *sensim*.

**gipsy**, n. \* *Cingarus*, \* *Cingara*, fem.

**giraffe**, n. *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

**gird**, v.tr. 1, (*suc*)*cingere, accingere*; — yourself, (*suc*)*cingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio, ferro*); 2, fig. — oneself to, = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi ad alqd*, or alci rei. **girdler**, n. *trabs*. **girdle**, n. *zona, cingulum, cestus, balteus* (= belt).

**girl**, n. *puella, virgo*. **girlish**, adj. *puellaris, virginalis*. Adv. *more puellarum*. **girlhood**, n. *aetas puellaris*; she did it in her —, *puella fecit*.

**girth**, n. 1, = distance or space round, *ambitus, circuitus, complexus*, all -ūs; 2, of a horse, † *cingula*.

**give**, v.tr. *alqd alci dare, praebere, reddere, tradere, impertire, largiri*, or *alqm alqd re* or *alqd alci donare, ad alqd conferre* (= contribute); to — for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti*; to — word for word, *exprimere verbum de verbo*; — up, see CEASE; to — up for lost, *desperare de algo* or *alqa re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare, negligere* (*neglig-*) *alqd*; to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare, manus dare, (con)cedere*; — in (of accounts), *rationem reddere, referre*; = to yield, see “— up yourself” above; — a blow, *plagam alci inficere*. **gift**, n. *donum, munus, -eris, n., praemium* (= a reward or prize); to make a —, *alci donum dare, alqm dono donare*. **gifted**, adj. *alqd re praeditus*; a — man, *vir summi ingenii*. **giver**, n. *qui donum dat, largitor*.

**gizzard**, n. *ingluvies, guttur*.

**glad**, adj. *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus*; — at, *alqd re laetari, gaudere*. Adv. *laete, hilare, hilariter*. **gladden**, v.tr. *alqm (ex)hilarare*. **gladness**, n. *laetitia, hilaritas*.

**glade**, n. *silva*.

**gladiator**, n. *gladiator*. **gladiatorial**, adj. *gladiatorius*; a trainer of —s, *lanista*.

**glance**, I. n. (of the eyes), *oculorum conjectus, -us*. II. v.intr. 1, = shine, *splendere, fulgere, nitere*; 2, — at, *oculos con(j)icere in alqd, alqd leviter* or *strictim attingere* or *dicere, perstringere*.

**gland**, n. *glans* (Cels.).

**glare**, I. v.intr. *fulgere* (= be bright); — at, *alqm or alqd intentis oculis tueri*. II. n. *fulgor, intenti (ut aiunt) oculi*.

**glass**, n. *vitrum*. **glazier**, n. *vitarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit*. **glassy**, adj. *vitreus*.

**gleam**, I. n. 1, *fulgor*; 2, fig. *aura*; — of hope, *spicula*. II. v.intr. *fulgere*.

**glean**, v.tr. *spicilegium facere* (= — in the field), *racemari* (= — in the vineyard). **gleaning**, n. *spicilegium*.

**glee**, n. *hilaritas, laetitia*. **gleeful**, adj. *hilaris, laetus*. Adv. *hilariter, laete*.

**glen**, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

**glib**, adj. *loquax, garrulus, volubilis*. Adv. *loquaciter, volubiliter*. **glibness**, n. *loquacitas, garrulitas, volubilitas*.

**glide**, v. (*pro*)*labi*.

**glimmer**, v.intr. *sublucere*.

**glimpse**, n. see SIGHT, n.

**glisten, glitter**, v.intr. *micare, candere, fulgere, nitere, lucere, splendere*. **glistening, glittering**, adj. *lucidus, candidus* (= white, opp. to *niger*, = black), † *coruscus, nitidus, splendidus, splendens, fulgens*.

**gloat**, v.intr. — over, *se a(d)spectu alqj rei delectare*.

**globe**, n. *globus, sphaera, orbis terrarum*. **globular**, adj. *globosus*.

**gloom**, n. 1, lit. *obscuritas, caligo, tenebrae* 2, fig. *animus dejectus, afflictus, caligo, tenebra, tristitia, maeror, maestitia*. **gloomy**, adj. 1 *obscurus, † tenebrosus, caliginosus*; 2, *tristis, maestus*. Adv. *obscurus, per tenebras* or *caliginis* (e.g. *visus*), *maeste*.

**glory**, I. n. *gloria, honos (honor), decus, -eria*, n.; to be a — to, *laudi* or *gloriae esse alci, laudem alci afferre*. II. v.intr. (*de*) *alqd n gloriarum* (or with *quod*). **glorify**, v.tr. *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere, alqm gloriam afficere, alqm (laudibus) celebrare*. **glorious**, adj. *gloriosus, (prae)clarus, amplius* (esp. in superl.), *illustris*. Adv. *gloriosus, (prae)clarus, ample*. **glorying**, n. *gloriatio, praedicatio*.

**gloss**, I. n. 1, = a shining, *nitor, candor*; 2, = an explanation, *interpretatio*. II. v.tr. — over, *extenuare, mitigare*. **glossary**, n. *glossae*. **glossy**, adj. *nitidus*.

**glove**, n. *manicae* (= sleeves).

**glow**, I. n. *ardor, fervor, aestus, -us*. II. v.intr. *candere, ardere, fervere*; to begin to —, (*ex*)*ardescere, incandescere, exardescere*. **glowing**, adj. *candens, ardens, fervens, fervidus*; to have a — desire for, *desiderio alqjs flagrare*. **glow-worm**, n. *cicindala, lampyris* (Plin.).

**glue**, I. n. *glutinum, gluten*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*glutinare*. **glutinous**, adj. *glutinosus, lentus, viscosus*.

**glut**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *sature, saturare, explere*; 2, fig. — the market, *vilitatem annonae efficere*. II. n. *satiatio, satietas*.

**glutton**, n. *homo edax, vorax, gurgus, -itis, n., hel(Duo)*; comb. *gurgus et helluo*. **gluttonous**, adj. *edax, vorax, gulosus* (Juv. Sen.). Adv. *avidus*. **gluttony**, n. *hel(Duo)atio, edacitas*.

**gnarled**, adj. see KNOTTY.

**gnash**, v.tr. *dentibus (in)fringere, dentibus stridere* or *stridere*. **gnashing**, n. *stridor dentium* (Cels.).

**gnat**, n. *culex*.

**gnaw**, v.tr. 1, *alqd (ar)rodere, circumrodere*; 2, fig. *pungere, cruciare, mordere*. **gnawing**, adj. *mordax*.

**gnome**, n. 1, see MAXIM; 2, see FAIRY.

**go**, v.intr. *ire, gradi* (= to step), *ingredi* (= to step into), *incedere* (= to enter), *radere, ambulare* (= to walk), *spatiari* (= to strut), *commeare ad alqm (in locum), procedere* (= to — forth); to — out, *prodire* (of the harbour, e portu), *exire, excedere, egredi* — in, *inire, introire, intrare, ingredi*; — over, *transire, praeterire locum* (= to pass by a place); — on board, (*navis*) *a(d)scendere, conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *a(d)scendere*; — before, *anteire, antegredi* (with accus.); — through, *transire*; = to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (= — on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se alqm*; = to make for, *contendere alqm*. In imper. as command, *abi! obi hinc! apage sis!* to let one —, *alqm demittere*; where are you —ing? *quo tendis?* what are you —ing to do? *quid cogitas?* to — and come, *venire et redire, ire et redire*; to — after, *alqd petere*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for someone, *alqm accessere*; the affair begins to — better, *incipit*

*res melius tibi*; how goes it? how is it? how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene, recte, male*, etc.; so of health, *quomodo valet?* of action, *quid agis? quid agitur?* is all well? answers, *valet, bene, macum agitur*; — for, = be sold at, *emi* or *vendi*, with genit. of price; — about, = attempt, *alqd expectari, moliri*; — beyond, *excedere*; — off (of a weapon), *emitti* (with the thing shot as subj.). **go-between**, n. *conciliator, interpres, -ētis*, u. and f., *internuntius*.

**goad**, I. n. *stimulus*; to kick against a —, *stimulum pugnis caedere, adversum stimulum calcare*. II. v.tr. *alqm ad* or *in alqd stimulare, incitare*.

**goal**, n. *meta* (= the pillar at the end of the course; then in poets, fig.), *calx* (lit. and fig.).

**goat**, n. *capra, capella*. **he-goat**, n. *caper, Aircus*. **goatherd**, n. *caprarius*.

**gobble**, v.tr. (*de*)vorare.

**goblet**, n. *scyphus*; see **CUP**.

**goblin**, n. *umbra quae homines inquietat*; • *daemon, larva*, in pl. *lemures*.

**God**, n. *Deus* (as the highest being, often with title *Optimus, Maximus*), *numen divinum, numen* (= the nod, i.e. the supreme will), *† diuus*; the —s, *di(i), † caelestes, † caelites, † caelicolae, di(i) superi, superi* also (opp. *inferi*); — of the house, *lares, penates*; to raise to the honours of a —, *alqm in deorum numerum referre, alqm inter deos referre, alqm consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for —'s sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro Deum fidem!* by the —s, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus (ad)juret* or *amet, hercules* or *mehercule*, so also *Deus me perdat!* may — be favourable, *di(i) propitius sint*; in —'s name, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! quod bene vertat!* — grant, *facit Deus! utnam di(i) ita faxint! utnam Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — forbid! *quod Deus prohibent!* quod omen *Deus avertat! di meliora!* **goddess**, n. *dea, † diva*. **Godhead**, n. *numen*. **godless**, adj. 1, *impius (erga Deum, so erga patriam, erga parentes)*; 2, *atheus* or *atheos* (= God-denying). **godlessness**, n. *impietas erga deos*. **godlike**, adj. *divinus*. **godly**, adj. *pius erga deos*. **godliness**, n. *pietas erga deos*. **godsend**, n. *ἐπιμαρον ut ita dicam* (in colloquial passage); *quod quasi divinitus oblatum est*.

**gold**, n. *aurum*. **gold-dust**, n. *ballus* (Plin.). **gold-leaf**, n. *bractea, auri lamina*. **gold-mine**, n. *aurifodina* (Plin.). **goldsmith**, n. *aurifer*. **golden**, adj. *aureus, ex auro factus*.

**good**, I. adj. *bonus*, (in gen.) *fecundus, -guavis, dulcis* (= pleasant), *probus* (= what it ought to be), *commodus* (= having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (= suitable), *prosper, secundus (res prosperae, = circumstances)*, *utilis* (= useful), *salutaris* (= healthful), *honestus* (= morally —, honourable), *simplex* (= unpretending), *benignus* (= kind); — health, *bona valetudo*; — for anything, *ad alqd utilis, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, aptus*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; my — friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — many, *plerique, aliquot, complures*; a — part, *bona pars* (as a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to be — for, as a remedy, *alci rei* or *contra alqd prodesse, alci rei mederi, contra alqd efficere esse*; to make —, *alqd sarciare* (e.g. *detrimentum acceptum*), *alqd restituere*. II. interj. — by, *vale, ave (valete, avete, pl.)*; *bene (agis), bene fecisti! bene habet! euge, (well!) non rejungo! nihil impedit!* III. n. *bonum*; the highest —, *summum bonum*; external —s, *externa bona, -orum, res externae* or *humanae*; —s, = possessions, *bona*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; to do much —, *de multis bene*

*mereri*; — to, *conferre in alqm beneficia (multa), bene de algo mereri*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere*. **good-breeding**, n. *humanitas*. **good-fellowship**, n. *comitas*. **good-for-nothing**, adj. *nequam*. **good-humour**, n. *comitas, facilitas*. **good-humoured**, adj. *comis, facilis, benignus*. Adv. *comiter, benignè*. **good-looking**, adj. *pulcher, venustus*. **goodly**, adj. 1, see **GOOD-LOOKING**; 2, = large, *magnus*. **good-nature**, n. see **GOOD-HUMOUR**. **goodness**, n. 1, = excellence, *bonitas*; 2, moral —, *probitas, virtus, -utis, f.*; 3, = kindness, *benignitas, bonitas*.

**goose**, n. *anser, m.*, or *anser femina*; — flesh, *caro anserina*.

**gore**, I. n. *cruur*. II. v.tr. *transgèrere, confodere*. **gory**, adj. *cruentus, cruentatus*.

**gorge**, I. n. 1, = throat, *gula, guttur*; 2, = a narrow pass, *angustiae, saltus, -us*. II. v.tr. *alqm (ex)satiare, alqm (ex)saturare*; — oneself, *exsatiari (vino ciboque)*.

**gorgeous**, adj. *splendidus, magnificus, laetus*. Adv. *splendide, magnifice, laute*. **gorgeousness**, n. *splendor, magnificentia*.

**gormandize**, v.intr. *hel(l)uari*. **gormandizer**, n. *hel(l)uo*.

**gospel**, n. \* *evangelium*.

**gossamer**, n. *aranea* (= spider's web).

**gossip**, I. n. 1, = idle talk, *sermo, rumor*; 2, = talkative person, *homo garrulus, femina garrula*; 3, = friend, *familiaris*. II. v.intr. *sermonem cum algo conferre*.

**gouge**, v.tr. *scalpro eximere* or *excavare*.

**gourd**, n. *cucurbita*.

**gout**, n. *arthritis*; — in the hands, *chiragra*; — in the feet, *podagra*. **gouty**, adj. *arthriticus*.

**govern**, v.tr. 1, = — a province, etc., *gubernare, administrare, gerere, temperare, curare, reipublicae praeesse*; 2, in gen. = — temper, etc., *alci rei moderari, alqd temperare, regere, coercere*. **Government**, n. 1, = governing, *administratio, procuratio, cura*; 2, = power, *imperium, regnum, dicio*; 3, as place, *provincia*; 4, = rulers, *ii penes quos est reipublicae administratio*. **governor**, n. 1, in gen. *gubernator, rector*; 2, state —, *praefectus, propraetor, proconsul, legatus*.

**gown**, n. *toga, vestis*; a lawyer's —, *toga forensis*; the manly —, *toga virilis*; a morning —, *toga cubicularis* or *domestica*; a woman's —, *palla, stola*.

**grace**, I. n. 1, = favour, *gratia, favor*, comb. *gratia et favor, studium, comb. studium et favor, voluntas* (= inclination), *benevolentia* (= kindness), *indulgentia* (= special favour), *beneficium, venia* (= pardon); he grows in —, *mactus est virtute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio, Deo favente*; — in speaking, *facundia, lepos*; — at meals, *gratiarum* (= thanks) *actio*; to be in the good —s of, *apud alqm plurimum gratia pollere*; to gain the — of, *alcijs gratiam sibi conciliare*; your —, \* *Clementia tua*; the —s, *Gratiae*; with a good, bad —, *cum bono, malo gratio* (Ter.); 2, = gracefulness, *venustas* (= attraction, charm), *elegantia*; *lepos* (= — in words); feminine —, *multebris venustus*; — of expression, *navitas dicendi*. II. v.tr. *honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare*. **graceful**, adj. *venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus*. Adv. *venuste, decore, eleganter, lepide*. **graceless**, adj. *improbus*. Adv. *improbe*. **gracious**, adj. *propitius* (esp. of gods); see **KIND**.

**grade**, n. = a step, *gradus, -us, a(d)scensus, -us* (= a step up); there are many —s in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*.

~ of honour, *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*. **gradual**, adj., **gradually**, adv. *per gradus, gradatim, or paulatim, sensim*. **graduate**, I. v.intr. \**ad gradum (Baccalurei in artibus, = as B.A., etc.) admitti*. II. n. \**ad gradum (Baccalurei, etc.) admittus*.

**graft**, I. n. *surculus*. II. v.tr. *surculum arbori inserere*.

**grain**, n. 1, = a seed, etc., *granum, mica* (e.g. *salis*); 2, = corn, *frumentum*.

**graminivorous**, adj. (animal) *quod herbis pascitur*.

**grammar**, n. 1, = the science of —, *grammatica, -as, or grammatica, -orum, or grammaticæ*; 2, = a book on —, *liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinens*. **grammatical**, adj. *grammaticus*. Adv. *grammaticè* (Quint.). **grammarian**, n. *grammaticus*.

**granary**, n. *horreum, granaria, -orum*.

**grand**, adj. *grandis, eximius, magnificus, amplus*. Adv. *eximè, magnificè, ample*. **grandeur**, n. *amplitudo, majestas*. **grandees**, n. *proceres, optimates*. **grandiloquent**, adj. *grandiloquus, magniloquus* (late in prose), *tumidus*. Adv. *tumide*. **grandiloquence**, n. *oratio tumida*. **granddaughter**, n. *neptis*. **grandfather**, n. *avus*. **grandmother**, n. *avia*. **grandson**, n. *nepos*. **great-granddaughter**, n. *pronoptis*. **great-grandfather**, n. *proavus* (so backward, *abavus, atavus, tritavus*). **great-grandmother**, n. *proavia*. **great-grandson**, n. *pronèpos*.

**grange**, n. 1, = barn, *horreum*; 2, = country-house, *villa*.

**granite**, n. *lapis, lapidis, m., saxum*.

**grant**, I. n. *gratia, beneficium, donum, præmium, venia, concessio* (= the granting). II. v.tr. *concedere*; see GIVE; *sinere* (= allow); this —ed, *hoc dato* or *concesso*; —ed that, or that not, *ut sit, ne sit, ut non sit*.

**grape**, n. *acinus* or *actinum* (= a single grape), *uva* (= a bunch of grapes).

**graphic**, adj. *expressus*; to give a — description, *alqd tanquam sub oculos subficere*. Adv. *clare*.

**grapple**, v.tr. *cum alqd luctari*. **grappling-iron**, n. *ferrea, manus, -us, harpago*.

**grasp**, I. v.tr. 1, (*ap*)*prehendere, comprehendere, prensare*; — anyone's hand, *manum alcjs amplecti*; 2, fig. *concipere, intellegere*; see COMPREHEND; — at, *alqd (ap)petere, captare*. II. n. 1, *complexus, -us*; to wrest from the —, *de manibus alqd extorquere*; 2, *mens, captus, -us*. **grasping**, adj. *avarus*.

**grass**, n. *gramen, herba* (= the young and fresh grass). **grassy**, adj. *herbidus, herbosus, gramineus*. **grasshopper**, n. *gryllus (grillus)* (Plin.).

**grate**, n. *focus, caminus*.

**grate**, v.tr. 1, = rub, *conterere*; 2, fig. see ANNOY. **grating**, n. *cancelli, clathri*.

**grateful**, adj. 1, = pleasant, (*per*)*gratus, acceptus, comb. gratus acceptusque, jucundus, perjucundus, suavis*; 2, = thankful, *gratus, beneficii* or *beneficiorum memor, comb. memor gratusque*. Adv. *grate, grato animo*. **gratitude**, n. *gratus animus, memor beneficii* or *beneficiorum animus, gratus animus et beneficii memor, grata beneficii memoria*. **gratify**, v.tr. *alci gratificari, alqm delectare, morem alcj gerere*. **gratification**, n. *expletio* (= satisfaction), *delectatio*; to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqd re percipere*. **gratifying**, adj. *gratus*. **gratis**, adv. *grat(i)is, sine mercede, comb. grat(i)is et sine mercede, gratuito, sine pretio*. **gratuitous**,

adj. *gratuitus*. Adv. see GRATIS. **gratuity**, n. see ALMS, GIFT.

**grave**, adj. *gravis* (= full of excellence), *serius, severus*. **gravity**, n. 1, *gravitas, severitas*; to have — of face (= look grave), *vultum ad severitatem componere, also vultum componere*; 2, (in physics) *gravitas*. **gravitation**, n. *vis et gravitas alcjs rei, pondus, -eria, n., d gravitas*.

**grave**, I. n. 1, *sepulchrum, bustum, tumulus* (= a mound); to carry to the —, *sepelire, consepelire alcjs funeris prosequi*; 2, = death, *mors, inferi*; he took the hope with him into the —, *moribus ferebat secum spem*. II. v.tr. see ENGRAVE.

**gravel**, n. *glarea*.

**gravy**, n. *jus, juris, n., succus*.

**gray**, adj. *canus* (= turning white, as the hair from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *caerius* (= blue-green, esp. of the eyes), *glaucus* (of the eyes, etc.), (*capilli*) *cani* (= gray hairs). **gray-beard**, n. *senex*. **grayness**, n. *canities*.

**graze**, I. v.tr. *pascere*. II. v.intr. *pecu grazler*, n. *pecuarius*.

**graze**, v.tr. = touch, *stringere, radere*.

**grease**, I. n. *adeps, lardum*. II. v.tr. *ung(u)ere, alqd alqd re illinere, perlinere* (Col.), *oblinere*. **greasy**, adj. *unctus* (= rubbed with grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

**great**, adj. *magnus, grandis, amplius, vastus, immanis, spatiosus* (= roomy), *procerus* (= tall), *altus* (= high or deep), (*excelsus*) (= lofty); a — assembly, *conventus, -us, celeber*; a — man, *vir magnus, clarus, or illustris*; a — statesman, *reipublicae gerendae scientissimus*; too —, *nimius*; extraordinarily —, *ingens, praegrandis*; very —, *maximus (maxu-)* (in reference to contents and quantity), *summus* (= the highest in regard to rank or position), *supremus* (in relation to rank and to inferiors). Adv. *magnopere, valde, vehementer* (e.g. *veh. commotus, — disturbed*). "Greatest" must often be expressed by superlatives; the — enemy, *alcjs or alcj inimicissimus*; — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium loquacissimus*; so —, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*; soever —, *quantuscunqve, quantusvis, quantuslibet*; as — again, *altero tanto major*; twice as —, *duplo major, duplex*; as — as, *tantus*, followed by *quantus* or *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*); the —, *nobiles, optimates*; — grandfather, see under GRAND. **greatcoat**, n. *pallium, lacerna, paenula* (all = cloak). **greatness**, n. 1, *magnitudo, amplitudo*; 2, — of mind, *animi dignitas, gravitas, amplitudo, magnitudo, magnanimitas*.

**greaves**, n. *ocreae*.

**Greece**, n. *Graecia*. **Greek**, adj. *Graecus*.

**greedy**, adj. *alcjs rei avidus, cupidus*. Adv. *avide, cupide*. **greediness**, n. *aviditas, cupiditas*. See GLUTTONY.

**green**, I. adj. 1, *viridis* (in gen.), *virvus* (= still green), *glaucus* (= sea-green); 2, = fresh, *recens, rivus, crudus* (not ripe). II. n. 1, *viriditas, color viridis*; 2, = grassy spaces, *campus*. **greens**, n. *olera, -um*. **green-grocer**, n. *qui olera vendit*. **greenhouse**, n. perhaps *sub vitro esse* or *habere* (= to be or keep in a —). **greenness**, n. *viriditas*.

**greet**, v.tr. (*con*)*salutare, alqm liberaliter appellare, salutem aloi dare, alqm salvere jubere*. **greeting**, n. (*con*)*salutatio, salus, -utis, f., appellatio* (= address).

**gregarious**, adj. *qui congregari solent*.

**gridiron**, n. *craticula* (Mart.).

**grief**, n. *aegritudo* (for any disturbance of

mind), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *dolor* (= pain of heart), *maeror* (= sadness), *luctus*, -*ūs* (= sorrow, esp. the display of it), *angor*. **grieve**, *I. v. tr.* *alqm dolorem afficere, dolorem alci afferre, alqm alci rei piget*. **II. v. intr.** *maerere alqd, dolere alqd (de or ex) alqd re, alqm alci rei piget*. **grievance**, *n.* *injuria* (= wrong done), *querimonia, querel(l)a* (= complaint). **grievous**, *adj.* *acerbus, gravis, molestus*. Adv. *acerbe, moleste, graviter*. **grievousness**, *n.* *acerbitas, molestia, gravitas*.

**griffin**, *n.* *gryps*.

**grill**, *v. tr.* see **ROAST**.

**grim**, *adj.* *stertus, strux, saevus*. Adv. *saeve, ferociter*. **grimness**, *n.* *saevitia, ferocia, ferocitas*.

**grimace**, *n.* *os distortum*; to make —, *os ducere, os (dis)torquere*.

**grimy**, *adj.* see **DIRTY**.

**grin**, *I. n.* *use rictus*, -*ūs*. **II. v. intr.** *use rictu ridere*.

**grind**, *v. tr. I.* *molere*; to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*; **2**, — the face of the poor, *egentes vexare, premere*. **grinder**, *n. I.* *qui alqd molit*; **2**, of teeth, *dens genuinus*. **grindstone**, *n. cos*.

**grip**, *I. v. tr.* see **SEIZE**. **II. n.** *manus*, -*ūs*, *f.*

**gripe**, *v. tr.* = to give pain, *alqm torminibus afficere*; to be —ed, *torminibus or ex intestinis laborare, torminibus affectum esse*. **gripes**, *n.* *tormina*, -*um*.

**grisly**, *adj.* *foedus, teler*. **grisly-bear**, *n.* *ursus*.

**grist**, *n.* *farina*; to bring — to his own mill, *quæstum ad se redigere*.

**gristle**, *n.* *cartilago* (Plin.). **gristly**, *adj.* *cartilagineus* (Plin.).

**grit**, *n.* *ptisana* (= — of barley) (Cels.), *arena* (= — of sand).

**groan**, *I. v. intr.* *gemere, gemitus edere*. **II. n.** *gemitus*, -*ūs*.

**grocer**, *n.* *qui aromata vendit*. **grocery**, *n.* *aromata*, -*um* (= spices (Col.)).

**groin**, *n.* *inguen*.

**groom**, *I. n.* *agriso, equiso*; — of the chamber, *cubicularius*. **II. v. tr.** *curare*.

**groove**, *n.* *canalis, canalculus, stria*.

**grope**, *v. intr.* *errare*; — one's way, *iter explorare*. Adv. *pedetemptim* (*pedetent*).

**gross**, *I. adj. I.* = thick, *crassus, densus*; **2**, = too great, *nivius, incredibilis*; **3**, = disgraceful, *turpis, foedus, indecorus*. Adv. *dense, nimium, incredibiliter, turpiter, foede, indecore*. **II. n. I.** = 144, *duodecies duodecim*; **2**, in the —, *ferè, ferme* (= generally), *in universum* (= altogether). **grossness**, *n. I.* *crassitudo, densitas*; **2**, *nimia magnitudo*; **3**, *turpitudine, foeditas*; — of manners, *inhumanitas*.

**grotesque**, *adj.* *immanis, mirus*. Adv. *mirè*. **grotesqueness**, *n.* *mira species*.

**grotto**, *n.* *antrum*.

**ground**, *I. n. I.* *humus, f., solium, terra*; on the —, *humi*; **2**, = reason of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, caus(s)a, principium*; **3**, = — of a battle, *locus*; **4**, to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *percrebescere*. **II. v. tr.** = teach, *alqm alqd docere*. **III. v. intr.** of a ship, *sidere*. **groundless**, *adj.* *vanus, futilis, fictus*. Adv. *sine caus(s)a, temere, ex vano*. **groundlessness**, *n.* *vanitas*. **groundwork**, *n. I.* of a building, *substructio, fundamentum*; **2**, *fig. fundamentum, principium*.

**group**, *I. n.* *caterva, globus, circulus*. **II. v. tr.** *disponere*. **grouping**, *n.* *dispositio*.

**grove**, *n.* *lucus, nemus, -ōris, n., arbustum*.

**grovel**, *v. intr.* *humi facere, humi serpere*. **grovelling**, *adj.* *abjectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis, turpis*. Adv. *humiliter, sordide, submisso, serviliter, turpiter*.

**grow**, *I. v. intr.* *crelescere, augeti, ingravescere* (— worse); to let the beard —, *barbam promittere*; — up, *adolescere, pubescere*. **II. v. tr.** *alere, colere*. **grower**, *n.* *cultor*. **grown-up**, *adj.* *adultus, pubes, grandis*. **growth**, *n.* *auctus, -ūs, incrementum*.

**growl**, *I. n.* *frenitus, -ūs*. **II. v. intr.** *fre mere*.

**grub**, *I. n.* *vermiculus*. **II. v. tr.** — up, *erudere*.

**grudge**, *I. n.* *stultas, invidia* (= a dislike). **II. v. tr.** *alci alqd invidere*; see **ENVY**.

**gruel**, *n.* *cremor avenae, ptisana, pullicula*.

**gruff**, *adj.* *acerbus, raucus, asper*. Adv. *rauca voce*. **gruffness**, *n.* *rauca vox*.

**grumble**, *v. intr.* *murmurare, missare*.

**grunt**, *I. n.* *grunnitus, -ūs*. **II. v. intr.** *grun nire*.

**guarantee**, *I. n. I.* = surety, *sponsio, vadium* (= recognizance), *fides*; **2**, = guarantor, *vas, praes, sponsor, obsem, -idis, m. and f.* (= hostage). **II. v. tr.** *alqm or alqd or de alqd re praestare, fidem alci dare or interponere, pro alqd (pecuniam) intercedere*.

**guard**, *n. I.* = a watch for the security of others, *custodia, praesidium, excubiae, vigiliac, statio* (= a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere or agere, vigiliac agere, stationem agere or habere, in statione esse*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); **2**, = the persons forming the guard, *custodes, excubiae, excubitores* (= —s for the security of a place), *vigiliae, vigiles* (= —s by night), *statio*; to place the —, *custodias or vigiliac or stationes disponere*. **II. v. tr.** *custodire, alci (rei) praesidere*; see **PROTECT**; — against, *alqd or ab alqd re praecavere*. **guardian**, *n. I.* *in gen. defensor, praeses, custos, propugnator*; **2**, = — of a ward, tutor, curator. **guardianship**, *n. I.* *custodia, praesidium, fides, tutela*; **2**, *tutela*. **guarded**, *adj.* *cautus*. Adv. *caute*.

**guerdon**, *n.* *praemium, merces, -edis, f.*

**guess**, *I. v. tr.* *alqd (opinione or conjectura) augurari, con(j)icere, conjectura consequi, opinari, suspicari*. **II. n.** *conjectura*.

**guest**, *n.* *hospes, -itis, m., hospita, f.* (= one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere*; one brought uninvited, *umbra*. **guest-chamber**, *n.* *cubiculum hospitale*.

**guide**, *I. n. I.* *lit. dux*; **2**, *fig. dux, auctor, suasor*. **II. v. tr. I.** *ducere*; **2**, *regere, gubernare, moderari*. **guidance**, *n.* *ductus, -ūs, consilium, or use dux, auctor* (e.g. *te duce*). **guide-post**, *n.* *lapis or milliartum* (= mile-stone).

**guild**, *n.* *collegium*. **guildhall**, *n.* *curia*.

**guile**, *n.* *dolus, astutia*. **guileful**, *adj.* *dolosus, astutus*. Adv. *dolose, astute*. **guileless**, *adj.* *simplex, sincerus*. Adv. *simpliciter, sincere, sine fuco ac fallaciis*. **guilelessness**, *n.* *simplicitas*.

**guilt**, *n.* *vitiium, culpa, noxia* (= — as a condition), *noxia* (= injury), *delictum* (= crime). **guilty**, *adj.* *notius, sons, sceleratus*. Adv. *scelerate*. **guiltless**, *adj.* *innocens, insons, culpā vacuus or carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

**gulse**, *n.* *mos, moris, m., habitus, -ūs, species*.

**gulf**, *n.* *sinus, -ūs* (= a bay), *gurgis, -itis, m.*. **gyrigo** (= a whirlpool)

**gull**, I. n. *gavia*. II. v.tr. *alqm decipere, alci verba dare*. **gullible**, adj. *credulus*.

**gullet**, n. *gula, guttur*.

**gully**, n. *alveus* (= bed of a stream).

**gulp**, I. n. *hustus, -us*. II. v.tr. *haurire, absorbere*.

**gum**, I. n. 1. of the mouth, *gingiva*; 2. of trees, etc., *gummi* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *glutinare* (Plin.). **gummy**, adj. *gummosus* (Plin.), *glutinosus* (Cels.).

**gun**, n. \* *sclopetum*, where possible use *tormentum* (= engine for hurling stones, etc.).

**gunpowder**, n. \* *pulvis pyrius*.

**gurgle**, v.intr. *murmurare, † susurrare*.

**gush**, v.intr. — out, *efundi* or *se effundere* *ae* *alqd re*.

**gust**, n. *venti impetus, -us, ventus violens, procella*. **gusty**, adj. *turbidus, procellosus*.

**gut**, n. I. *intestinum*. II. v.tr. 1. *exenterare* (ante and post class.); 2. *fig. exinanire*.

**gutter**, n. *canalis, cloaca*.

**guttural**, adj. (*sonus*) *gravis*.

**guzzle**, v.intr. (*per*) *polare*. **guzler**, n. *homo ebrius*.

**gymnasium**, n. *gymnasium, palaestra*. **gymnastic**, adj. *gymnicus, palaesticus*. **gymnastics**, n. *ars gymnastica, palaestra*.

**gypsum**, n. *gypsum*.

**GYPAY**, n. see **GIPAY**.

## H.

**ha!** interj. *ha!*

**haberdasher**, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **haberdashery**, n. *panni*.

**habiliment**, n. *vestis, vestitus, -us*.

**habit**, n. 1. *consuetudo, mos, moris, m., usus, -us*; 2. of body, *habitus, -us*; 3. see **HABILIMENT**. **habitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **habitation**, n. *domicilium, sedes, -is, comb. sedes et domicilium, habitatio*. **habitual**, adj. *inveteratus, usitatus, usu receptus*; — drunkard, *ebrius*. Adv. *de* or *ex more*. **habituate**, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere* (with infin. or ad).

**hack**, v.tr. *caedere*; — in pieces, *concidere*. **hackneyed**, adj. *tritus*.

**haft**, n. *manubrium, capulus* (= hilt of a sword).

**hag**, n. *anus, -us, or antula*; an old —, *vetula*. **haggard**, adj. *morbo* or *maerore confectus*.

**haggle**, v.tr. 1. in buying, *minore pretio alqd emere velle, pretium facere* (= set a price); 2. see **QUARREL**.

**hail**, I. n. *grando*. II. v.intr. *it* —s, *grandinat* (Sen.).

**hail**, I. v.tr. *alqm salutare, appellare*. II. interj. *salve! ave!* — to you! *macte esto! macte virtute esto! o te felicem!*

**hair**, n. *pilus* (= a single —), *pili* (= — in general), *seta* (= a bristle), *ornis, coma* (= the hair of the head), *cicariis* (= flowing —), *villus, villi*, (= the thick hair of beasts, e.g. *villosissimus animalium lepus*); a fine —, *pilus tenuis*; thick —, *pilus crassus*; thin —, *pili rari*; downy —, *lanugo*; — of the eyebrows, *supercilia, -orum*; to cut —, *pilos recidere, tondere*; to a —, *rem aou leitigisti, rem ipsam pulasti*; the account tallies to a —, *ratio ad numerum*

*conventi*; not a —'s breadth, *ad alqd re non transversum, ut atunt, digitum discedere*; false —, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *alieni capilli*; a — band, *redimiculum, vitta*. **hair-cloth**, n. *cliticum*. **hairdresser**, n. *tonsor, cicariarius*. **hairpin**, n. *crinale*. **hairsplitting**, n. *disserendi spinas, minuta subtilitas*. **hairy**, adj. *crinitus, capillatus, comatus* (opp. *calvus*), *intonus* (= unshaved), *pilosus, setosus, capillosus, comosus* (= having much hair); to be —, *pilos habere*.

**halcyon**, I. n. (*halcedo*), (*halcyon*). II. adj. *serenus*; — days, *dies sereni et tranquilli*, (*halcedonia, -orum, halcyonai dies*).

**hale**, adj. *sanus, validus, robustus*; comb *salvus et sanus, canus et salvus*.

**hale**, v.tr. *rapere, trahere*.

**half**, I. adj. *dimidius, dimidiatus*. II. n. *dimidium, dimidia pars, semis* (e.g. *hair to — an estate, heres ex semise*). III. adv. *semi* as prefix, e.g. **half-asleep**, adj. *semisomnus* or *semisomnis*. **half-brother**, n. *eodem patre, eadem matre natus*. **half-circle**, n. *semicirculus*. **half-hour**, n. *semihora*. **half-moon**, n. *luna dimidiata*. **half-open**, adj. *semiapertus*. **half-ounce**, n. *semuncia*. **half-pound**, n. *sestera*. **half-sister**, n. *eodem patre or eadem matre nata*. **halve**, v.tr. in *aeonis partes dividere*. **halved**, adj. *bipartitus, emidiatus*. **halves!** interj. in *communis*! (Sen.); to go —, *dimidium cum alqo partem dividere*.

**hall**, n. *atrium, vestibulum*; — for public meetings, *forum, conciliabulum*.

**halloo**, I. n. = the — of hunters, *venantium voces*; (in gen.) *clamor, clamores*. II. v.intr. *clamare, vociferari*. **halloo!** interj. *heus! ohi!*

**hallow**, v.tr. *consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare*. **hallowed**, adj. *sacer, sanctus*.

**hallucination**, n. *error*.

**halm**, n. *culmus, calamus* (= reed).

**halo**, n. *corona (lunae), arca (lunae)* (Sen.).

**halt**, I. adj. *claudus*. II. v.intr. 1. = to walk as a lame person, *claudicare, claudum esse*; 2. = to stop, *subsistere, consistere*; 3. = to hesitate, *dubitare, animo pendere, animo esse suspeso, haerere, claudicare* (e.g. *si quid in nostris oratione claudicat*). III. n. use verb. **halter**, n. *capistrum* (= — for a horse); to put on a —, *capistrare* (e.g. *equum, boves*); *laqueus* (= noose and — for strangling, e.g. *gulam laqueus frangere*).

**ham**, n. 1. = back of the knee, *poples, -itis, m.*; 2. = salted —, *perna*. **hamstring**, I. n. *poplitis nervus*. II. v.tr. *poplitis nervum secare*.

**hamlet**, n. *viculus, parvus vicus*.

**hammer**, I. n. *malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. II. v.tr. *malleo* (*contundere*); — out, *ducere*.

**hamper**, n. *corbis*; see **BASKET**.

**hamper**, v.tr. *implicare, alqm impedire*.

**hand**, I. n. 1. *manus, -us, f.*; the hollow of the —, *palmis*; —s off! *heus te, manum de tabula!* to give a person the —, *alci dextram porrigere*; to join —s, *dextram jungere cum alqo*; — with one another, *dextras jungere, dextras dextram jungere*; to strike —s on —, *fidem de alqd re dextra dare, dextram fidemque dare*; put the last — on, *extremam or summam manum imponere alci rei or in alqd re*; to lay —s on a person, *alci manus afferre* or *admovere* or *in(j)icere, alci vim afferre, alci vim et manus in(j)icere*; to lay —s on yourself, *manus sibi afferre* (= to destroy oneself); to fall from —, *excidere de manibus*; to be at —, *ad manum, prae manibus* or *praesto esse*.

*adesse*; to take in —, *in manus* or *manus sumere*, *in manus capere* (e.g. *hunc librum nemo in manus sumit*), = undertake, *suscipere*; to hold in the —, *manu tenere*; to have in —, *in manibus habere* (e.g. *victoriam*); the state is in the —s of the nobles, *respublica apud optimales est*; all is in the —s of the enemy, *omnia hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *aliquid in mea manu* or *in mea potestate est* or *positum est*, *aliquid in me situm est*; with my (thy, his) own —, *mei (tuae, sua) manu*; on the one —, on the other, et. al.; *quidem* (enclit.) *sed* or *autem*; *alter alter*; *alius alius*; I have in —, *habeo aliquid in manibus* or *inter manus*, *mihi aliquid in manibus est*; the letter is not to —, *epistolam non accipi*; 2, = — of a clock, dial, etc., *index*; 3, = — writing, n. *manus*, -us, f., *chirographum*; to write a good —, *bene ac relictiter scribere*; 4, = workman, *opera*, usu. in pl. **II** v.tr. *aliquid alios dare*, *trudere*, *porrigere*; — down, *tradere*, *prodere*; — round, *circumferre*. **hand-bill**, n. *libellus*. **hand-breadth**, n. *palmus*. **handcuff**, I. n. —s, *manicae*. **II** v.tr. *manicas alci inijicere*. **handful**, n. 1, lit. *manipulus*, *pugillus*; 2, fig. *exigua manus*, -us, f. (= small band) *pauci* (e.g. a — of men, *pauci homines*). **handicraft**, n. *artificium*; —sman, *artifex*. **handiwork**, n. *opus*, -us, n., *opificium*. **handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **hand-labour**, n. *opera*; I live by —, *operâ mihi vita est*. **handle**, I. n. 1, *capulus*, *manubrium* (= — of a sword, etc.), *ansa* (= — of a cup, etc.); 2, fig. *tanquam ansa*, *ad aliquid faciendum*; see OPPORTUNITY. **II** v.tr. 1, lit. *tractare*; 2, fig. *aliquid tractare* or *disputare*, *disserere de aliquid re*. **handling**, n. *tractatio*. **handwriting**, n. *manus*, -us, f., *chirographum*. **handy**, adj. 1, *habilis*; see SKILFUL; 2, *promptus*; see READY.

**handsome**, adj. 1, *formosus*, *venustus*, *bellus*, *speciosus*, *pulcher*; 2, *fig. amplus*, *magnus* (= great), *liberalis* (= freehanded). Adv. *venuste*, *belle*, *ample*, *magnopere*, *liberaliter*. **handsomeness**, n. *pulchritudo*, *venustas*.

**hang**, I. v.intr. 1, *pendere* (*ab, de, ex*) *aliquid re*; 2, fig. — on anyone's lips, *oculos in vultu alcijs desigere*, or *in aliquid* or *aliquid re*. **II** v.tr. *suspendere aliquid* (*de, ab, ex*) *aliquid re*; — the head, *caput demittere*. **hangdog**, I. n. *verbero*, *furcifer*, -eri. **II** adj. *impudicus*, *scelestus*. **hanger**, n. *gladius*. **hanger-on**, n. *associatus*, m. **hanging**, I. n. *suspendium*. **II** adj. *pendens*, † *pensilis*, † *pendulus*. **hangman**, n. *carnicifer*.

**hanker**, v.tr. to — after, *aliquid desiderare*, *desiderio alcijs rei teneri* or *flagrare*.

**haphazard**, adv. at —, *temere*. **hapless**, adj. *infelix*; see UNLUCKY. **haply**, adv. *forte*. **happen**, v.intr. *feri*, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*. **happy**, adj. 1, *felix*, *fortunatus* (= fortunate), *beatus* (= blessed), *faustus* (= of good omen), *secundus* (= favourable), *prosper* (= corresponding to hope), *bonus* (= good); may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* I am — to see you, *gratus acceptusque venis*; 2, of language, *aptus*, *accommodatus ad aliquid rem*. Adv. *felicitate*, *fortunato*, *beate*, *fauste*, *prosperè*, *bene*, *ex sententiâ* (= to your wish), *apte*, *accommodate*. **happiness**, n. *vita beata* or *beate vivere*, *felicitas*, *beatitudo* (both in a philosophical sense).

**harangue**, I. n. *contio*. **II** v.intr. *contionari*.

**harass**, v.tr. 1, *fatigare*, *vesare*, *sollicitare*; 2, military term, *carpere*, *premère*.

**harbinger**, n. *praenuntius*, *antecursor*.

**harbour**, I. n. 1, lit. *portus*, -us; steer for —, *portum petere*; — toll or dues, *portorium*; 2, fig. (*tanquam*) *portus*, -us, *refugium*, *perforium*.

**II** v.tr. 1, = receive, (*hospitio*) *excipere*; 2, fig. *colere*, *in se admittere*.

**hard**, I. adj. 1, *durus*, *solidus*, *rigidus* (= stiff), *crudus* (= unripe); 2, to feelings, *asper*, *acerbus* (= bitter), *iniustus* (= unfair), *indignus* (= unworthy); 3, = difficult, *difficilis*, *ardua*. **II** adv. *summâ vi*, *enixe*; to go — with, *aliquid aegre ferre*.

**harden**, I. v.tr. *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (ante and post class.). **II** v.intr. *odurescere* (lit. and fig.). **hardened**, adj. *inveteratus*.

**hard-hearted**, adj. *durus*, *ferreus*. **hardihood**, n. *audacia*. **hardly**, adv. 1, = scarcely, *vix*, *aegre*; 2, = cruelly, etc., *dure*, *duriter*, *aspre*, *acerbe*. **hardness**, n. 1, lit. *duritia* (or *durities*); 2, fig. = severity, *iniquitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 3, see HARSHNESS.

**hardship**, n. 1, = toil, labor; 2, = trouble, *molestia*, *aerumna*, *injuria*. **hardy**, adj. 1, lit. *durus*, *robustus*, *laborum patiens*; 2, fig. *stronuus*, *audax*. Adv. *duriter*. **hardiness**, n. *robur*, -oris; see STRENGTH.

**hardware**, n. *ferramenta*, *orum*.

**hare**, n. *lepus*, *leporis*, m. **hare-brained**, adj. *temerarius*. **hare-lip**, n. *labrum fissum*.

**hark!** interj. *ave!*

**harlequin**, n. *sannio*, m.

**harlot**, n. *scortum*, *meretrix*.

**harm**, I. n. *damnum*, *detrimentum*; great —, *clades*, -is, *calamitas*. **II** v.tr. *aliquid nocere*, *aliquid laedere*. **harmful**, adj. *nocens*, *noxius*. **harmless**, adj. *innocuus*, *innocuus*. Adv. by adj. **harmlessness**, n. *innocentia*.

**harmony**, n. 1, (vocal, etc.) *concentus*, -us, *concordia*; science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica*; 2, fig. *consensus*, -us, *consensio*, *concordia*, *convenientia*. **harmonious**, adj. 1, of sounds, *consonans*, *consonus*, *canorus*; 2, fig. *concors*, *congruens*, *consentiens*, *conveniens*. Adv. *consonanter*, *concorditer*, *congruenter*, *convenienter*. **harmonize**, I. v.tr. 1, *aliquid res concordare facere* or *reddere*; 2, *componere*, (re) *conciliare*. **II** v.intr. *concinnere* (lit. and fig.).

**harness**, I. n. *ornamenta equi*, *arma equestria*. **II** v.tr. *instruere*, *equum ornare*, *equum ad cursum jungere* (Plin.).

**harp**, n. *lyra*, *fides*, -ium, *psalterium*. **harper**, n. *fidicen*, *fidicina*, *psalter*, -as (Quint.), *psalteria*, f.

**harpy**, n. 1, *harpyia*; 2, fig. *homo rapax*.

**harrow**, I. n. *crates*, -is, (*h)irpex*, (*urpex) -icis*, m., *rastrum*. **II** v.tr. 1, *occare*; 2, fig. — the feelings, *aliquid* (ex) *cruciatum*, *torquere*. **harrowing**, adj. *terribilis*.

**harry**, v.tr. *vesare*, *torquere*, *cruciare*.

**harsh**, adj. 1, *asper*, *austerus*, *severus*, *morosus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*, *durus*; 2, — in taste, *aer*, *asper*; 3, — in sound, *absonus*, *auribus ingratus*, *dissonus*, *raucus*. Adv. *asperè*, *austere*, *severe*, *crudeliter*, *saeve*, *morose*, *duriter*, *acriter*; in sound, use adj. **harshness**, n. 1, *asperitas*, *severitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 2, *acerbitas*; 3, *asperitas*.

**hart**, n. *cervus*.

**harvest**, I. n. 1, *messis*; 2, fig. *quaestus*, -us, *fructus*, -us. **II** v.tr. *messis facere*. **harvester**, n. *messor*.

**hash**, I. v.tr. *concolere*. **II** n. *minutal* (Juv.).

**hasp**, n. see LOCK, BOLT.

**hassock**, n. † *scirpea matia* (of rushes), *pulvinus* (= cushion).

**haste**, n. *festinatio*, *properatio*, *properantia*, *celeritas* (*festinatioque*), *maturatio*, *trepidatio* (= confused hurry, nervous haste); excuse — *ignoscas velim festinationi meae* (in a letter);



you must make —, *properato* or *maturato opus est*; to be in —, *festinare*; more — less speed, *omnis festinatio tarda est*. **hasten**, I. v.intr. *alqo* or *infin.* *properare, contendere, advolare ad* or *in alqm locum* (= — to a place, e.g. to the scene of action); *festinare, maturare* (both with *infin.*). II. v.tr. *accelerare, maturare, properare, festinare, praecipitare, repraesentare*. **hasty**, adj. I. = hurried, (*prae*)*properus, citus, citatus, festinans, properans, praecipens*; 2, = irritable, *vehemens* or *uocer* (e.g. *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque* = gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus, stomachosus*; = passionate, *praecipens in iram, pronus in iram, vir or homo vehementis or violenti ingenii, vir violentus ingenio*. Adv. *propere, properanter, raptim, festinanter, vehementer, acriter, stomachose*. **hastiness**, n. 1, see **HASTE**; 2, of temper, *iracundia, stomachus*.

**hat**, n. a broad-brimmed —, *petasus, causia*; *pileus* or *pileum* (more especially = a skull-cap of felt without brim); to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *alci caput nudare*.

**hatch**, v.tr. 1, *parere, procreare* (= to produce young); 2, fig. = to brood, concoct, *moliri, machinari, (con)coquere*. **hatches**, n. *clat(h)ri, claustra, -orum*.

**hatchet**, n. *securis, ascia, dolabra*.

**hate**, **hatred**, I. n. odium (also in the pl. odia), *invidia, simulas, ira* (= passion), *intimitia*. II. v.tr. (both with and without accus.) *odisse*; to bear — against, odium in *alqm habere, gerere, odio in alqm ferri, odium in alqm concepisse*; to be hated by, *odio alci esse, in odio apud alqm esse*. **hater**, n. *qui odit*; a — of, *inimicus, infensus ulci*. **hateful**, adj. *odiosus, inuisus*. Adv. *odiose, invidiose*.

**haughty**, adj. *superbus, insolens, contumax, arrogans*; comb. *minax atque arrogans* (= threatening and haughty); *sermo plenus arrogantiae* (= a — speech), *fastidiosus, alqd re tumens*. Adv. *superbe, insolenter, arroganter*; to behave —, *insolentius se gerere, se superbum praebere, superbire*. **haughtiness**, n. *superbia, insolentia*; comb. *superbia et insolentia, insolentia et superbia*; *contumacia, arrogantia*; comb. *superbia et arrogantia*; *fastidium* (= contempt), comb. *superbia et fastidium*; *fastus, -us* (mostly poet.), *spiritus, -us* (usu. in pl.), *superbia et elatio quaedam animi*.

**haul**, I. v.tr. *trahere, ducere* (= to draw, to carry along with, gently), *subducere* (= — down to the sea, of ships), *rapere*. II. n. (in gen.) *tractus, -us* (= the act of pulling along).

**haulm**, n. see **STALK**.

**haunch**, n. *dumia, m.* and *f.*

**haunt**, I. v.tr. 1, *frequentare* (as *alqis domum*), (*con*)*celebrare*; 2, of spirits, *alqm agitare, sollicitare*; 3, of thoughts, etc., *urgere, vacare, sollicitare*. II. n. 1, of men, *locus quem alqs frequentare solet*; in bad sense, *latibulum*; = retreat, *receptaculum*; 2, of animals, *latibulum, t hustrum, cubile*. **haunted**, adj. — house, *domus ab umbris frequentata*.

**have**, v.tr. 1, = to hold, carry; *habere, tenere* (= to hold); *gestare* (= to carry); to hold in the hand, (*in*) *manibus habere or tenere*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *secum habere or portare or gestare, esse cum alqre* (i.e. *cum telo*); 2, as auxiliary by tenses of special verb, e.g. take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehende! jam tenes? teneo*; 3, = to possess, *habere alqd* (as *auctoritatem, potestatem*); *est mihi alqd* (e.g. *liber, I* — a book); *esse alqd re* (of a man's qualities, as *Hortensius tanta erat memoria, ut, etc.*, = Hort. had such a memory,

that, etc.), or *esse alqis rei, alqd possidere*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium, magnam vim*); *tenere alqd* (= to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenere loca, summam imperii*), *alqd re praeditum or instructum or ornatum esse* (e.g. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart), or *inest ei animi nobilitas, est in eo an. nob.*; *affectum esse alqd re*; to — an illness, *morbo correptum or affectum esse*; to — anyone or a thing = to use, *uti alqo or alqd re*; to — favourable wind, *uti vento secundo*; to — success in war, *uti praelii secundis*; to — a great deal of money, *divitiis or opibus et copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis auctum esse*; to — a friend in, *habere alqm amicum, uti alqd amico*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; 4, = to be obliged, i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; see **BE, DO, TAKE, GET, POSSESS**.

**haven**, n. *portus, -us* (lit. and fig.); *refugium, perfugium* (fig. refuge); *asylum* (= refuge); see **HARBOUR**.

**havoc**, **havock**, n. *vastatio, (de)populatio* (= complete devastation); *eversio, excidium* (= destruction, e.g. of a town); *strages, caedes, -is, f.* (= slaughter).

**haw**, v.intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans and intr.), *balbum esse, lingua haesitare*.

**haw**, v.tr. = spit up (*ex*)*screare* (Cels.).

**hawk**, v.tr. = sell, *venditare*.

**hawk**, n. *accipiter, -tris, m.* **hawk-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

**hay**, n. *faenum (fe-)*; make — while the sun shines, *vento, ut aiunt, uti secundo*. **hay-cock**, **hay-riek**, n. *faeni acervus* or *meta*. **hay-cutter**, n. *faenisex, -icis, m.* **hay-fork**, n. *furca*.

**hazard**, I. n. 1, *fors -tis, f.*; *sors, -tis, f.* (= lot), *casus, -us* (= chance, accident), *fortuna* (= luck), *periculum* (= risk, peril), *alea* (i.e. gambling; scil. *alea alqis rei* = uncertainty): at —, *temere, forte, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. II. v.tr. *audere or tentare alqd* (= — with danger), *periculum facere alqis rei*; see **RISK, VENTURE**. **hazardous**, adj. *periculosus, anceps, dubius* (= doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps*; *difficilis* (= difficult), *lubricus* (= slippery), comb. *periculosus et lubricus*. Adv. *periculose*.

**haze**, n. *nebrula* (= fog), *catigo* (= thick, dense fog); see **Fog**. **hazy**, adj. 1, *nebulosus*; 2, fig., *dubius, anceps*.

**hazel**, n. *corylus, f.* **hazel-nut**, n. (*nut*) *avellana* (Plin.).

**he**, pron. 1, expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (= he loves); 2, when used emphatically = *ille, is, iste* (referring to a third person); *ipse* (= he himself, himself), e.g. *Pythagoraeos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit* = it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. He, him, when = man, expressed by *homo*, e.g. *nosti hominem?* = do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; (prefixed to the names of animals) *was*, e.g. *caper* (= he-goat), or by special form (e.g., *ursus* = — bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

**head**, I. n. 1, *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *acumen* (= the top of anything, scil. c. ovi); *vertex, -icis, m.* (= top of the —); *bulba* (= the thick part at the top, scil. *bulba clari* = — of a nail); *occipitium, occiput* (= hinder part of the —); *biceps* (adj. = with two —s); *capita out navim* = head or tail (a game of boys: very late); *a capillo usque ad unguem*; *a vestigio ad verticem* (= from — to foot, from top to bottom);

*alqm totum oculis perstrare* or *pererrare* (= to examine from — to foot, all over); *praeceps* (adj. = — foremost); *capitis longitudine alqm superare* (to be a — taller); **2**, = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, as many opinions as —s; *numerus eorum, qui in eum locum convenerant, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (= the company was composed of fifty —); *virtutim* (= according to the number of —s); **3**, = life, *res capitis alci agitur, caput alci agitur* (= it costs his —); **4**, = chief, *caput* (= the head, chief, in gen.), *princeps* (= principal, the most influential), *dux* (= commander), comb. *dux et princeps*; *auctor* (= instigator), comb. *dux et auctor*; *fax, facta, f., tuba* (= signal, then = author of a conspiracy); *caput conjuratorum, princeps conjurationis* (= ring-leader of a conspiracy); **5**, = understanding, faculties, memory, *mens, animus, ingenium, iudicium*; *animum conturbato et incerto* (= I don't know where my — stands, I am quite confused); *multa simul cogito* (= my — is quite full); *opinionis errore sibi fugere alqd* (= to get a foolish notion into one's —); *alqd memoria tenere* (= to have a thing in the —); **6**, = forepart of a thing, *superior (pars) or summus* (with noun); *pars prior* (= the first part), *prora* (= prow or fore-part of a ship); *fons, -is, m., caput, or comb. fons et caput* (= — of a stream); *caput* (= — of a discourse); — of the table, *lectus summus* (see Smith "Dict. Antiq." art. *triclinium*); **7**, = countenance, resistance, resolution; to make — against, *alci resistere, alqm superare*. **II** adj. in compound words, to be rendered with *primus* (= the first); *primarius, praecipuus or potissimus* (= particular, special); *summus or maximus* (= chief, original). **III** v.tr. *alqm ducere, alci ducem or auctorem esse, alci or alci rei praeesse*. **head-ache**, n. *capitis dolor*. **head-band**, n. *infula, vitta, redimiculum*. **head-dress**, n. *vitta, redimiculum, mitra*. **header**, n. see **DIVE**. **headland**, n. *promontorium*. **headless**, adj. *capite praeciso*. **headlong**, adj. *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= foolish), *incautus* (= incautious); *improvidus* (= thoughtless), comb. *improvidus incautusque*; *imprudens*; *temerarius* (= rash, e.g. *vox temeraria*, a rash expression), comb. *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus*; *demens, praecipus*. Adv. *temere*, or by adj. *praecipus*. **head-man**, n. *praefectus* (with gen. or dat.), *magister, praeses, -idis* (= president, chairman). **head-piece**, n. *cassis, -idis, f.* (of metal), *galea* (of leather). **head-quarters**, n. *praetorium*. **headship**, n. *locus princeps or primus, principatus, -us*. **headstrong**, adj. *pertinax, contumax* (= obstinate), *perricax*. **head-wind**, n. *ventus adversus*. **heady**, adj. **1**, = headstrong, *vehemens* (= vehement, opp. *lenis, placidus*); **2**, = intoxicating, *fervidus*.

**heal**, **I** v.tr. **1**, *alqm or alqd sanare, sanum facere, alci or alci rei mederi* (= to apply medicines, to restore), *alqm or alqd curare* (= to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); **2**, fig. *alqm or alcijs animum sanare, alqm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare, alci rei mederi*. **II** v.intr. + *coire* (of wounds), *consanescere, sanum fieri* (= to get better). **heal-able**, adj. *sanabilis, quod sanari potest*. **healing**, **I** adj. *saluber, salutaris* (= conducive to health, lit. and fig.), *utilis* (= useful, lit. and fig.). **II** n. **1**, *sanatio* (= art of curing), *curatio* (= treatment of a complaint, but not cure); **2**, fig. *sanatio*. **health**, n. *sanitas*; *bona, comoda, firma, prospera valetudo* (= good health; *valetudo* alone = state of health), *salus, -utis, f., corporis or valetudinis integritas* (= sound constitution), *salubritas, salutem alci propinare* (= to propose, drink the — of), *bene te! bene tibi!* (= your good —). **healthful, healthy**, adj.

*sanus, salvus* (= in good condition, in good health), *integer* (= uninjured, sound), *valens, validus, firmus* (= strong), *robustus* (= robust, stout), comb. *robustus et valens, firmus et valens*; *saluber or salubris* (= of a place), *salutaris* (= salutary, wholesome, opp. *pestilens*), *sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus* (= safe and sound), *aer saluber* (= atmosphere, opp. *aer pestilens*), *mens sana* (= sound mind). Adv. *salubriter, belle*.

**heap**, **I** n. *acervus, strues, -is, f., cumulus, agger* (= a mass, mound); to fall all in a —, *collabi, corrûere*. **II** v.tr. **1**, *acervum construere, cumulum extruere, coacervare, aggerare, congerere*; **2**, fig. *alqm alqd re cumulare, alqd in alqm con- (or in-) gerere* (e.g. *convicta* = abuse), *alqd alci rei addere*.

**hear**, v.tr. and intr. **1**, *audire, auscultare*, to — badly, *surdum esse* (never male *audire* = to be in bad re: ate); **2**, = to listen, *audire, auscultare* (= to be a listener), *alqd audire* (= to listen to), *alcijs rei rationem non habere* (= to make no account of), *alci aures dare* (= to lend an attentive ear), *alqm audire, alci auscultare* (= to follow an advice), *auscultam mihi* (= follow my advice); **3**, = to learn, (*ex*)*audire* (of gods hearing prayer, etc.), *percipere* (= to — distinctly, to understand), *accipere* (= to learn from hearsay), *excipere or excipere auribus* (= to — with pleasure, to receive, to catch), *alqd or de alqd re cognoscere* (= to become acquainted with), *comperire* (= to receive information); to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*; — a lecturer, *alqm audire*; *quantum audio* (= from what I —), *quod nos quidem audierimus* (= at least as far as I have heard), *de rebus suis alqm facere certiores* (= to let a person — from one). **hearer**, n. *auditor* (to be an attentive —, *diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alcijs audiendi, multam operam dare alci, et alci attentum praebere auditorem*). **hearing**, n. **1**, *auditus, -us, scil. auditus acutus*; **2**, = audience, *audientia*; to get a — for, *alci audientiam facere* (for a public speaker); *facere sibi audientiam* (for oneself), *audiri* (= to find hearers); **3**, = judicial trial, *cognitio, interrogatio, interrogatio testium* (= — of witnesses); see **TRIAL**. **hearsay**, n. *rumor*.

**hearken**, v.intr., see **HEAR**.

**hearse**, n. *plaustrum or vehiculum*.

**heart**, n. **1**, lit. *cor, cordis, n., pectus, -oris, n.* (= the chest, breast); † *praecordia, -orum, cor palpat* (= the heart beats); **2**, fig. of a country, *interior alcijs terrae regio, interiora (-um) alcijs terrae, or intimus* with n. (e.g. *India intima*); **3**, the — morally, inwardly, *animus; mens, -ntis, f.* (= mind, disposition), comb. *animus et mens* (= — and mind); *voluntas* (= inclination); *ingenium* (= natural disposition); *natura* (= human nature); *natura vir bonus* (= good in —); *pectus, -oris, n.* (= breast); *bonitas* (= good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (= kindness); *animus mitis* (= gentleness of —); *animus improbus, improbitas* (= depravity of —); *animus fractus or afflictus* (= a broken —); *ex animo* (= from the —); *ex (animi) sententia* (= from my —'s desire); I have at —, *alqd or alqs mihi curae or cordi est; alqd mihi summae curae est, alqd mihi in medullis est; nihil est mihi alqd re antiquius* (= I am particularly anxious); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.* (= I have nothing more at — than that); to take to —, *alqd re (com)moveri*; to be grieved at — about, *alqd aegre ferre*; **4**, as endearing term, = my dear, *meum cor or anime mi, meum corculum*; **5**, = courage, *animus*; **6**, = memory; by —, *memoriter, ex memoria*; to know by —, *memoria tenere or complecti, in memoria habere*; to learn

by —, *ediscere, memorias mandare, tradere, committere*; to say off by —, *memoriter pronuntiare* or *rectare, et memorid exponere*. **heart-ache**, n. *dolor*; see GRIEF, SORROW. **heart-break**, n. *dolor*. **heart-breaking**, **heart-rending**, adj. *miserabilis, maestus, acerbus, febilis*. **heart-broken**, adj. *animo fractus* or *afflictus*. **heart-burning**, n. fig. *odium occultum* or *inclusionum* (= secret hatred); *simulas obcura* (= secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (= pain). **heartfelt**, adj. *verus, sincerus, sine fuco ac fallacia*. **heartless**, adj. 1, = without courage, *timidus, humilis, demissus*, comb. *humilis atque demissus* (= low, downcast); *abjectus* or *abjectior, afflictus, fractus*, comb. *demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus* (= with a broken heart, spirit); *percussus, prostigatus*, comb. *percussus et abjectus* (= prostrated); *tristis, maestus* (= sad, sorrowful); 2, = cruel, *crudelis, ferreus, immitis, inhumane, saevus, severus*. Adv. *timide, humili animo, demisse, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo; abjecte, abjecto or fracto or afflictio animo, demisso fractoque animo; timido animo, tristi animo; crudeliter, saeve, severe, inhumane*. **heartlessness**, n. *crudelitas, severitas, inhumanitas, aevritia*. **heart-shaped**, adj. *ad cordis speciem factus*. **heart-sick**, adj. *animo aeger*. **heart-whole**, adj. *non dum amore captus*. **heartly**, adj. 1, *verus* (= true, opp. *falsus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fuatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus; incorruptus* (= genuine, not bribed, opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (= candid); *simplex* (= upright); *integer* (= pure); *opertus* (= open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex*; 2, = vigorous, *vegetus, vividus, vigenus* (= fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (= lively); *valens, robustus, fortis, firmus* (= strong); 3, = cordial, *benignus, benevolus, amicus*; to receive a — welcome, *summo studio excipi*; to give one a — welcome, *alqm summo studio excipere*. Adv. *sincere, vere, simpliciter, sine fuco ac fallacia, lucriter, fortiter, firme, firmiter, benigne, umice*. **heartiness**, n. 1, *veritas, sinceritas, simplicitas*; 2, *alacritas, fortitudo*; 3, *benignitas, amicitia, benevolentia, studium*.

**hearth**, n. *focua*.

**heat**, I. n. 1, *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); *ardor* (= burning —), *fervor* (= roaring —), *aestus, us* (= scorching, fever —); all these also in the pl.; 2, fig. = ardour, *impetus, us, ardor, fervor (animi), vis; gravitas* (= powerfulness, scil. *belli*); *inclinatio* (= vehemence, impetus), *violencia* (= violence), *ardor juvenilis, ardor or fervor aetatis* (= fieriness of youth); *ira* (= anger); *impetus et ira, impotentia* (= ungovernableness, excess of passion); *tracundia* (= hastiness of temper); 3, = course at a race, *cursus, us*. II. v. tr. 1 (lit.), *(per)calcfacere, ferrefacere* (esp. in past. part.); 2 (fig.), *†cal(e)facere, accendere, incendere, inflammare*. **heat-ed**, adj., see *Hor.*

**heath**, n. 1, = a plant, *erice, es*, f. (Plin.); 2, = a place overgrown with heath, *loca (-orum) deserta* or *inculta, campi inculti* (= barren country); 3, = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva*.

**heathen**, adj. *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Eccl.); the otherwise *sacrorum Christianorum experts*; the —, *barbaras gentes*.

**heave**, I. v. tr. = to move upwards, *(at) tollere, extollere, (al)levare; sustinere* (= to hold up, scil. *arma*); — a sigh, *gemitum dare, edere*. II. v. intr. *†aestuans, fluctuare, †tumescere, †tumere* (of the waves, etc.), *anhelans* (of the breast).

**heaven**, n. 1, *caelum, †polus* (= sky); *†Olympus* (= abode of the gods); to praise anyone or anything to the skies, *alqm or alqd in caelum tollere*; by — *! medius fidius!* 2, = God, *Deus*

(*Optimus Maximus*), *di(s), (de) †superi*; may — fulfil your wishes! *di(s) tibi dent* (or *Deus tibi det*); if — pleases, *si di(s) (or Deo) placeat*; thank —! *di(s) (or Deo) gratias!* in the name of —, *per Deum (or deos)*; for —'s sake! *per deos immortales! proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem*; — forbid, *di melleora*. **heaven-born**, adj. *†caeligenus, caelestis, divinus*. **heavenly**, adj. 1, *caelestis, divinus*; 2, = very charming, *venustus, bellus*. **heavenward**, adv. *in or ad caelum*.

**heavy**, adj. 1. lit. *gravis* (opp. *levis*), *ponderosus*; 2, fig. *gravis, difficilis, molestus* (= troublesome); it is — to bear, *aegre id fero*; it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — (= indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad concoquendam*; of air, *caelum crassum, pingue*; a — (= rich) soil, *solum pingue*; a — (= hard) soil, *solum spissum*; = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (= great, e.g. *imber magnus, — rain*); of speech, *jejunus, frigidus; periculosus* (= dangerous); *mortiferus* (= fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); to labour under a — disease, *graviter aegrotare*. Adv. *graviter, difficiliter, moleste, aegre; vasto corpore* (= — built); *magnopere*. **heavy-armed**, adj. *qui grun armati sunt, gravioris armatis*. **heaviness**, n. 1, *gravitas, pondus, tris, n*; 2, *gravitas, difficultas, molestia; crassitudo* (of the air), *solum pingue or spissum* (of ground); = — of mind, *sollicitudo; anxietas, maeror, maestitia, tristitia*.

**Hebrew**, adj. *Hebraeus or Hebraicus*.

**hecatomb**, n. *hecatombe*

**hectic**, adj. *febriculosa*.

**hector**, v. intr. *se jactare*. **hectoring**, adj. *gloriosus*.

**hedge**, I. n. *saepes, -is, f. (sep-), saepimentum*.

II. v. tr. *saepire*. **hedge-born**, adj. *tenui loco ortus; humilit or obscuro or ignobili loco natus*. **hedge-hog**, n. *ericius, erinaceus* (Plin.), *actinus*.

**heed**, I. v. tr. 1, = take care, *alqd curare, observare*; 2, = obey, *alci oboedire (obed-), parere*. II. n. *cura*; take —, *(prae)cautere alqd, ab alqd re, ut or ne*. **heedful**, adj. 1, *cautus, circumspectans*; 2, *oboediens*. Adv. *caute, oboedienter*. **heedless**, 1, = neglectful, *neglegens (negligens)*; 2, = rash, *temerarius*. Adv. *neglegenter, temere*. **heedlessness**, n. 1, *neglegentia; 2, temeritas*.

**heel**, I. n. 1, = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calx*; 2, = whole foot, to be at one's —, *alcis vestigiis instare, alqs vestigia premere, alqm vestigiis sequi*; to fall head over —, *ire praecipitem per capiti pedesque*. II. v. intr. of a ship, *labare or in latus labi*.

**heft**, n. *manubrium*.

**heifer**, n. *juvenca*.

**height**, n. 1, lit. *altitudo* (e.g. *Montis montis, etc.*), *proceritas* (= tallness); 2, fig. *altitudo, sublimitas*, or by adj. *summus* with special n. (e.g. — of glory, *summa gloria*); 3, = high place, *locus editus or superior*. **heighten**, v. tr. 1, = to raise higher, *lit. alqd altius efferre*; 2, = to improve, *efferre*; = to raise, to increase, *augere*; = to enlarge, *amplificare, exaggerare, (ex)ornare*; = to raise the price of an article, *pretium alqs rei efferre*; = to sell at a higher price, *carius vendere alqd*.

**heinous**, adj. *foedus* (= foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); = impious, *impius* (erga *Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes*); = detestable, *abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis*; = wicked, *nefarus, nefandus, sceleratus, sceleratus, immanis, atrox, flagitiosus*. Adv. *foede, nefarie, comb. imp-*

*nefariorum, nefanda, scelesti, scelerata, imple, atrociter, flagitiosa. heinousness, n. impietas, atrocitas, scelus, -tris, n., or facinus, -tris, n. (= the act).*

**heir, n.** *heres, -idis, m. & f.*; the — to the whole fortune, sole —, *heres ex aere*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to name one his —, *alqm heredem institvere, alqm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere. heiress, n. heres, f. heirloom, n. alqd paternum (et avitum). heirship, n. hereditas.*

**hell, n. 1.** *inferi, Tartarus(oe) or pl. Tartara*; 2, *eccl. t.t. Gehenna, Infernus. hellhound, n. Furia, Erin(n)ys. hellish, adj. infernus (lit.)*; = dreadful, *terribilis*; = diabolical, *nefandus*.

**hellebore, n.** *(A)lloborus, veratrum.*

**Hellenic, adj.** *Graecus.*

**helm, n.** lit. and fig. *gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clavus. helmsman, n. gubernator (lit. and fig.).*

**helmet, n.** *cassis, -idis (of metal)*; *galea (originally of skin).*

**help, I. n.** *auxilium (= increase of power, aid in need, in pl. auxilia, = auxiliaries); subsidium (= aid ready to be supplied; in pl. = the reserves), ops, f. (only opis, opem, ops in use, = power to assist), adjumentum (= a means), ornamentum (= a supply or support), praesidium (= something set before to shield you), suppetiae (= present aid, succour, of troops, etc.), salus, -utis, f. (= rescue, sustentation of existence), opera (= — in act and deed); with anyone's —, *alqs auxilio or ops or operd, alqd adjuvante, alqd adjutore, dividit ops*; "with the — of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative (e.g. with the — of genius and reflection, *ingenio et cogitatione*). **II. v.tr. 1.** *alqm in alqd re or ad alqd faciendum (adjuvare, alot subesse, and subvenire, succurrere, auxiliari (rare); 40 — me God, ita me Deus adjuvet; — I subveni, or pl. subvenite! 2, of food, alqd alci dare, porrigere, dividere; 3, = hinder, I can't — telling, (facere) non possum quin dicam, so feri non potest quin. helper, n. adjutor, adiutor. helpful, adj. utilis, aptus, idoneus; he is — to me, auxilio mihi est; to be —, = HELP. Adv. utiliter, apte. helping, adj. auxiliarius, auxiliarius (more usually = belonging to auxiliary forces). helpless, adj. inermis (or -us), inops or auxilii inops, auxilio orbatus; thoroughly —, ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus. helplessness, n. inopia. helpmeet, n. socius, consors, -tis, m. and f., maritus (= husband), uxor, f. (= wife).**

**helter-skelter, I. adj. praecipua. II. adv. raptim.**

**hem, I. n.** *limbus, instilla (both, however, = fringe or border sewn on). II. v.tr. 1.* *suere (= sew)*; 2, fig. — in, *circumsedere, obidere, circumvallare (with entrenchments).*

**hem, I. v.intr. to — and haw, haesitare, dubitare. II. interj. (e)hem!**

**hemisphere, n. hemisphaerium.**

**hemorrhage, n. haemorrhagia (Plin.).**

**hemp, n.** *cannabis, -is, f. hempen, adj. cannabineus.*

**hen, n. 1.** opp. to male, *femina*; 2, domestic fowl, *gallina. hen-coop, n. carea. hen-house, n. gallinarium (Plin.). hen-peaked, adj. (maritus) cui uxor imperat.*

**hence, adv. 1.** of place, *hinc*; as interj., *apage, procul*; 2, of time, by abl. (e.g. *paucis diebus, a few days —*), or post (e.g. *post paucos dies*); 3, = for this reason, *hinc, ita, quam*

*rem (or, as one word, quomobrem). henceforth, henceforward, adv. dehinc, post-hac.*

**her, I. pers. pron., see SHE. II. adj. ejus, illius, suus (only in ref. to subj. of sentence).**

**herald, I. n. 1.** *aduocator, (legatus) fectalis (= belonging to a college of priests instituted to declare war or to ratify a peace)*; 2, = public crier, *praeco*; 3, = forerunner, *praenuntius. II. v.tr. nuntiare.*

**herb, n. 1.** *herba*; 2, = kitchen-stuff, *olus, oleris, n. herbage, n. herba or herbae, †gramen. herbalist, n. herbarius.*

**herculean, adj. fortissimus (= very strong).**

**herd, I. n. 1.** *grex*; of large cattle, etc., *armentum*; of a —, *gregalis, gregarius*; in —, *gregatim*; 2, = a company of people, *grex, multitudo, caterva*; the common —, *vulgus, -i, n. II. v.tr. pascere. III. v.intr. congregari. herdsman, n. in gen. pastor*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius.*

**here, adv. hic (= where the speaker is); not far from —, haud procul; hoc loco, hac regione (= in this place); from — (hence), hinc; only — and there, rarus (adv. raro); they fought only — and there, rari praedabantur; — and there, in this and that place, hac atque illic; — (that is, in this thing), hac in re. hereafter, adv. posthac, aliquando. herein, adv. in hac re. hereupon, adv. ad haec (e.g. ad haec or adversus haec respondit).**

**hereditary, adj. hereditarius, paternus (as transmitted from a parent to a child). heritage, n. = an inherited estate, hereditum, hereditas, patrimonium.**

**heresy, n. haeresis (Eccl.). heretic, n. haereticus. heretical, adj. haereticus (Eccl.).**

**hermaphrodite, n. androgynos, homo utriusque sexus.**

**hermetically, adv. arte clausus.**

**hermit, n. homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta, -ae, m. (Eccl.).**

**hero, n. 1.** (= demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person), *heros, -ois, m.*; 2, = brave man, *vir fortis or fortissimus, dux fortissimus*; 3, = the principal person in a poem, *de quo (fabula) scripta est*; — of the drama, *persona prima. heroic, adj. 1.* *heroicus (e.g. the — age, aetas heroica, tempora, -um, heroica), praestans*; 2, = brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; = godly, *divinus*; = superhuman, *major quam pro homine or plus quam humanus*; = incredible, *incredibilia. Adv. fortiter, invicte, praestanter. heroine, n. 1.* = demi-goddess, *heroina, herois*; 2, = brave woman, *femina fortissima, praestantissima, etc.*; 3, — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est. heroism, n. virtus, -utis, animus fortis or fortis et invictus (= brave spirit)*; = greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo.*

**heron, n. ardea.**

**hers, pron. suus (in reference to the main subject); ejus, illius (not in reference to the main subject).**

**herself, pron. (ea) ipsa, se, etc. (in ref. to subj. of sentence).**

**hesitate, v.intr. 1.** *dubitare with infin. (but non dubitare quin), dubium (= doubtful) or incertum (= uncertain) esse*; I — what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; 2, = to get confused in speaking, *haerere, haesitare. hesitation, n. 1.* *dubitatio, haesitatio*; 2, *haesitatio, haesitantia lingua.*

**heterogeneous, adj. diversus et dissimilis. heterogeneousness, n. natura diversa et dissimilis.**

**hew**, v.tr. *caedere, concidere* (scil. lignum).  
**hewer**, n. *qui ligna caedit*. **hewn**, adj. *quadratus* (e.g. *sarum*).

**hexameter**, n. *hexameter* (or *-trus*).

**hey**, interj. *ejus age!* **heyday**, n. (*aetatis*) *foes, foris, m., robur, -bris, u.*

**hiatus**, n. *hiatus, -us* (in sound); there is an — (in MS.), *aliquid deest*.

**hibernal**, adj. *hibernus*. **hibernate**, v.intr. 1, = to pass the winter, *hibernare*; 2, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.

**hiccup**, n. *singultus, -us* (Plin.).

**hide** I. n. *corium, tergum, vellus, -eris, n., pellis*. II. v.tr. *abscindere, abscondere, condere, celare, occultare, occultare*; — and seek, (*pueros*) *latitantes conquirere*. **hidden**, adj. *abditus, etc.*; to lie —, *latere*. **hiding-place**, n. *latibulum*.

**hideous**, adj. *foedus, deformis*; see UGLY. Adv. *foede*. **hideousness**, n. *foeditas, deformitas*.

**hierarchy**, n. of priests, *sacerdotium*.

**hieroglyphical**, adj. \**hieroglyphicus*, \**hieroglyphicus*.

**higgle**, v.intr., see HAGGLE. **higgledy-piggledy**, adv. *confuse*.

**high**, I. adj. 1, *altus* (= the distance from the ground, opp. *humilis, profundus*), (*ex*)*celsus*, (*in altum*) *editus* (= raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (= lifted up, and specially of ways and manner), *erectus* (= straight up, hence lofty in thought), (*aditu*) *arduus* (= hard of ascent), *procursus* (= stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (= rising from below up to heaven), *acutus* (= sharp, clear, of tones); most —, *summus* (opp. *imus, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the —est God, *Deus supremus, Deus optimus maximus*; fifty feet —, *quinquaginta pedes altus*; to be fifty feet —, *in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum eminere*; 2, a — price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare*; to buy at — price, *magno or (pretio) impenso emere* (dear); to rise, to bid —er (at an auction), *contra liceri*; to set a — value on, *aliquid magni aestimare, aliquid magno aestimare, aliquid rei multum tribuere*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; to stand —er than, *praestare aliquid rei*; 3, fig. it is too — for me, *aliquid mente meae assequi* or *capere non possum*; 4, = bad, of meat, etc., *rancidus, puter (putris)*. II. adv. *alte*; to aim —, *magnas res appetere*. **high-born**, adj. *generosus, nobili loco ortus*. **high-bred**, adj. 1, by birth, *generosus*; 2, fig. *generosus, urbanus*. **high-day**, n. *dies festus*. **high-flown**, adj. *tumidus*; to use — words, *ampullari, nullum modum habere*. **high handed**, adj. *superbus, imperiosus*. **high-heeled**, adj. — boot, *colthurnus* (of tragedy). **highlands**, adj. *loci montuosa, -orum*. **highlander**, n. *homo montanus*. **highly**, adv. *magni* (e.g. *magni aestimare, id value —*), *valde, magnopere*.

**high-mettled**, adj. *acer*. **high-minded**, adj. *magnanimus, generosus*. **high-mindedness**, n. *magnanimitas*. **highness**, n. *altitudo*; of price, *caritas*. **high-priced**, adj. *carus*. **high-priest**, n. *Pontifex Maximus*.

**high-shouldered**, adj. *gibber* (= hunch-backed). **high-spirited**, adj. *generosus, fortis, animosus*. **high-treason**, n. *majestas, perduellio*. **high-water, high-tide**, n. *plurimus aestus, us, accessus, -us*. **highway**, n. *via*. **highwayman**, n. *latro, grassator*.

**hilarity**, n. *hilaritas* (= merriness); = joy, *laetitia, animus laetus* or *hilaris*.

**hill**, n. *collis, m.*; = height, *clivus*; = mound,

*tumulus*; = elevated spot, *locus editus* or *superior*; up —, *acclivis, adj.*; *adverso colle, adv.*; down —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*). **hillock**, n. *tumulus*. **hilly**, adj. † *clivosus, montuosus*.

**hilt**, n. *capulus*.

**hind**, n. = female stag, *cerva*.

**hind**, n. 1, = servant, *domesticus* (= house-servant), *servus*; 2, = peasant, *agricola, rusticus, arator* (= ploughman).

**hind**, adj. *aversus* (= wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posterior* (= hinder).

**hindermost**, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; = the last of a number, *ultimus*; = the most remote, *extremus*.

**hinder**, v.tr. *impedire, prohibere aliquid* or *aliquid*, (*ab*) *aliquid* *re, quin* or *quominus*; — in a thing, *impedimento esse aliquid (aliquid rei) ad aliquid*; in gen. *impedimentum afferre aliquid rei faciendum*; = to be in the way of, *obstare aliquid and aliquid rei*; = to oppose, *officere aliquid and aliquid rei, prohibere* or *arcere aliquid aliquid re* or *ab aliquid re*; = to retard, *retardare aliquid ad aliquid faciendum* or *ab aliquid re faciendum* or *in aliquid re*; = to delay a thing, *moram facere aliquid rei aliquid obstare, officere*, or with *quominus* or *quin*. **hinderer**, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacis*), = who interrupts anyone in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); = interrupter, *interceptor*. **hindrance**, n. *impedimentum*; = interruption, *interpellatio*; = delay, *moram*; = difficulty, *difficultas*.

**hinge**, I. n. 1, *cardo, m.*; 2, = a leading principle, *caput*; = the main thing in anything, *summa aliquid rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum*.

II. v.intr. *aliquid re contineri, in aliquid re versari*; see above.

**hint**, I. n. *significatio*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est*. II. v.intr. *aliquid aliquid sub)ficere* (= to remind privately).

**hip**, n. *corendix*.

**hire**, I. n. 1, = hiring, *conductio*; 2, = wages, *merces, -edis*; see WAGES. II. v.tr. *conducere*; to — on, *seipsum*, or *operam suam locare* (Plautus). **hireling**, I. n. = one who serves for wages, *homo conducticius, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo (miles) mercedis conductus* (= engaged for hire). II. adj. *venalis*; see VENAL. **hirer**, n. *conductor*.

**his**, adj. *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus, illius* (if not referring to the subject); — own, *suus (proprius)* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); is not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically.

**hiss**, I. v.intr. *sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum mittere* or (*e*)*fundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere (stridere)*. II. v.tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*; to — off (a bad actor off the stage) (*e scena sibilis*) *explodere*. III. n. *sibilus* (poet. pl. *sibila*).

**hist!** interj. *st!*

**historian**, n. *rerum (gestarum* or *antiquarum) scriptor* or *auctor*, in the context only *scriptor*; *historicus*. **historic**, adj. *historicus*; — style of writing, *genus historicum* (opp. *genus oratorium*, etc.); by *historiae rerum* (e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum or historice fides, fides historica*); — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*; according to — truth, *ad historiam fides*. Adv. *historice* (Plin. Min.). **history**, n. *historia rerum gestarum memoria, res (gestae), annales*.

**histrionic**, adj. *scenicus (scen-)*; = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — art *ars ludicra*.

**hit**, **I**. v.tr. 1, lit. *ferire, tundere, percutere*; = not to miss, *tangere* (in gen. = to touch); to — with a blow, *verberare*; to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi* or *icti*; to — the mark, *collinere* or *scopum ferire* (lit. and fig. but rare); 2, — it off = to agree, *convenire*; to be hard —, *probe tactum esse*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd offendere*, in *alqm* or *alqd incidere, incurrere*; Prov. "you have — the nail on the head," *acu idigisti*; the word — us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be — by calamities, *calamitate affligi*. **II**. n. 1, *ictus, -us*; 2, = a casual event, *fortis, sortis, f.*; a lucky —, *fortuna secunda, felicitas*; = injury, *plaga*; "a —," *hoc habet* (= "he has caught it"); 3, = a sudden idea, *cogitatio repentina*.

**hitch**, **I**. v.tr. = to join together, *confundere*; = to tie to, *annectere ad* or *dat*. **II**. n. = hindrance, *impedimentum*.

**hither**, adv. of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro*; by *ad* in composition (e.g. to bring —, *afferre, apportare*; to fly —, *advolare*); —! *huc ades!* **hitherto**, adv. = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem*.

**hive**, **I**. n. 1, (*aptum*) *examen*; 2, = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alveus* or *alveus*. **II**. v.tr. = to — bees, in *alveum congerere*.

**ho!** interj. *heus!*

**hoar**, adj. *canus, † incanus*; — antiquity, *antiquitas ultima*. **hoar-frost**, n. *pruina, pruinae* (the latter esp. of continued frost). **hoary**, adj. *canus, † incanus*.

**hoard**, **I**. n. (= a large stock) *copta, tacervus*; to have a — of anything, *alqd re abundare*. **II**. v.tr. e.g. to — money, *pecuniam* or *opes undique conquirere* (= to collect), *coacervare*.

**hoarse**, adj. *raucus*; a little —, *subraucus*; *asper* (in gen. opp. *lenis*); to demand till one becomes —, *usque ad ravim poscere*. Adv. *raucā voce*. **hoarseness**, n. *rauca vox*; — of throat, *sauces raucae*.

**hoax**, **I**. n. *ludificatio*, or circumloc. by verb. **II**. v.tr. *alci illudere, alqm (lepide) ludificari*.

**hobble**, v.intr. *claudicare* (lit. and fig.). **hobblingly**, adv. *claudio pede*.

**hobby**, n. 1, = a stick or figure of a horse, on which boys ride, + *arundo*; to ride on a —, + *equitare in arundine longa*; 2, = favourite object, everyone has his —, *trahit quemque sua voluptas*; to be on one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere*.

**hobgoblin**, n. *larva*.

**hobnob**, v.intr. *alqo familiariter uti*.

**hock**, n. *popes, -itis, m.*

**hockey**, n. *pila*; to play —, *pilis ludere*.

**hodge-podge**, n. *sarrāgo* (Juv.).

**hoe**, **I**. n. = a rake for hoeing the ground, *ligo, ligonis, m., marra* (Plin.); = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *rastrum*; (if a small one) *rastellus*; = a weeding-hook, *sarculum*. **II**. v.tr. *sarrire* (= to weed with a hook).

**hog**, n. *sus, suis, m.* and *f.*, *porcus*. **hog-gish**, adj. 1, lit. *sullus*; 2 fig. see GLUTTONOUS.

**hogshead**, n. *dolium* (= cask).

**hoist**, v.tr. *sublevare, tollere*; — sails, *vela dare*.

**hold**, **I**. n. 1, = grasp, *manus, -us, f.*; to take —, *prehendere*; 2, see PRISON; 3, of a ship, *alveus* (= hull), *caverna*; 4, fig. to have a — over, *alqm devinctum* or *obligatum habere, multum apud alqm valere*. **II**. v.tr. 1, = to have, *tenere*; *habere, obtinere, possidere* (= to possess), *gestare* (= to carry); — an office, *gerere* (e.g. *praetorium*);

2, = to contain, *capere, continere*; 3, = to uphold, *sustinere, sustentare*; 4, = to keep against attack, *defendere*; 5, = to conduct, *agere, habere* (e.g. *comitia*, an election); — a festival, *celebrare*; 6, see CONSIDER, THINK. **III**. v.intr. = to hold good, *certum esse*; it —s, (*res*) *convenit cum alqd re, in* or *ad alqd ut* or *acc.* and *infin.*; — back, *retinere, cunctari* (= to delay); — forth (= to extend) *porrigere, extendere*; = to propose, fig. *proponere, proferre, praebere*; = to discourse, *contionari*; — in, lit. *equum inhibere*; fig. *reprimere, cohibere*; — on, — one's course, *cursum tenere*; — out (= to endure) *durare, (alqd) sustinere, perferre*; — up, see HOLD, II. 3; — with, *cum alqo consentire, convenire*. **holder**, n. 1, *qui tenet*; — of land, *possessor*; *conductor* (= tenant), *colonus*; 2, = something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, opeplus* (= handle). **hold-fast**, *fibula* (= clasp), *retinaculum*. **holding**, n. = possession, *possessio*.

**hole**, n. 1, *cavum* (= hollow place in gen., mouse's —, etc.), *foramen* (= an opening in or through a solid body), *rima* (= a chink), *lacuna* (= a pit, a pool); to bore a —, *perturnere*; 2, = a small, miserable hut, a wretched —, *gurgustium*.

**hollow**, **I**. adj. 1, (*con*) *cavus*; eaten up, hollowed out, *exesus* (e.g. *exesae arboris truncus*); — teeth, *dentes exesi* (Plin.); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concava* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way); to make —, *alqd excavare*; 2, = deep, hoarse in sound, *fuscus* (= the tone of the voice. opp. *canlidus*), *asper, raucus*; 3, = not sincere, *vanus* (= empty), *simulatus, fucatus, fuscus* (= with only the outward appearance); see FALSE. **II**. n. *cavum, foramen*; see HOLE; = valley, *convallis, valles (vallis), -is, m.* **III**. v.tr. (*excavare*).

**holy**, adj. *sacer* (= sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus*; inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. *tombs, oaths*); = august, venerable, *augustus*; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*; = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*. Adv. *sancite, religiose, pte, auguste*. **Holy Ghost**, n. \* *Spiritus Sanctus*. **holliness**, n. *sanctitas, religio* (attaching to an object of regard), *caerimonia* (rare), *pietas erga Deum*.

**homage**, n. *cultus, -us* (e.g. *Dei*), *observantia*; in feudal times, \* *homagium*.

**home**, **I**. n. *domus, -us* (irreg.), *domicilium* (= household), *familia, patria* (= mother-country), *sedes et domicilium*; at —, *domi, inter suos*; to be at —, *domi esse, in patria esse*; at my —, *domi meae (suae, etc.)*; at — and abroad, *domi militiaeque*; from —, *domo*; at Caesar's —, in *domo Caesaris, domo Caesaris*; to remain at —, *domi (re)manere*; to keep at —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere, in publicum non prodire, domi sedere*; he is not at —, *est foris* (= he is out); he is at —, *est intus*; to sup from —, *foris cenare*; to go —, *ire domum*. **II**. adj. *domesticus, familiaris*; to strike —, *ferrum adigere*; to come — to one, *alqd sibi dictum putare*. **home-baked**, adj. *domi coctus*. **home-bred**, adj. *domesticus, intestinus, vernaculus*. **homeless**, adj. *profugus, extorris* (= exiled), *patriid* or *domo carens*. **homely**, adj. *simplex, inornatus*. **homeliness**, n. *simplicitas*. **home-made**, adj. *domesticus*.

**homicidal**, adj. see MURDEROUS. **homicide**, n. 1, = murder, *caedes, -us*; 2, = murderer, *homicida, m.* and *f.*; see MURDER, MURDERER.

**homily**, n. *oratio quas de rebus divinis habetur*.

**homoeopathy**, n. *ex modendi ratio quas*

*similis morbis adhibet remedia* (Riddle and Arnold).

**homogeneous**, adj. *eiusdem generis, eodem genere*. **homogeneity**, n. *natura similis, genus simile*.

**homologous**, adj. by par, *similis, similis in alqđ re ratio*.

**homonymous**, adj. *eodem nomina*.

**honest**, adj. *bonus, probus*; = without trickishness, *sincerus, sine fūco et fallaciis*; = one in whose words and actions we may trust, *fidelis*; = frank, *simplex, candidus*; = genuine, *antiquā fide*; = pure, unstained, *integer, sanctus, incorruptus*; to lose one's — name, *boni viri nomen amittere*. Adv. *probe, integre, sancte, sine fraude*; *sine fūco et fallaciis* (= without deceit); *simpliciter, candidē* (= candidly). **honesty**, n. = uprightiness, *probitas*; = moral purity, rectitude, integrity, *integritas, sanctitas*; = innocent heart, *innocentia*; = sincerity, *sinceritas*; = trustworthiness, *fides*, comb. *integritas et fides*; = noble mind, *animus ingenuus, ingenuitas*; = carefulness (as regards other people's property), *abstinentia*; to show —, *fidem adhibere in alqđ re*; = cautious, *simplicitas*; = decency, discreetness, *castitas, sanctitas, pudicitia*.

**honey**, n. *mel*; his language is as sweet as —, *loquenti illi mella profuunt*, hence also sweetness of language, *dulcedo orationis or suavitas* (= mildness); my — (= my darling), *deliciae meae, voluptas mea*. **honeycomb**, n. *farus*; to take the —, *favum eximere*; the cell of a —, *cellum*. **honeymoon**, n. *dies conjugio facto laeti*. **honeyed, honied**, adj. 1, *mellitus*; 2, *fig. dulcis*.

**honorary**, adj. *honorarius* (= for the sake of giving honour). **honorarium**, n. see **FEE**.

**honour**, I. n. 1, = official distinction, *dignitas, honos (honor), honoris gradus, -ūs*; highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*; 2, = moral quality, *honestas, honos*; 3, = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; of a woman, = chastity, *pudor, pudicitia*; 4, = respect felt, *verecundia*; 5, = mark of respect, *honos*; to pay the last —, *justa ulci facere or solvere*. II. v. tr. 1, = celebrate, *honorare, decorare, celebrare*; 2, = esteem, *colere, diligere, vereri*. **honourable**, adj. *honoratus* (= very much honoured, e.g. the army, *militia*); causing or bringing honour, *honestus, honorificus, honorabilis* (very seldom, although once in Cic.); = proper, *decorus*; = praiseworthy, *laudabilis, laude dignus, praedicabilis*; = glorious, *gloriosus* (e.g. *mons*); = excellent, distinguished, *egregius*; to thank a person in the most — terms, *alci gratias agere singularibus or amplissimis verbis*. Adv. *honeste, cum dignitate*; = in a manner conferring honour, *honorifice*; most —, *honorificentissime, summo cum honore*; to die —, *bene mori*; = in a manner deserving of praise, *laudabiliter, cum laude*; *gloriose*; *egregie, eximie*.

**hood**, n. = covering for the head used by females, *mitra, mitella*; a fillet of net-work for covering the hair, *reticulum*. **hoodwink**, v. tr. *alci illudere, alqm ludificari, fallere*.

**hoof**, n. *ungula*; cloven —, *ungula bisulca* (Plin.).

**hook**, I. n. 1, *hamus (piscarius), uncus* (= a large iron —); by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*; 2, = a sickle, *falx*. II. v. tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere*; to — on, *alci rei or in alqđ re suspendere*. **hooked**, adj. *aduncus*; = having —s, *hamatus*.

**hoop**, n. *circulus* (= anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus*.

**hoopoe**, n. *upupa, epops, -opsis, in.*

**hoot**, v. intr. (of owls), *canere*; (of men), *vociferari, alci obstrepare*; — off the stage, *alqm explodere*. **hooting**, n. *canus, -ūs, carmen* (of owls), *voce, vociferatio, clamor* (of men).

**hop**, v. intr. (of birds), *salire* (Flin.); (of men), *altero pede saltuatum currere*.

**hope**, I. n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia* = confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostru*, Cicero; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *expectatio*; a gleam of —, *specula*; — of, *spes alcu rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alcu rei*; I have — that, etc., *spero fore ut*, etc.; I have no — in, *despero de alqđ re* (e.g. *de republicā*); if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditu*).

II. v. tr. *sperare, accu. or accu. and (fut.) infin. confidere*. **hopeful**, adj. 1, = full of hope, *spe autmoque impletus* (= filled with hope and courage); 2, = having qualities which excite hope (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bonae spei, qui spem bonae indolis dat, de quo bene sperare possis*; very —, *optima or egregia or summae spei, eximi spe*. Adv. *cum magna spe*. **hopeless**, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus, t exspes* (= one who has no hope); = one who must be given up, *desperatus*. Adv. *sine spe, desperanter* (rare). **hopelessness**, n. *desperatio* (as mental quality), *res desperatae* (= of affairs).

**horde**, n. *grex, grex, in.*; *caterva* (of people); = wandering tribe, *vagus* with noun (e.g. — of Gaetulians, *Gaetuli vagi*).

**horizon**, n. 1, lit. \*horizon, *Anteus circuitus*; the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranea parte, sol emergit supra terram*; 2, *fig.* = the sky in gen. *caelum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *caelum tacuum*); = view, *aspectus, -ūs* (= view from a mountain); *conspectus* (= sight); a thing limits our —, *alqđ aspectum nostrum definit*; 3, *fig.* = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes lies beyond my —, *alqđ in intelligentiam meam non cadit*). **horizontal**, adj. *aerius, libratus*. Adv. *ad libram*.

**horn**, n. 1, lit. *cornu*; 2, *fig.* = the horns of the moon, *cornua lunae*; 3, = drinking-cup, *poculum*; 4, = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina, tuba*; to blow the —, *cornu or buccinam insuare*. **horned**, adj. *corniger, cornutus*. **hornless**, adj. *non cornutus*; (of an animal by nature without horns, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutus (cornibus)*.

**horny**, adj. *corneus*.

**hornet**, n. *crabro*.

**horn-pipe**, n. *saltatio*.

**horoscope**, n. *horoscopus* (Pers.); to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

**horrible**, **horrid**, adj. *horrendus, horribilis, terribilis, nefarius, nefandus, foedus*. Adv. *terribilem in modum, nefarie, foede*. **horribleness**, n. *foeditas*, better use adj. with n. (e.g. the — of the thing, *res horrenda*). **horrify**, v. tr. (*ex*) *terrere, perterrere, obstupescere*; to be horrified, *obstupescere*. **horror**, n. 1, = fear, *horror, timor, pavor*; 2, = hatred, *odium*; 3, = a monster, a perfect —, *monstrum portentum*.

**horse**, n. 1, *equus (ecus), equa* (the name of the species); *equum* —, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *mannus*; a swift fleet —, *veretris*; a gelding, *cauterius*; a nag, *caballus*; 2, = cavalry, *equites, -um, equitatus, -ūs*; to ride on —, *equo vehi, equitare*; to fight on —, *ex equo pugnare*. **horsebreaker**, n. *equorum domitor*; higher groom, for breaking in horses, *equiso* (ante and post class.). **horse-cloth**, n. *stratum*. **horse-dealer**, n. *qui equos vendit*. **horse-flesh**, n. 1, = meat, *caro*

*equina*; 2, = horses, *equi*. **horse-fly**, n. *ostrus tabanus*. **horse-hair**, n. *pilus equinus*. **horse-laugh**, n. *mirus risus*, -ūs, *cachinnus*. **horseman**, n. *equus*, -itis, m. **horsemanship**, n. *equitandi ars*. **horse-race**, n. *curriculum equorum*, *cursus* (-ūs) *equorum* or *equester*; *equorum certamen* (as a contest). **horse-shoe**, n. *solea ferrea* (in ancient times *solea spartea* or simply *spartea*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom). **horse-soldier**, n. *equus*, -itis, m. **horse-stealer**, n. *fur*. **horse-whip**, n. see WHIP.

**hortative**, adj. *hortans*, *monens*; see EXHORTATION. **hortatory**, adj. *monens*.

**horticulture**, n. *hortorum cultura* or *cultus*, -ūs.

**hose**, n. see STOCKINGS.

**hospital**, n. *nosocomium* (*νοσοκομειον*, Jct.); *valetudinarium* (Jct.).

**hospitality**, n. *hospitium* (= the relation of —). **hospitable**, adj. *hospitalis*, *liberalis*. Adv. *hospitaliter*, *liberaliter*.

**host**, n. 1. *hospes*, -itis, m., or *cenae pater* (at a feast); 2, for gain, *caupo* (= a tavern-keeper); to reckon without your —, *spe frustrari*. **hostess**, n. *hospita*.

**host**, n. 1, = number, *multitudo*; a — of, *secenti* (*sex-*); 2, = army, *exercitus*, -ūs.

**hostage**, n. *obses*, -idit, m.

**hostel(ry)**, n. *caupona*. **hostler**, n. *stabularius* (in gen.), *agāso* (= groom).

**hostile**, adj. = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen pl. *hostium*, *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war; hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio*); = anything in the possession of the enemy, *hosticus*; = unfriendly, *inimicus*, *infestus*, comb. *infensus* atque *inimicus*, *inimicus infensusque*. Adv. *hostiliter*, *inimice*, *infeste*, *infense*. **hostility**, n. *animus infestus*, *inimicitia*; = hatred, aversion, odium; in the pl *hostilities*, *hostilita*, -ium, n.; *bellum* (= war); to commence —, *bellum facere*.

**hot**, adj. 1, lit. *calidus*, *fervidus*, *servens* (= seething), *candens* (= of a white heat), *uestuosus*, *ardens*, † *flagrans*; 2, fig. *calidus*, *fervidus*, *servens*, *flagrans*, *acer*, *avidus*; see EAGER; to be —, *fervere*, *candere*, *aequare*; to become —, *fervescere*, † *effervesce*, *incalescere*, (in) *candescere*; to make —, *calefacere*, *servafacere*. Adv. *calide*, *servide*, *serventer*, *acriter*, *avide*. **hotbed**, u. 1, lit. *locus stercoreatus*; 2, fig. *semen* (= seed). **hotheaded**, adj. *tracundus*, *ingenio praecipuus*, *temerarius*, *imprudens*. **hothouse**, n. see HOTBED, GREENHOUSE.

**hotel**, n. *deversorium*, *caupona* (= a tavern), *hospitium*.

**hound**, I. n. *canis* (*venaticus*), *canis venator*; to keep a pack of —s, *canes alere ad venandum*. II. v. tr. to — on, *alqm instigare*, *urgere*, *laccere*, *stimulare*, *incitare*.

**hour**, n. *hora*; the space of an —, *horae spatium*; the —s of the night, *nocturna tempora*, -um; half an —, *semihora*; what — is it? *quota hora est*? his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *eo ipso die, quo e vida excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*; *tempus subsivium*, to spare a few —s from one's studies, *alqm subsivivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; from — to —, in *horas*. **hour-glass**, n. *horologium*. **hourly**, adj. *singulis horis*.

**house**, I. n. *domus*, -ūs, f. (irreg.), (= the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, the family), *aedes*, *aedificium*, *domicilium* (specially

the dwelling); *villa* (= country —); *tabula* (= — let out in portions), *tectum* (= a covering or roof), *familia* (= the family), *stirps*, -is, f., *genus*, -eris, n. (= the race or clan), *res familiaris* (= house affairs); from — to —, *per domos, ostiatim* (= from door to door). **house-servants**, n. *familia* (= slaves, as with the ancients), *famuli domestici* (as now). II. v. tr. 1, = to take into one's —, *domo excipere*; 2, = to store, *condere*. **housebreaker**, n. *fur*. **household**, I. n. *domus*, -ūs, f., *familia*, *omnes sui* (*mei*, etc.). II. adj. *domesticus*; — gods, *lares*, -um, m., *penates*, -um. **householder**, n., *paterfamilias*. **house-keeper**, n. *quae res domesticas dispensat*. **house-keeping**, n. *cura rei domesticae*. **house-maid**, n. *ancilla*. **house-warming**, n. to give a —, *domum amicis exceptis tanquam inaugurare*. **house-wife**, n. *hera*. **house-wifery**, n. *diligentia*, *cura domestica*.

**hovel**, n. *tugurium*, *gargustium*.

**hover**, v. intr. *circum voltare* (lit. and fig.).

**how**, adv. I, as interrog. particle, *qui? quid?* = in or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?* (to express surprise), *quid? quidvis?* — are you? — do you do? = *quomodo vales? ut vales?* — does it happen that, etc.? = *qui tandem sit, ut, etc.?* = what now, or what then? *quid porro?* = but what? *quid vero?* = — many? = *quot?* — few? = *quotusquisque!* (e.g. — few philosophers are there that, etc.) *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui, etc.!* — often? = *quotie(n)s?* — great? = *quantus?* — dear? — much? what price? = *quanti?* *quanto?* 2, in exclamations, *quam, quanto, pere*; — well you have done! = *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish? = *quam* or *quanto, pere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, felt with himself! = *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often merely the accus. of the noun (e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that! = *me caecum, qui haec ante non viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! = *o fallacem hominum spem!* *o fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* 3, as a relative adv. = by what means, *quemadmodum* (= according to what, etc.); = by what means, *quomodo*; = in what manner, *quā ratione*; — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*; they fix — to carry out the remainder. = *reliqua, quā ratione agi placeat, constituunt*; I don't know — this always happens. = *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*. **howbeit**, adv. (at) *amen*. **however**, I. adv. *quamvis, quamlibet, quantumvis* (e.g. — great, *quamvis magnus*). II. conj. *sed, autem*, (at) *amen, nihilominus*.

**howl**, I. v. intr. *ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings); of the roaring of the wind, *fremere*; of the loud cries of women at funerals, *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari*; comb. *ejulare atque lamentari*. II. n. *ulubitus*; *ejulatus, ploratus* (all, -ūs), *ejulatio*; or, of several together, *comploratio, lamentatio*.

**hubbub**, n. *tumultus*, -ūs.

**huckster**, I. n. *caupo, institor*. II. v. intr. *cauponam exercere*.

**huddle**, n. *turba*; huddled together, *conferti*.

**hue**, n. *color*.

**hue**, n. = exclamation, *voces*, -um, pl., *clamor, vociferatio*; see CRY; to raise (= order) a — and cry by land and by water, *terrá marique ut alqs conquiratur, praemandare*.



**huff**, n. *impetus*, -*is* (= ill); *ira*, *iracundia*; be in a —, *irasci*, *molestie ferre*.

**hug**, I. v.tr. *amplecti*, *complecti*; — the shore, *litus tanare*; — oneself, *se jactare*, *gloriari*. II. n. *complexus*, -*us*.

**huge**, adj. *immanis*, *vastus* (= immense in gen.); *immensus* (= unusually great), large = *ingens* (e.g. tree, *arbor*; sum of money, *pecunia*; genius, talent, *ingenium*); of — depth, *immensus*, *infinita altitudine*. Adv. *valde*, *magnopere*. **hugeness**, n. *magnitudo*, *moles* (= bulk).

**hulk**, n. (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis*.

**hull**, n. the — of a nut, *cortex*; *folliculus* (= little bag, hence husk).

**hum**, I. v.intr. *fremere*, *strepere*, † *susurrare*, *murmurare*, *murmur edere*; *stridorem edere*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = sing softly, *secum canere*, *cantare*. II. n. *frenitus*, -*us* (iu gen.); *murmur*, -*uris*, n. (of men and bees), † *susurrus*, *stridor*, *bombus*, *comprobatio* (= applause). III. interj. *hem!*

**human**, adj. *humanus*; by the gen. pl. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores*); = mortal, *mortalis*; — feelings (in gen.), *humanitas*. Adv. *humano modo* (= after the manner of men). **humane**, adj. = kind, affable, *misericors*, *clemens*. Adv. *clementer*.

**humaneness**, n. *clementia*, *miserocordia*. **humanity**, n. 1, = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *conditio humana*; 2, = mankind, human race, *humanum* or *hominum genus*, -*eris*, n., *gens humana*; 3, = kind feelings, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *miserocordia*. **humanise**, v.tr. = to make a person more civilized, *alqm humanum reddere*, *excolere*; see CIVILIZE. **humankind**, n. *genus humanum*.

**humble**, I. adj. *humilis*; = lowly, meek, *submissus*, *demissus* (opp. *elatus*); = modest, *modestus*, *moderatus*, *verecundus*; = suppliant, *supplex*, comb. *humilis* et *supplex* (e.g. *oratio*); = low, *humilis* (e.g. *humili loco ortus*); to show oneself —, *submisso se gerere*. Adv. *demisse*, *submisso*, *simpliciter*, *humiliter* (= meanly), *modeste*, *moderate*, comb. *modeste ac moderate* (= without ostentation); to be — disposed, *animo esse submisso*; to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*; to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare*. II. v.tr. = to break anyone's bold spirit, *infringere*, *frangere alqm* or *alqjs audaciam*, *comprimere alqjs audaciam*, comb. *frangere alqm et comminuere*; to — oneself, *se* or *animum submillere*, *submisso se gerere*, *comprimere animos suos*. **humbling**, **humiliating**, adj. use -n. *dedecus*, -*eris*, n. (e.g. he found it —, *quod dedecori esse putavit*). **humiliation**, n. *dedecus*, -*eris*, n.; see DISGRACE. **humility**, n. = lowness of spirits, *animus submissus*, *demissus* = lowness of origin, *humilitas*; = modesty, *modestia*; \* *humilitas* (as a Christian virtue).

**humbug**, I. n. *gerae*, *nugae*, *tricae*. II. v.tr. *alci illudere*, *alqm ludificare*, *alci verba dare*, *alqm circumvenire*, *circumducere*.

**humdrum**, adj. *iners*, *tardus*, *seguis* (= sluggish).

**humid**, adj. *humidus*, *humectus* (ante and post class.). **humidity**, n. *humor*.

**humour**, I. n. 1 (= fluids of animal bodies), *humor*; 2, = temper, (*animi*) *affectio* or *affectus*, -*ris*; *ingenium*, *natura*; arbitrary —, *libido* (*lib-*); in gen., = propensities, *studia*, -*orum*; = general temper of the mind, *animi habitus*, -*us*; temporary —, *animi motus*, -*us*; disposition in gen., *animus*; = inclination, *voluntas*; = a quiet disposition, *animus tranquillus*; the best — towards, *summa* in *alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *bene affectum esse*; to be in ill —,

*male affectum esse*, *morosum esse*; ill. —, *malum difficile*, *morositas*; violent —, *asperitas* (i.e. harshness); in the —, *ex libidine*, *ad arbitrium suum*; = as one thinks proper, *arbitrio suo*; comb. *ad arbitrium suum* (*nostrum*, etc.) *libidinemque*; I am in the —, *libet* (*lib-*) *michi alqd facere*; 3, = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (*lepor-*), -*eris*, in. (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (= mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *carillatio* (= raillery); *focus*; *facetiae*. II. v.tr. *alci obtemperare*; *indulgere*, *alci morem gerere*, *morigerari*. **humourist**, n. 1, *homo jocosus*, *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus*; 2, = an ill-tempered man, *homo difficile*, *morosus*. **humoursome**, adj. *difficilis*, *morosus*, *difficilis ac morosus*.

**hump**, n. *tuber*, -*eris*, n. (Plin., e.g. of a camel); a bunch in any part of the body (espec. on the back), *gibber*, -*eris*, n. (Plin.). **hump-backed**, adj. *gibber*.

**hunch**, n. see HUMP.

**hundred**, adj. *centum*; every —, *cental*, -*ae*, -*a* (also = — at once); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or —s, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; a — times, *centie(n)s*; a — thousand, *centum mil(ia)*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of one — years, *centium annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *saeculum*. **hundred-fold**, adj. † *centuplus*, † *centuplicatus*; to bear fruit a —, *cum centiesse efferre*. **hundred-handed**, adj. † *centimanus*. **hundred-headed**, adj. † *centiceps*. **hundredweight**, n. *centu(m)pondium* (ante class.).

**hunger**, I. n. *fames*, -*is*; lit. and fig. — after gold, *fames auri*; = starvation, *inedia*; — is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fames*.

II. v.intr. *esurire*; to — after, *alqd silire*, *alqd rei avidum esse*. **hungry**, adj. *esuriens*, *jejunus*, *famelicus* (ante and post class.). Adv. *aride*; see EAGERLY.

**hunt**, I. v.tr. *venari*; — after, *alqd conperari*. II. n. *venatio*, *venatus*, -*us*. **hunter**, **huntsman**, n. *venator*. **huntress**, n. *venatrix*.

**hurdle**, n. *crates*, -*ia*.

**hurl**, v.tr. *jacere*, *jaculari*, *con(j)icere*. **hurling**, n. *conjectus*, -*is*.

**hurly-burly**, n. *tumultus*, -*us*; see TUMULT, NOISE.

**hurrah**, see HURRA.

**hurricane**, n. *tempestas* (*foeda*), *turbo*, -*ivis*, n. (= whirlwind), *procella*.

**hurry**, I. v.tr. *accelerare*; *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare* (= to rouse), *rapere* (= to carry off), *urgere* (= to press on), *stimulare*, *stimulus alci admovere*. II. v.intr. *festinare*, *properare*, *maturare*; whither are you —ing? *quo te agis?* — about, *discurrere* (in different directions), *trepidare*; — away, *abripere*, *rapere*, *trahere* (= to drag); — on, *valde rare*, *urgere*, *festinare*. III. n. *festinatio*, *trepidatio* (= alarm). **hurried**, adj. *properatus*, *citatus*, *citus*, *praeceps*. Adv. *festinanter*, *propero*, *cursum*, *raptim*.

**hurt**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *alqm laedere*, *alci nocere*; 2, fig. *laedere*; to be —, *alqd aegre ferre*. II. v.intr. *dolere* (e.g. it —s, *dolet*, mostly ante class. and colloquial). III. n. 1, = a wound, *vulnus*, -*eris*, n.; 2, = injury, *damnum*. IV. adj. 1, *sancius* (= wounded); 2, fig. *conturbatus*, *tristis*. **hurtful**, adj. *nocens*, *noxius*, *perniciosus*, *exsitosus*, *exitialis*, *damnosus*. Adv. *perniciose*. **hurtfulness**, n. *pernicies*.

**husband**, I. n. *maritus*, *vir*, *conjug(n)s*, -*ugis*, m. and f.; a young married man, *novus maritus*. II. v.tr. *rem familiarem curare*, *alci rei parare*

**husbandman**, n. *agricola*, m. *arator* (= ploughman). **husbandry**, n. 1, *res rustica*, *res rusticae* (= the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura*, *agricultio* (or as two words); 2, = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*; 3, = economy, as, good —, *frugalitas*.

**hush**, I. interj. *et / tace*, pl. *tacete*. II. v. tr. *restinguere*, *exstinguere* (e.g. *tumultum*, to — the crowd); to — *caros*, *alcis* *animum* *lenire* *et* *placare*, *placare* *et* *mitigare*; to — up a rumour, *rumorem* *opprimere*; see SUPPRESS.

**husk**, n. *folliculus*, *gluma*. **husky**, adj. (sub) *raucus*; see HOARSE.

**hustings**, n. *suggestus*, -*ūs* (*suggestum*) (= platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

**hustle**, v. intr. *alqm* *cubito* *offendere*, *premere*.

**hut**, n. *casa* (= a small —, cottage), *tugurium*.

**hutch**, n. *cavea* (= cage).

**huzza**, I. interj. *aja!* *eje!* *ero!* *to!* *to!* II. n. (= a shout of joy), *clamor* *et* *gaudium*. III. v. intr. (*uc*) *clamare*, *conclamare*, *succlamare*; see SHOUT.

**hyacinth**, n. *hyacinthus* (*hyacinthos*).

**Hyades**, n. *Hyades*, -*um*, f.; *suculae* (mis-translation of *vades*, as though from *ūs* = pig, instead of *υειν* = to rain).

**Hymen**, n. *Hymen* or *Hymenaeus*. **Hymeneal**, adj. *nuptialis*.

**hymn**, I. n. *hymnus*; = In honour of Apollo or other gods, a song of triumph, *paean*, -*ūs*, m. II. v. tr. *cantu* *alcis* *laudes* *prosequi*.

**hyperbole**, n. *hyperbole* (or *hyperbola*), -*es*, f., *veritatis* *superlatio* *et* *trajectio*. **hyperbolical**, a. l. *veritatis* *modum* *excedens*.

**Hyperborean**, adj. † *Hyperboreus*.

**hypercritical**, adj. *iniquus*, *severus*. Adv. *nimium* *cum* *severitate*. **hypercriticalism**, n. *nimia* *severitas*.

**hypochondria**, n. *atra* or  *nigra bilis*. **hypochondriacal**, adj. *melancholicus*.

**hypocrisy**, n. (*dis*) *simulatio*, *fraus*, -*dis*, f., *mendacium*; without —, *ex animo*.

**hypocrite**, n. (*dis*) *simulator*. **hypocritical**, adj. *simulatus*, *factus*. Adv. *simulate*, *facte*.

**hypothesis**, n. *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion), *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition), *conjectura* (= conjecture); on this —, *quo* *posito*, *quibus* *positis*. **hypothetical**, adj. *opinabilis*. Adv. to speak —, *ex* *conjectura* *or* *de* *re* *opinabili* *dicere*; if this be — granted, *hoc* *concesso* *or* *posito*.

**hysteria**, n. 1, med. t. t. \* *hysteria*; 2, = excitement, *furor*, *animi* *or* *mentis* *motus*, -*ūs*, *commotio*, *univus* (*com*) *motus*. **hysterical**, adj. 1, *hystericus* (Plin.); 2, † *furens*, *mente* (*com*) *motus*.

## I.

**I**, pron. *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I. — myself, *ego* *ipse*, *egomet* *ipse*, *ipse*; — at least, *ego* *quidem*, *equidem*.

**iambic**, I. adj. *iambicus*. II. n. *iambus*.

**ice**, n. *glacies*, *gelu*; to break the —, fig. *viam* *aperire*. **ice-berg**, n. *glaciet* *moles*, -*is*. **icicle**, n. † *stiria*. **icy**, adj. 1, lit. *glacialis*, *gelidus*, *frigidus*; 2, fig. use *superbus*. Adv. *superbe*.

**idea**, n. = — of anything, *notio* (*notionem*

*appello*, quod Graeci tum *εἰνοιαί*, tum *πρόληψις* dicunt. Ea est *insita*, et ante percepta cujusque formae *connitio*, *evocationis* *indigena*. Cic.; = the apprehension of anything, *intellegentia* (*intellig-*), *intellectus*, -*ūs* (Quint.); the — which we form therefrom, *opinion*, *opinio*; = the picture we have of anything, *imago*, *effigies*; = the expectation we base upon the latter, *exspectatio*; = the — formed of anything, *informatio*; the — we form, an image to the mind, *species*, *idea*, (= thought) *cogitatio*; = the meaning of anything, *vis*, *vis*, f., *sententia*; an original, innate —, *notio* *in* *animis* *informata*; *notio* *animis* *impressa*; *insita* *et* *quasi* *consignata* *in* *animis* *notio*; *innata* *cognitio*; *praenotio* *insita* *or* *insita* *praeceptaque* *cognitio*; *quod* *natura* *in* *insculpsit* *in* *mentibus*; = an innate — of God, *informatio* *Dei* *animo* *antecepta*; obscure —, *cognitio* *indagationis* *indigena*; to form a correct — of, *recte* *sentire* *de* *alq̄* *re*; to have no — of, *notionem* *alcis* *rei* *nullam* *habere*, *alqd* *ignorare*; to have a false, wrong — of, *prava* *de* *alq̄* *re* *sentire*; to have a clear — of, *perspectum* *habere* *alqd*; much — depends on what — you have of the office of a tribune, *plurimum* *refert* *quid* *esse* *tribunatum* *putes*; we have not all one and the same — about what is honourable and dishonourable, *non* *eadem* *omnibus* *honesta* *sunt* *ac* *turpia*; that — of Aristippus, *illud* *Aristippum*; (*idea*, *idéa*, in the meaning of Plato's system of mental philosophy, is generally rendered by Cic. by *idéa*, with *species*, e.g. *hanc* *illi* *idéam* *appellam*, *jam* *a* *Platone* *ita* *nominatam*, *nos* *recte* *speciem* *possumus* *dicere*; and in Senec. by *idea* or *exemplar* *rerum*); to raise the mind to the — (in the sense of modern metaphysics), a *consuetudine* *oculorum* *mentis* *aciem* *abducere*; = definition of fear, *metus*, -*ūs* (e.g. to be subordinate to the — of fear, etc., *sub* *metum* *subiectum* *esse*). **ideal**, I. adj. 1, *optimus*, *summus* (= the best, most excellent); = most perfect, *perfectissimus* (rare), *perfectus* *et* *omnibus* *numeris* *absolutus*; = most beautiful, *pulcherrimus*; 2, = intellectual, *quod* *tantummodo* *ad* *cogitationem* *valet*; *quod* *non* *sensu*, *sed* *mente* *congitur*. II. n. *singularis* *quaedam* *summae* *perfectiois* *species* *animo* *informata*, *singularis* *quaedam* *summae* *perfectiois* *imago* *animo* *et* *cogitatione* *concepta* (i.e. the idea of the highest perfection as conceived in the mind); anything in the most accomplished form, *uniquae* *expleta* *et* *perfecta* *forma* *alcis* *rei*, *optima* *et* *perfecta* *alcis* *rei* *species*, *optimum*; = what we picture in our minds as the — of anything, *effigies*, *imago*, *simulacrum* (also = the highest idea of anything, which is constantly in our mind), *species*, *forma*; — of beauty, *species* *pulchritudinis* *in* *re* *quaedam*; = a pattern, model, *exemplar* (*et* *forma*); = a pattern (in a moral sense), *specimen* (e.g. *prudentiae* *specimen* *pontifex* *maximus*, Qu. Scaevola). Very often an — may also be rendered by adjs., *summus*, *optimus*, *pulcherrimus*; — of a state, *civitas* *optima* *or* *perfectissima*; — of a wise man (in mental philosophy), *sapientis*, *perfectus* *homo* *planeque* *sapiens*; — of an orator, *imago* *perfecti* *oratoris*, *simulacrum* *oratoris*, *orator* *summus*, *norma* *et* *regula* *oratoris* (e.g. Demosthenes *ille*, *norma* *oratoris* *et* *regula*); a bean — of a state, *imago* *civitatis*, *quam* *cogitatione* *tantum* *et* *mente* *complecti*, *nullo* *autem* *modo* *in* *vitam* *hominum* *introducere* *possumus* (= an — state); a state of the highest perfection, *civitas* *perfectissima*; = pattern, model of a state, *exemplar* *reipublicae* *et* *forma*; — of a state in Plato, *illa* *com-menticia* *Platonis* *civitas*; *civitas*, *quam* *fixit* *Plato*, *cum* *optimum* *reipublicae* *statum* *exquireret*. **idealism**, n. *ars* *or* *vis* *animo* *sibi* *figendi* *alq̄*. **idealist**, n. *qui* *alqd* *sibi* *animo* *figit*. **idealize**, v. tr. *speciem* *alcis* *rei* *animo* *sibi* *figere*, *concepere*, *informare*, *a* *consuetudine* *oculorum* *mentis* *aciem* *abducere*; see IDEAL.

**identical**, *adj.* *eiusdem generis* (= of the same kind); *idem, unus et idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi*; at the very same time, *eodem* or *uno eodemque tempore*; to be —, *nihil differre*; exertion and grief are not —, *interest aliqd inter laborem et dolorem*. **Identify**, *v. tr.* *ad eandem notionem* (or *vim* or *rationem*) *referre*, = to recognize, *agnoscere*. **identity**, *n.* *eudem vis* or *ratio*; *nullum omnino discrimen*.

**idea**, *n.* *idus, -uum, f. pl.*

**idiom**, *n.* 1, = mode of expression peculiar to a language, *proprietas*; *quae Latinae linguae propria sunt*; *loquendi ratio*; 2, = genius or peculiar cast of a language, *idioma, -atis, n.* (Gram.). **idiomatic**, *adj.* *proprius*. *Adv. proprie*.

**idiot**, *n.* lit. and fig. (*homo stultus*); see **FOOL**. **idiotcy**, *n.* *fatuitas, stultitia*.

**idle**, *I. adj.* 1, = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, iners, segnis, deses, -idis*; 2, = useless, *inutilis, vanus, irritus*; see **USELESS**, **VAIN**; 3, = trifling, unprofitable, *levis, vilis*; see **INSIGNIFICANT**. *Adv. ignave, segniter, frustra, incassum* (or as two words). **IL** *v. intr.* *cessare, nihil agere*. **idleness**, *n.* 1, *cessatio, otium*; 2, = laziness, *segnitia, pigratio, desidia*. **idler**, *n.* *homo deses*; = one who loiters, *cessator*; I am the greatest — in the world, *nihil me est inerti*.

**idol**, *n.* 1, \* *idolum* (= an image or likeness, = "idol" in the Christian Fathers); 2, fig. *amores, deliciae, comb. amores et deliciae* (of a beloved person). **idolator**, *n.* *deorum fictorum cultor*. **idolatrous**, *adj.* \* *idolatricus, fictos deos colens*. **idolatry**, *n.* *deorum fictorum* (or *simulacrorum*) *cultus, -us*; to practise —, *colere deos fictos, aliqd pro deo venerari*.

**idyl**, *n.* *carmen bucolicum, bucolica, -orum* (of a poem). **idyllic**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. an — future of leisured life, *pulcherrima quaedam vitae umbratilis descriptio*).

**if**, *conj.* *si* (with the indic. mood if we merely speak about the reality of a thing; with the subj. if we represent anything as possible, probable, or doubtful); — every event is determined by fate, we cannot be too cautious, *si fato omnia fiunt, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiores simus*; a whole day would not be sufficient, — I were to enumerate, *dies deficiat, si velim numerare*; in comparisons (e.g. — anything of that kind delights me, it is painting, *si quid generis istius modi me delectat, pictura delectat*); *quod si* is often used instead of *si*, owing to a tendency in Latin to connect sentences by relatives. Very often we render — by a participle (e.g. I should never have thought of it, — you had not reminded me, *non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset*); but —, *si, sin, sin autem, si vero*; but — not, but unless, *si non, si minus, sin minus, sin aliter*; — not, unless, *nisi, ni, si non* (a negative condition, where *non* must be taken together with the verb); — not perhaps, *nisi forte*; namely —, *si quidem*; that is — (in correcting or modifying an expression previously used), *si modo*, and simply *si* (e.g. God only gives us reason, that is, — we have any, *a Deo tantum rationem habemus, si modo habemus*); — only, *dum modo, dummodo* (with the subjunctive); — perhaps, *si forte* (not *si fortasse*; see **PERHAPS**); — anyone, *si (aliquis)*; — anything, *si (aliquid)*; — at any time, — some day, *si (aliquando* (*si aliquis, si aliquid, si aliquando* are only used if we lay a particular stress on the word "some"); even — (= although), *quamquam, quamvis licet, etat, etiamsi* (see **ALTHOUGH**); whether . . . or —, *sive (seu) . . . sive (seu)*; as —, *quasi, tamquam (tanq-), ac si, velut si*, (with *conj.*), (e.g. the Sequani feared the cruelty

of Ariovistus the same in his absence as — he were present, *Sequani Ariovisti absentis crudelitatem, velut si coram udesset, horrebant*); —, after many words, especially after to seem, to pretend, to feign, to suspect, to doubt, etc., by the accus. with inf. (e.g. with some I create a suspicion, as — I intended to sail, *moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare*; he did as — he were mad, *simulavit se furere*); as —, after *videor* (= it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with inf. (e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *iratum esse videris*); not as —, *non quo* (not as — I had anything to write to you, *non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem*).

**ignite**, *I. v. tr.* = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (rare); see **FIRE**. **HEAT**. **II** *v. intr.* *enardescere, accendi, incendi*, etc. (lit. and fig.); *ignem* or *flammam concipere*; see **KINDLE**, **EXCITE**. **igneous**, *adj.* *igneus*. **ignition**, *n.* *incensio, but better use verb*.

**ignoble**, *adj.* *ignobilis* (= of low birth); = of unknown origin, *obscuri loco natus, obscuris ortu majoribus*; = of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, *oratio*; style, *verbum*); = of low descent, *humili loco natus*; = illiberal, *illiberalis*; = low, despicable, *abjectus, turpis*; — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. *Adv. humiliter, illiberaliter, turpiter*.

**ignominy**, *n.* *ignominia, infamia, dedecus, -bris, probrum, contumelia, turpitude*; to throw — upon, *aliquem ignominia afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere* or *injungere* or *inurere*. **ignominious**, *adj.* *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, turpis, probrosus*. *Adv. contumeliose, turpiter*.

**ignoramus**, *n.* *homo inactus alcius rei*. **ignorance**, *n.* *imprudencia, inscientia*; = want of abilities, *inscientia*; — of facts, *ignortio*; = want of education, *ignorantia* (all with *gen.*); to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri multa se ignorare*. **ignorant**, *adj.* *insciens* (opp. *sciens*), *inactus*; = unawares, *imprudens* (opp. *sciens*); *inactus alcius rei* (= illiterate); = unskilful in, *ignarus alcius rei*; = inexperienced in, *imperitus alcius rei, comb. inactus imperitusque*; quite — of, *rudis alcius rei* or *in aliquid re, or comb. alcius rei inactus et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illiteratus, indoctus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integrus discipulus*; to be — of, *aliquid nescire, aliqd ignorare*; = not to be skilled in, *aliquid non callere*. *Adv. by adj. or imprudenter, inscienter, inactis, imperite, indocte, ignore, v. tr. praeterire*.

**Iliad**, *n.* *Ilias*.

**ill**, *I. adj.* 1, *aeger, aegrotus, morbidus* (= seized by disease), *valetudine affectus, invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus*; very —, *gravi et periculoso morbo aeger*; to be —, *aegrotare, morbo affici* or *laborare*; to fall —, *morbo corripri*; in *morbum incidere*; 2, in *gen. malus*; of an — reputation, *male audire, pravus, nequam* (= wicked). **II**. *Adv. male, prave, misere, miseriter*; it goes — with me, *male mecum agitur*. to brook a thing —, *aliquid aegre or moleste ferre*. **III**. *n.* *malum, pestis, pestilentia* (= plague), *incommodum; casus, -us* (= misfortune). **ill-advised**, *adj.* *inconsultus, temerarius*; see **RASH**. **ill-affected**, *adj.* 1, = unfriendly, *inimicus, infestus*; 2, = disloyal, *infidelis*; — citizens, *cives turbulenti et mali*. **ill-bred**, *adj.* *humanitatis expert, inurbanus*. **ill-brooding**, *n.* *moris inurbanus; inhumanitas*. **ill-fated**, *adj.* *infelix, miser*; see **UNHAPPY**. **ill-favoured**, *adj.* see **UGLY**. **ill-gotten**, *adj.* *male partus*. **ill-health**, *n.* *valetudo infirma*. **ill-made**, *adj.* *informis, deformis* (by nature, opp. to *formosus*), *male factus* (by art). **ill-matched**, *adj.* *impar*; see **UN-**

**SQUAL.** **ill-mannered**, adj. see **ILL-BRED**. **ill-nature** n. malignitas. **ill-natured**, adj. morosus, diffidit, malignus. **illness**, n. morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma, adversa, incommoda or tenuis. **ill-omened**, adj. dirus, inausus, inauspicatus. **ill-temper**, n. stomachus, morositas, malignitas, iracundia.

**Illegal**, adj. legi repugnans, contrarius, quod contra leges fit; = contrary to the law of God and man, contra jus fasque, contra fas et jus. Adv. contra legem or leges, praeter leges or jus; **illegality**, n. by the adj.

**Illegible**, adj. qui, quae, quod legi non potest; to be —, legi non posse.

**Illegitimate**, adj. 1, incerto patre natus, spurius (Jct.); pellice ortus, nothus (vobos = a bastard) (Quint.), (h)ibrida (hyb-), (= a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave); 2, in gen. = unlawful, non legitimus (not illegitimus), quod contra leges fit; haud ex legibus; 3, = not genuine, adulterate, adulterinus. Adv. non legitime, haud ex legibus, contra leges.

**Illogical**, adj. illiberalis (= unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, jocus), = mean, ungenerous, sordidus, parcus, avirus, malignus. **Illogicality**, n. illiberalitas, avaritia, parsimonia (parc-), malignitas.

**Illicit**, adj. inconcessus, vitus (= prohibited), nefus, n. indecl. (= contrary to human and divine law, impious); — means, artes malae.

**Ilimitable**, adj. infinitus.

**Illiterate**, adj. illiteratus, indoctus, inruditus; to be —, nescire litteras. Adv. indocte.

**Illogical**, adj. quod haud necessario consequitur, inconstens, quod vitiose conclusum est. Adv. inconstanter, vitiose.

**Illume**, **illumine**, **illuminate**, v.tr. 1, = to throw light on, collustrare, illustrare (lit. and fig.); **illuminate** (lit. = illuminate, fig. = to throw light upon a matter; none of these verbs used in reference to the mind); the light of the sun — all things, sol caecata luce sua illustrat; to be — by the sun, sole illustrem esse; to — a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (Amman, said of the lighting of the streets); 2, = to enlighten the mind, colere, docere, erudire; 3, = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), varie pingere, alci rei vivos colores inducere. **illumination**, n. 1, of MSS., use verb **ILLUMINATE**, 3; 2, = the picture itself, pictura, tabula; 3, mental —, eruditio, doctrina.

**Illusion**, n. (opinionis) error, somnium, opinio falsa or vana. **Illusive**, **illusory**, adj. canis, falsus, commenticius.

**Illustrate**, v.tr. 1, illustrare; see **ILLUMINATE**; 2, = — a book, librum tabulis or picturis ornare; 3, = to explain, illustrare; see **EXPLAIN**. **illustration**, n. 1, explicatio; see **EXPLANATION**; 2, of a book, pictura, tabula; 3, = example, exemplum. **illustrious**, adj. (praeclearus, amplius (usu. in superl.), splendidus, illustris, instans, egregius, eximius, spectatus, nobilis, praestans. **illustrative**, adj. quod aliquid illustrat, explicat, etc.

**Image**, n. 1, imago, simulacrum, effigies; = painting, tabula picta, pictura; = statue, statua; to form an — or likeness, imaginem alcijs exprimere; 2, = a conception, imago, species; to form an — of, animo aliquid effingere; 3, in rhetoric, translatio, figura. **image-worshipper**, n. qui imagines pro Deo veneratur. **imagery**, n. 1, = sensible representations, pictures, statues,

**imago**; 2, = forms of the fancy, imago; see **FANCY**. **imaginable**, adj. quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendi or percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis (Sen.); with all — pains, maximo, quod fieri potest, studio.

**imaginary**, adj. opinatus (e.g. a good, bonum; an evil, malum), opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, factus, falsus, inanis; — misfortunes, malorum opinio; — difficulties, difficultates, quas sibi alqs ipse fingit; see **FANCY**. **imagination**, n. cogitatio (= a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, metus, -us, inanis, species inanis; = an idea without foundation, opinio (falsa); to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), opinionis esse, non naturae; what lies only in one's —, opinatus; only based upon —, opinabilis; = false, fictitious, falsus, fictus; = the faculty of understanding, mens, comb. cogitatio et mens. **imaginative**, adj. ingeniosus (of one who has always new ideas); sol(l)ers (of one who understands the art of following out an idea); one who is —, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum. Adv. ingeniose, sol(l)erter, acute. **imagine**, v.tr. and intr. animo concipere, cogitare, complecti, or simply cogitare, fingere, conjectura consequi; = invent, comminisci, excogitare, fingere machinari; I — (parenthetically), ut opinor.

**Imbecile**, adj. fatuus, stultus; see **FOOLISH**. **imbecility**, n. imbecillitas animi or ingenii, fatuitas (rare), stultitia.

**imbibe**, v.tr. bibere, combibere, imbibere; fig. se aliquid re imbuiere, aliquid re inficere; — errors with your mother's milk, errores cum lacte nutritis sugere.

**imbrue**, v.tr. imbuiere, madefacere; — with blood, cruentare.

**imbue**, v.tr. 1, = to dye, ting(u)ere, inficere; 2, fig. aliquid re inficere, imbuiere, aliquid docere.

**imitable**, adj. imitabilis, quod imitari possumus. **imitate**, v.tr. imitari (e.g. the human voice, voces hominum); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, (imitando or imitatione) exprimere, imitando effingere; = to emulate, endeavour to equal or excel, aemulari aliquid or aliquid and alci or cum alquo (aemulans = imitating a rival; imitans = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; aemulari aliquid in a good sense; aemulari alci until Quint. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to — (i.e. to tread in anyone's footsteps), (persequi. **imitation**, n. 1, the act of imitating, imitatio (in gen.); the desire of —, imitatio, imitandi studium; = emulation, aemulatio; also circumlocution with imitari (e.g. to devote oneself to the — of a person, ad imitationem alcijs se conferre or ad imitandum aliquid se conferre); 2, = the thing itself that is imitated, res imitatione or imitando expressa, res imitando effecta; effigies, imago, simulacrum; to be an — of anything, imitatione ex aliquid re expressum esse; see **IMAGE**. **imitative**, adj. qui aliquid facili imitatur. **imitator**, n. imitator; a zealous —, aemulus, aemulator.

**immaculate**, adj. purus, sanctus, incorruptus, innocens, integer; = chaste, pure, innocent, castus, comb. castus et integer, integer castusque, castus purusque. Adv. pure, sancte, incorrupte, casti.

**immanent**, adj. in aliquid re inherens, in-terior.

**immaterial**, adj. 1, = incorporeal (e.g. spirits), corpore vacans, quod cerni tangique non potest; 2, = unimportant, by nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis; to consider as —, non fieri facta. **immateriality**, n. by circumloc.

Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult.*

**immature**, adj. lit. and fig. *immaturus*, *crudus* (lit., poet., and late fig.).

**immeasurable**, adj. *immensus*; = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. *multitudo*); = immense, extremely large, *vastus*, *ingens* (e.g. *fortune*); a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus*. Adv. in or ad *immensum*.

**immediate**, adj. 1, = without the intervention of anyone else, *ipse*, *proximus*; an — cause, *caus(a) efficiens* or *proxima*; 2, = without delay, *praesens*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. to apply — to anyone, *alqm ipsum adire*); *statim* (followed by *ad alqd re* or *ut* or *simulac*), *protinus*, *confestim*, *extemplo*, *(x) vestigio*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsa acie*; — after anyone (in order, rank, or time), *secundum alqm*; — after, *sub alqd* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet, *sub haec dicta ad genua ejus procubuit*); — after (i.e. as a sequel to, and in consequence of), *ex alqd re* (e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatura factus*).

**immemorial**, adj. = beyond memory, e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoria aetatum*, or *temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); = as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriam*; = from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*, also by *priscus*, *antiquissimus*, *perantiquus* (= from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (= from the times of our grandfathers); it is an — custom, *ex antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.

**immense**, adj. *ingens*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *infinitus*. Adv. ad or in *immensum*; = very much, *maxime*, *valde*. **immensity**, n. *immensitas*, *vastitas*.

**immerge**, v.tr. 1, (*im*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere* (*in*) *alqd re* or *in alqd*; 2, fig. *alqm in alqd demergere*; = to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alqs rei cognitione collocare*.

**immersion**, n. by the verb.

**immethodical**, adj. = not properly arranged, *incompositus*; = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milites*); = without method, †*indigestus*; = careless, *neglegens* (*neglig.*). Adv. *sine ordine*, *tucomposite*, *neglegenter*.

**immigrate**, v.intr. (*im*)*migrare*. **immigrant**, n. *advena*, m. and f. **immigration**, n. *adventus*, *-us* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *aliarum gentium*).

**imminent**, adj. *praesens*, *maximus*, *summus* with n. (e.g. to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*); by *subesse* (= to be at hand, near), *instare* (= to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminere*, *impendere* (to be —, e.g. evils, calamities).

**immitigable**, adj. *qui se mitigari non patitur*.

**immobility**, n. *immobilitas*, or by adj.; see IMMOVABLE.

**immoderate**, adj. *immodicus* (= exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense); = intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink; also in a moral sense); *intemperans*; = incontinent, unchaste, *incontinens*; = impotent, ungovernable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *laetitia*), in anything, *alqs rei*; = immodest (of persons and things), unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus*; — boldness, *audacia*; = profuse, *effusus*, *profusus*; = immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*); sums of money, *pecuniae*; = extravagant, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *immoderate*, *intemperanter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*,

*profuse*, *immodice*, *luxuriose*; to drink —, *vinu obduere*. **immoderation**, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.

**immodest**, adj. = arrogant, *arrogans*; = insolent, haughty, *insolens*; = indiscreet, *impudicus*, *invrecundus*. Adv. *immodeste*, *arroganter*, *insolenter*, *impudice*. **immodesty**, n. = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; = indiscretion, *impudicitia*.

**immolate**, v.tr. *immolare*. **immolation**, n. *immolatio*.

**immoral**, adj. *pravus*, *depravatus*, *perditus*, *inhonestus* (= base, nasty); = infamous, *turpis*, comb. *turpis* *alque* *inhonestus*; *flagitiosus*, *nequam*, *corruptus*; see WICKED; a person of bad principle, *male moratus*, *malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes*, *mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*, *prave*. **immorality**, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (= immoral habits); *turpitudinem*, *morum pravitas* or *depravatio*, or by *vitia*, *scelerum* (= crimes), *libidines* (= lusts); a life addicted to —, *vita vitis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*.

**immortal**, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. = imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *aeternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *sempiternum esse*, *non interire* (in gen., e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita sempiterna frui*; to have — glory, *memoria omnium saeculorum regere*.

**immortality**, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *aeternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *aeternitas animi* or *animorum*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animos hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternos*. **immortalize**, v.tr. *alqd immortalis gloriae tradere*; see IMMORTAL.

**immovable**, adj. *immobilis*, *immotus*, *stabilis* (all lit. and fig.); — property, *res* or *bona quae moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*; see FIRM. Adv. use adj. **immovableness**, n. *immobilitas*.

**immunity**, n. 1, *vacatio*, *immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*); 2, see FREEDOM.

**immure**, v.tr. *muro* *acquire*, *cingere* (= to enclose with a wall); see SHUT.

**immutability**, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); = firmness, consistency, *constantia*; = steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitiae*); = continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of anyone's disposition, *constantia in alqm voluntas*. **immutable**, adj. *immutabilis*; = constant, *constans*; = fixed, unchangeable, *ratus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursum lunae*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordines*); = undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *ius*). Adv. *constanter*, *perpetuo*. **immutation**, n. *mutatio*; see CHANGE.

**imp**, n. 1, = child, *progenies*; an — of mischief, *puer lascivus*; 2, = demon, \**dæmon*.

**impair**, v.tr. *alqd (im)minuere*, *diminuere*, *comminuere*, *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infrangere*; — an argument, *elevare*; *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*.

**impale**, v.tr. (*hastis* or *palo*) *transfigere*.

**impalpable**, adj. *quod tangi non potest*.

**impart**, v.tr. 1, = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impertire* *alci* *alqi* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare* *alqm cum alqo* (= to share with anyone, lit., and to make a communication to); *participem facere* *alqm* (= to allow anyone to participate in); = to pour into, diffuse, *infundere* *alqd in* (with accus. e.g.

evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); 2, = to grant, confer (e.g. honour), *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd or alqm alqi*; = to present with); *afferre* (= to procure).

**Impartial**, adj. *medius* (= in the middle, of persons), *iniquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus* (= neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *incorruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); = equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. praetor, law); *aequitabilis* (of things); = free from partisanship, *studio et ira vacuus* (of persons in gen.); = free from spite and ill-will, *obtruncatione et malevolentia liberatus*; to be —, *neutri parti favere; neque iram, neque gratiam teneri*. Adv. *aequo animo, integre or incorrupte, sine ira et studio*. **Impartiality**, n. *animum ab omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et ira vacuus*; = equity, *aequitas, aequabilitas*.

**Impassable**, adj. *invius, insuperabilis, impeditus*. **Impassibility, impassibleness**, n. *torpor* (= torpor, stupor); = hardness of heart, *durus animus*; = slowness, apathy, *lentitudo, lentus animus*. **Impassible**, adj. *quod nullo dolore affici potest*.

**Impassioned**, adj. *concitatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*.

**Impatience**, n. *impatientia morae, festinatio*; to expect anything with the greatest —, *acerrime alqd ex(s)pectare*. **Impatient**, adj. 1, *impatiens morae or morarum, ardens, vehemens, acer*; to be — at a thing, *alqd aegre or moleste ferre*; 2, = angry, *iracundus, iratus*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, iracunde*; see EAGER.

**Impeach**, v.tr. *accusare*. **Impeachable**, adj. *quem in jus vocare possumus*. **Impeacher**, n. *accusator*, n. **Impeachment**, n. *accusatio*; see ACCUSE.

**Impede**, v.tr. *impedire*; see HINDER. **Impediment**, n. 1, *impedimentum*; see HINDERANCE; 2, = stammer, *haesitantia linguae*; to have an —, *lingua haesitare, balbutire*. **Impedimental**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; to be — to anyone or anything, *obesse alci and alci rei*; it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc., *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to prevent his going, *nulla in me or per me est mori, in me non erit mori, non moror, quominus abeat*.

**Impel**, v.tr. 1, lit. *impellere, urgere*; 2, fig. *impellere, incitare, concitare, stimulare, (ad)hortari alqm ad alqd*.

**Impend**, v.intr. 1, lit. *impendere, imminere*; 2, = to be near, *instare in alqm or alci impendere*.

**Impenetrable**, adj. 1, *impenetrabilis* (Plin.); — against a thing, *alci rei*; = impervious, *impervius* (Tac., e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius, impeditus*; see IMPASSABLE); 2, = thick, *caliginosus* (of darkness); 3, fig. *ambiguus* (= doubtful).

**Impenitence, impenitency**, n. *obstinatio, animus obstinatus or affirmatus*. **Impenitent**, adj. *obst. natus, affirmatus*; to become —, *obdurescere*. Adv. *obstinata*.

**Imperative**, adj. 1, = expressive of command, (e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci alqd or with ut, or by necessarius*; 2, (in gram. = the — mood of a verb), *imperativus modus* (gram.).

**Imperfect**, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); = only in its beginning, *inchoatus*; = only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intellegentia, opinio*); = faulty, *viciosus, mendosus*; = rough, *rudis*; =

defective, maimed, *mancus*; — tense, *tempus imperfectum* (gram.). Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose, mendose*. **Imperfection, imperfectness**, n. *vitiium, mendum, culpa, or by adj. (e.g. the — of our nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*)*.

**Imperial**, adj. *imperatorius, Caesareus* (Imperial Rome); often by the genit. *imperatoris or Caesaris or Augusti*; *principialis*, or with the gen. *imperatoris or principis*; your — Majesty, \**majestas or magnitudo tua*. **Imperious**, adj. *imperiosus*; = haughty, *superbus*; = disdainful, *insolens*; = arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiose, superbe, insolenter, arroganter*.

**Imperil**, v.tr. *in discrimen adducere*.

**Imperishable**, adj. *immortalis*; see ETERNAL, IMMORTAL.

**Impermeable**, adj. see IMPENETRABLE.

**Impersonal**, adj. gram. t.t. *impersonalis*. **Impersonate**, v.tr. *partes alcis agere*.

**Impertinence**, n. *insolentia*; see ARROGANCE, RUDENESS. **Impertinent**, adj. 1, *insolens*; 2, = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*. Adv. *insolenter*.

**Imperturbable**, adj. *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, immobilis*. Adv. *constanter, firme, graviter, tranquille*.

**Impervious**, adj. *impervius*; see IMPENETRABLE.

**Impetuous**, adj. *violentus*, = violent (e.g. attack, *impetus*); = strong, intense, *vehemens* (e.g. wind, *ventus*, then of individuals), comb. *vehemens et violentus* (e.g. homo); = eager, *acer, fervidus, fervens, intentus*. Adv. *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*); *violenter* (e.g. to demand, *poscere*); *vehementer* (= strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*); *acriter, ferventer*. **Impetuosity**, n. *violentia* (lit. and fig.), *vis* (= strength), *incitatio* (= impulse); = intemperateness, *intempertes* (e.g. caeli); then = want of moderation); violence, *impetus, -us*, of persons and things (e.g. of the fever, *febris*). **Impetus**, n. *impetus, -us, vis*.

**Impiety**, n. *impietas erga Deum*; = wicked, criminal deed, *nefas, scelus, -eris, res scelestas or nefarias*; he has committed many —s against God and man, *multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit*. **Impious**, adj. *impius* (erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc.); = wicked (the general disposition), *nefarius*; = wicked, heinous, *nefundus* (of a deed). Adv. *impie, nefarie, comb. impie nefarieque, nefande*.

**Impinge**, v.intr. to — against, *incidere in alqd, impingi alci rei* (so as to cause a violent shock), *offendere in alqd re or ad alqd*.

**Implacability**, n. *odium implacabile or inexorabile*. **Implacable**, adj. *implacabilis*; — against anyone, *alci or in alqm*; = inexorable, *inexorabilis* (all of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against anyone, *in or adversus alqm*; = cruel, *atrox, saevus*; see CRUEL. Adv. *atrociter, saeve*.

**Implant**, v.tr. 1, lit. = to set, *alqd in alqd re inserere, ponere*; 2, fig. *ingenere, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo insigere*.

**Implead**, v.tr. *alqm in jus vocare*; see SUE, ACCUSER.

**Implement**, n. 1, = tools, *instrumentum, ferramentum*; 2, fig. *minister*; see INSTRUMENT, TOOL.

**Implicate**, v.tr. *implicare or impedire* (lit. and fig.); — in a thing, *alqd alqd re illuquere, admiscere or immiscere* (only the former in Cic.)

(fig.); intr. *in alqd re*; to implicate in a war, *alqm bello implicare*; to be — in a war, *bello implicatum* or *uligatum* or *occupatum esse*; with anyone, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; to — oneself, *implicari alqd re* (lit. and fig.); to — oneself in (i.e. to meddle), *se immiscere alci rei* (fig.). **implicated**, adj. by past. part. *implicatus*, etc., *alci rei conscius, alci rei affinis*. **implication**, n. *implicatio*; to say a thing by —, see **HINT**. **implicit**, adj. 1, = implied, *tacitus*; an — compact, *assensus, consensus, -us, conventio*; he has an — faith, *est homo credulus, est nimis facilis ad credendum*; 2, = complete, *totus, omnis*; to have — faith in anyone, *alci maximam fidem adhibere, totum se alci committere*. Adv. *tacite, prorsus*; see **ALTOGETHER**.

**implore**, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd implorare* (urgently), *alqd ab alqo petere* (= to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); *alqm alqd rogare* (= to request); *deprecari* (= to pray for, entreat earnestly), comb. *petere ac deprecari, ne*, etc.; (*precibus*) *impetrare*, or *alqd ab alqo exposcere* (= to obtain by entreaties); = to induce by entreaties, *exorare*; = to beseech anyone on one's knees to help, to supplicate, beg humbly, *supplicare* or *supplicem esse alci, se alci supplicem ab(j)icere*; = to beseech by everything sacred, to pray earnestly, *alqm obsecrare*; = to conjure, *alqm obtestari*; to — anyone for, to pray urgently, *alqd voce supplicii postulare*; *orare multis et supplicibus verbis, ut*, etc.; *alqd ab alqo exposcere*; to — anyone to help, *alqm ad* or *in auxilium implorare, auxilium implorare ab alqo*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*.

**imply**, v.tr. *in se habere*; to be implied in, *alci rei inesse, or subesse*.

**impolite**, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, inhumanus, illepidus*. Adv. *inurbane, rustice, illepede, inhumane, inhumaniter*. **impoliteness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas*.

**impolitic**, adj. 1, in the state, *alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentia civili*; 2, fig. *imprudens*.

**import**, I. v.tr. 1, (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invchere, importare*; 2, = signify, *declarare, significare, valere*. II. n. 1, *quod importatur*; 2, *significatio, sententia, vis*. **import-duty**, n. *portorium*. **importance**, n. 1, *auctoritas, discrimen, momentum, pondus, -ris, vis*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; 2, = of high position, *amplitudo, dignitas, auctoritas*. **important**, adj. *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alci*, *maximi, minimi, pluris*, etc.) *momenti esse; valere, vim habere, alqo esse numero*; to deem anything more —, *antiqius alqd habere*. **importation**, n. *invectio*. **importunate**, adj. *molestus, improbus*; see **TROUBLESOME**. **importune**, v.tr. *molestum esse alci, exposcere, (e)flagitare*; see **TROUBLESOME, MOLEST**. **importunity**, n. = pressing solicitation, *(e)flagitatio*.

**impose**, v.tr. *alqd alci imponere, injungere*; — a punishment, *multam alci irrogare*; — upon; see **CHEAT**. **imposing**, adj. *conspicuus* (= drawing the attention); = showy, *speciosus*; = majestic, *magnificus* (e.g. *forin, forma*); = deceitful, *fallax*. **imposition**, n. *irrogatio* (e.g. *multae*, = the infliction of a penalty); also by circumloc. with *imponere* (e.g. to extract the poison by — of hands, *manu imposita venena extrahere*); *fraus* (= deceit, deception), *fallacia*. **impost**, n. *onera, -um, vectigal, tributum*. **impostor** n. *fraudator*. **imposture**, n. *fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, praestigia* (= tricks).

**impossibility**, n. usu. *feri non posse, etc.* (e.g. to prove the — of anything, *probare alqd fieri non posse*). **impossible**, adj.

by *quod fieri* or *quod effici non potest*, and the adv. by *nullo pacto* or *plane non*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia effici non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; it is — for me to, etc., *fieri non potest, ut*, etc.

**impotence**, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas corporis, or animi*. **impotent**, adj. *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus, impotens*.

**impound**, v.tr. 1, in gen. *pignus, -oris, capere* or *auferre*; *alqm pignore cogere* (of the consul who — ed a senator); 2, *in alqo loco includere* (= to confine, e.g. *cattie*).

**impoverish**, v.tr. *alqm in egestatem reducere*. **impoverishment**, n. *egestas, inopia, paupertas* = poverty.

**impracticable**, adj. 1, = impossible, *quod fieri non potest*; 2, = intractable, *contumax*; see **IMPOSSIBLE, REFRACTORY**.

**imprecate**, v.tr. *alqd alci* (*im*) *precari, ex(s)crari*; see **CURSE, EXECRATE**. **imprecation**, n. *dirae, preces, -um, f., ex(s)cratio*; see **EXECRATION**.

**impregnable**, adj. 1, = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; 2, fig. = not to be moved, *stabilis*.

**impregnate**, v.tr. 1, = to make pregnant, *alqm gravidam* or *pregnantem facere*; 2, fig. = to render prolific, *fecundare, fertilem reddere*; 3, gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *compleere alqd alqd re* (= to fill with); *adlere alqd alci rei* (= to add); (*com*) *miscere cum alqd re*, or simply *alqd re* (= to mix); see **FILL**. **impregnation**, n. (applied to animals or plants), by verb.

**impress**, v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd alci rei imprimere*; 2, fig. *alqd alci inurere, inculcare, in animo insculpere* or *imprimere*. **impression**, n. 1, the act of taking an —, *impressio*; = the copy, *exemplum* (= copy in general), *imago expressa, vestigium* (= footprint); to take or make an —, *expri mere alqd alqd re* or *in alqd re, imprimere alqd in alqd re*; 2, the working or effect of any influence on the mind, *animi motus, -us*, or by special word (e.g. *visa, -orum, -us*, of sight); *risu ed actionem exclamatur, we are excited to action* by visible —s); to make an — on anyone, *alqm movere*. **impressive**, adj. *gravis, vehementis*. Adv. *graviter, vehementer*. **impressiveness**, n. *gravitas*.

**imprint**, v.tr. *in alqd re imprimere*; see **IMPRESSION**.

**imprison**, v.tr. *in custodiam dare, tradere, in(j)icere*; *custodiae* or *vinculis mandare, comprehendere* (= arrest). **imprisonment**, n. *custodia, carcer, -eris, m., vincula, -orum*.

**improbable**, adj. *non verisimilis, non probabilis*. Adv. *non verisimiliter*. **improbability**, n. use adj.

**improbability**, n. *improbilas*.

**impromptu**, adv. *ex tempore*.

**improper**, adj. *improprius* (Plin. Quint.) (e.g. *verba* = unsuitable); = unbecoming, indecent, *indecorus*; = silly, *ineptus* (e.g. *laughter, risus*); = unworthy, *indignus* (of anyone, *alqo*); = unsuitable, not suited, *alienus* (of things, place, and time, *ab alqo* or *ab alqd re* and *alci* or *alci rei*; *alci rei*, not Cic.); = inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconcinuus* (e.g. roughness of manners, want of polish, *asperitas* i.); absurd, *absonus*; it is — to, etc., *indecorum est* (with inf.); to be — for anyone, *dedere* or *non deiri alqm, indignum esse alqo*. Adv. *indecore, perperam, inepte, indigna*. **impropriety**, n. *quod indecorum est*.

**improvable**, adj. *quod est ejusmodi ut corrigi*

possit. **Improve**, I. v.tr. *alqd melius facere*; see **CORRECT**; *excolere*. II. v.intr. *meliozem fieri, se colligere* (morally), *convalescere* (= to — in health), *augeri* (= to rise in price), *proficere* (= to make progress). **Improvement**, n. *correctio, emendatio*, comb. *correctio et emendatio*; — of circumstances, *amplificatio rei familiaris*; morally and mentally, *cultus, -ūs, educatio, disciplina* (= mental and moral training); *institutio* (= instruction in any particular branch); *humanitas* (= general moral and mental and physical — of the whole man), comb. *cultus (-ūs) atque humanitas*; I perceive an — in my general health, *meas vires auctas sentio*.

**Improvvidence**, n. *inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia*. **Improvvident**, adj. *improvvidus* (= not looking forward), *incautus* (= heedless, opp. *prudens*), comb. *improvvidus incautusque, improvvidus et negligens (neglig.)*; = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus*; = thoughtless, *temerarius*; = imprudent, *imprudens* (opp. *paratus*); = indifferent, negligent, *neglegens (neglig.)*. Adv. *improvvide, incaute, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, neglegenter (neglig.)*.

**Impudence**, n. *imprudencia, temeritas* (= rashness); see **IMPROVIDENCE**. **Impudent**, adj. *imprudens, temerarius, inconsultus*; see **IMPROVIDENT**. Adv. *imprudenter, temere, inconsulte*.

**Impudence**, n. *impudentia, os impudens* (or *durum* or *ferreum*); *confidentia* (= boldness, in a bad sense). **Impudent**, adj. *impudens* (= void of feeling of shame), *procaz* (= saucy), *confidens* (= having assurance), *improbus* (= saucy). Adv. *procaziter* (not in Cic.), *impudenter, confidenter*.

**Impugn**, v.tr. *impugnare* (e.g. to — anyone's honour, *impugnare alcjs honorem*); *oppugnare*; *negare* (= to deny absolutely, opp. *aiō*); *improbare* (= to prove to be void, e.g. a will, *testamentum*); *repugnare* (= to contend against, e.g. anyone's opinion, *alcjs opinioni*); = to contradict everything, *contra omnia disserere*.

**Impulse**, n. 1, as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio, impulsus, -ūs* (better by verbs, e.g. *agere, pellere*, etc.); see **DRIVE, PROPEL, MOVE**; 2, = motive, *impulsus, -ūs, causa*, or by circumloc. (e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, glorie cupiditate impulsus agit*); 3, = impression, *impulsus, -ūs, impulsio*; external —, *pulsus (-ūs) externus*; at anybody's —, *alqo auctore, alcjs impulsu, alcjs auctoritate*; from one's own —, *sonte* or *sud sonte*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by anybody else, *per se*; willingly, *ultro*; — from without, *incitamentum, stimulus*. **Impulsive**, adj. by verb; see **IMPEL**.

**Impunity**, n. with —, *impunitus, inultus* (= unrevenge, unpunished, scot-free), *incastigatus* (= unchastised), *impune*; to have done with —, by *impune esse, non puniri*; *impune abire*; to be able to do with —, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*.

**Impure**, adj. *impurus* (fig. = immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, mores); *obscenus* (*obscen-* or *obscen-*), (= unchaste); = stained, *contaminatus* (opp. *integer*), with anything, *atq̄ re* (e.g. with blood, *sanguine*); = unchaste, *incestus*; = low, *impunitus* (= spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); *foedus, spurcus, turpis, teler* (= foul); = desires, *libidines*. Adv. *impure, obscene* (*obscen-* or *obscen-*), *impuritate, foede, spurce, turpiter*. **Impurity**, n. *impuritas, or incestus, incestus, -ūs, obscenitas* (*obscen-* or *obscen-*), *libido, stuprum, foeditas, turpitude*.

**Imputable**, adj. by *cujus rei culpa alci*

*assignari potest*, and by verbs; see below. **Imputation**, n. 1, by verb; 2, = charge, *crimen, culpa, accusatio*. **Impute**, v.tr. *alqd alci assignare* (in a good and bad sense); to — to anyone the fault of anything, *culpam alcjs rei alci assignare*; *culpam alcjs rei conferre* or *transferre* or *derivare in alqm*; *culpae alqd alci dare, alqd alci a(d)scribere, attribuire, affingere*; see **ATTRIBUTE**.

**In**, prep. 1, of place, by old locative (e.g. — Rome, — Corinth, *Romae, Corinthi*, where — = at), in with abl. (e.g. in *Italiā*), abl. (e.g. *eo loco, hac regione, his terris*), — a letter, *epistolā quādam*, with verbs implying motion, in with accus. (to place — a ship, *in navem imponere*); — the assembly, *pro contione* (= before); — breadth, in *latitudinem*; — height, in *altitudinem*; 2, of time, in with abl., or *inter* or *intra* with accus. (of time within which), *per* with accus. (= throughout), *de* with abl. (= — the course of), simply abl. (e.g. — the night, *nocte* or *de nocte*), by the noun in apposition (e.g. I did it — my boyhood, *puer feci*), to have a friend — so-and-so, *alqm amicum habere*; 3, of occasion, manner, etc., *per* (e.g. *per iram*, = anger); abl., *hoc modo* = in this way (so too *in hunc modum, ad hunc modum*); — respect of (e.g. — wisdom = *sapientia*); 4, other uses, — an author, *apud* with accus. (e.g. — Cicero, *apud Ciceronem*); — the hands of, *penes alqm*; — the beginning, *ab initio* (when the act continues); to be — our favour, *a nobis stare*, with gerund (e.g. — loving, *amando*); — living, etc., *cum*, with indic. (e.g. you do well — saying, *bene facis cum dicis*).

**Inability**, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (= bodily weakness), *inopia* (= want of means), or use *non posse*; see **WEAKNESS**.

**Inaccessibility**, n. by **inaccessible**, adj. *inaccessus*; = impassable, surrounded, *inertus*; = difficult to pass, *impeditus* (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, *rari aditus*. Adv. — situated, *quo non aditus est*.

**Inaccuracy**, n. *indiligentia, pravitas* (when anything has been done totally wrong); = untruth, it must be circumscribed by *fallus* (e.g. to show the — of anything, *alqd fallum esse probare*); see **FALSEHOOD**. **Inaccurate**, adj. *indiligens*. Adv. *indiligenter*; see **INCORRECT**.

**Inaction, inactivity**, n. *segnities (segnitia), inertia, ignavia*, comb. *segnities et inertia* or *ignavia et inertia* (= laziness); inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria, labor*), comb. *inertia atque desidia* or *desidia segnitieque*; = cessation (of labour from fear of work), *cessatio*; = leisure, *otium, desidia*; = rest, *quies, -ētis*. **Inactive**, adj. *ignavus, deses, segnis, iners, quietus*. Adv. *ignave, segniter, quiete*.

**Inadequacy**, n. by **inadequate**, adj. *alienus ab alqd re, non sufficiens*; = not adapted, not answering the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), *non satis idoneus, impar*. Adv. *parum, haud satis*.

**Inadmissibility**, n. circumloc. by **inadmissible**, adj. *quod admitti non potest*.

**Inadvertence**, n. *neglegentia (neglig.)*; = want of care, *incuria*; = laziness, *socordia*. **Inadvertent**, adj. *neglegens (neglig.)*, (opp. *diligens*); = lazy, *socors*, comb. *socors neglegensque (neglig.)*. Adv. *neglegenter (neglig.)*; = unintentionally, *sine consilio*.

**Inalienable**, adj. *quod abalienari non potest*. **Inane**, adj. *inanis*.

**Inanimated**, adj. *inanimus, inanimatus*.

**Inanition, inanity**, n. *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; = hollowness (fig.), *vanitas*.

**Inapplicability**, n. by **inapplicable**,



adj. with *non pertinere ad*, or *non cadere in* (with acc.); *non valere*.

**inapposite**, adj. *quod non aptum est*.

**inappreciable**, adj. *quod sentiri non potest*, or by *minimus*.

**inapprehensive**, adj. *neglegens (neglig-)*.

**inappropriate**, adj. *non idoneus*.

**inaptitude**, n. 1, *inutilitas* (= uselessness); 2, see **INABILITY**.

**inarticulate**, adj. *non satis distinctus*. Adv. *parum distincte*.

**inartificial**, adj. *simplex* (e.g. food, speech, language).

**inattention**, n. *animus non attentus, neglegentia (neglig-), incuria, indiligentia*. **inattentive**, adj. *non attentus*.

**inaudible**, adj. *quod audiri non potest*.

**inaugural**, adj. *aditialis* (ante and post class.); to deliver an — discourse, *oratione munus auspicari*. **inaugurate**, v.tr. 1, *inaugurare, auspiciare, dedicare* (in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. statues, images, altars, temples, etc.); *consecrare* (anything, e.g. an animal, a field, etc.); to initiate, *initiare* (= to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites); 2, = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN**. **inauguration**, n. *dedicatio, consecratio*.

**inauspicious**, adj. in gen. *infelix, † infaustus, luevus, † sinister, nejustus*; an — day, *dies ater*. Adv. *infeliciter, malis omnibus, inauspicato*.

**incalculable**, adj. *major* (e.g. *numerus*, etc.) *quam qui calculari possit*.

**incandescent**, adj. *candens*.

**incantation**, n. *carmen*.

**incapability**, n. *insectia*, but better use *non posse* (e.g. — for action, *qui agere non potest*).

**incapable**, adj. *indocilis* (= *indocile*, — of instruction); = dull, *hebes*; = unfit, incompetent, *inutilis* or *inhabilis ad alqd*; = too dull for, *hebes ad alqd*. **incapacitate**, v.tr. *inutilem reddere*. **incapacity**, n. see **INCAPABILITY**.

**incarcerate**, v.tr. (in *carcerem* or in *custodiam*) *in(j)icere, includere*. **incarceration**, n. *custodia, vincula, -orum*, n.

**incarnate**, adj. eccl. t.t. \**incarnatus* (Eccl.), *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*. **incarnation**, n. \**incarnatio*.

**incautious**, adj. *imprudens, incautus, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius*. Adv. *imprudenter, incaute, inconsulte, inconsiderate, tenere*.

**incendiarism**, n. *incendium* (e.g. he was tried for —, *de incendiis postulatus est*). **incendiary**, n. *incendiarius* (Tac.), *incendii auctor* (referring to one case only).

**incense**, I. n. *tus, turis*; of —, † *tureus*; carrying —, † *turifer*. II. v.tr. *tus accendere*. **incense**, v.tr. *accendere, incendere* (lit. and fig.); see **EXASPERATE**.

**incentive**, I. adj. *quod instigat*; see **INCITE**. II. n. *instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, -us, instinctus, -us, stimulus*; = means of inciting, *irritamentum, invitamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illecebra, lenocinium* (= allurement); see **IMPULSE**.

**inception**, n. *initium*; see **COMMENCEMENT**. **inceptive**, adj. *incipiens*.

**incessant**, adj. *perpetuus, assiduus, continuus*; see **CONTINUOUS**. Adv. *perpetuo, assidue, continuo*.

**incest**, n. *incestus, -us, incestum*. **incestuous**, adj. *incestus*.

**inch**, n. 1, = a lineal measure, *digitus, uncia* (Plin.); 2, fig. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, *depart au — from, ab alq re non transversum digitum or non digitum dicere*; to an —, almost, *tantum non, non multum* (not *parum*) *absuit* *quir*, etc.; not an — better, *nihilo melius*; not an — different, *plane idem*; by —es, *paul(ulatim, sensim)*.

**inchoate**, adj. *inchoatus*.

**incident**, I. adj. *quod ad alqd pertinet, or in alqd re consistit, or alqd re continetur, proprius*, with gen. or dat. II. n. *casus, -us, eventus, -us, res*; see **CIRCUMSTANCE**. **incidental**, adj. *fortuitus, forte oblitus*. Adv. *forte, fortuito*: I chanced to mention —, in *mentionem* (*alq rei*) *incidi*.

**incipiency**, n. *initium*; see **BEGINNING**. **incipient**, adj. *initium faciens*.

**incision**, n. *incisura* (Plin.) (= the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); the — made by the wheel, furrow, or ship, *sulcus*. **incisive**, adj. *mordens, mordax, asper*. **incisor**, n. (= fore-teeth), *dentes qui digerunt cibum, dentes qui secant*.

**incite**, v.tr. *instigare* (= to instigate, set on); = to excite, animate, *incitare, excitare, concitare*, (*com*)*movere, permovere*; = to irritate, *irritare*; = to stimulate, *stimulare*; = to rouse, kindle, *inflammare, incendere, accendere*; = to urge, *impellere* (all *alqm* or *alqis animum ad alqd*); *stimulus alci admovere* or *addere* (= to prick), *calcaria alci adhibere* or *admovere* (= to give the spur), *alqm (ex)acere* (= to sharpen), *ignem alci sub(j)icere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy). **incitement**, n. *impulsus, -us*; see **IMPULSE**.

**incivility**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas, inhumanitas*.

**inclemency**, n. 1, *inhumanitas, severitas, crudelitas, saevitia*; 2, of the weather, *asperitas* (e.g. *hiemis*), or *gravis* with n. (e.g. *tempestas gravis*); — of winter, *hiemis difficultas*. **inclement**, adj. 1, *inclemens* (Liv.), *inhumanus, severus, crudelis, saevus*; 2, *gravis, asper*; see also **COLD, STORMY, SEVERITY**.

**inclination**, n. 1, lit. *inclinatio*; 2, in geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle) *fastigium* (= slope); = declivity, *proclivitas, declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, = a bending upwards); 3, = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi*; for anything, *ad alqd voluntas*; = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for anything or anybody, *studium alqis rei* or *alqis*; a favourable — towards a person, *propensa in alqm voluntas, propensum in alqm studium*; = love, amor, towards anybody, *in* or *erga alqm*; = — from a wish, *studio, propensum animo* (e.g. to do anything, *alqd facere*); from free —, *ex animo*; to have an — for anything, *ad alqd inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse, alci rei studere, alqis rei esse studiosum, alqis rei studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi*. **incline**, I. v.intr. 1, = to slope, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards); neither to — one way nor the other, *in nulla parte habere proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); 2, = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari, (se) inclinari*; to — towards anything, (se) *inclinare ad* or *in alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinatioe voluntatis propendere in alqm* (= to feel oneself from — drawn towards anybody); to — more towards

peace, *inclinatiorem esse ad pacem*. II. v.tr. *inclinare*, *submittere demittere* (e.g. *caput*). **inclined**, adj. for anybody or for anything, *inclinatus ad alqm, alqd*; = easy to persuade, *propensus ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into anything, *proclivis ad alqd*, *pronus in alqd* or *ad alqd*; I am more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut plicm*; = merciful, *propitius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); = benevolent, *benecolus* (of man).

**inclose**, v.tr. *scēpire (sep)*; see ENCLOSE.

**include**, v.tr. = to comprehend, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *continere*, *annumerare*, *a(d)scribere* *alī rei* or *in* or *ad*; to — among the accused, *in reos referre*; without including you, *te excepto*; to be included in anything, *comprehendi*, *continēri alqd re*; to be included in that number, *in eo numero esse* or *haberi*. **inclusive**, **included**, adj. that matter —, *additā ei re*; often simply by *cum* or *in*; there were 800 soldiers, the prisoners —, *militēs erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*). Adv. that one —, *eo comprehenso*; — all those, *omnibus comprehensis* or *additis*.

**incogitable**, adj. to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*.

**incognito**, adv. *incognitus*, *ignoratus*, *alieno* or *dissimulato nomine*.

**incoherence**, **incoherency**, n. by circumloc. with **incoherent**, adj. *interruptus* (= interrupted), *dissipatus* (= scattered, torn, e.g. a speech), *sibi non constans*. Adv. *interrupte*, *haud constanter* or *congruenter*; to speak —, *haud coherētia dicere*.

**incombustibility**, n. by **incombustible**, adj. *qui ignibus non absūmitur*.

**income**, n. *rectigal*, *-alis*, n. (including public and private —, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus*, *-is* (in the sing. = the return), *fructus*, *-us* (= the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecuniae* (= a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici*, (if in mere money) *pecuniae vectigales*; — from lands, *praediorum fructus*, *fructus quem praedia reddunt*; — from gain, *quæstus*, *-is*; to make an —, *quæstum facere*; he has an — to live upon, *habet unde vivat*.

**incommodate**, v.tr. *incommodum alci afferre*. **incommodious**, adj. *incommodus*; = troublesome, *molestus*; see INCONVENIENT.

**incomparable**, adj. *incomparabilis* (Plin.); = unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*); *divinus* (of persons and things, e.g. a legion, *legio*; a voice, *vox*; works, *opera*); *singularis* (= unique, of persons and things, e.g. daughter, *filia*; *virtus*); *eximius*, *egregius*, *praestans* (= uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who, as regards his diction, can be equalled to none, *Cicero, caelestis hic in dicendo vir*. Adv. *sine exemplo*, *divine*, *eximie*, *egregie*, *praestanter*.

**incompatibility**, n. *repugnantia*, *diversitas*; — of temper, rudeness, *importunitas*; see RUDENESS. **incompatible**, adj. of anything that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqd re*, *alci rei contrarius*; *adversarius*, *adversus*, *infernus* (= hostile), (*ab alqd re*) *diversus*; to be — with anything, *abhorreere ab alqd re*; *pinguare inter se* (= to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together).

**incompetence**, **incompetency**, n. *in-cētia*; see INABILITY. **incompetent**, adj. I, *legally*, to be — for anything, *faciendi alqd jus* or *potestatem non habere*, *jure alqd facere non posse*; 2, in gen., *inacutus*, *inhabilis*, *nescius*, *inutilis*; see FOOLISH, INCAPABLE. Adv. *inacite*.

**incomplete**, adj. *imperfectus*. Adv. *imper-fecte*. **incompleteness**, n. *quod imperfectum est*; see IMPERFECT.

**incompliance**, n. *recusatio*; with anything, *alcs rei*.

**incomprehensibility**, n. by **incomprehensible**, adj. *quod comprehendī or intellegi (intellegi) non potest*.

**incompressible**, adj. *quod comprimi, condensari non potest* (e.g. water).

**inconceivable**, adj. *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendī non potest, quod intellegi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest*; = inexplicable, immense, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facilitas*); = incredible, *incredibilis*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *mirum in modum*.

**inconclusive**, adj. (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.

**incongruity**, n. *repugnantia*; see ABSURDITY, CONTRADICTION. **incongruous**, adj. *alienus ab alqd* or *ab alqd re*, *incongruens* (Plin. Min.), *inconveniens*. Adv. *non apte*.

**inconsequence**, n. see ABSURDITY. **inconsequent**, adj. see INCOHERENT.

**inconsiderable**, adj. *lēvis* (= without weight, unimportant); *mediocris* (= mediocre, common, e.g. a man, a family); then = not very great, light, etc.); *minutus* (= trifling); *exiguus* (= small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, *coptae*; fortune, property, *res familiaris*); = small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnus*, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*; troop of soldiers, *manus*); not —, *non-nullus*. **inconsiderate**, adj. I, *inconsideratus* (= without thinking); *inconsultus* (= rash); = incautious, *incautus*; = improvident, *improvidus*, comb. *improvidus incautusque*; = imprudent, *imprudens*; 2, = not regardful of others, *alqm non observans* or *respicens*, *alci non consulens*. Adv. *inconsiderate*, *incaute*, *impruidenter*; *nullius ratione habitū* (= without regard to persons).

**inconsistency**, n. *discrepantia*, *inconstantia*, *mutabilitas*; see CONTRADICTION. **inconsistent**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus*, *inconstans*, *alci rei contrarius*, *ab alqd re* or *alci rei absonus*, *alci rei repugnans*, *ab* or *cum alqd re* or *alci rei discrepans*. Adv. *inconstanter*.

**inconsolable**, adj. + *inconsolabilis*, (*dolor* or *luctus*, *-us*) *qui nullo solatio levari potest*.

**inconspicuous**, adj. *quod vis sentiiri or sensibus percipi potest*. Adv. *sensim*.

**inconstancy**, n. *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *ventus*); = changeableness, *varietas* (e.g. of the army); = infidelity of a person, *infidelitas*; = levity, *levitas*; in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas (mentis)*, comb. *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*; = movableness, *variableness*, *mobilitas* (also of anything personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortuna*). **inconstant**, adj. *inconstans* (= not remaining always the same, physical, e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things); = changing, *varius*; = unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); = vacillating, *wavering*, *infirmus* (of persons and things, *opfirmus*); = volatile, *lēvis* (of persons); = changeable, *fickle* in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *varius et mutabilis*; = fickle, one who goes easily from one thing to another, *mobilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium*, *animus*; will, resolution, *voluntas*); = uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluvus* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); see CHANGEABLE.

**incontestable**, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

**Incontinence**, n. *incontinentia* (= want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (= intemperance). **Incontinent**, adj. *incontinentens*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*; = immediately, *statim*.

**Incontrovertible**, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

**Inconvenience, Inconveniency**, n. *incommoditas* (e.g. of anything, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (= an — to anyone); = a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to anyone, *alci incommodare* or *molestum esse*, *alci incommodum afferre*, *alci negotium exhibere, facessere*. **Inconvenient**, adj. *inopportunos*, *intempestivus* (= in undue season), *incommodus* (= not quite convenient). Adv. *intempestive*, *incommode*.

**Inconvertible**, adj. *immutabilis*; see IM-MUTABLE.

**Incorporate**, v.tr. see UNITE, 1; ESTABLISH, 2.

**Incorrect**, adj. *non justus* (= not according to order, opp. *justus*), *pravus* (= perverse, contrary to reason, improper, opp. *rectus*); *vitiosus*, *mendosus* (= full of mistakes, opp. *rectus*); = false, not true, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia iusunt*; in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*. Adv. *perperam* (= wrong, contrary to the real nature of anything, opp. *recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronuntiare*); = with many mistakes, *vitiose*, *mendose* (opp. *recte*, e.g. to infer, argue, *concludere*); = falsely, untruly, *falso* (opp. *vere* or *vero*); = not as it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*). **Incorrectness**, n. by adj. INCORRECT. **Incorrigibility**, n. *pravitatis*. **Incorrigible**, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*; = saucy, *improbis*.

**Incorrupt**, adj. 1, *incorruptus*; 2, fig. *integer*, *incorruptus*, *purus*, *sanctus*, *castus*, *innocens*. Adv. *incorrupte*, *sancte*, *integre*, *caste*, *pure*, *sancte*. **Incorruptibility**, n. 1, lit. *quod corrupti or putrescere non potest*; 2, fig. *integritas*, *sanctitas*, *castimonia*, *castitas*, *innocentia*.

**Increase**, I. v.intr. 1, = to grow, (*ac*)*rescere*, *succrescere*, *gliscere*, *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augescere*, *se corroborare* or *corroborari*, *ingravescere* (in bad sense), *increbrescere* (= to become more frequent), *invalescere* (= to get the upper hand), *proficere* (= to advance); the evil increases, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*. II. v.tr. = to augment, *amplificare* (= to make wider), *dilatate* (= to spread out), *extendere*, *propagare* or *proferre alqd* (= to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *finis imperii*), *augere*, *amplificare*, *multiplicare* (= to multiply). III. n. = augmentation, *amplificatio* (e.g. *gloriae rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium*, *accretio*, *accessio*, *augmentum*, *auctus*, *-us*, *incrementum*.

**Incredible**, adj. *incredibilis*; it is — (*auditu*, *dictu*, *memoratu*) *incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*. **Incredulous**, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*, *incredulus*. **Incredulity**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. *se incredulum praeavit*, = he showed his —).

**Increment**, n. *incrementum*; see INCREASE.

**Incriminate**, v.tr. *alqm suspectum reddere*, — oneself, *se scelere alligare*.

**Incrust**, v.tr. *crustare*. **Incrustation**, n. *crusta*.

**Incubate**, v. intr. *incubare* (Plin.); see HATCH. **Incubus**, n. *incubo*.

**Inculcate**, v.tr. *alqm alqd docere*; to — that, etc., *alci inculcare ut*, etc.; *imprimere* (= to impress, imprint a mark upon) or *insculpere* (= to engrave) *alqd in alqd re* (the two latter verbs both lit. and fig.); to have been —d on the heart, *in animo insculptum esse* or *in animo insculptum habere*.

**Incumbency**, n. 1, = a relying on something, *officium* (in gen.), *murus*, *-eris* (as the duty of an office); 2, = state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, *possessio beneficii*. **Incumbent**, I. adj. = lying on (as duty or obligation), anything is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere*, or *alqd mihi faciendum est*, or *est* with genit. (e.g. it is — upon, the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli*; it is — upon me, you, etc., *mea, tuum est*). II. n. = a clergyman, *beneficiarius*.

**Incur**, v.tr. 1, lit. = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm* or *alci rei*, *incidere in alqd*; 2, fig. *colligere* (e.g. hatred, *invidiam*, by anything, *alqi re*), or *alci in odium venire*, in *alci odium incurrere*; *alci odium sibi contrahere*; to — disgrace, *dederis in se admittere*.

**Incurability**, n. by **incurable**, adj. *insanabilis*, *immedicabilis*; = hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a patient given up by the medical attendant). Adv. use adj. (e.g. he was — ill, *morbus erat insanabilis*).

**Indebted**, adj. 1, = being in debt, *obnoxius*; to be — to, *alci pecuniam debere* or *pecuniam acceptam referre*; 2, = obliged by something received; to be — to anyone, *alci obnoxium esse*, *alci beneficii obligatum esse*; to be greatly — to anybody, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*, *alqd alci acceptum referre*.

**Indecency**, n. *turpitudine* (= — in anyone's language or behaviour), *obscenitas* (*obscena*, *obscena*); see OBSCENITY. **Indecent**, adj. *indecorus* (= unbecoming, opp. *decorus*, e.g. laughter, *risus*); *obscenus* (= obscene), *inhonestus* (= dishonourable); *turpis*; *parum reverendus* (= offensive to modesty and delicacy, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*). Adv. *indecore*, *turpiter*, *obscene*.

**Indeciduous**, adj. (*folia*, etc.) *quae non cadunt*, or *non decidua sunt*.

**Indecision**, n. *dubitatio*, *inconstantia*, *haesitantia*. **Indecisive**, adj. *dubius*, *anceps*. Adv. by adj.; see INDEFINITE.

**Indeclinable**, adj. use *verbum quod casibus immutari non potest*, *quod declinari non potest*, *indeclinabilis* (gram.); — nouns, *optata*, pl. (gram.).

**Indecorous**, adj. *indecorus*; see INDECENT. **Indecorum**, n. *deformitas* (= ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *vitium*; by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dederit* (e.g. that is an —, *hoc turpe est* or *dederit*); see INDECENCY.

**Indeed**, adv. = in reality, *quidem* or *cum* (enclit.), *adeo*, *profecto*, *enimvero*, *vere* (= truly); *vero*, *re verè*, *re* (= in reality, indeed, opp. *nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance), I —, *quidem*; —? *itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *an tu?* you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, e.g. this is true, it is indeed, = *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero?* both also = yes, certainly (i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane*); *quidem*, *enim* (to note concession), *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe*, *nimirum*, *scilicet*, *videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely; *nimirum* = no doubt; *scilicet*, *videlicet* = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense; e.g. very difficult —; *sane difficilis*. I could —

whah, Servius, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem*; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Male, credo, mererer de meis civibus*; and —, *et sane*; aurely —, *immo vero*; — . . . but nevertheless, *etsi . . . tamen*; or by *ille quidem, is quidem . . . sed tamen*; — not, *neque* (at the beginning of a sentence, with *sed* following); then —, *tum vero*.

**indefatigable**, adj. *assiduus* (= constantly active), *impiger* (= unwearied); *indefessus*, comb. *assiduus et indefessus*. Adv. *assidue, impigre*. **indefatigability**, n. *assiduitas, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas*.

**indefeasible**, adj. *in perpetuum ratus*.

**indefectible, indefective**, adj. *vittio carens*.

**indefensible**, adj. *quod defendi non potest* (iu gen.); of a military position, (*locus*) *qui teneri non potest*.

**indefinable**, adj. *quod defini non potest*; an — sense of danger, *nescio quid periculi*. **indefinite**, adj. *incertus* (= uncertain, e.g. answer, response); = doubtful, *dubius, anceps*; = ambiguous, *ambiguus* (e.g. oracle, oraculum, = of doubtful meaning); for an — period, *in incertum*; the — pronoun, *pronomina infinitum or indefinitum* (gram.). Adv. *ambigue, incerte or incerto* (both ante class.), *dubie*.

**indelibility**, n. by circumloc. with adj.

**indelible**, adj. † *indelibilis, quod deleri non potest*; *quod elui non potest* (= what cannot be wiped off); *inexptabilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.); *sempiternus, perpetuus* (fig., e.g. hatred).

**indelicate**, adj. *parum verecundus, inurbanus, inhonestus* (= ungentlemanly), *impudicus* (= indecent). Adv. *parum verecunde, inurbane, impudice*. **indelicacy**, n. by adj.

**indemnification**, n. *damni restitutio*; in the connexion of a sentence, *compensatio*, or circumloc. by *damnum (com)pensare* or (*re*)*parcire* or *restituere*. **indemnify**, v.tr. *damnum alci restituere, (re)parcire, pensare*; to — by anything for a thing, *alqd alqd re compensare*. **indemnity**, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION**; act of —, *lex oblivionis*; see **AMNESTY**.

**indent**, v.tr. *alqd incidere*. **indenture**, n. *pactum*.

**independence**, n. *libertas* (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment); = exemption from burdens, *immunitas*. **independent**, adj. *liber, solutus* (often = free in bad sense); *sui juris* (of one who is his own master, of age); *sui potens* (= who does as he thinks proper); *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (= free and unbound, tied by nobody); = exempt from burdens, *immunis, legibus solutus*; to be —, *sui juris or suae potestatis or in sua potestate esse*; to obey nobody, *nemini parere*; to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*. Adv. *libere, solute*, comb. *libere et solute, suo arbitrio* (= at one's own will).

**indefinable**, adj. *inenarrabilis* (= what cannot be estimated properly, e.g. trouble, labour); *incredibilis* (= incredible, e.g. joy, laetitia); *mirus* (= wonderful); *singularis* (e.g. faithfulness, *fides*), or by *nescio quid* (= what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid praclarum*). Adv. *inenarrabiliter, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.

**indestructible**, adj. *quod dirui or everti non potest, or perennis, perpetuus* (= lasting).

**indeterminate**, adj. *incertus*; see **INDEFINITE**. **indetermination**, n. by circumloc. with **INDEFINITE**. **indetermined**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful), *incertus* (= uncertain); I am —

what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum, etc.* Adv. *dubitanter*; see **INDEFINITE**.

**index**, n. 1, in gen. = that which points out, *index, -icis*, m. and f. (in a good or bad sense); 2, = the hand that points to the hour of the day, use *gnomon, or horarum index*; 3, = table of the contents of a book, *index or epitome*.

**indexerity**, n. *inocitia*.

**Indian**, adj. *Indiannus, Indicus*.

**indicate**, v.tr. *indicare, indicio or indicium esse*; in reference to future things, *significare, praevenire, portendere*; = to announce, *nuntiare, nuntium alci rei afferre*; = to declare anything that is to be kept a secret, *enuntiare*; = to denounce, inform, *deferre*; = to declare, state what is to be done, *denuntiare* (e.g. war); = to prove, *arguere*; see **DECLARE**.

**indication**, n. *indicium, index, argumentum, vestigium, documentum, significatio, signum*. **indicative**, adj. 1, *indicans*; see **DECLARE**; 2, — mood, *modus indicativus* (gram.). **indicatory**, adj. *significans*; see **DECLARE**.

**indict**, v.tr. = to accuse, *accusare, postulare, nomen alci deferre*; see **ACCUSE**, **ACTION**. **indictment**, n. bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it). **indictable**, adj. *accusabilis, quod lege animadvertendum est*. **indictor**, n. *accusator*.

**indifference**, n. 1, lit. *levitas, vilitas* (= slightness of a matter); 2, = carelessness about anything, taking no notice of it, *neglegentia (neglig-) alci or alci rei; neglectio alci rei, contemptio alci rei, despicentia alci rei, incuria*; 3, = calmness, *aegrus animus, aequitas animi*; = coldness, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, animus alienatus ad alqd* (= coldness towards a friend); 4, = impartiality, *aequabilitas, aequitas*; see **IMPARTIALITY**. **indifferent**, adj. 1, in the proper sense, *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (= of the same value); = neither good nor bad, *nec bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quae, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest*; = trifling, insignificant, *levis, vilis*; = too sure of anything, *securus*; = careless about anything, *remissus, dissolutus*; (e.g. who ever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent? *quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui haec quum videat tacere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil meae interest or refert*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obduravit animus ad dolorem novum*; to remain — to anything, to bear, put up with, *aequo animo ferre or pati alqd, lente* (= easily) *ferre alqd*; see **IMPARTIAL**; 2, neither good nor the worst, *tolerabilis*; = middling, *mediocritas, modicus*; = pretty fair, *satis bonus or sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*). Adv. = without distinction, *promiscue, promiscam* (ante class.); = carelessly, *dissoluto or remisso animo, neglegenter (neglig-)*; = coolly, *lente*; = hard-heartedly, *duriter*; = impartially, *aequo animo, aequabiliter*; = middlingly, *mediocriter, modice*.

**indigence**, n. *inopia*; = want, *egestas, mendicitas*; = poverty, *inopia*; to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiae venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicitatem detrudi*. **indigent**, adj. *inops, egens, mendicis*; see **NEEDY**.

**indigenous**, adj. 1, applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena*, *advena*, *peregrinus*), or circumloc. by *in* or *illa terra natus*; the — inhabitants (= natives), *indigenas*; 2, applied to animals, vegetables, etc., *indigena*, *vernaculus*; see NATIVE.

**indigested**, adj. 1, = not concocted in the stomach, *crudus*; 2, = not regularly disposed and arranged; see UNARRANGED; 3, = not reduced to due form, *immaturus*. **indigestible**, adj. *difficilis concoctu* or *ad concoquendum*, *gravis*. **indigestion**, n. *cruditas* (e.g. of the stomach).

**indignant**, adj. *indignabundus* (= full of indignation); = half-angry, *subtratus*; = angry, *iratus*, *iracundus*; = with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against any one, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*. Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*. **indignation**, n. *indignatio* (in gen.), *indignitas* (= indignity, then dissatisfaction we feel), at anything, *alcis rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*; rather in —, *subtratus*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato*, *indignabundus*, *iratus*. **indignity**, n. *ignominia*, *indignitas*, *contumelia*; see INSULT.

**indirect**, adj. 1, lit. not straight, *non rectus*, *devius*; 2, — fig., can only be rendered by circumloc.; there are direct and — causes, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximas*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per* (e.g. *per senatum*); 3, Gram. t.t. *obliquus* (e.g. *oratio obliqua*). Adv. *obscure*, *tecte*, *clam*, *occulte*, or by *per* with acc. as above, *circumlocutione quiddam*.

**indiscernible**, adj. *quod cerni non potest*.

**undiscoverable**, adj. *quod inventi non potest*.

**indiscreet**, adj. see INCONSIDERATE, IMPROVIDENT, IMMODEST. **indiscretion**, n. see IMPROVIDENCE, IMMODESTY.

**indiscriminate**, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *omni discrimine sublato*, *promiscua*.

**indispensable**, adj. *necessarius*; it is —, *neccesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.). Adv. *necessario*.

**indispose**, v.tr. by circumloc. *alqd ad alqd inutile reddere*, *alqm ad alqd re avocare*. **indisposed**, adj. 1, to be, feel —, *leviter aegrotare*; to become —, see SICKLY; 2, = unwilling, *aversus ab alqo* or *ab alqd re* (= feeling averse), *alienatus*, *alienus* (= hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing, *inclinato ad credendum esse animo*; not to feel — to do a thing, *haud displicet* (with inf.). **indisposition**, n. 1, *commotivincula*; 2, *animus aversus*, *inventus*, *alienus*; see AVERSION, DISINCLINATION.

**indisputable**, adj. *certus*, *perspicuus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. *sine (ulla) controversia* (= without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo*, *sine dubio*; = without fail, *haud dubie*, *certe*; = by far, *longe*, with adj. (e.g. Demosthenes was — the finest orator, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

**indissoluble**, adj. *indissolubilis* (lit. e.g. knot, *nodus*); *inexplicabilis* (lit. = what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); = everlasting, *aeternus*.

**indistinct**, adj. *parum clarus* (both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (= difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *responsum*); an — voice, *vox obtusa* (= weak, Quint.). Adv. *minus clare*, *obscure*, *perplexo*, *confuse*; see DOUBTFUL, DOUBTFULLY. **indistinguishable**, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

**indite**, v.tr. *scribere*.

**individual**, I. adj. *proprius*, *singularis*,

*singuli*; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*. Adv. *virilim*, *in singulos*, *si(n)gillatim*. II. n. an —, *homo individualitas*, n. *natura alcis propria*.

**indivisibility**, n. by adj. **indivisible**, adj. *individuus*, *quod dividi non potest*; small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

**indocile**, adj. *indocilis*. **indocility**, n. *ingentium indocilia*.

**indoctrinate**, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*.

**indolence**, n. *ignavia*, *inertia*, *desidia*, *segnitia* (*segnities*), *pigritia* (*pigrities*). **indolent**, adj. *ignarus*, *iners*, *deses*, *segnis* (in post. rare in classical Lat.), *piger*. Adv. *ignave*, *segne*, *segniter*; see IDLE.

**indomitable**, adj. *quod vinci non potest*, *invictus*, *indomitus*.

**in-door**, adj. *umbratilis*. **in-doors**, adv. *domi*.

**indorse**, v.tr. 1, *syngrapham inscribere*; 2, fig. see SANCTION, ALLOW.

**indubitable**, adj. *non dubius*; = certain, *certus*. Adv. see CERTAIN.

**induce**, v.tr. anybody to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (= to lead into, e.g. an error, *in errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge anyone to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*); = to allure anyone to a thing, *alqm illicito* or *pellitico* *in* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *in fraudem*); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc. **inducement**, n. *causa*, *impulsus*, — *us*, *incentivum*, *illicebrae*, *praemium*. **inducer**, n. *auctor*. **induct**, v.tr. *inaugurare*. **induction**, n. in logic, *inductio* (Quint.); logical t.t. \*ratio per *inductionem facta*.

**indulgence**, n. *indulgentia*, *clementia*, *benignitas*, *venia* (= the overlooking of faults); in the middle ages, \**indulgentia* (= remission of sins). **indulge**, I. v.tr. *alci* or *alci rei indulgere*, *alci* or *alci rei veniam dare*, *alqm indulgentia tractare*, *alqd alci concedere* or *condonare*; = gratify, *voluptabilis se dedere*, (*in*)*currere*. II. v.intr. *nimis sibi indulgere*. **indulgent**, adj. *indulgens* (= showing kindness or favour, opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (= merciful, opp. of *severus*, *crudelis*), *benignus* (= kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis*. Adv. *indulgenter*, *clementer*, *benigne*.

**industry**, n. *industria*, (*g*)*navitas* (rare, opp. *ignavia*), *labor*, *opera*, *assiduitas*, *arduitas*. **industrious**, adj. *industrius*, (*g*)*navus*, *accr*, *sedulus*, *assiduus*, *strenuus*, *diligens*. Adv. *industrie*, (*g*)*naviter*, *acriter*, *assidue*, *strenue*, *diligenter*.

**indweller**, n. *incola*, m. and f.; see INHABITANT. **indwelling**, adj. = remaining within (e.g. sin), *qui intus est*, *insitus*; = natural, innate, *innatus*, *naturae insitus*.

**inebriate**, v.tr. *ebrium facere*, *temulentum facere*. **inebriated**, adj. *ebrius*, *temulentus*. **inebriation**, n. *ebrietas*; see DRUNKENNESS.

**inedited**, adj. *ineditus*.

**ineffability**, n. by ineffable, adj. by *quod verbis exprimi non potest*, *inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infandus* (e.g. deed, grief); = incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); = unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty). Adv. *supra quam enarrari potest* (= indescribably); *incredibiliter* (= incredibly).

**ineffective**, **inefficient**, adj. *invalidus* (lit. not strong, weak), (e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis*, *valens*); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis*; to remain, to be —, *effectus carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Adv. *frustra*, *nequi(cy)num* (*nequidq.*). **ineffectiveness, inefficiency**, n. use adj.

**inelegance, inelegancy**, n. circumloc. by *sine elegantia*; *incommoditas* (e.g. of the ideas, *sententiarum*); see ELEGANCE. **inelegant**, adj. *invenustus* (= ungraceful), *inelegans* (= without taste), *inconcinuus* (= slovenly, improper), *illeptus* (= without grace), *inurbanus, agrestis, inhumanus, rusticus* (= boorish), *inornatus* (= without ornament); *incomptus* (lit. uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. speech, style). Adv. *ineleganter, illepide, inurbane, rustice*.

**ineligible**, adj. *qui per leges non eligendus est*, = unsuitable, *inopportunus*; see UNFIT, UNSUITABLE.

**inept**, adj. *ineptus*; see ABSURD.

**inequality**, n. *inaequalitas, dissimilitudo* (= unlikeness, e.g. of character, *morum*). **inequitable**, adj. *iniquus* (of pers. and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition); *injustus* (= unjust, of pers. and things, opp. *justus, meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest of money); *improbus* (= dishonest); *immeritus* (= undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, *laudes haud immeritae*). Adv. *inique, injuste*.

**inert**, adj. *iners, immobilis, tardus*; see IDLE, INDOLENT. Adv. *tarde*. **inertness**, n. *inertia*; see INDOLENCY.

**inestimable**, adj. *inaestimabilis* (lit. = what cannot be estimated, Liv.); *unicus* (= alone of its kind), *mirus, mirificus, incredibilis* (= wonderful); *eximius, praestans, excellens, singularis* (= excellent). Adv. *eximie, excellenter, unice, praestanter, mire, mirifice, incredibiliter*.

**inevitable**, adj. *quod vitari or fugari non potest, inevitabilis, necessarius*. Adv. *necessario*.

**inexact**, adj. *haud exquisitus or accuratus* (of things), *indiligens* (of persons). **inexactness**, n. *indigentia*; — of expression, *verba non accurata*.

**inexcusable**, adj. *quod excusari non potest, quod nihil excusationis habet*. Adv. use adj.

**inexhaustible**, adj. *quod exhaustiri non potest, infinitus*.

**inexorability, inexorableness**, n. circumloc. by **inexorable**, adj. *inexorabilis*; = with unflinching severity, *severissimus, durus*. Adv. use adj.

**inexpediency**, n. *inutilitas*, or by adj. **inexpedient**, adj. *inutilis, inopportunus*.

**inexperience**, n. *imperitia* (= want of knowledge and experience); *inscitia, inscientia, insolentia* (= ignorance in gen.), *alcjs rei*. **inexperienced**, adj. *imperitus*, in anything, *alcjs rei*; = ignorant, *ignarus (alcjs rei)*, = only a beginner, *rudis in alqd re*; to be — in anything, *alqd nescire, in alqd re non versatum esse, in alqd re peregrinum, or hospitem, or comb. peregrinum atque hospitem esse*. **inexpert**, adj. = INEXPERIENCED.

**inexpiable**, adj. *inexpiabilis*.

**inexplicable**, adj. *inexplicabilis*. Adv. use adj.

**inexpressible**, adj. *inuditus, inenarrabilis*; see INEFFABLE.

**inexpugnable**, adj. *inexpugnabilis*.

**inextinguishable**, adj. † *inextinctus* (e.g. *ignis, fames, nomen*), *quod reprimi or extinguui non potest*.

**inextricable**, adj. *inexplicabilis, † inextricabilis*. Adv. use adj.

**infallibility**, n. (e.g. of a remedy) *certum*

*remedium*. **infallible**, adj. 1, = certain, *certus, non dubius; exploratus*; 2, = one who is incapable of erring, *qui errare non potest*. Adv. *certo*; to be —, *omni errore carere*.

**infamous**, adj. *infamis, turpis, flagitiosus, sceleratus, foetus*. Adv. *turpiter, flagitiose, scelerate, foede*. **infamy**, n. *infamia, turpitude, dedecus, -oris, ignominia*.

**infant**, n. *infans, filiolus, filiola*. **infancy**, n. *infantia* (Plin., Tac.), or by *infans* (e.g. in his —, *cum esset infans*). **Infants**, n. *filii regis Hispaniae*. **infanticide**, n. *infantium caedes*. **infantine**, adj. *puerilis*.

**infantry**, n. *pedites, -um*; or collectively, *pedes*, also *peditatus, -is*.

**infatuate**, v.tr. *infatuare* (= to lead, entice to an absurdity); *occacare* (= to make blind, to blind); *pellicere* (= to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a girl). **infatuated**, adj. *amens, demens*. **infatuation**, n. *amentia, dementia, furor*.

**infect**, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, *facere ut alqd transeat in alios* (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to anyone; e.g. others became likewise —ed, *contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est*; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, *alqm vitiis suis infectere*; to become —ed by errors, *infi-ci or imbuti vitiis, imbuti erroribus*. **infection**, n. *contagio* (lit. and fig. in pl.), † *contagium, contactus, -us*; see CONTAGION. **infectious, infective**, adj. in good Lat. circ. by *contagio morbi*; — disease, *pestilentia*.

**infecundity**, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

**infelicitous**, adj. *infelix*; see UNHAPPY. **infelicity**, n. *malum*; see UNHAPPINESS.

**infer**, v.tr. *concludere, colligere*. **inference**, n. 1, = the art of inferring, *argumentatio, conjectura*; 2, = conclusion drawn, *conclusio* (of a syllogism), *conjectura* (on general grounds); *quod colligi potest* (from, etc., *ex, etc.*); see CONCLUSION.

**inferior**, I. adj. *inferior, deterior, minor*. II. n. (e.g. anyone's —), *inferior*; *ii qui inferiores sunt*.

**infernal**, adj. *infernus* (lit.); the — regions, *inferi, † Orcus*; = frightful, *terribilis* (fig.); = diabolical, *nefandus* (fig.).

**infertile**, adj. *sterilis*; see BARREN. **infertility**, n. *sterilitas*.

**infest**, v.tr. *infestum reddere*; to — (the high seas) by piracy, *mare infestare latrocinis*; *vezare*. **infested**, adj. *infestus*.

**infidelity**, n. (in a Christian sense), *impietas*; = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas*; *perfidia* (= treachery); = to commit a breach of faith, *fidem movere or violare or frangere*; = to show —, *perfidie agere*.

**infinite**, adj. *infinitus* (= without limits), *immensus*; — mood, *verbum infinitum, modus infinitus* (gram.). Adv. *infinitè, ad or in infinitum, ad or in immensum*; see ENDLESS. **infinitesimal**, adj. *minimus, quam minimus*. **infinitude, infinity**, n. *infinitas* (= infinite extent), *infinitum tempus* (= endless time); *magna copia* (= great quantity).

**infirm**, adj. *infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, debilis*; see WEAK. **infirmary**, n. *nosocomium (νοσοκομειον) valedudinarium* (Jct.). **infirmary**, n. 1, *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas*; 2, = a complaint, *vitiium*; = a bodily complaint, *vitiium corporis, morbus*; the —, the defects of the state, *reipublicae vitia*.

**inflame**, v.tr. 1, = to set on fire in a lit. sense, *accendere, incendere, inflammare*; 2, = to

**excite** or increase (e.g. passions), *incitare*, *inflammare*, *accendere*, *incendere*; see **INCITE**; **3**, = to heat, as to — with wine, to *exasperare* (e.g. the enmity of parties), *inflammare*; to be inflamed, to grow hot, angry, and painful, *inflammari*, *ardere*, *flagrare*. **Inflammable**, adj. *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*. **Inflammation**, n. *inflammatio* (Plin.). **Inflammatory**, adj. **1**, *inflammans*; **2**, fig. *seditionosus, turbulentus* (of speech).

**Inflate**, v. tr. **1**, = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare*, *sufflare*; to become inflated, *inflari*; **2**, = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); **3**, = to become inflated, *se inflare* or *sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up (e.g. to — anyone), *inflare alqis animum ad superbiam*. **Inflated**, adj. **1**, *inflatus, sufflatus*; **2**, of speech, *tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. **Inflation**, n. *inflatio*; *falsus, -us*, = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanis*.

**Infect**, v. tr. **1**, = to bend, (*in*)*fectere*; see **BEND**; **2**, (in the grammat. sense) *declinare*. **Infection**, n. *flexus, -us*, = in the grammat. sense, *declinatio*. **Inflexibility**, n. (of the temper), *obstinatio, pertinacia, perversitas, perseverantia*. **Inflexible**, adj. *rigidus* (lit. = stiff with cold, then fig. = rigid, inexorable), *obstinatus, pertinax, perversus*. Adv. *obstinate, pertinaciter, perversaciter, perseveranter*.

**Infillet**, v. tr. *aloi alqd afferre, inferre* (esp. evil); *alqm alqd re afficere* (= to affect anyone, make an impression with anything); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alci turpitudinem inferre* or *insistere*, *ignominiam alqm afficere* or *notare*; *alci ignominiam injungere*; to — wrong, *injurtiam alci facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; — punishment upon, *poenam de alqo capere* or *sumere, alqm poenam afficere, alqm punire*; see **PUNISH**. **Inflation**, n. = an evil, *malum, incommodum*.

**Inflorescence**, n. *flos*.

**Influence**, **I**. n. *vis; effectus, -us* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon), *pondus, -is*, *auctoritas, momentum* (= weight), *potentia* (= power), *gratia* (= personal or political —); *amplifido* (= greatness acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (= personal — through one's high social position); = — of a whole party, or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes, -um, f.*; = power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus, -us* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*; of the moon, *lunae*); = — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunae*; divine —, *afflatus, -us, instinctus* or *divinus*; to exercise an — upon anything, *valere, conducere, vim habere ad alqd* (= to contribute to, etc.); = to extend to, *pertinere ad alqd*; to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse, apud alqm multum gratiam valere*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse*; to have a beneficial — upon anyone, *prodesse alci (rei)*; an injurious —, *nocere alci (rei)*. **II**. v. tr. *alqm movere, permovere, alci persuadere*; see above, to have —. **Infuential**, adj. (*alqis rei*) *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects); = strong, through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratia* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet*; *gravis* (= weighty), *amplus* (= — in position), *magna auctoritate*. **Influx**, n. by *influxere* (e.g. *influxerunt in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*, = to check the — of the Gauls into Italy).

**Inform**, v. tr. **1**, (lit. = to give form or shape to), (*ef*)*ingere, facere, efficere, conformare, informare*; hence, = to animate, *animare*; **2**, = to acquaint anyone with a fact, *alci alqd nuntiare* (= to announce in writing, or by a

messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *alqd alci per nuntium declarare*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorem facere alqm alqis rei* or *de alqâ re*; *alqm alqd* or *de alqâ re docere*; *alqd ad alqm deferre, praeferre*; — by a hint, *alci alqd significare*; **3**, — against, *accusare nomen alqis de alqâ re*, or *alci alqis rei deferre*. **Informal**, adj. *inuitatus, irritus, insolitus*; of an election, by *vitium* (e.g. *consul vitio creatus*). Adv. *vitio, haud more*. **Informality**, n. **1**, *vitium* (in an election, etc.); **2**, = without formality, *amicè*. **Informant**, n. *auctor alqis rei*. **Information**, n. **1**, = intelligence, *novitius*; written —, *litterae*; = the authority (for the truth of anything), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, *rumour, fama*; = indication of anything, *significatio alqis rei*; to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorem fieri*, about anything, *alqis rei* or *de alqâ re*; to learn, hear —, *alqd accipere, audire, comperire*; **2**, = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see **KNOWLEDGE**; **3**, = accusation, *delatio, indicium*. **Informers**, n. *delator, index, -icis, m.* and *f.*

**Infraction**, n. = non-observance, by *violatus* (e.g. of a treaty, *violatus* or *ruptum foedus*). **Infrangible**, adj. *quod frangi non potest*.

**Infrequency**, n. *raritas*; see **RARE**, **RARITY**. **Infrequent**, adj. *rarus*.

**Infringe**, v. tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. **Infringement**, n. *infractio, diminutio* (= lessening, e.g. *gloriae*); *violatio alqis rei* (e.g. of the international law, *ius gentium*; of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **Infringer**, n. *qui alqd non (ob)servat, qui alqd violat, alqis rei violator*.

**Infuriate**, **I**. adj. *rabidus*; see **FURIOUS**. **II**. v. tr. *exasperare*; see **ENRAGE**.

**Infuse**, v. tr. **1**, = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere*; **2**, see **INSTIL**. **Infusion**, n. **1**, = the act of pouring in, *infusio*; **2**, = the thing itself in which a thing is steeped, *dilatatum, decoctum* (Plin.).

**Ingathering**, n. = collecting fruits, *perceptio frugum* or *fructuum*.

**Ingenerate**, v. tr. *generare, gignere, parere*.

**Ingenious**, adj. = subtle, *subtilis*; = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus, soliders, callidus* (= dexterous or clever), *artificiosus* (= highly finished both by nature and art); = of great talent, *ingenio praestans, ingenio summa, elati ingenii*; = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. *in idra, sententia*). Adv. *subtiliter, luculenter, soliderter, callide, artificiose, argute*; see **CLEVER**, **DEXTEROUS**, **ACUTE**. **Ingenuity**, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *acies*; = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas, prudentia*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi*; *ars* (= cleverness), *soliderter* (= dexterity), *machinatio* (= contrivance). **Ingenuous**, adj. an — mind, *liber* (= without reserve); = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*; an —, candid letter, *epistula liberior*; *apertus* (= open), *simplex* (= simple). Adv. *libere, ingenue, aperte, simpliciter*; to speak —, *libere dicere*. **Ingenuousness**, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in conversation, *sermo liberior*; with —, *libere, ingenue*; *ingenuitas* (= the character of a gentleman).

**Ingestion**, n. *indere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd, ingerere in alqd*.

**Ingle-nook**, n. *domus (intima)*; in the —, *domi*.

**Inglorious**, adj. *inglorius* (e.g. life); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed). Adv. *sine gloria*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

**ingot**, n. — of gold, *later*, -*is*, m., *aureus*; — of silver, *later argenteus*.

**ingraft**, v.tr. = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; ingrafted, *insitus*.

**ingrained**, adj. *insitus*; = produced by habit, *inveteratus*.

**ingrate**, I. adj. = ungrateful; *ingratus* (= both —, and what does not pay), = unmindful of kindness received, *beneficii*, *benefactorum immemor*. II. n. *homo ingratus*. **ingratiate**, v.tr. = to commend oneself to another's goodwill (of persons), *alcijs favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere*, *gratiam inire ab alqo*, *ad* or *apud alqm*; *alcijs benevolentiam captare* (= to seek favour), *alcijs gratiam aucupari*, *alcijs favorem quaerere*; to try to — oneself with the people, *aurem popularem captare*, *alcijs gratiam sequi*; to have ingratiated himself with anybody, *gratosum esse alci* or *apud alqm*; very much, *gratia florere* or *multum gratia valere apud alqm*; to have ingratiated oneself very much with everybody, *apud omnes in summa gratia esse*. **ingratitude**, n. *animus ingratus*, *benefactorum immemor*.

**ingredient**, n. *pars*; = member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *hujus otiosae dignitatis haec fundamenta sunt*, *haec membra*); —s, *clementia alcijs rei*; that of which anything is an —, *res ex quibus constat et efficitur alqd*; or by n. pl. (e.g. the following —s, *haec*).

**ingress**, n. *ingressus*, -*us*.

**ingulf**, v.tr. 1, = to swallow up in a vast deep, (*de*)*vorare*, *haurire*; 2, = to cast into a gulf, *alqm in alqd detrudere*, *de(s)icere*, (*alqa re*) *obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*).

**inhabit**, v.tr. *habitare alqm locum*, (*in*) *alqo loco*; = to be resident anywhere, (*in*)*colere alqm locum*; = to occupy, *tenere alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries); densely inhabited, *frequens* (*lectis*; opp. *desertus*). **inhabitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **inhabitant**, n. (*in*)*colita*, m. and f. (= resident in a town, country); *essor* (in the same sense, in Nepos); *habitor* (= one who has his residence in a country, etc.); = tenant, *inquillinus* (opp. landlord, *dominus*); = citizen, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner); = colonist, *colonus*; *homo*, esp. in the pl. *homines* (= mankind); — of a town, *oppidi incolita*, *oppidanus*; — of a village, *incolita vici*, *vicanus*, *paganus*; — of an island, *insulanus* (Cic.); — of a province, *provincialis*.

**inhale**, v.tr. *spiritu* (*spirando*) *ducere*, *spiritu haurire*.

**inharmonious**, adj. 1, *discordans*, *absonus*, *dissonus*; 2, = on bad terms, *dissentaneus*, *discrepanans*. Adv. *haud consonanter*, *haud congruenter*.

**inherent**, adj. *insitus*, *innatus*, *proprius*; to be —, *in alqd re inesse*. Adv. *natura*, *in* or *per se* (e.g. the thing is — evil, *quod in se malum est*).

**inherit**, v.tr. and intr. *heredem esse* (= to be heir), to anyone, *alci* (not *alcijs*), *hereditatem accipere ab alqo*, *hereditatem consequi*; I have inherited, *hereditas venit ad me*, *hereditas mihi obvenit*; to have inherited a thing, *alqd hereditate possidere* (= to possess a thing by virtue of a will); = to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire*, *cernere* (the legal declaration of acceptance, *cretio*); to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidia parte*; to — one-sixth, *heredem in sextante esse*. **inheritance**, n. *hereditas* (= right of —, and the — itself); I come to the property by —, *hereditas mihi venit*, *obtingit*, *obvenit*, *hereditas ad me venit* or *per-*

*venit*. **inherited**, adj. *patrius*, *paternus*, *avitus*.

**inhibit**, v.tr. *interdicere*; see **FORMID. INHIBITION**, n. *interdictum*; see **PROHIBITION**.

**inhospitable**, adj. † *inhospitalis*, † *inhospilus*. **inhospitality**, n. *inhospitalitas* or by *inhospitalis*; see **CHURLISH**.

**inhuman**, adj. *inhumanus* (= unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man, *homo*); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), comb. *ferus et immanis*, *crudeliter*, *saevus*, *atrox*, *durus*, *ferreus*. Adv. *inhumane*, *crudeliter*, *saeve*, *atrociter*, *dure*, *duriter*. **inhumanity**, n. *inhumanitas*, *immanitas*, *feritas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*, *atrocitas*.

**inimical**, adj. *inimicus*; see **HOSTILE**.

**inimitability**, n. by **inimitable**, adj. *non imitabilis*, *inimitabilis* (Quint.), or by *quod nulla ars* (or *nemo*) *consequi potest imitando*. Adv. by adj.

**iniquitous**, adj. = unfair, *injustus*, *iniquus*. Adv. *injuste*, *iniquae*. **iniquity**, n. *injustitia*, *iniquitas*; see **WICKED**.

**initial**, I. adj. by *initio positus*, or *primus*. II. n. = the first letter of a name, *prima lit(t)era*. **initiate**, v.tr. 1, in religious sense, *initiare*; 2, = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN**. **initiation**, n. 1, by *initiare*; 2, *initium*. **initiative**, adj. 1, by verb **INITIATE**; 2, *quod initio factum est*, *primus*.

**inject**, v.tr. (*siphonis ope*) *infundere*.

**injudicious**, adj. *nullius consilii* (= without judgment); *imprudens* (= without caution), *stultus* (= silly); *inconsultus* (= without considering); = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus* (e.g. desires); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*). Adv. *inconsulte*, *inconsiderate* or *parum considerate*, *temere*. **injudiciousness**, n. *imprudencia*, *stultitia*, or by adj.

**injunction**, n. *interdictum*.

**injure**, v.tr. *laedere*, *sauciare*, *vulnerare*, comb. *laedere et vulnerare*, *lacerare* (= to tear to pieces), fig. *alci nocte* (e.g. *optimum virum verborum contumeliis*), *violare* (= to treat with violence); the storm —s the ship, *tempestas afflicta navem*. **injury**, n. 1, as act, *injuratio*, *sauciatio*; without — to duty, *salvo officio*; 2, = harm, *detrimendum*, *incommodum*, *damnum* (= loss), *malum* (= evil), *vulnus*, -*eris* (= wound), *noxia* (= trespass); to do anyone an —, *injuriam alci facere*; to forgive an —, *injuriam condonare*. **injurer**, n. *qui injuriam facit*. **injurious**, adj. *noxius*, *injuriousus*, *damnosus*, *gravis* (of air), *malus*, *adversus*, † *contrarius*, *iniquus*; — words, *contumelias* or *verba contumeliosa*. Adv. *injuriose*, *damnose*, *graviter*, *male*, *contumeliose*.

**injustice**, n. *injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuriam factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere*, *injuste facere*.

**ink**, n. *atramentum*; an —horn, —stand, —pot, *atramentarium*. **inky**, adj. *atramento foeculatus*.

**inkling**, n. *susurrus*; see **WHISPER**, **HINT**.

**inland**, adj. *mediterraneus*.

**inlay**, v.tr. *inserere*, *variare*, *distinguere*; see **ADORN**.

**inlet**, n. 1, *aditus*, -*us*; 2, of the sea, *actuarius*.

**inly**, adv. *penitus*.

**inmate**, n. = lodger, *deversor*, *inquillinus*; of a country, *incolita*, m. and f.; see **INHABITANT**.

**inmost**, **innermost**, adj. *intimus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima*, -*orum*; *viscera*, -*um*,



pl. (= entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); a thing is impressed in my — heart, *alqd haeret mihi in visceribus*; also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniam, penitus se abdidit in Macedoniam*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the — parts of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*).

**inn**, n. *deversorium, hospitium, caupona* (= a tavern). **innkeeper**, n. *caupo*.

**innate**, adj. *innatus, ingeneratus, insitus*, comb. *insitus et innatus*; *proprius*; = natural, *naturalis, nativus* (opp. *assumptus, adventicius*, i.e. artificially acquired); = inherited, *congeneratus*; *avitus* (e.g. an evil, *malum*); the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insita Claudiae familiae superbia*; — ideas, *notiones* (*in animo insitae*).

**inner**, adj. = interior, *interior* (opp. *exterior*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus, foreign*); = what is going on at home, in one's own country, *domesticus* (opp. *foris, abroad*), comb. *intestinus ac domesticus*; the — man, *animus*; the interior affairs, *res domesticae* (= home affairs); = intellectual (e.g. qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*); = natural feeling, *natura*. Adv. *intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exteriorius*).

**innocence**, n. *innocentia*; = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, comb. *integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alci*; = modesty, *puccitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, comb. *integritas pudicitiaque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque*. **innocent**, I. adj. 1, = without crime, *innocens* (= doing no harm), † *immerens, † immeritus*; = free from guilt, *guiltless, insons, culpa vacuus or carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer, sanctus*; to be — of a thing, *insontem esse alci rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*); 2, = chaste, *integer* (= who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste, *castus et integer*. Adv. *integre, pudice, caste*, comb. *pure et caste, caste integreque*; = without bad intention, *imprudenter, per inscitiam*. II. n. = idiot, (*homo*) *stultissimus*. **innocuous**, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (= not able to do harm), to anyone, *alci*; = doing no harm, *innocuus*, to anyone, *alci*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non or nihil nocere*.

**innovate**, v. tr. *novare, mutare* (= to change); see INNOVATION hereafter. **innovation**, n. 1, = renewing, *renovatio*; 2, = the thing itself, *res nova*; to be fond of making —s (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum or evertendarum cupidum esse*; fondness of making —s in the state of government, *rerum novarum studium*. **innovator**, n. = fond of innovations, *novitatis cupidus* (in gen.).

**innumerable**, adj. *innumerabilis, † innumerus*; = endless, *infinitus*, comb. *infinitus prope et innumerabilis*; an indefinite number, *secenti*.

**inobservance**, n. *neglegentia* (*neglig-*); see INADVERTENCY, DISOBEDIENCE. **inobservant**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*).

**inoculate**, v. tr. 1, in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.); 2, med. t.t. \* *variolas inserere* has been suggested.

**inodorous**, adj. *odore carens*.

**inoffensive**, adj. *quod nihil habet offensivis*; simple, *simplex*. Adv. *simpliciter*. **inoffen-**

**siveness**, n. by adj. **INOFFENSIVE**; see INOFFENSIVE.

**inopportune**, adj. *inopportunus*; see INCONVENIENT. Adv. *haud opportuna*.

**inordinate**, adj. *immoderatus, immodicus, nimius, incredibilis, singularis, mirificus, mira*. Adv. *praeter modum, immoderate, immodice, nimis, nimium, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirifice, mire*.

**inorganic**, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulla cohaerendi naturae* (Cic.).

**inquest**, n. *quaestio*; to hold an —, *de alqi re* (e.g. *de morte*) *quaerere*.

**inquietude**, n. *sollicitudo*; see DISQUIET.

**inquire**, v. intr. = to ask a question, *alqd or de alqi re quaerere* (= to ask in general); to — strictly after, *alqd requirere, exquirere, perquirere; de alqd re sciscitare; percontari* (*percunct-*) *alqd* or with *utrum or ne*; = to make oneself acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqi re*; to — of persons after a thing, *alqd ab or ex alqo quaerere, requirere, exquirere, alqm de alqd re interrogare*; — about anything in writing, *sciscitari per litteras de alqd re*; — into, *de alqi re cognoscere or quaerere, de alqd re or in alqd requirere, alqd investigare, indagare*. **INQUIRY**, n. 1, = act of inquiring, *indagatio*; *investigatio* (= tracing); = examination, *cognitio*; *percontatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning); — of the truth, *investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio*; = the critical examination of the truth, *cognitio*; to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, *totum se in alqd re exquirenda collocare*; = a diligent research, *diligentia*; to find by —, *inquirendo reperire*; 2, legal t.t., = examination, *cognitio* (= inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, *urbis*; then = — by a magistrate or jury); *quaestio* (in gen., and in a court); *inquisitio* (lit. = examination of anything, e.g. of the truth, *veri*; in the law = — about a person's life and any crime committed by him); — for a capital offence, *cognitio rei capitalis*; to demand a judicial —, *inquisitionem in alqm postulare* (= to inquire into the conduct of in order to accuse); to institute an —, *quaestionem habere or instituere, cognitionem constituere*, about, into anything, *alqd or de alqi re quaerere, quaestionem de alqd re habere*; to come to an — (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in quaestionem or in cognitionem, cognosci*. **INQUISITION**, n. 1, see INQUIRY; 2, in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, *quaesitores*; a trial of this kind, *inquisitio de fide habita*. **INQUISITIVE**, adj. *audiendi cupidus or avidus, or studiosus, curiosus*. Adv. *curiose*. **INQUISITIVENESS**, n. *cupiditas, studium, or aviditas audiendi or cognoscendi*. **INQUISITOR**, n. = one who inquires by virtue of his office, *quaesitor*; to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere, into, of a thing, alqd*.

**Inroad**, n. *irruptio, incurso, incursum, -us* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem or incursoionem facere in alqd*; = a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio, excursus, -us*; = a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incurso in fines hostium facta*.

**insalubrious**, adj. *insaluber*; = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *caelum*), comb. *gravis et pestilens*; — air or climate, *pestilentia or gravitas caeli*; *intemperies caeli*. **INSALUBRITY**, n. — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia or gravitas or intemperies caeli*; see UNHEALTHY.

**insane**, adj. *inanus* (lit. and fig.), *neque captus*, (of one who is out of his mind, silly,

foolish, and of anything that is so) *amens*, *demens* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, *consilium*, *ratio*); = mad, raving, *furiosus*, *excors*, *vecors* (also = foolish), *vecors* (rare), (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *stultus*, *ineptus* (of persons and things). Adv. *dementer*, *insane*, *furiose*, *stulte*, *inepte*. **insanity**, n. *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (= fury, of anyone that flies into a passion), *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecordia* (= madness or silliness), *secordia* (rare), *stultitia* (= silliness).

**insatiable**, adj. *insatiabilis*, *inexplebilis* (lit. and fig.), *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, *abdomen*); an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*. Adv. by adj.

**inscribe**, v.tr. = to mark with letters, *inscribere*, *adscribere*, *consignare*. **inscription**, n. on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index*, *-icis*, m. and f. (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= *inscriptio* and *index*; then = epitaph, *titulus (sepulchri)*); also = a note, card, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or let); *epigramma*, *-atis*, n., an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tombstone, etc.; *carmina* (in verses, e.g., over the entrance of a temple); to place an — upon anything, *titulum inscribere alicui rei, alqd inscribere*.

**inscrutability**, n. *obscuritas*, or by **inscrutable**, adj. *inexplicabilis*, *obscurus*.

**insect**, n. *insectum* (Plin.); *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm).

**insecure**, adj. non with *tutus*, *munitus* or *firmus*, *infectus* (of roads, etc., = beset by robbers), *instabilis*, *incertus*, *lubricus* (of footing). Adv. non with *tuto*, *firme*, *firmiter*. **insecurity**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of the roads, *itinerata infecta*).

**insensate**, adj., see **INSANE**, **INSENSIBLE**.

**insensible**, adj. 1, *sensilis expers*; to be —, *sensu carere*; 2, fig., *durus*, *lentus*. Adv. *sensim*, *pedetemptim* (*pedetent-*); see **FEELING**. **insensibility**, n. 1, *torpor*; 2, *animus durus*, *lentitudo*; see also **CRUELTY**.

**inseparability**, n. by **inseparable**, adj. = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *individuus*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*. Adv. *inseparabile*.

**insert**, v.tr. *inserere alicui rei, or in alqd, includere alicui rei, or in alqd, interficere, interponere* (= to put in between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplere* (= to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere alqd alicui rei, or in alqd* (in general, = to add anything, e.g. I have inserted something in my speech, *in orationem addidi quaedam*); *adscribere alqd in alqd, or in alqd re* (e.g. *diem in litteris*, the date in a letter); = to fasten in, *infigere alicui rei or in alqd*; = to fix in the ground, *plant, defigere in alqd or in alqd re*. **insertion**, n. 1, by verb **INSERT**; 2, in rhet., the — of a clause = parenthesis, *interpositio*.

**inside**, I. n. *pars interior*. II. adv. *intra*. III. prep. *in* with abl., *intra* with accus.; see **WITHIN**.

**insidious**, adj. *insidiosus*, *fallax*, *dolosus*, *fraudulentus*. Adv. *insidiosse*, *fallaciter*, *dolose*, *fraudulenter*. **insidiousness**, n. *fallacia*, *dolus*, *fraus*; see **DECEITFUL**.

**insight**, n. = discernment, *intellegentia* (*intellig-*); = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veritas*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *judicium*, *consilium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*,

of and into, *aliquis rei*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudencia*; a man of deep —, *vir prudentissimus*, *vir multi or magni consilii plenus*; men of — and talent, *virii docti et eruditi*; see **KNOWLEDGE**.

**insignia**, n. *fascis*, *-ium*, m., *insignia*, *-ium*.

**insignificant**, adj. 1, = small, *parvus*, *exiguus*, *minutus*; 2, = unimportant, *levis*, *nullius momenti*. **insignificance**, n. 1, *exiguitas*; 2, *mediocritas* (rare), *nullius or parvi momenti*.

**insincere**, adj. *fallsus*, *simulatus*, *fuscus*, *fuscatus*, *fallax*, *fraudulentus*, *dolosus*, *infidus* or *infidelis* (rare). Adv. *fallsse*, *fallaciter*, *simulata*, *fraudulente*, *dolose*. **insincerity**, n. *fuscus*, *fallacia* (e.g. *sine fuco et fallaciis*), *fraus*, *-dis*, f., *dolus*, *simulatio*, *infidelitas*.

**insinuate**, v.tr. and intr. 1, = to push, work oneself into favour, *se insinuare*, *arrepere*, *irrepere*, *obrepere*, † *surrepere in alqd* (e.g. *amicitiam*); *gratiam sibi parere apud alqm* (= to ingratiate oneself); 2, = to suggest by remote allusion, *alqd alqd significare* (= to give to understand); see **HINT**. **insinuation**, n. 1, *blanditiæ*; 2, *significatio*. **insinuating**, adj. *blandus* (= bland). Adv. *blande*.

**insipid**, adj. 1, *nihil sapiens*, *insulens*, † *elutus*; 2, fig., *insulens*, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *frigidus*, *jejunus*, *inanis*, *exilis*; (= tasteless, lit. *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus*; see **ABSURD**. Adv. *insulse*, *absurde*, *inepte*, *frigide*, *jejunè*, *invaniter*, *exilliter*. **insipidity**, n. by **INSIPID**, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if fig. see **ABSURDITY**.

**insist**, v.intr. *alqd suadere*, *hortari*; = to ask for, *alqd exoptare*, *postulare*, (*ex*)*poscere*, (*ef*)*flagitare*; = to state strongly, *declarare*, *asseverare*, *dicere*, *ad alqd contendere ut or de alqd re sciendâ*.

**insnare**, v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig.); see **ENSNARE**.

**insobriety**, n. *intemperantia*; see **DRUNKENNESS**.

**insolence**, n. *insolentia*; = pride, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *audacia*, *impudentia*, *arrogantia*.

**insolent**, adj. *insolens*, *contumax*, *audax*, *impudens*, *arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *contumaciter*, *audaciter*, *impudenter*, *arroganter*, *superbe*.

**insoluble**, adj. 1, *quod liquesceri non potest*; 2, fig. *inexplicabilis*, *difficilis* et *inexplicabilis*.

**insolvent**, adj. *qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum*. **insolvency**, n. *non solvendo esse*, or *foro cedere*; see **BANKRUPT**.

**insomuch**, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hoc or eo modo*, *adeo*; under this condition, *hac or ea conditione*, *hac lege*; so far, *eo usque*; see **SO**.

**inspect**, v.tr. *visere*, *invisere* (= to view, lit.); *adspicere* (= to look on); *inspicere*, *introspicere*, *perspicere* (= to look through, examine); = to examine, *intueri*, *contemplari oculis* (*col*)*ustrare*; to —, *superintend* anything, *alqd curare*, *regere*, *molerari*; see **EXAMINE**. **inspection**, n. 1, = a looking on, by verbs; 2, = watch, guardianship, superintendence, *cura* (= care over anything, e.g. the treasury, *aerarii*); *custodia*, *comb. cura custodiæque*; = protection, protecting care, *tutela*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *praesidium*; = watch over the public morals, *praefectura morum*; to have the —, superintendence over anything, *alci rei praeesse*, *praefectum esse*, *alci rei praesidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to have anyone under one's —, *alqm custodire*.

**inspector**, n. *custos*, *-dis* (m. and f.), *curator* (= keeper, librarian); = one who is set over a thing, *praeses*, *-idis*, m. and f., *praefectus*, one who superintends the public morals,

*praefectus moribus, censor*; — of the public highways, *curator viarum*; = superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), *magister viarum, vicomagister* (Suet.); — of the public buildings and chief constable, *aedilis* (in Rome). **inspectorship**, n. *custodis munus, -eris, cura, praefectura*.

**inspiration**, n. 1, = the inhaling of air, *spiritus, -us*; 2, = — by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus (-us) divinus, instinctus divinus a-fatusque, inspiratio* (Eccl.); by divine —, through God's command, *divinitus*; 3, = counsel, *monitus, -us, consilium* (= advice, what has been suggested); at anyone's —, see SUGGESTION. **inspire**, v.tr. = to infuse ideas, *suggerere, sub(j)icere alicui aliquid* (= to suggest); as theol. t.t., to — by the Holy Spirit, *inspirare*; = to warn, advise, *monere aliquem aliquid* or *monere aliquem ut, etc.*; to — with, *instill, alicui inficere*; to excite, — with, *instill* into anyone courage, vigour, *excitare, incitare, incendere, inflammare*; = to delight, *laetitia* or *gaudio perfundere*. **inspired**, adj. *divino spiritu inflatus* or *lactus, mentis incitatus* (in gen.); = fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furens, furibundus*. **inspire**, v.n. see **INSPIRE**. **inspirit**, v.tr. *animum alicui addere*; see ENCOURAGE.

**instability**, n. *inconstantia*; see INCONSTANCY. **instable**, adj. *inconstans*; see INCONSTANT.

**install**, v.tr. *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries). **installation**, n. by *inaugurare*. **instalment**, n. *prima (secunda, etc.) pensio, pars, portio*; to pay by —, *in antecedensum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, *in antecedensum accipere* (Sen.).

**instance**, I. n. 1, = request, *preces, -um*, more usually by abl. abs. (e.g. at the — of these men, *his petentibus, or his auctoribus*); 2, = example, *exemplum, specimen*; for —, *verbi or exempli caus(s)a* or *gratia*. II. v.tr. *referre, dicere*; see MENTION. **instant**, I. adj. 1, = urgent, *vehemens, intentus, acer, magni momenti, gravis* (= serious); 2, = immediate, *praesens*. II. n. *punctum temporis* (= the smallest point in duration); = a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum* or *vestigium temporis, momentum horae*; in an —, *momento temporis*; to the —, *ad tempus*; not an —, *ne minimum partem temporis*; in every —, *omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso*; the, this very —, by *ipse* (e.g. the very — of his departure, *sua ipsa projectione*; at the very —, *ipso tempore*); to an —, *ad tempus*; for the —, *ad tempus, temporis caus(s)a*; for the present —, *in praesens, in praesentia* (opp. *in posterum*); = a favourable opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *ocasio*; not to allow the — to pass, *tempori or temporis occasione non desse*; during the last —, *in ipsa morte*. Adv. = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, e vestigio, extemplo, continuo*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense, etiam aliunde etiam, magnopere*. **instantaneous**, adj. *brevisissimus* (= of very short duration); = transient, *fugax* (= swift); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); = present, momentary, *praesens* (e.g. possibility, *facultas*). Adv. *puncto* or *momento temporis, e vestigio*; = by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*.

**instate**, v.tr. = to establish in a rank or condition, by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alicui mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre, muneri aliquem praeficere* or *praepone*; to — in any particular office, *appone* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *aliquem custodem alicui*); see **INSTALL**.

**instead**, prep. *loco* or *in locum alicui* or *aliqui rei*; = in the place of, *vicem* (Plin.), *in vicem* or *vicem alicui* or *aliqui rei* (*meam, tuam, nostram, vestram vicem*, in my, etc., *stead*); — of you all, *vestrum omnium vicem*; pro with the abl., (= for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); I was invited — of him, *in locum eius invitatus sum*; he had called them Quirites — of soldiers, *Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat*; — of, = rather than, with the pres. part., *tantum abest ut... ut, etc.* (= so far from... he rather, sooner, etc.); = not only did not... but, *non modo non... sed etiam*; instead of... he rather, *adeo non adeo nihil... ut*; instead of... he only, *magis quam* (in Lat. the second clause comes first; e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, *accenderat eum magis quam conterrerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissa fuga*; sometimes also by *cum* (e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *cum laudare deberet, eum vituperavit*).

**instep**, n. *pes superior*.

**instigate**, v.tr. *instigare* (e.g. *omnes in aliquem*, = to set on, and fig.), *concitare, incitare*. **instigation**, n. *impulsus, -us, stimulus, instinctus, -us*; at your —, *te auctore instigator, auctor, concitator, impulsor, suavor, machinator, princeps, -ipis*.

**instill**, v.tr. 1, = to infuse by drops, in general, *in os alicui in(j)icere* or *indere* or *ingerere*; *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); 2, = to fill with, *aliquem aliquid re implere*; to — admiration, *aliquem admiratione induere, admirationem alicui in(j)icere*.

**instinct**, I. n. animal —, *natura*; from one's own —, *natura duce*; = natural desire, *appetitus* (= the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, *cognitionis*); *appetitus, -us* (= natural feeling, especially animal); (both *appetitus* and *appetitus* are used by Cic. for the Greek *επιτηδε* = desire in general); a sudden impulse, *impetus, -us*; = inward desire, inclination, taste, *studium*; sensual —, *studia prava* or *turpia* or *humilia*. II. adj. — with anything, *aliquid re imbutus*. **instinctive**, adj. *naturalis, duce natura sua* (e.g. to do anything, *facere aliquid*). Adv. *natura (duce), naturaliter*.

**institute**, I. v.tr. = to found (e.g. a court), *condere* (lit. to put together, hence to accomplish the building or the establishing of anything, e.g. an empire, *imperium*); to — a thing, *instituere*; to — a monarchy, *regnum statuere, regem creare* (= to create a king); = to erect, place, *constituere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); to — friendship, *conciliare amicitiam*; a union, wedding, *nuptias*; peace, *pacem*; to — again, re-establish, *reconciliare* (e.g. peace, *pacem*); to effect, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, alliance, *foedus, -eris, n.*; peace, *pacem*). II. n. see **INSTITUTION**. **institution**, n. 1, = foundation, *initium* (= beginning), or verb (e.g. after the — of the state, *postquam civitas instituta est*, or *post civilem institutam*, or by abl. abs., *civitate instituta*); 2, = custom, *institutum, lex, mos, moris, in.*; 3, = society, *societas, collegium, sodalitas*; 4, = school, *ludus* (lit(erarum), *schola*; see **SCHOOL**.

**instruct**, v.tr. I. *erudire* (= to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in anything, *in aliquid re*; = to teach, *aliquem aliquid docere*; comb. *erudire aliquem docere, docere aliquem erudire*; = to prepare anyone for a certain avocation, *instituere ad aliquid*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide anyone with what is necessary, *doctrinis, artibus*, = to instruct in); to lecture, *praecipere* or *trahere aliquid de aliquid re, tradere praecepta alicui rei*; to — anyone in elocution, *aliquem ad dicendum instituere*; see **ORDER**; to be instructed by anyone, *discere ab aliquo*; to be instructed in

anything by anyone, *discere alqd* (or with *inf.*); **2**, = order, *alqd alci praecribere* (e.g. *quae sicut openda*); *alci committere* or *mandare ut*; see ORDER, CHARGE. **instructed**, adj. *eruditus* (= brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a learned, a literary education, *doctus, doctrinā instructus*. **instruction**, n. **1**, = the act of teaching, *institutio* (= — in gen., information), in anything, *alci rei*; = the bringing up of anyone from a state of ignorance, *eruditio*; = education in a school, or from a master, *disciplina*; — given by a teacher, *doctrina*; *praecipuum* (= lesson); **2**, = direction, *praecipio* (= the act of prescribing), *praecipuum* (= precept), *praescriptum, mandatum* (= charge given to anyone, e.g. an ambassador); his —s, *alci mandare ut*; see INSTRUCT, **2**. **instructive**, adj. *utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **instructor**, n. *magister, doctor, praceptor, dux* (= leader).

**instrument**, n. **1**, = tool, *utensilia, -ium*, n. (= utensils in a household, and in general); = furniture, *supellex*; = vessels, culinary —s, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasa, -orum*; = tools for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (collectively or in pl., e.g. agricultural, *rusticum*); = some large, artificial —, machine, *machina*; an iron —, *feramentum*; musical — with strings, *fibra, -ium*; = horn, *cornu*; = trumpet, *tuba*; = pipe, *tibia*; to sing to an —, *ad chordarum sonum cantare*; **2**, = means, *minister* (fig.); to use anyone as an — for anything, *alci operi alqd efficere*; **3**, in law and in gen. (= a deed), *lit(terae, tabulae* (= anything in writing); to draw up an — in writing, *lit(teris alqd consignare*. **instrumental**, adj. **1**, = contributing aid, *utilis* (= useful); convenient, *commodus, accommodatus, aptus*; you were — in hindering, *per te stetit quominus*, etc., or *te auctore*; to be —, *al alqd valere, alci operi effici, alci prodesse*; **2**, = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tiliarum nervorumque* or *nervorum et tiliarum*; — and vocal music, *choridarum sonitus et vocis cantus, vocum nervorumque cantus, -ūs*. **instrumentality**, n. *opera, ministerium*, or by *per* or *alci operā* or *abl. abs.* (e.g. *per te* or *tuā operā* or *te auctore*).

**insubordination**, n. *disciplina nulla* (= no order, discipline); = licentiousness, *licentia, nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. **insubordinate**, adj. *nullā disciplinā coercitus, intemperans, solitiosus, turbulentus, nule* or *parum obediens* (obed-) or *obtemperans*. Adv. *seditione, turbulente(r)*.

**insufferable**, adj. *intolerabilis*; see INTOLERABLE.

**insufficient**, adj. *haud sufficiens, haud satis* (*magnus*, etc.), *impar* (= unequal); see INADEQUATE. Adv. *haud satis, parum*. **insufficiency**, n. *inopia, imbecillitas* (= weakness), *angustiae, egestas, paupertas* (= poverty).

**insular**, adj. by *insula* (e.g. through our — position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

**insult**, **I**. n. *injuria, injuria alci illata, ab alqo illata, contumelia, probrum, maledictum*; = disgrace, *dedecus, -ōris*, n., *ignominia, iniquitas*. **II**. v.tr. *alci maledicere* (= abuse), *contumeliam alci imponere*; without any —, *sine ullā contumeliā*; to be insulted, *injuriam accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; insulted by something, *alqd in* or *ad contumeliam accipere* (= to take as an —). **insulting**, adj. *contumeliosus, probrus, maledicus, maledicens*; — words, *voce contumeliosae, verborum contumeliae*. Adv. *contumeliose, maledice, per ludibrium*.

**insuperable**, adj. *in(ex)superabilis* (lit., = what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons).

**insupportable**, adj. see INTOLERABLE.

**insurance**, n. *fides de damno resarciendo interposita*. **insure**, v.tr. and intr. *damnum praestare, de alqo re cavere*.

**insurgent**, adj. and n. *seditiosus, turbulentus*. **insurrection**, n. *rebellio, seditio, motus, -ūs, tumultus, -ūs*. **insurrectionary**, adj. *seditiosus*; see INSURGENT.

**insusceptibility**, n. by **insusceptible**, adj. see INSENSIBLE.

**intact**, adj. *intactus*; *integer* (= untouched), *salvus, incolumis* (= unharmed).

**intangible**, n. *quod sentire* or *sensibus percipere non possumus*.

**integral**, adj. *pars ad totum necessaria*. **integrity**, n. **1**, = entireness (e.g. — of the empire), adj. *regnum integrum*; **2**, = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas, abstinentia, innocentia, sanctitas, castitas* (= purity).

**integument**, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (= skin or —), *tegumen, (in)tegumentum, operimentum* (= a covering, protection), *velumentum, velum* (= a covering, cloak), *involutum* (= a wrapper).

**intellect**, n. *mens, -ntis, f., ingenium, ingenii vis, animus, cogitatio, intelligentia, quae pars animi rationis atque intelligentiae participat est*; acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*. **intellectual**, adj. by genit. of *mens*, etc. **intelligence**, n. **1**, *perspicacitas, sol(versus)*; see INTELLECT; **2**, = news, *nuntius*; see NEWS. **intelligencer**, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuntius, legatus* (= an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*.

**intelligent**, adj. *mente praeditus* (= gifted with understanding); one who has understanding, and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus*; = wise, *intellegens, sapiens, prudens, sciens*, comb. *prudens et sciens, (per)vicinus, astutus, sol(versus)*; a very — man, *homo ingenio prudentitque acutissimus*; to be —, *scipere*. Adv. *intellegenter, sapienter, prudenter, scienter, acute, astute, sol(versus)*. **intelligible**, adj. *quod facile intellegi potest*; = well explained, *explicitus*; = clear, *perspicuus*; = plain, not confused, *planus*; = manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, also of the speaker); = distinct, *distinctus* (= well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *atroque distinctior Cicero, Tac.*). Adv. *perspicue, plane, aperte, distincte, explicita*.

**intemperance**, n. *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*. **intemperate**, adj. *intemperans, impotens, immodicus, immoderatus*; — in drink, *ebriosus, temulentus*; = angry, *iracundus*. Adv. *intemperanter, immodice, immoderate, iracunde*.

**intend**, v.tr. and intr. = to purpose, *propositum habere* or by *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with *inf.*); = to think of, *cogitare alqd* (or with *inf.*); = to look forward to a thing, to direct one's attention to, (*animo*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron., or with *ut* or with *inf.*), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; = to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut*, etc., *alqd agitare*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intenderat, non efficere poterat*; = to prepare anything, *parare*; = to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; = to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); = to be about to, *velle, cogitare*,

**in animo habere, destinare** (all with infin.; also very often by using the fut., e.g. *nunc scripturus sum*, = I am just about to write). **intense**, adj. *magnus, acer, ardens, summus, intentus*; to take — pains with, *incumbere ad* or *in alqd* or *alci rei*, or by animus *intendere ad alqd*. Adv. *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*. **intensify**, v.tr. *maiores, etc.*, *reddere, amplificare, exaggerare, augere*; see INCREASE. **intensity**, n. *vis, vis, f., gravitas*; — of cold, *rigor*. **intensive**, adj. = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensus* (e.g. *intensiva adverbium, gram.*). **intent**, I. adj. (lit. = having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alci rei, intentus, attentus ad alqd* or (in) *alqd re*; *erectus*; to be — upon, *animum ad alqd*, in *alqd* or *alci rei intendere, incumbere in* or *ad alqd* or *alci rei, studere alci rei*. Adv. by adj. **II**. n. see INTENTION; to all —s and purposes, *omnino*. **intention**, n. = design, *consilium, propositum, mens, animus* (e.g. *in animo habere, esse in animo alci*), *institutum, sententia, studium, voluntas*. **intentional**, adj. by adv. *quod consulto* or *de industria*, or *delicta operâ fit*.

**inter**, v.tr. *sepelire* (= to bury in general; also *sepelire dolorem*), *humare* (= to cover with earth). **interment**, n. *sepultura, humatio*; place of —, *sepulchrum*; see BURY.

**interact**, n. = interlude in a play, *embolium* (*ἐμβολιον*, fig., *embolia amoris*, etc.).

**intercalary**, adj. *intercalaris* or *intercalarius*. **intercalate**, v.tr. *intercalare*.

**intercede**, v.intr. = to plead, (*de*)*precari pro alqo* (= to — for anyone); see ENTREAT, BEG. **intercession**, n. *deprecatio* (= praying earnestly to turn off some evil); at anyone's request, *alqo deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for anyone, *rogare pro alqo* (so as to obtain something); on account of anything, *alci adesse ad alqd deprecandum*; with anyone, *deprecari alqm pro alqo, deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm; alci supplicare pro alqo*. **intercessor**, n. one who entreats, *deprecator*. **intercessory**, adj. by verbs; see INTERCEDE.

**intercept**, v.tr. **I**, = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere, excipere*; **2**, = to cut off, *intercludere, circumvenire, officere* (e.g. — the light, *luminibus officere*); see INTERRUPT, HINDER.

**interchange**, I. v.tr. **1**, = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by (com)mutare, (*per*)mutare *inter se*; see ALTERNATE, EXCHANGE. **II**. n. (com)mutatio, *permutatio, vicissitudo*. **interchangeable**, adj. *quas inter se (com)mutari possunt*. Adv. *invicem*.

**intercolumniation**, n. *intercolumnium*.

**intercommunicate**, v.intr. **1**, *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se*; see COMMUNICATE; **2**, of rooms, etc., *commensus, -us, continere*.

**intercourse**, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus, -us* (frequent); *commercium* (commercial and in gen.); habitual —, *consuetudo*; —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus, -us*; family —, *usus domesticus et consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris, familiaritas*; I have — with anyone, *est mihi consuetudo cum alqo*; to have familiar — with anyone, *alqo familiariter* or *intime uti, conjunctissime vivere cum alqo, usu cum alqo conjunctissimum esse*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquii et coetus hominum*.

**interdict** I. v.tr. **1**, = to forbid, *interdicere alci alqd re*, or with *ne*; see FORBID; **2**, see EXCOMMUNICATE. **II**. n. *interdictum*.

**interest**, I. v.tr. **1**, = to excite an interest, (e.g. a book), *juvandum esse* (lit. = to be pleasing); = to delight, *delectare*; = to fascinate, *capere* (= to pre-possess); to — anyone, *alci placere*; = to attract delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; = to enlist anyone's attention, *tenere* (e.g. *audientium animos*); if it —s you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quaeris*; **2**, = to have a share, to be concerned in; anything —s me, *alqi meâ interest, alqd ad me pertinet*; **3**, = to give a share in; **1** — anyone in anything, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alci gloriam alci*); **1** feel an — in anything, *alqd mihi curae* or *cordi* (but *curae cordique*) *est*; **1** — myself for anyone, *alci studio, consulo, alci sum studiosus*; to take — in, *participem esse alci rei*; = to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affinem esse rei* (lit. = to be related to anyone).

**II**. n. **1**, = causing interest, in gen. *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*; = attraction, *voluptas*; = pleasantness, *juvabilitas*; = delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alci rei*; **2**, = advantage; to have an — in, by *interest* or *refert*; the — anyone has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *caus(a) alci*; = advantage, *commodum; bonum, usus, -us, utilitas*; = emolument, *emolumentum*; the common —, *res* or *caus(a) communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in anyone's —, *ex usu alci*; anything is in my —, *alqd est e re meâ*; my — requires it, *rationes meae ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to defend anyone's —, *alci causam defendere*; to consider, study anyone's —, *alci rationibus consulere*; **3**, *usura* or *usurae, faenus* (*us*); — added to the capital, *anatocismus*; — of —, *usurae usurarum*; to lend out money on —, *pecuniam suenerari, pecuniam dare faenore* or *faenori, ponere in faenora nummos*; to invest capital at —, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare*; to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi faenore occupare*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *sueneratio*; the — mounts up, *usurae multiplicatur*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alci cumulate reddere*. **interested**, adj. *attentus, erectus*; — in, *alci rei studiosus* (= fond of); I am — in anything, *alqd e re meâ est, mihi expedit, meâ interest* or *refert*. **interest**, by *quod* ad a *altrahit* or *illicit* (of a person), or by *alqm tenere* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book), *juvandus*; see AGREABLE.

**interfere**, v.intr. *alci rei* or *in alqd intercedere, admiscere, intervenire, se interponere*, or *immiscere*; I shall not — with it, *per me licet*; to — on anyone's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for anyone), *intercedere pro alqo*; to hinder, *alqm interpellare* or *prohibere* or *impedire* (with *quominus* or *quin* or *ne*), *alci officere, obesse, alci obstar quominus* or *quin*; see HINDER. **interference**, n. by verb, or by *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

**interim**, n. *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; ad —, *interim*; ad tempus (= for a time); *temporis gratiâ* (= for the present time); a decree ad —, *edictum ad tempus propositum*.

**interior**, I. adj. *interior, interna*. **II**. n. *pars interior*; see INNER, INTERNAL.

**interjacent**, adj. **1**, by *interjacere, incurrere*; **2**, *interjacens, interjectus*.

**Interject**, v.tr. *interponere, interjicere*. **Interjection**, n. (in grammar) *interjectio*.

**Interlace**, v.tr. *implicare* = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intexere alqd alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*); see ENTWINE.

**Interlapse**, I. v.intr. *interfici, interponi*. II. n. by verb; in the — of a year, *anno circumacto* or *praeterito, anno interjecto*, also *anno post, or post annum*.

**Interlard**, v.tr. see MIX.

**Interleave**, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis inter(j)icere singulas chartas puras*.

**Interline**, v.tr. *interscribere* (Plin. Min.).

**Interlocution**, n. see CONVERSATION. **Interlocutory**, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), in *sermone*; to mention to anyone by way of conversation, *alci in sermone in(j)icere* (with acc. and Infin., Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an — remark, *incidit mentio de alqi re*.

**Interlude**, n. see INTERACT.

**Intermarriage**, n. *connubium*. **Intermarry**, v.intr. *inter se matrimonio conjungi*.

**Intermeddle**, v.intr. *se interponere alci rei* or *in alqd, se admiscere* or *immiscere*; not to —, *abesse* or *se abstinere ab alqd re*; you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod voles facies, me nihil interpono*. **Intermediate**, adj. *medius* (*intermedius*, ante class.).

**Interment**, n. see INTER.

**Interminable**, adj. *infinitus*. Adv. *infinite*.

**Intermingle**, v.tr. *alci alqd (inter)miscere*; see MINOLE, MIX.

**Intermission**, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, officii); see INTERRUPTION, PAUSE. **Intermit**, v.tr. *alqd intermittere*; see OMIT, CEASE, INTERRUPT. **Intermittent**, adj., med. t.t. *febris intermittens* (Cels.). Adv. *tempore* or *intervallo interposito*, or *certis temporibus* (= at fixed times, or *incertis temp.* = at irregular intervals), *aliquando, nonnumquam* (*nonnunq.*, = sometimes).

**Intermix**, I. v.tr. see INTERMINOLE. II. v.intr. *(com)misceri, permisceri, intermisceri*. **Intermixture**, n. *mixtio, permixtio* (the act); see COMPOUND, MIXTURE.

**Internal**, see INNER. Adv. *intus, penitus*.

**International**, adj. — law, *ius (juris, n.) gentium*.

**Internecine**, adj. *internectivus*; see FATAL.

**Internuncio**, n. = messenger between two parties, *internuntius*.

**Interpellation**, n. *interpellatio* (Cic.).

**Interpolate**, v.tr. = to insert, *alqd alci rei adicere, inserere*; = to falsify, *corrumpere*. **Interpolation**, n. use verb.

**Interpose**, I. v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere, interjicere*. II. v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem*; see INTERFERE. **Interposition**, n. 1. = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interjectus, interpositus* (both —us, only common in abl. however), *interventus, -us*; better use abl. abs. (e.g.  *mari interjecto* = by the — of the sea); 2. (in general = mediation, anything interposed), *vis, impulsus, -us* (= instigation), or by *auctor* (e.g. by my —, *me auctore*); see INTERFERENCE; by *influence* —, *influence, divinitus*.

**Int rpret**, v.tr. 1. = to — for anyone, *interpretari*; see TRANSLATE; 2. = to unfold

the meaning of anything (e.g. a dream), *alqd interpretari, esse interpretem alci rei* (e.g. the law, a dream); *con(j)icere, alqd conjecturam explanare, conjecturam alci rei facere, alqd enarrare* (= to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); = to take anything that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); = to explain, *explanare*; to — in a wrong sense, *misinterpret, detorquere in* (with accus.), *trahere ad or in* (with accus., = — on purpose); to — anything that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare*; to get anyone to — anything for, *de alqi re aut interprete*; to — anything in good part, *alqd in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari*; to — anything as an offence, *alqd in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari*; to — anything from anyone as haughtiness, *alqd alci tribuere superbiae, trahere alqd in superbiam*; as an insult, as disgracing anyone, *in contumelium convertere*; to — a thing differently from what anyone said, *aliter alqd ac dictum erat accipere*. **Interpretation**, n. *interpretatio, explanatio* (= explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio, conjectura*; = critical explanations of an author, *emendatio* (Quint.); to be liable to have a bad — put upon, *in malam partem accipi*. **Interpretative**, adj. *quod explanat*. **Interpreter**, n. an — of a foreign tongue, *interpret, -tis, m. and f.*; to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*, with anyone, *cum alqo*.

**Interregnum**, n. *interregnum*. **Interrex**, n. *interrex*.

**Interrogate**, v.tr. and intr. *quaerere, exquirere, requirere ex or ab alqo*; see ASK, INQUIRE; = to — again and again, *rogare*; see ASK. **Interrogation**, n. *interrogatio* (= the act of interrogating, hence anything in the form of a question), *percontatio (percunct-)*; = the question asked, *(inter)rogatum*; = investigation, *questio*. **Interrogative**, I. adj. use verb (e.g. in an — manner, *percontando (percunct-) et interrogando*). II. n. *particula interrogativa* (gram.). **Interrogator**, n. *qui interrogat*. **Interrogatory**, I. adj. by INTERRUPLICATE. II. n. *interrogatio*.

**Interrupt**, v.tr. *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *somnum*; order, succession, *ordinem*); *interpellare* (lit., to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting; then in general, to disturb); = to rest, cease for a while from anything, *intermittere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incidere* (lit. = to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); = to speak whilst others are speaking, *alqm interfari*; = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem, praelium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — by speaking against, *alci obloqui*; — noisily, *alci obstrepere*. **Interrupted**, adj. *interruptus, interceptus, intermissus*. Adv. *interrupte*. **Interruption**, n. *interpellatio* (= of one who speaks by others; then in general = disturbance); = the act of speaking whilst someone else speaks, *interfatio*; = the act of ceasing for a while, *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *lit(terarum) or epistolarum*); = the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapedo* (e.g. *scribendi*); without —, *uno tenore sine ulla intermissione*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilaciones bellum gerere*.

**Intersect**, v.tr. *secare* (lit. and fig.); = to cleave, divide, *scindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut

across, thus, X, *decussare* (e.g. a line); to cut right in the middle, *medium secare*; by ditches, *fossis incidere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land). **Intersection**, n. *sectio* (the act); the — (X) of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decussis*, -is, m.; = diameter, *diametros*; see DIAMETER.

**Intersperse**, v.tr. *immiscere*; in anything, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscere orationi*; see MIX.

**Interstice**, n. *rima, foramen*.

**Intertwine**, v.tr. see ENTWINE.

**Interval**, n. *intervallum, spatium interjectum* (in general; *distantia*, for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in Vitruv.); — of time, *tempus interjectum*; to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *intermittere*; after a brief —, *interjecto haud magno spatio*; in the —, *interim*; at —s, *aliquando, nonnumquam* (*nonnunquam*).

**Intervene**, v.intr. = to be between, *interjacere*; = to come between, *intercedere, interfuerre, interponi, intervenire*; *supervenire alci rei* (of persons and things, e.g. of the night, *ni nox praecio intervenisset*, Liv.); to — (of obstacles), *ob(j)ici*. **Intervention**, n. *interventus, -us* (of persons and things); see INTERFERENCE.

**Interview**, n. *congressio* (= the act), *congressus, -us* (= the — itself, friendly meeting); an — for a stated purpose, *contentus, -us*; = conversation, *colloquium, sermo*.

**Intweave**, v.tr. *intexere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (lit. and fig.); see ENTWINE.

**Intestate**, n. of a person who dies without making a will, *intestatum* (Cic.) or *intestato* (Cic.) *decedere*.

**Intestine**, I. adj. *intestinalis*; see INTERNAL. II. n. *intestinum*, usu. pl. *intia, viscera, exta* (all pl.).

**Intimacy**, n. *familiaritas, usus (-us), familiaris, consuetudo, necessitudo*. **Intimate**, I. adj. *familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *intimus* (*inter*), *conjunctus*; to have an — knowledge of anything, *alqd penitus perspectum cognitumque habere*. Adv. *familiariter, intime, conjuncte, penitus, prorsus*; see WHOLLY. II. v.tr. *significare* (in gen.); = to indicate, *indicare* (both *alci alqd*); = to inform anyone about a matter, *docere alqm alqd, alqm de alqâ re certiore facere, alqd alci nuntiare, declarare*; to — by words, *voce significare*; to — in a roundabout way, *alqd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere*; as a prediction, a wonder, *alqd portendere*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denuntiare*. **Intimation**, n. *significatio, nuntius, denuntiatio*.

**Intimidate**, v.tr. *metum* (*timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem*) *alci in(j)icere, inculere; metum* (*timorem, terrorem*) *alci afferre, inferre, offerre; alqm in metum compellere, con(j)icere*; see FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY. **Intimidated**, adj. *timefactus* (e.g. liberty). **Intimidation**, n. *minae* = threats; by *pavorem* or *metum alci inculere*.

**Into**, prep. as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with accus.; in *meridiem*, = southwards; in *Galliam*, = towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, = he will sleep till daybreak; in *multam noctem*, = deep into the night. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, = down to old age; *mihî in mentem venit*, = it occurs to me. *In*, as equivalent to into, may signify change or conversion, as in *lapidem verti*, = to be changed — stone; in *aquam solni*, = to be melted — water. With verbs compounded with preps., into is often not expressed, to go — the city, *urbem ingredi*.

**Intolerable**, adj. *intolerabilis, intolerandus, rix tolerabilis, non ferendus* (of persons and things, e.g. woman, cold, pain); = odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. you are — to me, *odiosus mihi es*); = disoblighing, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e.g. avarice, *avaritia*.) Adv. *intoleranter*; to boast —, *intolerantissime gloriari*; it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*. **Intolerance**, n. *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionis haud ferens*, or by some word = pride, *intolerantia, superbia, arrogantia*. **Intolerant**, adj. *moribus immitis* (= of a harsh disposition); = intractable, difficult to deal with, obstinate, *difficilis*; = proud, *superbus, alci rei intolerans*; in religion, *erga alqos parum indulgens*.

**Intone**, v.tr. = to sound the notes of a musical scale, *incipere* (= to begin to sing, Virg.); *voce praecire* (= to lead, of a preceptor, to sound the first note); to — prayers, *preces canere*.

**Intoxicate**, v.tr. *inebriare* (lit.), *ebriam reddere*. **Intoxicated**, adj. *ebrius, temulentus*. **Intoxicating**, adj. (*potus*) *qui alqm ebriam reddit*. **Intoxication**, n. *ebrietas, temulentia*; see DRUNK.

**Intractable**, adj. *indocilis, difficilis*. **Intractability**, n. by adj.

**Intransitive**, adj. *intransitivus* (gram.).

**Intrench**, v.tr. = 'to cut a trench, (con-)munire (= to fortify, in gen.); = to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus saepire, operibus munire*; = to surround with palisades, *vallare, obvallare, rallo* or *fossâ saepire* (*sep*), or *cingere, circumdare, circumare*; *alqm locum munitionibus saepire, castra in alqo loco communire*. **Intrenchment**, n. *vallum, munitionum, munimentum, opera, -um*.

**Intrepid**, adj. *intrepidus*; see FEARLESS. **Intrepidity**, n. *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*; *fortitudo*; see COURAGE.

**Intricacy**, n. *implicatio, contortio* (e.g. orationis); the — of the road, *iter impeditum*. **Intricate**, adj. *contortus, implicatus, inexplcabilis, perplexus, tortuosus, impeditus*.

**Intrigue**, I. n. = a plot of a complicated nature, *dolus* (= a trick played to do harm); a secret —, *clandestinum consilium, artificia, -iorum*; = a snare, *fallacia*; = a deception, *fraus, -dis*; ambush, *insidiae*. II. v.tr. *fallaciam fabricari, con(j)ocere* (e.g. *consilia*); see PLOT, CONSPIRE. **Intriguer**, n. *doli* or *fallaciarum machinator*. **Intriguing**, adj. *callidus et ad fraudem acutus, fraudulentus* (= deceitful); = cunning, crafty, *astutus, vaser*; = malicious, knavish, *malitiosus*; a crafty fellow, *veterator*.

**Intrinsic(al)**, adj. = real, *verus*, or *per se*, or *ipse*. Adv. *re verâ, per se, vere*; see REAL.

**Introduce**, v.tr. lit. *intrehere, importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — anyone to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (usu. to the great, to an audience, Curt., or to a house); to — anyone to a person (for making his acquaintance) by letter, *alqm alci commendare*; = to make acquainted with someone, *praesentem praesenti alci commendare*; = to induct anyone to an office, *alqm inaugurare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — anyone as speaking, *alqm loquentem* or *disputantem inducere*; = to bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere, introducere*; to have been introduced, *usu receptum esse*; to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. **Introduction**, n. *invectio* (= importation of goods, etc.), *inductio* (= the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers, *inductio armorum*); — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. *adolescentulorum nobilitium*); to give an — to, *alqm alci commendare*; an — to a book, etc.,

*procurium, principium, exordium, praefatio* (Plin., Quint.). **say** something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca praefatus de senectute*. **introduc-**  
**tory**, adj. by v. e.g. to make — remarks, *praefari*.

**intromission**, n. *aditus, -ūs*, or by verb, *intromittere*.

**introspect**, v.tr., **introspection**, n. *ipsum se inspicere*; for gen. sense, see INSPECT.

**intrude**, v.intr. = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se inferre et intrudere, se inculcare alicj auribus* (in order that one may be heard). **intruder**, n. by *importunus, molestus*.

**intrusion**, n. *importunitas*; = troublesomeness, or by verb, *se inferre et intrudere*. **intrusive**, adj. *qui se infert et intrudit*. Adv. *molestè, importunè*.

**intrust**, v.tr. *fidei alicj alqd committere* or *permittere, trulere alqd in alicj fidem*; see ENTRUST.

**intuition**, n. poetical, philosophical —, *anticipatio, cognitio, perceptio, comprehensio, anticipatio* (κατάληψις). **intuitive**, adj. = clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*; = clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images); in philosophy use n. (e.g. — knowledge, *alqd per quamdam animi perceptionem cognitum*). Adv. *perspicue, dilucide, (celeri) quādam animi perceptione*.

**intumescence, inturgescence**, n. by verbs, (*intumescere, extumescere* (in gen.); *turgescere*; see SWELL, SWELLING).

**inundation**, n. better expressed by verb, *inundare*, or by *magnus aquas*.

**inurbanity**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

**inure**, v.tr. *assuefacere*; see ACCUSTOM.

**inurn**, v.tr. *in urnam conūdere*; see INTER.

**inutility**, n. *inutilitas*.

**invade**, v.tr. *irruptionem* or *incurSIONem facere* in, etc., *invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc., *in alqm, in alqd*; also of an evil); *alci* or *in alqm incurrere, bellum alci inferre*; of a large body of troops, *in terram infundi* or *infundere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis*; the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, or inducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium*; see ATTACK, ASSAIL. **invader**, n. *hostis*. **invasion**, n. *irruptio, incurSio*.

**invalid**, I. adj. in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (= without legal force, opp. *validus*, e.g. a will); = fruitless, *vanus* (= vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); = unfit, *parum idoneus* (= not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); of arguments, *infirmus, nugatorius, vitiosus*; to make anything —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will), = to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), comb. *rescindere et irritum facere* or *ut irritum et vanum rescindere* (of a will). II. n. *aeger* = ill; to be a confirmed —, *tenui aut potius nulli valetudine esse*; an — soldier, *causarius*. **invalidate**, v.tr. *alqd irritum facere, tollere* (= to destroy), *infirmare* (= to weaken), *labefactare* (e.g. *opinionem*), *rescindere, refugere* (of laws); see ABROGATE, ABOLISH. **invalidish**, adj. *ad alqm morbum proclivior*. **invalidity**, n. use adj. INVALID or V. INVALIDATE.

**invective**, n. *convicium, contumelia, maledictum, probrum, invectio* (rare), *verba* with adj., e.g. *acerba* (= bitter); *maligna* (= sharp), *aculeata* (= stinging), *mordacia* (= reproachful), *criminosā* (of a speech). **inveigh**, v.intr. *in alqm invehi, incurrere, incessere, alom turio adoriri, con-*

*tumeliosis verbis* or *verbis vehementioribus prosequi, alqm or alqd objugare*; = to scold, *alqm increpare, castigare*.

**inveigle**, v.tr. see MISLEAD, SEDUCE.

**invent**, v.tr. *invenire, reperire*; to — (in the mind), *excogitare*; = to contrive, hatch, *comminisci* (gen. something bad). **invention**, n. 1, = act of —, *inventio, excogitatio*, or by verb (e.g. *hamis repertis*, = by the — of hooks); 2, = thing invented, *alqd inventum* or *reperum*; 3, = fiction, *commentum, fabula, mendacium* (= lie). **inventive**, adj. *ingeniosus* (= who has always new ideas); *sol(l)ers* (= clever, who knows how to make use of, how to apply new ideas to some purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (= who can conceive a thing in its depth); an — person, *ingenium ad excogilandum acutum*; the — faculty, *inventio, excogitatio*. **inventor**, n. *inventor* (chiefly poet., or late *reperor*), fem. *inventrix*; = author, *auctor, architectus* (lit. architect), comb. *architectus et princeps*; the —s of the art of sculpture, *figendi conditores*. **inventory**, n. *repertorium, inventarium* (Jct.).

**inverse**, adj. *inversus, conversus*. Adv. *retro, permutato ordine*. **inversion**, n. *conversio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *vesicae*; fig. = destruction, *eversio*); — of words, *inversio verborum*. **invert**, v.tr. = to turn into a contrary direction, (*con*)vertère; = to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum*; hence fig., to change entirely, e.g. the order of the world, *ordinem verborum*); to — the order of words, † *ultima primis praepone*; = to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *republicam*); = to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublicae statum*); = to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *republicam*); = to turn everything topsyturvy, *omnia miscere, summa imis miscere, omnia sursum deorsum versare*.

**invest**, v.tr. 1, see CLOTHE; 2, = to — with an office, *magistratum alci dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alqm praeficere*; to — anyone with the highest power, *deferre alci summam imperii*; 3, = to lend (e.g. — with a charm), *alqd alci addere, impertire, alqm alqd re (ex)ornare*; see ADORN, GIVE; 4, of money, *pecuniam collocare, occupare, ponere, with in alqd re* or *apud alqm*; 5, = to besiege, *circumsedere, obsidere, vallo* or *fossi cingere* or *circumdare*; see BESIEGE. **investiture**, n. = the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *ritus inaugurationis feudalis*. **investment**, n. 1, with an office, *inauguratio*, or by verb; see INSTALL; 2, of money, by verb **INVEST**; 3, = siege, *obsessio*.

**investigate**, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare, (per)scrutari, investigare, querere, cognoscere* (the last two also of judicial investigation), *percunctari* (*percunct-*), *sciscitari*; to — the true reason of anything, *veram rationem alicj rei exsequi*; to — the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*. **investigation**, n. *investigatio, indagatio, percunctatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning), *inquisitio, quaestio, cognitio*; see INQUIRY. **investigator**, n. *investigator, indagator, quaesitor* (only in judicial matters), *inquisitor*.

**inveteracy**, n. *inveteratio*. **inveterate**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., = deeply rooted), *penitus defixus* (of bad habits), *penitus insitus* (of opinions); to become —, *inveterasce*. Adv. *penitus*.

**invidious**, adj. 1, = envious, *invidus, invidiosus, lividus, malignus, malevolus*; 2, = exposed to envy, *invidiosus, odiosus*. Adv. *maligne, invidiose*. **invidiousness**, n. 1, *invidia, malevolentia, malignitas*; 2, *invidia, odium*.



**invigorate**, v.tr. *corroborare* (e.g. anyone through constant work, employment, *alqm assiduo opere*); = to revive anyone, (*confirmare* (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*); to become invigorated, *se corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare, or vires reficere* (= to recruit one's strength). **invigorating**, adj. *aptus ad corpus* (etc.) *refectendum*. **invigoration**, n. *confirmatio animi*, for — of the body, *uso verb.*

**invincible**, adj. *invictus, in(ex)superabilis, inexpugnabilis* (= impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*). Adv. *quod superari non potest*.

**inviolable**, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, = sanctity), *aerimonia, religio* (= sacredness, of the gods and of everything consecrated to them, e.g. tombs). **inviable**, adj. *inviolabilis, inviolatus*; = sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*. Adv. *inviolatè*. **inviolatè**, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state); = without having received any injury, unhurt, *illaesus, inviolatus*, comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque*; = entire, undamaged, *incorruptus*; = without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *invenit incolumisque*; = safe, in safety, *salvus, c. salvus atque incolumis*.

**invisibility**, n. by **invisible**, adj. *c. cecus* or *nihil cernentis, or quem (quam, quod) cernere et videre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possumus oculis consequi*; to be —, *sub oculos non cadere*; *non comparere* (= not to appear, of persons and things); the — world, *caelum, superi*; see HEAVEN. Adv. *quod cerni non potest*.

**invitation**, n. *invitatio*; at your —, *invitatus* or *vocatus a te, invitatu* or *vocatu tuo*. **invite**, v.tr. 1, (in the usual sense) *invitare ulqm ad alqd* (any invitation, of persons and things); *vocare alqm ad alqd* (the usual phrase in inviting anyone to dinner through a slave; then in gen. of an invitation to take part in anything, e.g. *ad bellum, ad quietem, etc.*); to — oneself to dinner, *condicere ad cenam, condicere alic* (the latter in gen. in the sense, I'll be your guest); 2, = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fruendum agrum invitare*; see ALLURE. **inviting**, adj. *blandus, gratus, amoenus, dulcis*. Adv. *blande, grate, amoenè, dulciter*.

**invocation**, n. *imploratio* (= imploring), *testatio* (= calling as a witness).

**invoice**, n. (*mercium*) *libellus* or *index, -icis*, m. and f.; see ACCOUNT.

**invoke**, v.tr. *invocare, implorare*; to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare* or *invocare Deos, invocare atque obtestari Deos, comprecari Deos* (the latter esp. = to pray for help); to — anyone's assistance, *implorare fidem alicjs, invocare subsidium alicjs, auxilium alicjs implorare et flagitare*; to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testem*.

**involuntary**, adj. *inritus et coactus* (= unwilling and forced), *non voluntarius* (= not made to please us, e.g. death). Adv. *inrite*, or by adj. or *haud sponte sua*. **involuntariness**, n. *necessitas*, or by adj. (e.g. the — of my action, *quod coactus feci*).

**involution**, n. *implicitio, involutio* (Vitruv.), better by INVOLVE, which see. **involve**, v.tr. 1, = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*; see ENVELOP; 2, = to implicate, *alqm alqd re implicare, illigare, uligare*; to be involved in debt, *aere alieno obrutum, oppressum, or demersum esse*; see IMPLICATE; 3, = to imply, *continere, habere*; it is involved in the nature of the

case, *rei inest alqd, ex alqd re sequitur*; see IMPLY, FOLLOW.

**invulnerable**, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Sen.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

**inwall**, v.tr. *saxo consuepire* (*consep.*).

**inward**, adj. = internal, interior, *interior*; see INNER. Adv. *introrsus* or *introrsum, intus, intrinsecus*; bent —, *incurvus*.

**inweave**, v.tr. *intexere alic rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.).

**inwrought**, adj. by *intextus*; see WEAVE, ENGRAVE.

**irascible**, adj. *iracundus, in iram praecipua, stomachosus, irritabilis*. Adv. *iracunde, irak, stomachose*. **irascibility**, n. *iracundia, stomachus*; see IRRITATION. **ire**, n. see ANGER, WRATH. **ircful**, adj. see ANGRY.

**iris**, n. 1, see RAINBOW; 2, = the flag-flower, *iris* (Plin.).

**irks**, v.tr. *impers.*; it —, *alqm alicjs rei piget, taedet*, or with infin.; *alci molestum est*, with infin.

**irksome**, adj. = annoying, *gravis, molestus*; = full of labour, tiring, *operosus*; = hateful, *odiosus*. Adv. *graviter, moleste, aegre*. **irksomeness**, n. *taedium, molestia*; see DISAGREEABLE.

**iron**, I. n. *ferrum*; of —, made of —, *ferreus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put anyone in —, *alqm in vincula conjicere* or *mittere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; *matura dum libido manet* (Ter.). II. adj. *ferreus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument, —ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of —, *ferrens essem*; oh you with your heart of —! *o te ferreum!* III. v.tr. 1, = to smooth with an instrument of —, *ferro cal(e)facto vestes premere*; 2, = chain; see IRON, n. above.

**ironmaster**, **ironmonger**, n. *negotiator ferrarius*. **ironmongery**, n. *ferramenta, -orum*.

**ironical**, adj. *alqd per ironiam seu dissimulationem dictum*; an — man, *simulator* (e.g. in *omni oratione simulatorem, quem eipswa Graeci nominarunt, Socratem acceptimus* (Cic.)). Adv. *per ironiam*. **irony**, n. *ironia* (*eipswa*, a word which Cic. borrowed from the Greek), *dissimulatio* (= dissimulation).

**irradiate**, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *luce sua collustrare* (of the sun, etc.). *illustrare*; see ILLUMINATE.

**irrational**, adj. = without reason, *rationis expert, brutus* (esp. of animals); *amens, demens, insanus* (= mad), *stolidus, stupidus, stultus, fatuus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= mentally blind). Adv. *insane, stolide, stulte*. **irrationality**, n. by adj. or some word = stupidity or madness (e.g. *stultitia, stupor, stupiditas, socordia, amentia, dementia*).

**irreclaimable**, adj. *quod emendari non potest*.

**irreconcilable**, adj. 1, = not to be appeased, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*; 2, of propositions, *(res) inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see INCONSISTENT. Adv. by adj.

**irrecoverable**, adj. *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarciri potest*; *irrevocabilis*. Adv. by adj.

**irrefragable**, adj. *certus, firmus, gravis, ratus, confirmatus*, or (*argumentum*) *quod refelli non potest, or quod vim affert in docendo*. Adv. by adj. or *necessario, necessarè* (rare, but found in Cic.), *necessarie demonstrari*.

**irrefutable**, adj. see IRREFRAGABLE.

**irregular**, adj. *enormis* (Tac., of streets etc.), *incompositus* (= not well put together), *institatus* (= unusual), *inaequalis, inaequalis* (=

unequal); as gram. t.t., *anomalus*; of an election, *vittosus*; — conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*. Adv. *enormiter*, *incompositè*, *inutilate*, *inaequaliter*, *inaequabiliter*; of conduct, *dissolute*, *prave*; of an election, *vitiò* (e.g. *consules vitio creati*). **Irregularity**, n. *enormitas* (Quint.), *inaequalitas*; gram. t.t., *anomalia*; — of conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*, *pravitās*; in an election, *vitiū*.

**Irrelevant**, adj. *alci rei*, (ab) *alqđ re alienus*; it is —, *nihil ad rem* or *ad haec*.

**Irreligion**, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*; = want of devotion, *Dei* or *Deorum negligentia* (neglig.). **Irreligious**, adj. *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*, *contemptor religionis*. Adv. *impie*.

**Irremediable**, adj. see INCURABLE.

**Irremovable**, adj. *immobilis*; see IMMOVABLE; = that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); *certus*, *ratūs*.

**Irreparable**, adj. see IRREVOCABLE.

**Irreprehensible**, adj. *non reprehendus*, *non vituperandus* (= blameless); = as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); = virtuous, good, *integer*, *sanctus*. Adv. *sancte*, *probe*, *integre*.

**Irreproachable**, adj. see IRREPREHENSIBLE.

**Irresistible**, adj. *cut nullā vi resisti potest*, *invictus*, *in(ex)superabilis*. Adv. *necessario* or *necessarie* (rare), or *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

**Irresolute**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful); = uncertain, *incertus*; = changeable, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *varius*, *parum stabilis*, *firmus* or *constans*, *inconstans*, *haesitans*, *conclans*; to be —, *magnā consilii inopid affectum esse*. Adv. *dubitanter*, *inconstanter*. **Irresolution**, n. *dubitatio*, *haesitantia*, *conclatio* (cont-).

**Irrespective**, adj. by Adv. *nullā ratione* (*alci rei*) *habita*.

**Irresponsible**, adj. *cut nulla ratio reddenda est*. **Irresponsibility**, n. use adj.

**Irretrievable**, adj. see IRRECOVERABLE.

**Irreverence**, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*, *nulla rerum divinarum reverentia*. **Irreverent**, adj. *inverecundus*, *parum verecundus* (= immodest), *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*. Adv. *impie*; to behave — towards anyone, *reverentiam alci non praestare*.

**Irrevocable**, adj. *irrevocabilis*, *irreparabilis*, *immutabilis*; an — loss, *dammum quod nullo modo resarciri potest*. Adv. *in perpetuum*.

**Irrigate**, v.tr. *irrigare*. **Irrigation**, n. *irrigatio*, *inductio aquarum*. **Irriguous**, adj. † *irriguus*, or by *rigare*, *irrigare*.

**Irritable**, adj. *irritabilis*, *stomachosus*, *iracundus*. Adv. *stomachose*, *iracunde*. **Irritate**, v.tr. 1, e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.); 2, in a fig. sense, *alqm irritare*, *alci tram concitare* or *irritare*. **Irritation**, n. *ira*, *stomachus*; see ANGER.

**Irruption**, n. 1, e.g. of the sea, by *irrupere*; e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*, *incursio*. **Irruptive**, adj. by *irrupere*.

**Isinglass**, n. *ichthyocolla* (Plin.).

**Island**, n. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insulas bello persequi*, Nep.). **Islander**, n. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulae incolā*; the —, *ti qui insulam*, or *insulas*, *incolunt*. **Isle**, n. see ISLAND. **Islet**, n. *parva insula*.

**Isolate**, v.tr. *secernere*, *sejungere*, *separare* (= separate). **Isolated**, adj. *remotus* (= distant), *solus* (= alone). **Isolation**, n. *solitudo*.

**Isosceles**, n. \**isosceles*.

**Issue**, I. n. 1, = the act of flowing (e.g. — of blood), by verb; 2, = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verb; 3, = the result of a thing, *exitus*, *-ūs*, *eventus*, *-ūs*; a good —, *successus*, *-ūs*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; the point at —, *res de quā agitur*; see END, CONCLUSION, DECISION; 4, = offspring, *filius*, *filia* (= son, daughter); *progenies*, *stirps* (the latter lit. stem, in the sing. = children, — in gen.); one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (= one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e majoribus*); = the descendants, *progenies* or *progenies liberorum*, *stirps* or *stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation); = the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas*; † *suboles*; male —, *stirps virilis*, *virilis sexūs stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*. II. v.intr. 1, = to flow out, *effluere*, *emanare*; 2, = to go out, *egredi*, *evadere*; = to rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing wherefrom, of buds, leaves, etc., also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*); *prorumpere*, *prorumpi* (= to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, also of soldiers); = to make a sally, *eruptionem facere*; = to rush forth, *procurrere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); = to march out hastily, *provolare*, *evolare* (from, ex, etc.; with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*); = to emerge, *emergere* (from, ex, etc.; lit. to dive forth, from under); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito consurgere*; 3, = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; 4, = to end, *finire*, *terminari* (= to come to an end); = to cease, *desinere*. III. v.tr. 1, = to send out (e.g. money), *promere* (e.g. money from the treasury); to — a new coinage, *distribuere*; 2, = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order, a book), *edere*, *proponere* (by placards), *pronuntiare* (by heralds, public criers); to be issued, *edere*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edicere*, *edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severs statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a written order to anybody, *lit(t)eras dare* or *mittere ad alqm*; 3, = to deliver for use, to — voting papers, voting tablets, *distribere tabellas*; one who does this, *distribitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispensator), = the manager of the house.

**Isthmus**, n. *isthmus* (*isthmus*).

**It**, pers. pron. 1, as a demons. pron. by *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; 2, before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*.

**Italian**, adj. *Italicus*, † *Italus*. **Italics**, n. *lit(t)erae tenutores* et *paullum inclinatae*.

**Itch**, I. n. 1, as a disease, *scabies*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; 2, = sensation caused from that disease, *scabies* (rare), *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *-ūs* (Plin.), *formicatio* (*μυρμηκία*, = an — like the crawling of ants, Plin.). II. v.intr. lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (Plin., as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin).

**Item**, I. adv. = also; (used when something is to be added) see FURTHER. II. n. in an account, —s of expenditure, *rationes sumptuariae*; in a gen. sense, = article, *pars*, *caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *condicio*, *caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; or by adj. *singulis* (e.g. the —s of expenditure, *pecuniae singulae*).

**iterate**, v. tr. *iterare*. **iteration**, n. use verb.

**itinerant**, n. and adj. *viator, circumforaneus*. **itinerary**, n. *itineris descriptio*.

**ivory**, I. n. *ebor*. II. adj. *eburneus, + eburnus, eborcus*.

**ivy**, n. *hedera*; — mantled (of towers, etc.), *habera obsita*.

## J.

**jabber**, v. intr. *blaterare, garrere, strepere, crepare*; see PRATTLE. **jabberer**, n. *qui blaterat*. **jabbering**, n. *clamor, strepitus, -us*.

**jack**, n. 1, as term of contempt, — of all trades, *qui se ad omnia aptum esse putat*; 2, = boot—, *instrumentum ad caligas detrahendas aptum*; kitchen —, *machina qua utimur ad carnem circumagendam*. **jackanapes**, n. *homo stolidus*. **jackass**, n. *asinus* (lit. and fig.). **jackdaw**, n. *monedula*, perhaps *graculus*.

**jacket**, n. *vestis* or *vestimentum*.

**jade**, n. 1, = a poor horse, *caballus*; 2, of a woman, *mulier importuna, puella proterva*. **jaded**, adj. *fatigatus, (de)essus*; see WEARY.

**jag**, v. tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (= to make incisions); see INDENT. **jagged**, **jaggy**, adj. *serratus* (Plin., with teeth like those of a saw); — rocks, *saxa praerupta*; see RUGGED.

**jail**, n. *furcifer*; see GAOL, PRISON.

**jam**, I. n. *fructus conditi*. II. v. tr. *comprimere*.

**jamb**, n. (in architecture) *postis, m.*

**jangle**, v. see QUARREL.

**janitor**, n. *janitor, ostiarius*; fem. *janitrix*.

**January**, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

**jar**, I. v. intr. 1, = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (or *stridere*, = to whiz), *absonum esse, dissonare, discrepare*; 2, = to disagree with, *discrepare, dissonum esse*; see DISAGREE. II. n. = quarrel, *rixa, jurgium*; see QUARREL. **jarring**, adj. *dissonus, discors*; see DISCORDANT.

**jar**, n. = a vessel, *olla* (orig. *aula*), *cadus* (esp. for wine), *dolium* (= cask), *seria* (= large —); *urceus* (in gen.); *urna* (lit., = a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, a lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*ὕδρια*), *situlus* and *situla* (= a water-pot, also used as a lottery-box, in this sense usu. *sitella*); *amphora* (*ἀμφορεύς* = a large vessel, usually with two ears or handles, esp. used for wine).

**jargon**, n. *strepitus, -us*, or *sermo barbarus, ut ita dicam*.

**jasper**, I. n. *iaspis*. II. adj. *iaspideus* (Plin.).

**jaundice**, n. *morbus regius* or *arquatus* (Cels.). **jaundiced**, adj. fig. *lividus, invidus*.

**jaunt**, n. *iter, excursio* (Plin. Min.); to take a —, *excurrere* (Plin. Min.).

**javelin**, n. *pilum, jaculum*; see DART.

**jaw**, n. 1, *maxilla* (Cels.); jaws, *fauces, -tum* (= the larynx); to tear out of the —, *eripere e faucibus* (lit. and fig.). **jaw-bone**, n. *maxilla*.

**jealous**, adj. *aemulus* (= rival); = envious, *taedus, lividus*; to be — of anyone, *aemulari*

*alci* or *cum alqo, invidere alci*. Adv. use adj. **jealousy**, n. in gen. *aemulatio* (Cic., Tusc.); *xyloptia* (Plin., by Cic. written in Greek, *ζυλοπτία* = — in love).

**jeer**, I. v. tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere* (Tac.); the people — at anything, *alqd in ora omnium pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); = to deride anything or anyone, *ludibrio sibi habere, ludificare, deridere*; = to mock, *irridere*, all with *alqm*, *illudere alci*, or in *alqm*; = to cavil, *alqm cavillari*.

II. n. *ludificatio, cavillatio, irrisio, irrisus, -us, ludibrium*. **jeerer**, n. *irrisor, derisor, cavillator*. **jeering**, adj. by adv. *cum irrisione*.

**jejun**, adj. *jejunus, aridus, exilis, sicca, esanguis*. Adv. *jejune, exiliter, jejune et exiliter*. **jejuneness**, n. *jejunitas, siccitas*, comb. *jejunitas et siccitas et inopia*.

**jeopardize**, v. tr. *alqd in aleam dare, alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *adducere*; *alqd discrimini committere, alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*. **jeopardy**, n. see DANGER, ADVENTURE.

**jerk**, I. v. tr. *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*); see HIT, BEAT. II. n. 1, *impetus, -us*; see HIT; 2, see LEAP.

**jerkin**, n. 1, see JACKET; a buff —, *lorica*; 2, *vestis*.

**jest**, I. v. intr. *jocari, joco uti, joca agere cum alqo, joculari, cavillari*. II. n. *jocus*, in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci* in Liv., = a joke, amusement, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; = fun, wit, *facetiae*; in —, *per jocum, per ludum et jocum*; for —, *per ridiculum, joco, joculariter*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocome an serio hoc dicit?* without —, *no* —, *amotio* or *remotio joco, omisis joci, extra jocum*; to put a — upon anyone, *alqm ludere, ludificare*. **jester**, n. *qui jocatur*; = buffoon, *scurra, sannio, balatro*.

**jet**, n. = the mineral, *gagates, -ae, -a*. (Plin.). — black, *nigerrimus*.

**jet**, n. of water, *aqua saliens* or *exsilias* (or in pl.).

**jetsam**, n. *res naufragio ejectae*.

**jetty**, n. *moles, -is*.

**Jew**, n. *Judaicus*. **Judaism**, n. *Judaismus, religio Judaica, doctrina Judaica*. **Jewish**, adj. *Judaicus, Judaicus*. **Jewry**, n. *vicus Judaicus, regio Judaica*.

**jewel**, n. *gemma*; see GEM. **jewelled**, adj. *gemmicus, gemmatas*. **jeweller**, n. *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculptit*.

**jig**, n. and v. tr. see DANCE.

**jilt**, v. tr. *repudiare*.

**jingle**, I. v. intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (= to ring). II. n. or **jingling**, n. *tinnitus, -us*.

**job**, n. 1, = work, *opus, -eris, n.*; 2, = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see WORK, PERFORMANCE; 3, = work carried on unfairly, *fraus, -dis, f.* **jobber**, n. 1, = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (= one who assists, servant, labourer); 2 (= a stock-jobber), *argentarius*; see BROKER; 3, = one who does anything unfairly, *fraudator, circumscriptor*.

**jockey**, I. n. *agaso* (= groom). II. v. tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (= to surround, fig. to take in); see CHEAT.

**jocose**, **jocular**, adj. *jocosus, jocularis, jocularis, ridiculus* (of persons and things); = laughable, *ridendus* (of things); *facetus, salus, festivus, hilaris* (= gay), *ludicrus, lascivus* (= sportive). Adv. *jocose, joculariter, festive, laetare, hilariter, hilare, jocosus, sales*; see GAY,

**MERRY.** **Jocoseness, jocularly, jocundity,** n. *facetiæ, hilaris animus et ad jocundum promptus, hilaritas, laetitia, alacritus, lascivia.*

**Jog, I.** v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *aliqui*, or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); *impellere*; see **PUSH**. **II.** v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promoveri, lente progredi*. **III.** n. 1, = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio*; (= the impression from without) (*impulsus, -us*; a violent —, *impetus, -us*); see **PUSH**.

**Join, I.** v.tr. lit. = to bring one thing in contiguity with another, (*con*)*jungere* (in general); *nectere, con(n)ectere* (= to connect, lit. and fig.); = to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum aliquo re* or *alci rei*); = to glue together, *coment, fig.* = to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. *verba*); = to tie, fasten together, *colligare, copulare, comb. jungere et copulare, continuare* (lit. and fig.); — without a break, *adjungere, ad ulqd* or *alci rei*; — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, = to be connected with, *committi, continuari, (con)jungi, aljungi*; 2, = in partnership, etc., *se (con)jungere, et societatem intrare* or *coire, cum aliquo*; 3, = to meet, *se alci adire, alci occurrere, alci rei participem esse*. **Joiner, n.** *faber*. **Joint, I.** n. (in anatomy = the joining of two or more bones), *commissura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, -us, articulus, comb. commissurae et artus*; — of a plant, *nodus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebrae, so two nodus*, and *comb. nodi articulusque*; a — of a chain, *annulus*; (in architecture and joinery) = a binding or tying together (in architecture, *colligatio, verticula* (to cause motion)); in joinery, *coagmentum, coagmentatio, compages, -is, compactura, junctura* (= the joining in general). **II.** adj. (as in — property), *communis*; see **COMMON**. Adv. *conjuncte, conjunctim, una, communiter*. **Joint-heir, n.** *coheres, -edis, m. and f.* **Joint-stock company, n.** *societas*. **Jointure, n.** *annua (quae viduae praebentur)*.

**Joint, n.** *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*.

**Joke, see JEST**

**Jolly, adj.** *hilaris (hilarus), lascivus*; see **MERRY**. **Jollity, n.** *hilaritas, lascivia*.

**Jolt, I.** v.tr. *jaculare, concutere, quassare*; see **SHAKE**. **II.** v.intr. *jaclari, concuti, quassari*; to — against (e.g. the carriage —s), by *offendere aliquem, alqd* (= to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in aliquem* or *in alqd* (= to run violently against anyone or anything, of persons and things; hence to fall in with anyone); *illidi alci rei* or *in alqd, allidi ad alqd* (= to be knocked, to dash upon anyone or against anything so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parieti illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allidi*); see **SHAKE**. **III.** n. *jaclatio, quassatio*, or by verb.

**Jostle, v.intr.** *aliquem offendere*; see **JOLT, II.**

**Jot, I.** n. not a —, *nil, ne minimè quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*; not to care a —, *alqd non floci, or nihili or nauci facere*. **II.** v.tr. to — down, *annotare* or *scribere*.

**Journal, n.** 1, = diary, *ephemeris, -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς)*; 2, in commerce, *rationes* (= accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulae* (= a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); = the waste-book, *adversaria, -orum*; 3, = newspaper, *acta (diurna), -orum*. **Journalist, n.** *diurnorum scriptor*.

**Journey, I.** n. *iter, itineris, n. (to a place); via* (= the way, road); = the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself); = the act of

travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *pergrinatio*; = a voyage, *navigatio*; to be on a —, *in itinere esse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to get ready for the —, *omnia quae ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *praefectionem* or *iter parare*; a march, *iter* (= in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter*; — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra, -orum*; — by sea, *kursus, -us, navigatio*; in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. one day's —, *diei iter* or *kursus, -us*, or *navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *kursus* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter, kursus, navigatio*; to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere* or *kursu* or *navigazione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatio* or simply *bidui abesse*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *littitudo silvae patet novem dierum iter*; the distance was about a ten days' —, *via dierum fere erat decem*. **II.** v.intr. *iter facere, conficere, progredi* (= to set out), *peregrinari* (= to — abroad); see **TRAVEL, MARCH**.

**Journeyman, n.** in a trade, *opifer, -icis, m. and f.* (= artisan); *opera* (usually in pl.), *mercenarius, operarius*.

**Jove, n.** *Jupiter, gen. Jovis* (as god and planet); by — I mehercle!

**Jovial, adj.** *hilaris, lascivus*; see **MERRY**. Adv. *hilariter, lascive*. **Joviality, n.** *hilaritas, lascivia*; see **MIRTH**.

**Joy, I.** n. *gaudium* (= the state of the mind, i.e. *cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constantè, tum illud gaudium dicitur, Cic.*), *laetitia*, (when we show it outwardly, *laetitiam gestiens, Cic.*); the sensation of —, = pleasure, *voluptas*; *comb. laetitia ac voluptas*, = delight, *delectatio, deliciae* (= the object of —; poets use also *gaudium* and *voluptas* in this sense); to gratify anyone, *gratificari alci* (by a present, etc.); you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, by, etc., *magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.*; it gives me great pleasure, *alqd mihi gaudio, laetitiae, or voluptati est*; delectator *alqd re, alqd mihi in deliciis est*; anything gives me great pleasure, *magnum laetitiam, magno gaudio me afficit alqd*; *alqd summae mihi voluptati est*: *magnum gaudium, magnam laetitiam voluptatèque capio (percipio) ex alqd re*; *alqd cumulum gaudii mihi affert* (used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere*; to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *laetitiam se efferre, gaudio exsultare, ex(s)ultare*; to be delighted with —, *laetum esse omnibus laetitiam* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often); on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *eum advenientem laeti omnes accepere*. **II.** v.intr. *gaudere, gaudio affici, gestire, ex(s)ultare, laetificari* (= to show signs of —); see **REJOICE**. **Joyous, joyful, adj.** 1, = glad, *laetus, hilaris* or *hilaris* (= a merry humour); *libens (lub-)* (= with pleasure); 2, = giving joy, *laetus, lactabilis*; *gratus* (as regards anything for which we ought to be thankful); = pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis*; = welcome, *exoptatus*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilare, libenter (lub-), jucunde*. **Joyless, adj.** *maestus*; see **SAD**. **Joyousness, joyfulness, n.** see **JOY**.

**Jubilant, adj.** = rejoicing, by *laetitiam* or *gaudio ex(s)ultare, laetitiam* or *alacritate gestiens*; *ex(s)ultans et gestiens*; see **EXULT**. **Jubilee, n.** = a season of great public joy and festivity, *festi dies laetissimi*; the — year, *annus qui est quinquagesimus* or *centesimus post rcm ges lam*.

**Judge**, I. n. 1, *judex*, -*icis*, m. (for the exact meaning of the term *judex* see Smith, "Dict. of Antiquities," art. JUDEX), *assessor*; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui iudicium exercet* or *qui est iudicaturus* (when he is about to —); = *arbitrator*, *arbiter*; = *delegate*, *recuperator*; — of the circuit, *quaestor* (lit. of criminal offences); = *a mediator*, *umpire*, *disceptator* (sem. *disceptatrix*); to bring anything before the —, *alqd ad iudicem deferre*; verdict, sentence of the —, *court*, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*; a decree of a —, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the —, *ad iudicem conuigere*; belonging to the office of a —, *iudicialis*; 2, in gen. *judex*, *aestimato*, *existimato*, comb. *existimato et iudex*, *ensor* (*ensor castigatorque*); see CRITIC. II. v.intr. *iudicare*, about anything, *alqd*, about anyone, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere iudicium*, about anything, *alqis rei* or *de alqo re*, about anyone, *de alqo*; = to think, *existimare* (= to have an opinion), about anything, *alqd* or *de alqo re*, about anybody, *de alqo*; = to think well, have a good or bad opinion of anyone, *bene* or *male existimare de alqo*; = to give a formal judgment, a decision, esp. in the Senate, *cenſere*. III. v.tr. (= to hear and determine a case), *iudicare de alqo*, *iudicium edere in alqm*; to — between, *dijudicare* (e.g. *vera et falsa*, or *vera a falsis*). **Judgment**, n. = the process of examining facts in court, *iudicium*; to administer justice, give —, *ius dicere*, *agere*; as a faculty of the mind, *iudicium*, *sapientia*, *prudentia*; to show —, *iudicium habere*; see UNDERSTANDING, WISDOM; = determination, *arbitrium*, *decretum* (= decree), *sententia* (= opinion); the opinion which anyone forms after having first inquired into the value of anything, *estimatio*, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Caes.); to give one's —, *sententiam dicere* (of the author, senator, judge); in my —, *meo iudicio*, *quantum ego iudico*, (ex or de) *mea sententia*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; — seat, *tribunal*, *iudicium*; to bring anything before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alqis factum*) in *iudicium vocare* (Cic.); see also OPINION. **Judicature**, n. *iurisdictio*, *iurisdictio potestas*; to be subject to anyone's —, *sub alqis ius et iurisditionem subijunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *iurisdictio mea est*, *hoc meum est*, *hujus rei potestas penes me est*. **Judicial**, adj. 1, *iudicialis*; = belonging to the judge, *iudicarius*; = what belongs to the forum, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones*); a — opinion, *sententia*; a — decree, *edictum*; in-junction, *interdictum* (of anything prohibited by the praetor, until the cause was tried); to demand a — inquiry against anyone, *iudicium postulare in alqm*, *iudices petere in alqm*; 2, fig. (e.g. a — habit of mind), *aequus*; see IMPARTIAL; 3, sent by Heaven (e.g. — blindness), *a Deo* or *divinitus missa* (*caecitas*, etc.). Adv. *iure*, *lege* (e.g. to proceed — against anyone, *lege agere cum alqo*, *iure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*). **Judiciary**, adj. *iudicarius*. **Judicious**, adj. *sagax*, *maximis consiliis*, *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sagacious). Adv. *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *aequo animo*. **Judiciousness**, n. *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *sapientia*, *aequanimitas* (i.e. without bias), *consilium*.

**Jug**, n. *urceus*, *urceolus* (= little —), *hipnea*, *hipnula* (= little —), *amphora* (large, with two handles, esp. for wine); see JAR.

**Juggle**, I. v.intr. 1, in the lit. sense, *praestigias agere*; 2, see DECEIVE. II. n. 1, = trick bylegerlemain, *praestigiae*; 2, deception, *deceptio* (the act), *error* (= mistake); = fallacy, treachery, *fallacia*; = simulation, *simulatio*, *dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is). **Jugglery**, **juggling**, n. = artifice, *ars*, *artificium*, *dolus*. **Juggler**, n. 1, lit. *pra-*

*stigator* (in gen.), *f. praestigiatriz*, *circulator* or *planus* (= a conjuror who travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); 2, see DECEIVER.

**Jugular**, adj. — vein, \* *vena jugularis*.

**Juice**, n. *sucus* (also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); = poison, *virus*, n.; the — of the grape, *sucti urae* (in gen.), *selligo urae* (when still unripe). **Juicy**, adj. *suci*, *zensus*, *succosus* (= full of juice); *sucidus* (= with juice in).

**Jujube**, n. 1, *sizyphus* (= the tree), *sizyphum* (= the fruit); 2, = a medicine which melts in the mouth, *ectigma* (all three Plin.).

**July**, n. *Julius* (*mensis*); in the times of the Republic, *Quinctilis* (*mensis*).

**Jumble**, I. v.tr. (per) *miscere*; to make a regular —, *omnia miscere*, *omnia miscere et turbare*; see CONFOUND. II. v.intr. (per) *misceri*. III. n. *mistura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices, *mistura virtutum et virtutum*, Euet.); = mixture of different kinds of corn, *sarrago* (also of the contents of a book, *noſtri libelli*, Juv.); — of words, *sarrago*; = conflux of different things, *colluvio*, *colluvio* (e.g. *exercituum mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*, *colluvies illa rationum*); *varietas* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscere* (e.g. *bona mixta malis*).

**Jump**, I. v.intr. lit. *salire*; = to exercise oneself in jumping, *salendo se exercere*; to — up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsilire*; to — upon or into, *insilire in alqd*; to — from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in vacentem equum transcurrere*; to — over anything, *transilire alqd*; to — down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*). II. n. = leap, *saltus*, -*us*. **Jumper**, n. *qui salit*.

**Junction**, n. *conjunctio*, *unctio*. **Juncture**, n. *status*, -*us*; — of affairs, *tempora*, -*um*; happy —, *temporum felicitas*.

**June**, n. (*mensis*) *Junius*.

**Jungle**, n. *silva*.

**Junior**, adj. and n. *junior* or *minor aetate*; the —, (*nati*) *minor*.

**Juniper**, n. *juniperus*, *f.*

**Junk**, n. 1, = pieces of old cable, by *Arx*, -*is*, m.; see CABLE, ROPE; 2, = Chinese vessel, *navis serica*.

**Junket**, n. *placenta* (= cake), *cup(p)edia*, -*orum*, or *cup(p)ediae* (ante and post class. = dainties). **Junketting**, n. *iter*, -*inria*, *voluptatis caus(s)a susceptum*.

**Juridical**, adj. see JUDICIAL. **Jurisconsult**, n. *juris peritus*, *juris* or *iure consultus* (both also written as one word), *juris sciens*, *is iure prudens*. **Jurisdiction**, n. see JUDICATURE. **Jurisprudence**, n. *juris civilis prudentia*; anyone's knowledge in —, *juris civilis scientia*. **Jurist**, n. see JURISCONSULT. **Juror**, n. as judge, *judex* (*selectus*) (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*). **Jury**, n. *iudices*, -*um*, or *consilium* (e.g. *iudicium*).

**Just**, I. adj. = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *aequus* (= equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (= lawful, of things); to have — claims upon a thing, *alqd iure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare*; *meritus* (= deserved). II. adv. 1, = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't — tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); 2, in reference to a particular moment, *commodum*, *commode*; (colloquial) — now, *tantum quod tantum quod cum* (*quum*), — when); — now, this moment, for the present, *in praesentia*; only — lately, *modo*, *proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam proxime scripserat*), also by the adj. *recens* (with

ab or ex and ablat., or simply by the local ablat.); to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *e provinciâ recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Româ recentes*; = accidentally, *forte, forte fortunâ* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); **B**, in comparison, — as, *aeque, perinde, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eadem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem, juxta, eodem* or *pari modo* (= — in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, *in eandem sententiam disputare*; to love anyone — as much, *aeque amare alqm*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse aetate et gratiâ*; — as well . . . as, *aeque . . . ac (atque, et, ut), perinde . . . ac (atque, ut, quasi)*; proinde . . . ac (*quasi, similiter . . . ac (atque, et, ut), item . . . ut (uti, quemadmodum, quasi), itidem . . . et (quasi), juxta . . . ac (atque, quasi, cum* (with the ablat. of the persons to whom we compare anyone)); *non secus . . . ac; ut . . . ita, non minus . . . quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis . . . qualis*, is with *quâ* following (if — as . . . as, = — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as); — as if, *aeque (pariter, perinde), ac si; similiter, ut si or ac si; juxta ac si*; — as well . . . as, *tam . . . quam, item . . . ut*; — as well . . . as anyone else, *tam . . . quam quâ maxime, also ita, ut cum maxime*; not . . . — as little, *non . . . non magis, non . . . nihilo plus* (or *non plus*), — as little . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (= no more . . . than); *non plus . . . quam; nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque (nec inferendo injuriam, nec potiendo)*; — as much . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non nimis . . . quam*; — as great, large, tantu-  
dem, *idem* (e.g. *eadem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem, tantundem* (. . . as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *totidem* (. . . as, *atque, ac*, or the correlative *quod*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem naves, par navium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hio idem, hic is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); by *solus* (e.g. *capiti solo ex aquâ exstant*, only — their heads out from the water); **4**, to express emphasis, *imprimis*, or as two words (*in primis, potissimum, maxime, praesertim, praecipue*; = certainly, *quidem* (enclit.)); = indeed, *utique, sane*; — now, *modo, jam cum maxime*; — now, of what has long been desired, *vitium, vir tandem*; — at that time, *tum cum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea (simulacra) praecleara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud*, or *non, parum* (= not so very); = not exactly, but, etc., *inmo vero*; — that which, *id quod*; exactly, *quidem*; but that is — exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nuno denique*; in answers, — so, *inquam, ita plane or prorsus*; sometimes expressed by *sub* with *accus.* (e.g. *sub lucem*, — before daybreak). Adv. *juste, jure, legitime, merito*. **Justitiae**, n. *justitia* (= the virtue itself, and the love of —); = equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); = right, law, *jus* (= that which is considered right); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with *accus.* and *infin.*); to exercise —, *justitiam exercere or colere*; to see — done to anyone, *alci jus dare or reddere* (in court); *ea quae alci debentur tribuere* (in gen., in dally life, to give anyone what is due to him); in —, *jure*. **Justiciary**, n. perhaps *praetor urbanus*; see **JUDGE**. **Justifiable**, adj. *justus*; = lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see **LAWFUL**; in more gen. sense, *alqd recte ac jure factum*; see **EXCUSABLE**. Adv. *recte ac jure*. **Justifica-**

**tion**, n. **I**, *purgatio, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept anyone's —, *excusationem or satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causa(s)*; **2**, Theol. t.t. \* *justificatio*. **Justify**, v.tr. **I**, in the ordinary sense, *alqm or alqd purgare* (= to prove one's innocence); = to excuse, *alqm or alqd excusare* (e.g. that anything was not done on purpose, that anything was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); = to free from guilt, *alqm culpâ liberare*; to — anyone on account of, *alqm purgare de alqd re* (seldom *alci rei*), *culpam alci rei demovere ab alqo*; to — oneself, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — oneself before anyone, *se purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before anyone, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; **2**, Theol. t.t. \* *justificare*.

**Jut**, v.intr. — out, *exstare, emînere, prominere*, of peninsulas and other portions of land, *excurrere*.

**Juvenile**, adj. *puerilis*, or by the genit. *pueri or puerorum, adolescentis or adolescentium, juvenilis*. **Juvenility**, n. see **YOUTH**.

**Juxtaposition**, n. by verbs (e.g. *quod uno positum est*).

## K.

**kale**, n. *crambe, -as, f.*

**kalendar**, n. *fasti, ephemeris, -idis, f.*

**keel**, n. *carina* (in poetry = the whole ship).

**keen**, adj. = sharp (lit. and fig.) *acer, acerbus* (= poignant); = acute, *acutus, astutus* (often in bad sense), *subtilis, perspicax, sagax, argutus* (= sagacious or witty). Adv. *acriter, acerbè, acute, astute, subtiliter, sagaciter, argute*; to feel a sorrow —, *summo dolore affici*. **Keeness**, n. *acribitas* (in such phrases as the — of winter, better use adj.), *astutia, subtilitas, sagacitas, perspicacitas*; — of wit, *argutia*.

**keep**, **I**, v.tr. *servare, custodire, tenere, continere, habere* (= to have); to — house, i.e., to remain in it, *domi (re)manere*; to — one's bed, *in lecto esse, lecto teneri*; to — a position, *locum tenere*; = to store up, *condere*; = to preserve, *conservare*; = to support (animals), *alere*; = to observe, *tenere, servare, observare*; to — faith, *fidem servare or praestare, or exsolvere*; to — a secret, *alqd occultum tenere*; to — apart, *distinere*; to — back, = to retain, *retinere*; I generally — it in this way, *ita facere soleo, sic est meus mos*. **II**, v.intr. *contineri* (of a dam), *firmum esse* (of a door); *frangi non posse* (of what cannot be broken open, e.g. a door), *non rumpi* (of what cannot burst, e.g. a vessel), *manere, non evanescere* (of things that will — their colour); to — to a thing, *retinere alqd (justitiam, officium)*; always to — in the path of duty and honour, *officij et existimationis rationem semper ducere*; who —s to, upholds a thing, *retinens alci rei* (e.g. *sui juris dignitatisque*); to — in a certain track, *tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqo*; to — down, *reprimere, comprimere*; to — in, *claudere, includere, concludere, continere, cohibere*; to — off, *arctare, defendere, prohibere, propulsare*; to — from, (se) *abstinere*; to — up, *conservare, tueri*; to — up with, *subsequi*. **III**, n. arz. **keeper**, n. *custos, curator*. **Keeping**, n. *custodia* (= custody), *tutela* (= protection), to be in —, *convenire, congruere*; see **AGREE**. **Keepsake**, n. *donum*, or more accurately defined, *memoriae causa(s) datum or acceptum*.

**keg**, n. *dolium* (of earthenware), *Hygeum vas circuitu vinctum* (of wood (Plin.)).

**ken**, n. *conspiculus*, -ūs.

**kennel**, n. 1, a house for dogs, *stabulum canis* or *canum*; *tugurium canis* (for a watchdog, etc.); 2, = a pack of hounds, *canes*; 3, = a water-course of a street, *emissarium* (for the water), = a drain, *cloaca*.

**korb**, n. *crepido*, better defined by *viae* or *itineris*.

**kerchief**, n. see HANDKERCHIEF, NECKERCHIEF.

**kernel**, n. 1, of fruits, *nucleus* (large or small); 2, in a fig. sense, *medulla* (= marrow); = the blossom, *stas*, *storia*, m. (of a flower, youth, nobility); = the select portions, *robur*, -oris, n., *robora* (e.g. of Italy, of the Roman people, of the troops, the foot-soldiers, etc.); that was the real — of the army, *hoc erat robur exercitus, id roboris in exercitu erat*.

**kettle**, n. *a(h)enum*, *coctina* (for cooking and dyeing); *lebes*, -ctis, m. **kettle-drum**, n. *tympanum*.

**key**, n. 1, *clavis*, -is, f.; 2, fig. *janua* (rare, e.g. *urbs janua Asiae*); 3, of a musical instrument, \**clavis*.

**kiok**, I. v.intr. and tr. *calcitrare*, *calces remittere*, *calcibus caedere*; a horse that —s, *equus calcitro*. II. n. *pedis* or *calcis ictus*, -ūs; to give anyone a —, *alqm pede* or *calce percutere*.

**kid**, n. *haedus*, *haedulus*.

**kidnap**, v.tr. see STRAL. **kidnapper**, n. *plagiarius*.

**kidney**, n. *renes*, *renum*, m. **kidney-bean**, n. *phaselus*, m. and f.

**kill**, v.tr. *occidere* (e.g. *ferro*, *veneno*, but generally of an honourable death), *caedere* (= to fell, especially in battle, in a fight; if of several, also *alqm caedes facere*); *interficere* (= to cause anyone's death, to murder, also in general like *occidere*, but implying a design and the act of destroying), *conficere* (= to put to the sword, in case of resistance), *necare* (in a cruel manner and wilfully, implying cruelty and want of feeling), *enecare* (stronger than *necare*); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= to get rid, especially of an adversary); *vitam adimere* *alci*, *vita* or *lucē alqm privare* (in general = to deprive of life), *alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands on), *trucidare* (= to murder), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *obtruncare* (= to attack anyone and assassinate him); *percutere* (with the sword, axe, stick, etc., generally with the abl. of the instrument whereby a person is killed, e.g. *gladio*, hence *securi percutere*, the proper term to express the act of executing one); to — oneself, *se interficere*, *se occidere*, *se interimere*, *mortem* or *necem sibi consciscere*, *mortem* or *vim sibi inferre*, *vim afferre vitae suae*, *manus sibi afferre* or *inferre*, *seipsum vitam privare*; to — the time, *horas* or *tempus perdere*; to — (of beasts), *caedere* (cattle), *jugulare*, *maclare* (only = to slay victims, never = to butcher), *trucidare* (also of slaughter of men).

**kiln**, n. *fornax*, -actis, f.; a lime- — *fornax calcaria*; see STOVE, OVEN.

**kimbo**, n. (i.e. a —); see CROOKED, CURVE.

**kin**, n. see RELATION, RELATIVE. **kind**, I. n. *genus*, -eris, n., *species* (= the single species of the genus); *modus* (esp. in gen. *eiusdem modi*, etc.); *forma* (= characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis*, *eloquentiae*, *dicendi*, *loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species*, *forma*, *pars*, -tis, f. (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis*, *congener*; to arrange everything accord-

ing to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; **Theocritus** is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*). II. adj. *benignus* (in character and in actions); = charitable, *beneficus*; = benevolent, *benevolus*; = amiable, *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = liberal, *liberalis*; = obliging, *comis*; = gentle, mild, *clemens*; = well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods); you are too good! very —! *benigne!* *benigne!* also *recte!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table, thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Adv. *benigne*, *liberaliter*, comb. *benigne ac liberaliter*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with anyone —, *alqm habere*), *amice*, *humane*. **kindness**, n. 1, = kindness, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *liberalitas* (= generosity), *clementia*, *indulgentia*, *facilitas* (= affability); 2, = a benefit, *beneficium*; see FAVOUR. **kindred**, n. see RELATION, RELATIVE. **kinsman**, n. see RELATIVE.

**kindle**, I. v.tr. 1, *accendere*, *inflammare* (= both to make light and to burn); *incendere*, *inflammare et incendere*, *succendere* (from below), *alci rei ignem in(j)icere*, *in(j)erre* (= to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem sub(j)icere*, *sub(j)icere* (= to put fire under anything); 2, fig. *accendere*, *incendere*, † *succendere*, *inflammare*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *incitare*; see EXCITE. II. v.intr. 1, (*ex*) *ardescere*; 2, fig. = to glow with, *ardere*, *flagrare*.

**king**, n. *rex*, *regis*, m.; = a prince of a small territory, *regulus*; the — of —s, *rex regum*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regiam potestatem habere*; to make oneself into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare*, *regium ornatum nomenque sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); I shall be as happy as a —, *if*, etc., *rex ero*, *is*, etc. **kingcraft**, n. *ars regendi*. **kingdom**, n. *regnum*. **kingfisher**, n. (*h*)*alcedo*, later form (*h*)*alcyon*. **kingly**, adj. *regius*, *regalis*. **kingship**, n. *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

**kiss**, I. v.tr. *alqm osculari*, *suavari*, *bariare*; to — a stranger, *oculis alqm excipere*; to — each other, *oculari inter se*; — Attica from me, *Atticae meae melis verbis suaviū des*; to throw a — to anyone, *manum a facie jacere*; in the plural, *oscula jacere*, *basia jacere*. II. n. *osculum* (lit. = a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suaviū* (= a tender — upon the mouth of cheek), *basium* (= a loud —); to give anyone a —, *osculum* or *suaviū* or *basium alci dare*, *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre*, *basium* or *suaviū alci imprimere*; to steal a —, *suaviū alci surripere*.

**kitchen**, I. n. 1, = place for cooking, *culina*; 2, = the dishes themselves, *cena* (coen.); to keep a good —, *laute cenitare*. II. adj. *culinarius*; — materials, *res culinaria* (in gen.) vegetable, *olus*, -eris, n., or in the plur. *olera*, -um. **kitchen-garden**, n. *hortus olitorius* (Jct.).

**kitten**, I. n. *catulus felinus*. II. v.intr. *felis parere*.

**knapsack**, n. *pera* (= bag), *mantica* (= portmanteau), *sarcina* (= baggage of soldiers).

**knave**, n. (*tri*)*furcifer*, *veterator* (colloquial terms), *homo nequam* or *scleratus*; see ROGUE. **knavery**, n. *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*

*improbitas*; see DECEPTION. **knavish**, adj. *nequam* (= worthless), *malitiosus* (= crafty), *perfidus* (= treacherous); *fraudentus* (= fraudulent, deceitful), *lascivus* (= full of tricks). Adv. *perfade, malitiose, fraudulenter*.

**knead**, v.tr. (con) *depœre, subigère*.

**knee**, n. *genu*; to bend the —, *genua flectere, or curvare* (in general); to fall upon one's —s, (in *genu*) *procumbere* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as suppliant); to fall upon one's —s before anyone, *alci procumbere, ad genua alcjs procumbere, ad genua alci or genibus alcjs accidere, prosternere se et supplicare alci* (= to prostrate oneself). **knee-deep**, adj. *genibus tenuis*. **knee-pan**, n. *patella* (Ceks.). **kneel**, v.intr. *genibus niti*; to — down (in *genu*) *procumbere*; see KNEE.

**knell**, n. *campana funebris*.

**knife**, n. *cultus*; a small —, *cultellus*.

**knight**, n. *epus, -itis*, m. **knighthood**, n. *ordo equester* (= the whole order); *dignitas equestris, locus equester* (= the rank). **knightly**, adj. *equester*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

**knit**, v.tr. *acubus texere*; fig., see TIE, UNITE; to — the brow, *frontem contrahere or adducere*.

**knob**, n. *bullâ* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants). **knobbed**, **knobly**, adj. † *nodosus*.

**knock**, I. v.tr. and intr. *alqd pulsare* (e.g. *fores, ostium*); to — with the fist, *pulsare, tundere*, see BEAT, KILL; to — against, *alqd ad or in alqd offendere* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*); to — down, *sternere*; —ed up, *fatigatus* (through a combat), *fessus* (through suffering, e.g. illness, poverty, etc.); = fit to sink, *defatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus* (= worn out). II. n. *pulsatio* (e.g. *fortium*); there is a — against the door, *pulsantur fores*. **knocker**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. he raised the —, *fores pulsavit*), or *tintinnabulum* (= bell). **knock-kneed**, adj. *varus*.

**knot**, I. n. *nodus* (in gen.), *articulus* (= joint), = a tie, *nodus, vinculum*; = difficulty, *nodus, difficultas*; = a group of people, *circulus*; to make a —, *nodum facere,nectere*; to draw the —, *nodum adstringere*; to loosen the —, *nodum solvere, expedire* (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. *nodare, nectere*; see TIE. **knotty**, adj. I, *nodosus, geniculatus*; 2, fig. *dificilis, spinosus* (= thorny); a — point, *nodus*.

**know**, v.tr. *scire, novisse* (= to have learnt to know); = to have a knowledge of, *alcjs rei scientiam habere, alqd cognitum habere*; = to have had a good knowledge of, experience in a matter, *non nescire, non ignorare, alcjs rei non ignarum esse; didicisse* (= to have learnt); I —, = a thing does not escape me, *me non fugit or non praeterit*; = to comprehend, *tenere, intellegere, cognoscere* (= to experience, learn); I don't —, *nescio, haud scio, ignoro, me fugit, me praeterit*; not to — that the dictator had arrived, *ignorare venisse dictatorem*; I don't — where to turn, to whom to apply, *nescio quo me convertam*; I don't — what to say, *nescio or non habeo or nihil habeo, quod dicam*; I don't — who, *nescio quis*; I read I don't — what, *legi nescio quid*; I don't — whether . . . (a modest assertion), *haud scio an, etc., nescio an, etc.* (e.g. I don't — whether this road is the shorter of the two, *haud scio an or nescio an haec via brevior sit*); you must —, *scito* (not act), *scitote* (not scite); do you —? do you — perhaps? *scin? sciene? nostin?* as far as I —, *quod scio, quantum scio, quod sciam*; I should like to — (in questions, the answer to which

would create surprise), *miror, miror unde sit*; to — for certain, *certo and certe scire, pro certo scire, certum habere, pro certo habere, exploratum or cognitum habere, certum est mihi alqd and de alqd re, exploratum or notum exploratum-que mihi est alqd and de alqd re, cognitum comperitumque mihi est alqd, certis auctoribus comperisse* (on good authority); let me —, *fac me certiozem, fac ut sciam*; I wished you to —, *id te scire volui*; to get to —, *audire* (= to hear), *accipere* (= to receive intelligence), *comperire* (= to understand), *discere* (= to learn); he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene vebatur*; = to have a clear idea about anything, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere* (in gen.), *alcjs rei notitiam habere or tenere* (= to have a conception of a thing), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *ridisse* (through outward perception), *tenere* (= to hold), *intellegere* (intellig-) *alqm or alqd* (with regard to a thing, = to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc.); = to learn to —, *noscere, cognoscere* (esp. through experience), *discere* (by study, inquiry, *parthaveiv*); *percipere* (= to obtain a clear perception); = to get a taste of anything, *degustare* (fig., = to get a knowledge of anything, e.g. *ingenium alcjs*); to — anyone, *noscere or novisse alqm*, opp. *ignorare*; = to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosse* (*novisse*); they — each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*; to — oneself thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosse*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to — anyone, *alqm non nosse, alqs mihi est ignotus, alqm ignorare* (seldom); = to recognise, *cognoscere*; in order that nobody might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; *agnoscere ex alqd re* (e.g. anyone by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscitare alqd re* (e.g. anyone by the voice, *voce*; by his countenance, *facie*). **knowable**, adj. *insignis*, by anything, *alqd re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuis alqd re* (= conspicuous, e.g. *armis*); to make a thing — by, *alqd insignire alqd re* (e.g. *notâ*); to make anything —, intelligible by words, *alqd explanare*. **knowing**, I. n. = KNOWLEDGE. II. adj. *sciens, prudens*, comb. *sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulto et cogitatum fit, quod de industria fit* (= on purpose); = clever, *callidus, versutus, astutus*. Adv. *consulto* (= with consideration, calmly); *de industria* (= on purpose); to sin wilfully, —, *scientem peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens or sciens prudensque feci, consulto or de industria feci*. **knowledge**, n. *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, = a branch of learning, *ars* = art), *doctrina, disciplina*; sciences, literature, *doctrinae, disciplinae, disciplinae studia, -orum*; to inform anyone, bring anything to his —, *alqm certiozem facere alcjs rei or de alqd re, docere alqm alqd or de alqd re* (= to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (= to instruct), comb. *alqm erudire alque docere*; to gain — about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to have anything brought to one's —, *certiozem fieri de alqd re, doceri alqd*; the — of anything spreads to, reaches, *auditur alqd*; to have no — of, *alqd ignorare*; = a clear perception, *notitia alcjs rei*; *notio alcjs rei* (= the idea which we have of anything, e.g. the — of God, *notitia or notio Dei*); = the knowing about anything, *scientia alcjs rei*; = the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio or intellegentia* (intellig-) *alcjs rei*; — about the past, *memoria praeteritorum*; about the future, *prudencia futurorum*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *alqd primoribus labris or leviter attigisse, primis labris gustasse*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re ne imbutum cridem*



*esse*; if I possess any — in it, *et in me est huiusce rei ratio aliqua*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *lit(terarum) expertus*, *non lit(teratus)*, *illit(teratus)*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; = quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.); *omnis eruditionis expertus*. **known**, adj. *notus*; it is —, *constat, certum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make —, *declarare*; see PUBLISH.

**knuckle**, n. *articulus (digiti)*.

## L.

**label**, I. n. *scheda* (sc(h)ida) = strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* (= a square, a square piece of stone or wood); *pittacium* (late, — on necks of bottles, etc.). II. v.tr. *pittacium affigere* or *titulum inscribere*.

**labial**, n. = letter pronounced by the lips, \**litera labialis* (only as t.l.).

**laborious**, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*, *industrius*, (*g*)*navus*, *diligens*, *sedulus*; to be —, *magni esse laboris, laboriosum esse*. Adv. *laboriose*, *operose*, *industriē*, (*g*)*naviter*, *sedulo*, *diligenter*.

**labour**, I. n. 1, *labor*, *opus*, -*eris*, n., *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (= task); *moles*, -*is*, f. (esp. poet., but also in prose, e.g. *haud magna mole*, = without great —); to undertake a —, *laborem suscipere*; to wear down with —, *aliqui laborē conficere*; to pay by —, *pecuniam debitam operi sua (com)pensare*; learned —s, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; —s at spare time, *operae subsivivae*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; 2, in childbirth, *partus*, -*ūs* (= bringing forth), † *nixus*, -*ūs* (*nixus*). II. v.intr. 1, = to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere lit(teris)*; — on or at anything, *laborare in re* or *in aliquid* or *ut*, *operam dare alci rei*, *incumbere in* or *ad aliquid*, or *alci rei*; to be employed in —, *in opere esse*, *laborem subire*; — day and night, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; 2, = to be troubled, *laborare*; — under, *aliquid re laborare* (of trouble); — under a delusion, *decepi*; 3, = to strive, (*e*)*niti*; see STRIVE; 4, of childbirth, *parturire*. **laboured**, adj. *nitidus aliquid et affectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*. **labourer**, n. *qui opus facit, operarius, opera*; — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —s, *conducere operas*; skilled —s, *artifices*. **laboratory**, n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*.

**labyrinth**, n. *labyrinthus* (of the Cretan —); fig. *difficultates summae, res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*. **labyrinthine**, adj. † *labyrinthus, inexplicabilis*.

**lace**, I. n. 1, *texta reticulata, -orum*; 2, of a boot, *li(n)gula* (Juv. = shoe-latchet). II. v.tr. *nectere*; see TIE.

**lacerate**, v.tr. *lacerare*, † *dilacerare*, *lanigare* (fig., e.g. the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alcijs animum*). **laceration**, n. *laceratio, lanigatus, -us*.

**lachrymose**, adj. = breaking into tears, *lacrimabundus*; = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (*lac(h)ru-*) (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina, voces*); = causing tears, *lacrimosus*.

**lack**, I. n. = not having, *defectio* (esp. *defectio virium*, — of strength), *inopia* (= — of means), *penuria* (= — of necessaries). II. v.tr. *re carere, egere, indigere, inopiā rei laborare* or *premi. aliquid*

*aliquid deesse, abesse, deficere*; — nothing, *nikil deesse alci*. **lack-a-day!** interj. *ah! o! prok!* generally with accus., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!* **lack-lustre**, adj. *decolor*.

**lackey**, n. *pedissequus, famulus*.

**laconic**, adj. 1, *laconicus* = Spartan; 2, = brief, *brevis*. Adv. *breviter, paucis* (verbis).

**lacquer**, I. n. *lacca*. II. v.tr. *lacca aliquid obducere* (not class.).

**lacteal**, adj. † *lacteus*.

**lad**, n. *puer*.

**ladder**, n. *scalae*; the step of a —, *scalarum gradus, -us*.

**lade**, v.tr. = to load, *onerare*; — anyone, *onus alci imponere*. **laden**, adj. *onustus, oneratus, gravis, † gravidus*; — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*. **lading**, n. *onus, -eris, n*.

**ladle**, I. n. = large spoon, *cochlear* (*cochlearium* or *cochleare*, Plin.); *trulla* (= small —), *cajikus*. II. v.tr. *haurire*.

**lady**, n. *domina, hera, matrona, materfamilias* (= lady of the house). **lady-like**, adj. *honestus, quod matronā dignum est*. **ladyship**, n. *domina*. **lady's-maid**, n. *famula, † ornatrix*.

**lag**, v.intr. *contari* (*cunct-*), *cessare, morari*.

**lagging**, n. *mora, contatio*. **laggard**, a *cessator, contator*.

**lagoon**, n. *lacuna*.

**laic**, **lay**, adj. \**laicus*. **laity**, n. \**laici* (Eccl. t.t.). **layman**, n. \**laicus*.

**lair**, n. *latibulum, cubile*; see DEN.

**laird**, n. *dominus, possessor*.

**lamb**, I. n. *agnus, agna*; a small —, *lambkin, agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; — like, *placidior agno*; as meat (*caro*) *agnina*. II. v.tr. *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

**lambent**, adj. use † *lambere* (e.g. *flammae quae lambit aliquid*).

**lame**, I. adj. *claudus, mancus* (= short of a limb), *debilis* (= feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatum esse*; to be —, *claudum esse, claudicare*; — in speech, *et quid in oratione claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; a — excuse, *excusatio vana*. II. v.tr. *claudum reddere*. Adv. by adj. or v. (e.g. to walk —, *claudicare*). **lameness**, n. *claudicatio*.

**lament**, I. n. or *lamentation, lamenta* (usu. in pl.), *lamentatio* (= act of —), *fletus, -ūs* (= weeping), *gemitus, -ūs* (= groaning), *comploratio, (com)ploratus, -ūs, ejulatus, ejulatio* (the latter rare = wailing), *quiritatio* (rare), *questus, -ūs, querimonia, querela* (= complaint), *nenia* (= dirge), *plangor* (= beating of the breast, loud —). II. v.tr. *aliquid lamentari, deslere, (con)queri, † flere, deplorare* (= — bitterly), *complorare* (rare), † *plorare*. III. v.intr. *lamentari, flere, (de)plorare, ejulare, (con)queri*. **lamentable**, adj. *defendus, † lamentabilis, febilis, miserandus, miserabilis*. Adv. *miserandum in modum, miserabiliter, febiliter*. **lamented**, adj. past part. of v. or *divus* (of the dead, Tac.).

**lamp**, 3. *lucerna, lychnus*. **lamp-black**, n. *fuligo*.

**lampoon**, I. n. *libellus famosus* (Suet.), *famosum carmen* or *famosi versus, -ūs*, pl. II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alcijs edere*.

**lance**, I. n. *lanx, hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum aliquid*; fig. *certare, contendere cum aliquid*. II. v.tr. med. t.t. *incidere*. **lancer**, n. *eques hostatus*. **lancet**, n. (or little lance), *scalpellum (scalpellus)*.

**land**, I. n. 1, opp. to the sea, *terra*, † *tellus*, -*aris*, f.; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to sail along —, *oram legere*; 2, a fruit-bearing country, *ager*, *fundus*, *solum*, *terra*; a cultivated —, field, *arvum*; to cultivate —, *agrum colere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarius*; 3, = a particular part of the earth, *terra*, *regio*, *provincia*, *ager*, *pagus*, *civitas*, *patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, in *Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere*, in *exsilium pellere*, *agere alqm*; of what —? *cujas*; out of our —, *nostras*; the law of the —, *lex (publica)*. II. adj. *terrestris*, *terrenus*, *pedester* (e.g. *pugna pedestris*, — battle). III. v.intr. e *nave* or *navem egressi*, e *nave evadere* or *exire*. IV. v.tr. *alqos* or *alqd e nave* or in *terram exponere*; to — a fish, *piscem capere*. **landed**, adj. — property, *agrum*, *possessio* (usu. in pl.); — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*. **land- ing**, n. e(*x*)*scensio*, *egressus*, -*us*, *litoris appvius*, -*us*; to make a —, *navi exire*; to forbid anyone a —, *alqm navi egressi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus*, -*us*. **landlord**, n. *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= "mine host"). **landmark**, n. *lapis*, -*idis*, m. **landscape**, n. *regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabula picta*. **landslip**, n. *terras lapsus*, -*us*.

**lane**, n. *angitportum* (or -*us*, -*us*), = narrow street; country lane, *via*.

**language**, n. 1, = the faculty of speech, *vox*, *oratio*, *lingua*; 2, = the act and manner of speaking, *vox*, *lingua*, *oratio*, *dictio*; the — of common life, *sermo col(t)idianus* (quot-); — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to speak a —, *alqd linguā uti* or *loqui*.

**languid**, adj. *languidus*, *languens*, *remissus*, *lassus* (= weary), *sessus* (= worn out), *defessus* (= worn down); to be —, *languere*; fig. *iners* (= inactive), *frigidus*, *languidus* (of style). Adv. *languide*. **languidness** or **languor**, n. *languor*. **languish**, v.intr. *languere*, *languescere*; = to pine away, *tabescere*; — in prison, in *carcere vitam miserissimam trahere*.

**lank**, **lanky**, adj. *prolixus*, *procerus* (= tall), *gracilis*, *tenuis* (= thin). **lankness**, n. *procritas*, *gracilitas*, *tenuitas*.

**lantern**, n. *laterna* (lanterna).

**lap**, I. n. 1, *gremium* (= bosom), *sinus*, -*us* (properly = a fold of the gown); 2, of a racecourse, *spatium*. II. v.tr. 1, = to lick up, *ligu(r)ire*, *lingere*; 2, = to touch (as waves), *lambere*. **lap-dog**, n. *cutellus*. **lappet**, n. *lucinia*.

**lapidary**, n. *sculptor*.

**lapse**, I. n. 1, *lapsus*, -*us* (= a gliding or fall); 2, fig. *lapsus*, -*us*, *error*, *peccatum*; 3, = flight, expiry, † *fuga*; after the — of a year, *interjecto anno*. II. v.intr. 1, *labi*, *defluere*; 2, *errare* (= to go wrong); 3, of property, *caducum ferri*, *reverti (ad dominum)*.

**larboard**, adj. *laevus*; see LEFT.

**larceny**, n. *furtum*; to commit —, *furtum facere*.

**lard**, I. n. *adeps*, -*apis*, m. and f., *lar(t)idum*. II. v.tr. *alqd adipe ad coquendum parare*. **larder**, n. *armarium promptuarium*, *cella penaria*, *carnarium* (for keeping meat, Plaut.).

**large**, adj. 1, = of great size or bulk, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*; a — assembly, *celeber conventus*, -*us*; 2, — of heart (= liberal), *largus* (e.g. *argus homo*, *largus animo* or *promissis*). Adv. *magnopere*, *large*. **large-hearted**, adj. 1, = magnanimous, *magnanimus*; 2, = generous, *liberalis*, *benignus*, *benevolus*. **large-heartedness**, n. 1, *magnanimitas*; 2, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*. **largeness**, n. 1,

*magnitudo*, *amplitudo*, *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= in height), *ambitus*, -*us* (= in girth), *spatium* (= in surface); 2, fig. see LARGE-HEARTEDNESS. **largess**, n. *largitio*, *congiarium* (of corn, oil, or money).

**lark**, n. *alauda*.

**larynx**, n. *guttur*, -*aris*, n.

**lascivious**, adj. *lascivus* (= playful), *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*. Adv. *purum caste*, *impudice*. **lasciviousness**, n. *lascivia* (= playfulness), *impudicitia*, *libido*.

**lash**, I. n. 1, = a whip, *flagrum*, *lorum* (usu. in pl.), *flagellum*, *scutica* (= light —); 2, = a blow or stroke, *verber*, -*aris*, n. (*huic homini parata erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera lingue*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae*. II. v.tr. 1, *flagellare*, *verberare*, *virgā* or *virgis caedere*; 2, = to bind, *alligare*, *colligare*; see BIND, FASTEN. **lashing**, n. *verberatio*.

**lassitude**, n. *lassitudo*, *languor*, (*de*)*fatigatio*.

**last**, n. of a shoemaker, *forma*; let the shoemaker stick to his —, *ne ultra crepidum sutor*.

**last**, I. adj. *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *proximus*, *summus* (= the highest), *novissimus* (= latest); when used of two, *posterior*, *superior*; to the —, *ad ultimum*. II. n. by *extremus* (e.g. the — of the letter, *epistula extrema*); at —, (*lum*) *denum*, *denique*, *ad extremum* or *postremum*. III. v.intr. *durare*, (*per*)*manere*, *stare*, *longum* or *diuturnum esse*. **last- ing**, adj. *firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*, *diuturnus*, (*per*)*mansurus*, *perennis*; not —, *fragilis* (= frail), *caducus* (= falling), *sturus*. **lastly**, adv. *postremo*, *postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *quod superest* or *restat* or *extremum est*, *novissime* (esp. in Quint.).

**latch**, n. *pessulus* (= bolt). **latchet**, n. *corrigia*.

**late**, adj. 1, *serus*; I went away —, *serus abii*; too — repentance, *sera poenitentia*; *lardus* (= slow), *serotinus* (= — coming or growing, e.g. *hiems*, *pira*, *pulit*); the —, *defunctus*, = *mortuus*, *diuus* (of an emperor); — in the day, *multo die*; — at night, *multa nocte*, or by neut. *serum*, used as n. (e.g. *serum erat dies*, it was — in the day); 2, = recent, *recens*, *novus*, *inferior* (e.g. of a — age, *inferioris aetatis*). Adv. *nuper*, *modo*. **lateness**, n. use adj.

**latent**, adj. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *reconditus*.

**lateral**, adj. *lateralis* (ante and post class.), a *latere*. Adv. a *latere*.

**lath**, n. *asser*, -*eris*, m., *asserculus*.

**lathe**, n. *tornus*; to work at the —, *tornare*.

**lather**, n. *spuma e saponis facta*.

**Latin**, adj. *Latinus*; the — tongue, *latinitas*, *oratio* or *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *alqd Latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire*, *linguam Latinam callere*; to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*. **latinity**, n. *latinitas*.

**latitude**, n. 1, = breadth, *latitudo*; in —, in *latitudinem*; fig. — of speech, *latitudo verborum*; 2, = liberty, *licentia*; to have great —, *late patere*.

**latter**, adj. *posterior*; the former, the —, *hic . . . ille*. Adv. see LATELY.

**lattice**, n. *cancelli*, *clathri*.

**laud**, I. n. *laus*. II. v.tr. *alqm laudare*, *extollere*; see PRAISE. **laudable**, adj. *laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laude dignus*. Adv. *laudabiliter*, *laudabili in modo*. **laudatory**, adj. *honorificus*.

**laugh**, **laughing**, or **laughter**, I. n. *risus*, -*us*; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; a horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus*, -*us*, *derisus*, -*us*; a — to scorn, *derisus*; a — stock, *ludibrium*;

to be a — stock, esse alci ludibria. **II.** v.intr. ridere; to — at, arridere (= to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. non alloquit amicos, via notis familiariter arridere); alqm deridere, irridere; = to burst into —, cachinnare, cachinnari. **laughable**, adj. ridiculus, ridendus. **Adv.** ridicule. **laughter**, n. see LAUGH, L.

**launch**, v.tr. 1, navem deducere; 2, = to hurl, torquere; to — out, in aequor efferri; to — out in praise of, alqm efferre laudibus.

**laundress**, n. mulier quas lintea lavat. **laundry**, n. aedificium quo lintea lavantur.

**laurel**, n. laurus (-i and -is), f.; belonging to —, laureus; fig. gloria, laus, honor (= honour); decorated with —, laureatus; to strive for —, gloriae cupidum esse; to win new —s in war, gloriam bello augere. **laurelled**, adj. laureatus.

**lava**, n. massa ardens, saxa liquefacta, pl.

**lave**, v.tr. lavare (= to wash), abluere (= to wash off), irrigare. **lavatory**, n. balneum (= bath). **laver**, n. aqualis, m. and f. (ante class.), pelvis (Plin.).

**lavish**, I. adj. prodigus (e.g. aeris), profusus (e.g. profusissima largitio), in largitione efusus; a — giver, largitor. **Adv.** large, prodige, effuse, profuse. **II.** v.tr. profundere, efundere, largiri. **lavishness**, n. efusio (= prodigality), largitas, munificentia; see LIBERALITY.

**law**, n. lex, regula (= a rule), norma (= a standard); body of —s, jus (e.g. jus civile, = civil —); a —, lex, edictum, institutum; lex is also used in a wider sense, as is our "law," e.g. verbum est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio (= to or by this model); a divine —, jus; a — of nature, lex naturae. **law-breaker**, n. legis violator. **lawful**, adj. legitimus (= according to —); legalis (Quint.) (e.g. pars civitatis, vita, = conformable to —). **Adv.** legitime, lege, per leges. **lawfulness**, n. use adj. **law-giver**, n. see LEGISLATOR. **lawless**, adj. effrenatus. **Adv.** effrenate, licenter, contra legem, praeter jus. **lawlessness**, n. (effrenata) licentia. **lawsuit**, n. lis, litis, f., controversia. **lawyer**, n. jurisconsultus, juris peritus; see ADVOCATE.

**lawn**, n. 1, = fine linen, sindon; see LINEN; 2, = grass plat, pratium or herba (= grass).

**lax**, adj. 1, = loose, latus, fluxus; 2, med. t. t. solutus, liquidus (e.g. alvus liquida, — bowels, Cels.); 3, fig. (dis)solutus, remissus, latus, negligens (neglig.). **Adv.** fig. (dis)solute, remissae, laze, negligenter (neglig.). **laxness, laxity**, n. negligentia (neglig., = carelessness); — of spirit, remissio animi ac dissolutio, or adj.

**lay**, adj. see LAIC.

**lay**, n. see SONG.

**lay**, v.tr. 1, = to place, ponere, (col)locare: 2, fig. — the foundations, fundamenta jacere; — an ambush, insidiari, insidias collocare, facere, ponere, struere, parare, tenuere: alci; — siege, obsidere; — a wager, sponsione provocare or lacerare; — a plan, consilium or rationem intrare or capere; — hands on, manus alci inferre; — waste, vastare; 3, = — eggs, (ova) parere; — aside, ab(j)icere, (ae)ponere; — before, alqd alci propinere; — oneself open to, alqd in se admittere; — down, = to put down, (de)ponere; — down an office, magistratu abiri, se abdicare; — down arms, ab armis discedere; — down a proposition, sententiam dicere, alqd affirmare, confirmare; see STATE; — out money, see SPEND; — out a corpse, mortuum lavare (= to wash), alci omnia iusta solvere would include the laying out; — up, condere, reponere; see STORE; — commands, blame, etc., upon, see COMMAND, BLAME, etc. **layer**, n. 1, in build-

ing, etc., cortum (of lime, etc.) ordo (= row); 2, of a plant, propago.

**lazar**, n. see LEPER.

**lazy**, adj. piger, ignavus, segnus, iners, otiosus (= having leisure). **Adv.** pigre, ignave, segniter, otiose. **laziness**, n. ignavia, segnitia, pigritia.

**lead**, I. v.tr. 1, ducere, agere; — an army, exercitum ducere, exercitui praeesse (= to command); — the way, alci praesire (= to go before); 2, fig. = to pass, — a life, vitam agere; = to induce, alqd alqd faciendum or ut alqd faciat, adducere; in bad sense, inducere; see PERSUADE; 3, with omission of object, e.g. the road —s, via fert; the matter —s to, etc., res spectat; see TEND; — away, abducere, seducere; — into, inducere; — out, educere; — a colony, coloniam deducere. **II.** n. or leadership, ductus, -us; under you —, te duce. **leader**, n. dux, ducis, m. (lit. and fig.), auctor, princeps, -icis, m. and f. (fig.) **leading**, adj. princeps, primarius (of meal) summus (of men and things); see CHIEF. **leading-string**, n. alci obtemperare (lanquam puer).

**lead**, n. plumbum; of —, plumbeus. **leaden**, adj. plumbeus.

**leaf**, n. of a tree, folium, frons; a — of paper, scheda (sch(h)ida), pagina, charta; of metal, wood, etc., bractea, lamina. **leafless**, adj. foliis carens or nudatus. **leafy**, adj. † frondosus, † frondosus, † frondifer.

**league**, I. n. foedus, -eris, n. (= treaty), pactum (= agreement), societas (= alliance or union). **II.** v.tr. foedus cum alqo inire.

**league**, n. tria mill(ia) passuum.

**leak**, n. rima; to spring a —, rix as aqua. **leakage**, n. rima. **leaky**, adj. rimosus, rimarum plenus; ships that have become —, quassatas naves.

**lean**, I. adj. macer (opp. pinguis), macilentus (ante and post class.); strigosus (of horse, etc.); see THIN. **II.** v.intr. nitii; — on, (in)nitii; inhaerere (= to adhere to), pendere (= to hang from), confugere or sese conferre ad alci praesidia (= to seek support with), fulciri re (= to depend on or be supported by), ad alqd accitare (= to — towards), se applicare. in alqd or alci rei incumbere; to — backward, se recitare; to — to (in opinion), sententiae favere. **leaning**, adj. — on, intrans; — towards, † accitans; — backwards, † recitans; — against or on, incumbens. **leanness**, n. macies.

**leap**, I. n. saltus, -us; to take a —, saltare; by —s, per saltus, saltuatum. **II.** v.intr. saltare; — back, resilire; — down, desilire; — forward, presilire; — for joy, gestire, ex(s)ultare; — on horse-back, in equum insilire; — over, trans(s)ilire. **leaping**, n. saltus, -us. **leapfrog**, n. (puer) altus alium transitit. **leap-year**, n. annus intercalaris, annus bissextus (late).

**learn**, v.tr. 1, discere, ediscere (by heart), memoriae mandare, = to commit to memory, perdiscere (thoroughly); word for word, ad verbum ediscere; — something more, addiscere; 2, = to hear, discere, cognoscere (esp. by inquiry), certior fieri, audire. **learned**, adj. doctus, eruditus, litteratus. **Adv.** docte, erudite, litterate. **learner**, n. discipulus. **learning**, n. doctrina, eruditio.

**lease**, I. n. conductio. **II.** v.tr., to hire or —, conducere; to let on —, locare.

**leash**, n. lorum (= a strip of leather); — of hounds, tres canes.

**least**, I. adj. minimus; see LITTLE. **II.** adv. minime; at —, saltem, certe, (at)tramen; not in the —, nihil omnino, ne minimum quidem.

**leather**, I. n. *corium* (= the hide); *aluta* (tanned). II. adj. *scortea*.

**leave**, n. *concessio* (= yielding), *permissio* (= permission), *potestas* (= authority), *copa* (= allowance), *venia* (= favour), *arbitrium* (= freedom) of action); to give —, *potestatem alicui facere*; with your —, *pace tua*; against —, *me invito*; — to say, *sit venis verbo*; I have —, *mihi licet*; through you, *per te*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*.

**leave**, I. n. = departure, by verb, to take —, *salvare aliquid jubere*; see FAREWELL. II. v.tr. 1. = to desert, abandon, (de)relinquere, deserere, destituere; 2. — property, relinquere, legare; see BEQUEATH; 3. = to depart from, (ex) alio loco (ex)cedere, discedere, proficisci, egredi, digredi; — a province on expiration of office, (de or ex) provincia decedere; — behind, relinquere; — off, aliquid omittere, desinere with infin., desistere aliquid or infin.; — out, omittere, praetermittere.

**leavings**, n. *quae reliqua sunt*.

**leaven**, I. n. *fermentum*; bread without —, or unleavened, *panis nullo fermento or sine fermento coctus*. II. v.tr. *fermentare*; *panis fermentatus*, = leavened bread (Plin.).

**lecture**, I. n. *schola* (= disputation), *oratio* (= address), *sermo* (= speech). II. v.tr. 1. *scholam habere de aliqua re*; 2, fig. see REPROVE.

**lecturer**, n. *qui scholas habet*. **lecture-room**, n. *schola*.

**ledge**, n. *projectura*; — of rocks, *dorsum*.

**ledger**, n. *codex accepti et expensi*.

**lee**, n. (of a ship), *navis latus a vento tutum*.

**leech**, n. 1, see DOCTOR; 2, = blood-sucker, *hirudo, sanguisuga* (Plin.).

**leek**, n. *porrum* and *porrus* (of two kinds, one called *capitatum* the other *sectivum*, also *sectilis*).

**leer**, v.intr. *oculis limis intueri, limis oculis adspicere* or *limis (oculis) spectare*. **leering**, adj. *limus*. Adv. *limis oculis*.

**lees**, n. *faex* (= dregs of wine; so *faex populi*).

**leet**, n. as in court-leet, *curia*.

**left**, adj. *rel(ig)iquus*; to be —, *restare*; see LEAVE.

**left**, adj. *sinister, laevus*; the — hand, *sinistra* (i.e., *manus*); on the —, *a sinistra, ad laevam*.

**left-handed**, adj. *qui manu sinistra pro dextra utitur*.

**leg**, n. *crus, cruris*, n.; — of mutton, *caro ovilla*; — of a table, *pes mensae*. **leggings**, n. *ocreae*.

**legacy**, n. *legatum*; to make a —, *alici legare aliquid*.

**legal**, adj. *legitimus, quod ex lege or legibus or secundum leges fit*. Adv. *legitime, lege*.

**legality**, n. *quod ex lege fit*. **legalize**, v.tr. *legibus constituere, sancire ut, ferre, ut aliquid fiat* (= to propose a law).

**legate**, n. *legatus, nuntius*. **legation**, n. *legatio*.

**legend**, n. on coin, *inscriptio, titulus*; = history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula*. **legenda** y, adj. *commenticius, fictus, fabulosus, falsus* (= untrue).

**legerdemain**, n. *ars praestigiatoria*; — tricks, *praestigiae tante et post class.*

**legible**, adj. *quod facile legi potest*. Adv. by **legibility**, n. *quod facile legi potest*.

**legion**, n. *legio*; **legionary**, *legionarius*

(e.g. *cohort, miles*); fig. *ingens numerus, magna vis*. **legionary**, adj. *legionarius*.

**legislate**, v.intr. *leges dare, constituere, condere, scribere*; see also LAW. **legislation** n. *legis (legum) datio, legis latio* (= proposal of a law); so by circuml. *leges dare, leges condere*; see LAW. **legislator**, n. *legis or legum lator*. **legislative**, adj. — body, *senatus, -us*. **legislature**, n. *comitia, -orum (centuriata, tributa, etc.), senatus, -us*.

**leisure**, n. *otium* (opp. *negotium*, that is, *nec* and *otium*); to be at —, *otari, vacare, cessare*; at —, *otiosus, vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; — time, *tempus subsocius (subsec-)*. **leisurely**, adj. *lentus, otiosus*; see SLOW. Adv. *otiose*.

**lend**, v.tr. 1. *mutuum dare, commodare alicui aliquid*; — on interest, *fenerari, (fensore) occupare, (col)locare*; 2, fig. *dare, praebere*.

**length**, n. *longitudo*; = extension in height, *proceritas*; — in time, *longinquitas, diuturnitas*; — of the way, *longinquitas viae*; in —, *per longitudinem*; — of time, in *longinquum, diu*; to run all —s, *extrema audere*; at —, *tandem, denique, tum (tunc) demum*; = fully, *copiose, fusa*.

**length-wise**, adv. in *longitudinem*. **lengthy**, adj. — in words, *verbosus, longus*; not to be —, *ne in re multus sim*. **lengthen**, v.tr. *aliquid longius facere, producere*; — in time, *prolongare*; — for payment, *diem ad solvendum prorogare*; — the war, *bellum prorogare*; — the service, *militiam continuare*; — a feast, *convivium producere*.

**lenient**, adj. *mitis, clemens, misericors*. Adv. *clementer*. **leniency**, n. *clementia, lenitas, misericordia*.

**lens**, n. \* *vitrum lenticulari forma* (in no sense class.).

**lentil**, n. *lens, -ntis, f., lenticula* (Cels.).

**leonine**, adj. *leoninus*.

**leopard**, n. *leopardus* (very late).

**leprosy**, n. *lepra* (usu. in pl., Plin.). **leper**, n. *homo leprosus* (late).

**less**, I. adj. *minor*. II. adv. *minus*; see LITTLE. **lessen**, v.tr. (de)minuere, imminuere.

**lessening**, n. *deminutio, imminutio*.

**lessee**, n. *conductor*.

**lesson**, n. 1, *discenda* (= things to be learned; if by heart, *ediscenda*); dictated —s, *dictata, -orum*; to take —s of anyone, *audire magistrum*; 2, fig. *praeceptum, monitum, documentum* (= proof).

**lest**, conj. *ne* with subj.

**let**, v.tr. = to hinder; see HINDER.

**let**, v.intr. 1. = to cause or make; I will — you know, *te certiore faciam* (also by *monere*); Xenophon —s Socrates say, *Xenophon Socratem disputantem fuit*; 2. = to command, *jubere, curare, alicui negotium dare*; 3. = as a sign of the imperative, — us go, *eamus*; 4. in various phrases, e.g. to — blood, *sanguinem mittere*; to — go, *missum facere, mittere, dimittere*; — alone, — that alone, or be quiet, *missa isthaec fac*; — down, *demittere*; — fly, = shoot, *jaculari, telum in aliquid jacere*; — loose, *emittere*; — in, *admittere*; — off, *absolvere*, = absolve; *pila emittere, tela con(j)icere*, = discharge weapons; — into your secrets, *secreta consilia alicui impertire*; — slip, *omittere, praetermittere*; — an opportunity, *facultatem aliquid agendi omittere*; — that pass, *ut ista omittamus*; 5. = to allow, *sinere* acc. and infin. or *ut, pati* acc. and infin., *concedere* infin., *permittere alicui ut* or infin.; — not, *cave ne* (e.g. — him not go out, *cave ne exeat*); my business

will not — me, *per negotium mihi non licet*; 6, = to lend or give the use of; see LEASE.

**lethal**, adj. *mortifer, exitialis, exitibilis, funestus*.

**lethargic**, adj. *veternosus, torpidus*. **lethargy**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *veternus*.

**letter**, n. 1, (of the alphabet) *lit(t)era*; capital —, *lit(t)era grandis*; —s of the alphabet, *lit(t)erarum notas*; to the —, *ad verbum, ad lit(t)eram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; 2, = an epistle, *lit(t)erae, epistula (epistola)*; by —, *lit(t)eris, per lit(t)eras*. **letter-carrier**, n. *tabellarius, qui lit(t)eras perferit*. **letters**, n. = learning, *doctrina, eruditio, humanitas, lit(t)erae*; a man of —, *homo doctus, eruditus, lit(t)eratus, doctriind ornatisimus*. **lettered**, adj. *lit(t)eratus*.

**lettuce**, n. *lactuca*.

**levant**, n. *oriens, solis ortus, -us*.

**levee**, n. *salutatio*.

**level**, I. adj. *aequus, planus*, comb. *aequus et planus, libratus* (= balanced). II. n. *aequum* (e.g. in *aequum descendere*), *plantities*; to be on a — with, *pari esse conditione cum alqo, parem or aequalem esse alci*. III. v.tr. 1, *aequare, aequare, exaequare, complanare* (e.g. *terram*); 2, = to destroy, *solo urbem aequare*; — to the ground, *diruere, evertere, sternere*; see RAZE.

**lever**, n. *vectis, -is, m.*

**leveret**, n. *lepusculus*.

**levity**, n. 1, = lightness, *levitas*; 2, = in character, *inconstantia, levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*); = jesting, *focus, jocatio*.

**levy**, I. v.tr. — soldiers, *militis scribere, milites conscribere*; — tribute, *tributum imponere, vectigal exigere*. II. n. *delectus, -us*; to make a —, *delectum habere or agere*; see ENLIST.

**lewd**, adj. *impudicus, incestus, impurus*. Adv. *incaste, impure*. **lewdness**, n. *impudicitia, impuritas, libidines, -um, pl. f.*

**lexicon**, n. \* *lexicon, \* onomasticon*.

**liable**, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *trae, bello*); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in bonum hominem mentiri? Cic.*). **liability**, n. use adj.

**libation**, n. *libatio, libamentum, libamen*; to make a —, *libare*.

**libel**, I. n. *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (in verse). II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alcijs edere*. **libellous**, adj. *famosus, probrosus*.

**liberal**, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*. Adv. *liberaliter, large*, comb. *large et liberaliter, munifice, benigne, prodige, profuse*; to give —, *largiri*. **liberality**, n. *liberalitas, munificentia, largitas, beneficentia, benignitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus, liberalis*.

**liberate**, v.tr. *liberare*; to — a slave, *manumittere*; see DELIVER. **liberator**, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patriae*), *vindex*. **liberation**, n. *liberatio*; = of a slave, *manumissio*.

**libertine**, n. *homo dissolutus*. **libertinism**, n. *licentia morum, mores dissoluti*.

**liberty**, n. *libertas*; too much —, *licentia*; = leave, *copia, potestas*; — of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *nilhil impedit quominus facias, alqd facere tibi licet or inlegram est*.

**library**, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librorum copia*. **librarian**, n., to be a —, *bibliothecae praesepe*.

**libration**, n. *libratio*.

**license**, I. n. = permission, *copia, potestas*;

= liberty, *licentia* (also in bad sense, *licentia Sullani temporis; licentia militum; magna gladiatorum est licentia*). II. v.tr. *alqm privilegio munita*. **licentious**, adj. *dissolutus, libidinosus (lub-)*. Adv. *per licentiam, dissoluta*. **licentiousness**, n. *libido, libidines, vita dissoluta*; see LEWD.

**lick**, v.tr. *lingere, lambere*; to — up, *ligur(r)ire*.

**lickerish**, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

**licorice**, n. *glycyrrhiza, -ae, f., dulcis radix* (Plin.).

**lid**, n. *operculum, operimentum*.

**lie**, I. n. *mendacium, commentum, falsum*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alci de alqo re*; to give a person the —, *mendacium alqm coarguere*. II. v.intr. *mentiri*. **liar**, n. (*homo*) *mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus* (Plaut.).

**lie**, v.intr. = to be in a certain place or position, *jacere* (e.g. *jacere humi, to lie or be on the ground*; so *jacere in gramine, jacere ad alcijs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per vias*); *cubare* (in bed, etc.); *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as —s in me, *quantum est in me (te, vobis, etc.)*, *pro viribus meis (tuis, etc.)*; to — in, *puerperio cubare* (of childbirth (Plaut.)); *parturire*; to — in this, *contineri re, situm esse, versari, cerni in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where — the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — between, *interjacere*; with accus. or with dat.; — in wait, *alci insidiari*; — down, *procumbere, decumbere, quieti se dare*; — hid, *latere*; — still, *quiescere*; — under an obligation, *alot gratid devinctum esse*.

**lief**, adj. e.g. I had as —, *malim*; — die as endure it, *mortuum me quam ut id patiar malim*.

**liege**, adj. *imperio or ditione alcijs subjectus or parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alcijs ditione, parere alci*.

**lieu**, n. in — of, *pro, loco, vice*. **Lieutenant**, n. in gen. *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), and *praefectus* (cavalry); the lord-lieutenant of a country, *praefectus provinciae*.

**life**, n. 1, *vita, anima, spiritus, -us*; physical —, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vida esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; to put an end to —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam alci adimere*; to give —, *procreare, parere alqm*; to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere*; he can scarcely sustain —, *vix habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of —, *victus, -us*; in public duty, *in republica gerenda*; private —, *vita cotidiana* (quot-); early —, *iniens aetas*; the prime of —, *bona or constans aetas*; (as a word of affection), *mea vita! mea lux!* while there is — there is hope, *agrote dum anima est spes est*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or redacere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reviviscere*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stari*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; to flee for one's —, *fuga salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vitum*; full of —, *viridus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animum facere or addere*; 2, fig., see VIGOUR; in oratory, *sucus, comb. succus et sanguis*; 3, = the reality (e.g. *paint from the —*), *ipse with the noun mentioned*; 4, = time, *aetas, tempora -um* (e.g. *this —, haec aetas*).

**life-blood**, n. 1, *sanguis, -inis, m.*; 2, fig.

see LIFE. **life-boat**, n. *scapha ad naufragos excipiendo facta*. **lif-guards**, n. *militēs* or *cohortes praetorianae* (of the emperor). **lifeless**, adj. **1**, *exanimis, exanimus, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*); **2**, *frigidus, exsanguis, exilis, aridus*, comb. *aridus et exsanguis, jejunus* (all of speech). Adv. *fig.*, *languide, frigide, exiliter*, comb. *frigide et exiliter* (of speech); *jejune*, comb. *jejune et exiliter*. **lif-time**, n. *aetas, + aevum*. **lively**, adj., **liveliness**, n., **liveliness**, n., see LIVE.

**lift**, **I**. v.tr. (at) *tollere, extollere, (sub)levare*; — upright, *erigere*; he — a his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; — ed up, *levatus, allevatus, arrectus*; — with pride, etc., *superbiā, rebus secundis*, etc., *elatus*. **II** n., use verb.

**ligament**, n. *ligamentum* (Tac.). **ligature**, n. *ligatura* (late).

**light**, **I** n. = luminous matter, or the result of (as daylight), *lumen, lux*; with the — *cum prima luce, die illucescente, sub lucis ortum*; the — of the eyes, *lumina (oculorum)*; — of a precious stone, *lux gemmae*; to give —, *lucem edere, fundere*; to see the — of day (or be born), *in lucem edi or suscipi, nasci*; to come to —, *in lucem proferri, protrahi, de-geri, pateferi* (= to be uncovered, made manifest); to bring to —, *in lucem proferre, protrahere, aperire, patefacere, de-gerere*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, (lit.) *alcijs luminibus officere, obstruere, (fig.) alci officere, odesse*; to stand in your own —, *sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere, sibi deesse*; to place in an odious —, *alqd in invidiam adducere, in summam invid. adduc.*, *alci rei adijcere invidiam*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci judicio videre*; = lamp, *lumen* (in gen.), *lucerna* (espec. = a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *ceruus* (= a wax taper or torch); to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam (cum lucerna) scribere, alqd lucubrare or elucubrari* (e.g. *epistulam*); to study by —, *lucubrare*; a study by —, *lucubratio*. **II** adj. as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (= light in itself), *illustris, lucidus* (= light-spreading), *luminosus, albidus* (= white), *candidus* (= dazzling), *pellucidus* (= shining through). **III** v.tr. **1**, = to set light to, *alqd accendere*; **2**, = to fill with light, *illustrare, collustrare*. **lighten**, **I** v.intr. *fulgere, fulgurare* (usu. *impers. fulget, fulgurat*). **II** v.tr. see LIGHT, III. **2** **lighthouse**, n. *pharus* (*pharos*). **lightning**, n. *fulmen, fulgur*.

**light**, adj. as opposed to heavy, *levis* (opp. *gravis*); — soil, *solum tenue*; = inconsiderable, *levis* (opp. *gravis*, weighty), *parvus* (opp. *magnus*); — pain, *dolor levis* or *parvus* (= slight); — armed infantry, *equites levis armaturae*; — troops, *militēs levis armaturae* or merely *levis armaturae, milites leves, velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rorarii*), *militēs expediti* (= all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armaturae*); — clad or armed, *expeditus, nudus* (= one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — foot-soldier, *pedes expeditus*; — of foot, *velox* (opp. *tardus*), *pernix* (= nimble); he is very — of foot, *inest in eo praecipua pedum pernicitas*; — of colour, *pallidus*; see PALE; — hearted, *hilaris, curis vacuus, curis liber solutusque animus*; it is something — (= trivial), *nihil est negotii*; — minded, *levis, vanus*. Adv. *leviter* (lit. and fig.), *temere, inconsulte (inconsulto)* (= without consideration); to think — of anything, *alqd non magni facere*. **lighten**, v.tr. lit. *exonerare* (not in Cic. or Ones.), *facturam facere* (of a ship). **lightness**, n. *levitas* (lit. and fig.). **lightsome**, adj. *hilaris,*

*alacer* (= cheerful). **lightsomeness**, n. *laetitia, hilaritas*; see GAY.

**like**, **I** adj. = similar, *similis, consimilis*, with gen. or dat., par, dat.; *instar* (indecl., n.), gen.; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; he is no longer — what he was, *procerus aliu: est factus ac fuit antea*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo*.

**II** adv. *similiter, simili modo* with *ut atque* (ac), *modo, instar, riu* with gen. (ad *instar*, post class.); see AS. **III**. v.tr. *amare, diligere, carum habere alqm, delectari alqm re*; **1** — that, *hoc arr'del or cordi est or datum or acceptum est mihi, libet mihi*; **1** do not — that, *hoc displicet mihi* (with infin. following); **1** — it well, *magnopere probo*; if you —, *si isthuc tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo*. **like-minded**, adj. *consonans, congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*. **likely**, adj. *veri similis* (often written as one word, sometimes *similis veri*), *probabilis*; **1** is — that, *veri simile est*, with accus. and infin. **likelihood**, n. *veri similitudo* (also in one word, or *similitudo veri*), *probabilitas*. **liken**, v.tr. *alqd alci rei or cum alqa re comparare*; see COMPARE. **likeness**, n. **1**, = resemblance, *similitudo*, or by adj.; see LIKE; **2**, = portrait, *effigies, imago*; painted —, *picta imago*. **liking**, n. *amor, voluptas* (= pleasure); *libido*; to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, jucundus*. **likewise**, adv. *item, itidem, et*, or by *idem*; see ALSO.

**liliputian**, adj. see LITTLE, INSIGNIFICANT.

**lily**, n. *lilium*; of or from a —, *lilaceus*.

**limb**, n. *membrum, artus, -uum* (= a member).

**limber**, adj. *flexibilis, mollis, lentus*.

**lime** or **limestone** **I** n. *calx, -is, f.* and (rarely) *m.*; to burn —, *calcem coquere*; quick —, *calx viva*; slaked —, *calx exstincta*; bird —, *viscum*. **II** v.tr. = to smear with bird —, *visco illinere*. **lime-burner**, n. *calcartus*. **lime-kiln**, n. (*forax*) *calcaria*. **limed**, adj. *viscatus*.

**lime-tree**, n. *tilia*.

**limit**, **I** n. *terminus, finis, -is, m.*, *limes, -itis, m.*, *circumscriptio*. **II** v.tr. *finire, limitare* (= to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (= to put an end to), *certis limitibus or terminis circumscribere*. **limitation** or **limiting**, n. *determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio, limitatio*; = exception, *exceptio*. **limited**, adj. **1**, = short, *brevis*; see BRIEF; **2**, *fig.* a — monarchy, *condiciones regiae potestati impositae, or potestas certis cond. circumscripta*. **limitless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*.

**limn**, v.tr. see PAINT.

**limp**, adj. *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus*. **limpness**, n. *languor*.

**limp**, v.intr. *claudicare, claudum esse* (= to be lame); see LAME.

**limpet**, n. *lepas*.

**limp'd**, adj. *limpidus* (rare), *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

**linch-pin**, n. *axis fibula*.

**linden-tree**, n. *tilia*.

**line**, **I** n. **1**, *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea*; curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrens*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere or scribere*; **2**, a boundary —, *finis, m. and f.*; **3**, — (in poetry), *versus, -us, versiculus*; in letters, to write a few —s in reply, *paucas rescribere*; **4**, of soldiers, *acies* (in battle), *agmen* (on the march); the front —, *prima acies, hastati, principia, -orum*; the second —, *principes, -um*; the third —, *triarii*; — of skirmishers, *velites*; to advance in equal —, *aequali fronte procedere*; a soldier of the —, (*miles*) *legionarius*; to draw up the army in

three —, *aclem triplicem instruere*; 5, in the father's —, a *pater*; in the mother's —, a *matre*; to be connected with one in the direct —, *artissimo gradu contingere alqm*; 6, (in fortification) *fossa* (= trench), *vallum* (= entrenchment), *opus, eris, n., munitio* (= fortification), *agger, -eris, m.* (= mound); 7, = a thin rope, *funis, funiculus, linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussis, -is, m., linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea*; a plumb —, *perpendicularum*; by —, *ad amussim, ex amussim* (ante and post class.). **II.** v.tr. 1, — a dress, perhaps *vesti alqd assuere*; 2, = to fill, *complere*. **lineal**, adj. better not expressed, (e.g. a — descendant, *unus e posteris alqjs*). **lineage**, n. *stirps, -is, f., genus, -eris, n., origo, progenies*. **lineament**, n. used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (*similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta, Liv.*), but applied to the mind (e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); see FEATURE. **linear**, adj. *linearis* (Plin.).

**linen**, n. as the material, *linum* (*λίνον*), flax; *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in telâ est, Cic.*), *linterum, linter, -orum, n.* (properly of —, i.e. — cloth, e.g. *linter, vestis, vela*); clad in —, *linteratus*.

**linger**, v.intr. *cessare, morari, contari* (cunct-); he —s (i.e. dies slowly), perhaps *paul(l)atim moritur*. **lingerer**, n. *cessator, contator* (cunct-). **lingering**, I. n. *cessatio, contatio* (cunct-), *moru*. **II.** adj. *tardus, lentus, contabundus* (cunct-) (of people); a — death, *tabes, -is, f.* (= consumption), perhaps *tarda mors, -is, f.*; see SLOW. Adv. *tarde, contanter* (cunct-), *lente*; see SLOWLY.

**linguist**, n. *homu. multarum linguarum scens*. **linguistic**, adj. *grammaticus or de ratione linguarum*.

**liniment**, n. *unguentum*.

**link**, I. n. 1, = torch, *fax, taeda, funale*; 2, = bond, *vinculum, conjunctio, societas, familiaritas* (of friendship), *affinitas* (by marriage), *necessitudo* (any close tie); 3, of a chain, *anulus* (Mart.). **II.** v.tr. *conjungere, (con)nectere*; see UNITE.

**lint**, n. *linamentum* (Cels.).

**lintel**, n. *limen* (*superum or superius*).

**lion**, n. 1, *leo*; of a —, *leoninus*; a —'s skin, *pellis leonina*; —'s claw, *unguis leoninus*; 2, fig. (e.g. the — of the season) *deliciae, -um*. **lion-hearted**, adj. *magnanimus*. **lioness**, n. *leona*.

**lip**, n. *labrum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (= the tip of the —s) *gustasse* = to get a taste of; *labellum* (esp. in endearing sense), *labium* (rare). **lip-salve**, n. *unguentum*. **lip-service**, n. see FLATTERY. **lip-wisdom**, n. *verbo tenus sapientia*.

**liquid**, I. adj. *liquidus, fluens*; to grow —, *liquecere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere*. **II.** n. *liquor, humor, latex, succus* (= juice). **liquidate**, v.tr. see PAY. **liquefy**, v.tr. *liquefacere*. **LIQUOR**, n. see LIQUID, II.

**lisp**, v.intr. *balbutire* (= to stammer).

**list**, n. = catalogue, *tabula, index* (Quint.).

**list**, v.tr. see WISH, DESIRE, PLEASE.

**listen**, v.intr. see HEAR. **listener**, n. *auscultator*.

**listless**, adj. *socors, deses, languidus, piger*. Adv. *torpide, stupide, languide*. **listlessness**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *socordia, desidia*.

**lists**, n. *campus, Hippodromus, spatia, -orum*; to enter the — against (fig.), *cum alqo contendere*.

**litany**, n. \* *litanía* (Eccl.), or *preces, -us, f.* (= prayers).

**literal**, adj. to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpres*; the — sense, *propria vis*. Adv. *litteratim, proprie, ad lit(t)eram, ad verbum*. **literary**, adj. *lit(t)eratus* (= lettered or learned), *lit(t)erarium studiosus*; — leisure, *otium lit(t)eratum*; — monuments, *lit(t)erarium monumenta*.

**literature**, n. *lit(t)erae, lit(t)erarum monumenta, -orum*; to entrust to the care of —, *lit(t)eris mandare or consignare*; to learn from —, *lit(t)eris percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abs historia lit(t)eris nostris*; the study of —, *lit(t)erarum studium*; the knowledge of —, *lit(t)erarum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *lit(t)eris scire*; to be without —, *lit(t)eris nescire*.

**lithe**, adj. *mollis, flexibilis*.

**lithographer**, n. *lithographus* (in no sense class.).

**litigate**, v.tr. and intr. *litigare cum alqo pro alqo, inter se de alqâ re (noli pati fratres litigare)* (Cic.), *lites sequi*. **litigant**, n. *qui cum alqo litigat*. **litigation**, n. *lis*. **litigious**, adj. *litigiosus* (= full of strife, given to lawsuits). **litigiousness**, n. use an adj. (e.g. the — of the man, *homo litium cupidus*).

**litter**, I. n. 1, *lectica*; a small —, *lecticaria*; 2, *setura, fetus, -us, suboles* (sob-) (= a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; 3, — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbæ*; to make a —, *res turbare*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *parere, fetum edere* = to bring forth; 2, see STREW.

**little**, I. adj. *parrus, parrulus* (dim.), *exiguus, minutus, modicus*; often rendered by diminutives, as — (small) *coinus, nummuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; — used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paul(l)um laeri*; also by *aliquid*, e.g. a — pride, *alqd superbiae*: to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for a —, *parumper, paul(l)isper*; in a —, *brevis*; a — after, *paul(l)jo post*; by — and —, *paul(l)isper, sensim, gradatim, minutatim*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; not a —, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquanto ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — troublesome to me, *nonnihîl molesta haec sunt mihi*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; how —, *quantillus* (Plant.), *quantulus*; how — soever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum a dyvitiis quin occideretur*. **II.** adv. *paul(l)um, aliquantulum, nonnihîli* (= somewhat), *parum* (= too —). **III.** n. *aliquantum, nonnihîl, parum* (= too —), *paul(l)um, paul(l)ulum*; see LITTLE I. **littleness**, n. *parvitas, exiguitas, leas*, adj. *minor*. **least**, adj. *minimus; minimus, at least*.

**liturgy**, n. \* *liturgia* (Eccl.).

**live**, I. v.intr. 1, *vivere, in vita esse*; yet to —, *in vivis esse, superstitem esse*; to let one —, *alqjs vitae parcere*; cannot — without, *alqd re carere non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum (quoad) vivo*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I —! *ita vivam!* — for a thing, *deditum esse rei*; — in a thing, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *sibi vivere*; 2, to — on anything, *vivere re, vesci re, ali re, vitam sustentare alqd re*; 3, to — luxuriously, *laute vivere*; — poorly, *parce vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere, locum or in loco habitare*; see DWELL; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere or depere*; — happily, etc., *beas, feliciter, misere, etc., vivere*. **II.** adj. *or living*, adj. *vivus*. **livelihood**, n. *victus, -us* (= provisions). **livelong**, adj. *totus*. **lively**, adj.

**l**, = active, strenuous, acer; see ACTIVE; **2**, = sprightly, alacer, vegetus, hilaris, festivus, lepidus; see MERRY, WITTY; **3**, of places, = frequented, celebr; **4**, = keen, vehemens; to feel a — joy, valde or vehementer gaudere; to form a — idea of anything, rem longam praesentem contemplari. **liveliness**, n. alacritas, hilaritas, festivitas.

**liver**, n. jecur, -(in)oris, n.

**livery**, n. vestis quam alejs famuli gerunt.

**liveryman**, n. sodalis, -is, m., or socius alejs societatis. **livery-stables**, n. stabulum (mercenarium).

**livid**, adj. lividus; a — colour, livor.

**lizard**, n. lacerta, stellio.

**lo!** interj. en, ecce.

**load**, **L** n. onus, -eris, n.; a cart—, vehes, -is, f. (Plin.); a — on the mind, tristitia, molestia, animi dolor or aegritudo. **II** v.tr. **1**, onerare, gravare (properly = to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. membrum gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati); he —ed the people excessively, nimium oneris plebi imposuit; opprimere (= to press down or oppress); — with reproaches; see REPROACH; **2**, of firearms, arma purare, instruere. **loaded**, adj. onustus, oneratus.

**loaf**, n. panis, -is, m.

**loam**, n. lutum. **loamy**, adj. lutosus (= muddy), cretosus, argillosus (of chalk).

**loan**, n. res mutuata or mutuo data or commodata; pecunia mutua or credita.

**loath**, adj. invidus; I am —, piget me (e.g. referre piget me, piget me divere). **loathe**, v.tr. alqd fastidire, aversari, a re abhorrere. **loathing**, n. fastidium (for food, fig. = disdain), odium (= hatred), tedium (= disgust, mostly post class.). **loathsome**, adj. teter, foedus, obscenus (obscenus), odiosus. **loathsomeness**, n. foelitas, obscenitas (obscenus).

**lobby**, n. vestibulum.

**lobster**, n. cancer (= crab).

**local**, adj. by the genitive loci, regionis, etc. (e.g. locorum difficultates, = — difficulties; loci opportunitas, = a — advantage or convenience). **locality**, n. locus, or loci natura or situs, -us.

**loch**, n. lacus.

**lock**, **I** n. claustra, -orum (properly = a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, esse sub claustris or clari; — in a river, piscium (Plin.) or emissarium (= outlet of a lake). **II** v.tr. obserere, ocludere; to — in, claustro includere; to — out, claustro foras excludere; to — up, alqm concludere. **locker**, n. armarium. **locket**, n. collare; see NECKLACE. **lock-jaw**, n. tetanus (Plin.).

**lock**, n. of hair, cirrus; of wool, foccus.

**locomotion**, n. motus, -us. **locomotive**, adj. sua vi motus; — engine, machina ad currus trahendos facta.

**locust**, n. locusta (Plin.).

**lodge**, **I** n. casa (= a cot). **II** v.intr. **1**, deversari apud alqm, ad alqm devertere; **2**, = in, (in) alqd re habere. **III** v.tr. **1**, hospitio excipere, lecto recipere; **2**, — a complaint, alqm or nomen alejs deferre; — a spear, etc., uligere. **lodger**, n. deversor (at an inn), inquilinus, inquilina (= one who lives in another's house). **lodgings**, n. cenaculum meritorium (= hired room, Suet.), or by domus, = house. **lodging-house**, n. insula. **lodgment**, n. to effect a —, see LODGE II. and III.

**loft**, n. cenaculum (coen-); hay—, fœnilia, ium (fœn-); corn—, horreum. **lofty**, adj. **1**, = high, altus, (ex)celsus, editus (of places), sublimis (= aloft, mostly poet.); **2**, fig. (ex)celsus, elatus, sublimis, erectus; of speech, grandis; of pride, superbus. Adv. alte, excelsè (lit. and fig.), sublime (lit.), elate (fig.); = proudly, superbe. **loftiness**, n. **1**, altitudo; **2**, (fig.) altitudo, elatio, excelsitas, comb. of speech, altitudo et elatio oratoris (Cic.), sublimitas et magnificentia et nitior (Quint.); — of mind, altitudo animi.

**log**, n. **1**, lignum (or ligna, pl. = firewood); stipes, -itis, m. (= trunk of tree); **2**, fig. = blockhead, stipes, caudex, -icis, m., truncus. **logbook**, n. tabulae. **loggerhead**, n. **1**, = blockhead; see LOG; **2**, to be at —s, see QUARREL.

**logic**, n. logica, -orum, or dialectica (or dialectice), logica (or loice, or written in Greek, ἡ λογική). **logical**, adj. logicus, dialecticus (= connected with logic); — questions, dialectico, -orum; — conclusion, consequentia, -ium, or ea quae ex concessis consequuntur. Adv. dialectice or quod ex concessis consequitur, or quod necessarie demonstratur. **logician**, n. dialecticus.

**loin**, n. lumbus.

**loiter**, v.intr. cessare; see LINGER.

**loll**, v.intr. and tr. recumbere, recubare; to — out the tongue, linguam exserere.

**lonely**, lonesome, lone, adj. solus, solitarius, avius, reductus (of situation). **loneliness**, n. solitudo.

**long**, **L** adj. **1**, = extension in space, longus, procerus (= tall), pronissus (= hanging down), longinquus (= distant); exceedingly —, praelongus; — hair, capillus promissus; to defer for a — time, in longinquum tempus differre rem; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative (e.g. six feet —, longus pedes sex or in longitudinem sex pedum; a foot —, pedalis, pedem longus); **2**, = extension in time, longus, longinquus, diuturnus, diutinus; during a — while, diu; a — time before, multum ante alqd; a — time after, multum post alqd; **3**, = slow or dilatory, tardus, lentus, segnis, piger; a — business, lentum negotium. **II** adv. diu; — ago, pridem, jampridem (or as two words), jamdudum (or in two words); not — ago, haud dudum, modo, olim; how —, quamdiu; as — as, quamdiu . . . tamdiu; — after, multo post or post multos annos; — before, ante multos annos. **III** v.intr. and tr. to — for, avere alqd or with infin., cupere alqd or with infin. or ut, gestire with infin., avere, cupere, gestire, desiderare (= to regret the loss or want of) alqd or alqm, alqd ab alqo, alqd in alqo; desiderio alejs rei teneri or flagrare, concupiscere (= to desire). **longevity**, n. by circumloc.; see OLD. **longing**, **I** n. alejs rei desiderium (= desire), appetitus, -us, appetitio (= passionate desire). **II** adj. — after anything, alejs rei cupidus, or avidus. Adv. cupide, avide. **long-suffering**, adj. see PATIENT.

**look**, **I** n. **1**, as act, (oculorum) obtutus, -us; to direct a — at, aspectum or oculos convertere or conficere in rem; — at a person, intueri, ad(s)picere alqm; **2**, = appearance of the countenance, vultus, -us; a severe —, vultus severus; in gen. species, facies. **II** v.tr. to — at, ad(s)picere, intueri, contemplari. **III** v.intr. speciem alejs (rei) praebere, videri; see SEEK; to — about, circumspicere; to — back, (alqd) respicere; to — down, despicere; to — down upon, alqm despicere; to — for, see SEEK; = to expect, ex(s)pectare; to — out, = to be on the — out, speculari; to — out for, = to take



*ore ei, rici rei consilire*; to — towards, *in* or *ad* *aliquo locum spectare*; to — up, *suspiciere*; to — up to, *aliquo vereri*. **looking-glass**, n. *speculum*. **look-out**, n. use verb.

**loom**, n. *tela*.

**loom**, v.intr. *in conspectum e longinquo dari*.

**loop**, I. n. *laqueus* (= noose). II. v.tr. *annectere*; see **THE LOOPHOLE**, n. *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra* (= — in the wall of a tower for the discharge of missiles).

**loose**, I. adj. 1, = slack, *laxus, fluxus, remissus*; — reins, *laxae* or *fluxae habenae*; with — hair, *passis crinibus*; 2, of soil, *rarus* (opp. *densus*), *solutus* (opp. *spissus*), *facilis* (Col.); 3, of teeth, *mobilis* (Plin.); 4, = at liberty, (*carcere*, etc.) *liberatus, solutus*; 5, of morals, (*dis*)*solutus, effrenatus, remissus*. Adv. *laxe, (dis)solute*. II. v.tr. (*re*)*laxare, remittere, (re)solvere*; see **UNTIE**. **looseness**, n. use adj. **LOOSE**.

**lop**, v.tr. *tondere, (de)putare, amputare* (= to prune), *praecidere* (= to — off). **lopsided**, adj. *uno latere grandis*.

**loquacious**, adj. *loquax, garrulus* (= chattering), *verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter, verbose*. **loquacity**, n. *loquacitas, garrulitas*.

**lord**, n. *dominus*. **lordly**, adj. 1, of high rank, *illustris, nobilis, illustri* or *nobili loco natus*; 2, = proud, *superbus, arrogans*; see **PROUD, ARROGANT**. **lordliness**, n. *superbia, arrogantia*; see **PRIDE, ARROGANCE**. **lordship**, n. = power, *imperium, dominatus, -us*.

**lore**, n. *eruditio, doctrina*.

**lorn**, adj. *solus, desertus*; see **LONELY, FORLORN**.

**lose**, v.tr. *amittere, perdere, facturam rei facere* (of loss purposely incurred); one who has lost a member, *capus* (e.g. *oculo, auribus*); = to be bereaved, *privari, orbati re*; to — hope, *spe cadere*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — patience, *patientiam rumpere*; to — time, *tempus perdere*; to — sight of one, *aliquem e conspectu amittere*; to never — sight of, *aliqui nunquam dimittere*; to be lost, *amitti, perdi, perire, absumi*; to give up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — colour, *evanescere, pallescere*; to be lost in thought, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; the mountain — itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perit*; the ships were lost at sea, *merans sunt nares (in) mari*.

**loser**, n. *qui damno afficitur*; he was a great —, *magno damno affectus est*. **losing**, n. *amissio*. **loss**, n. *damnum, detrimentum, iuctura, dispendium*; to sustain a —, *damna pati, calamitates subire, incommodis affecti*; to repair a —, *damnum reparare*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*; see **UNCERTAIN**.

**lot**, n. 1, *sors, -tis, f., sortitio, sortitus, -us*; by —, *sorte, sortito*; 2, = fortune, *sors, fortuna*; casting of —, *sortitio, sortitus, -us*. **lottery**, n. *sors, sortitio, alea* (= game of dice); 'tis all a —, *nilhil incertius est*.

**loth**, adj. see **LOATH**.

**lotion**, n. *liquidu quae alci illinuntur*.

**loud**, adj. *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong); — cry, *magnus clamor*; — voice, *vox clara, vox magna*. Adv. *clare, clare rone, magna* or *summa voce*. **loudness**, n. *magnitudo, vox clara*.

**lounge**, v.intr. *nilhil agere, desiderare*. **lounger**, n. *homo deses, iacens, contator (cunct-), cessator, ambulato*.

**louse**, n. *pediculus* (Plin.). **lousy**, adj. *pediculosus* (Mart.).

**lout**, n. *homo rusticus, agrestis, stipes, caudex*

(cod-). **loutish**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis*; see **RUDE**. Adv. *rustice*.

**love**, I. n. *amor, caritas* (= affection), *pietas* (= reverent devotion), *studium*; = a favourable disposition, *studium alcijs rei*; to have —, *alcijs rei amantem esse*; worthy of —, *amandus, amore dignus*; — affair, *amor*; — potion, *aphroditum*; the god of —, *Cupidus, Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; my —! *mea voluptas! meum cor! deliciae meae*. II. v.tr. *amare* (with natural affection), *diligere* (as friends), *carum habere alqm, studere ulci, amore complecti alqm, amorem prosequi alqm, amore alcijs teneri, amorem alcijs captum esse, alcijs amore deprire*; to — learning, *lit(t)erarum studiosum esse*. **loves**, n. *amora*.

**loved**, adj. *carus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis*. **loving**, adj. *alcijs amans, studiosus, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens*. Adv. *amanter*. **loving-kindness**, n. *misericordia*; see **MERCY**. **lovely**, adj. 1, *bellus, venustus* (of persons and things), *amoenus* (of things); see **BEAUTIFUL**; 2, = worthy of love, *amorem dignus, amandus, amabilis*. **loveliness**, n. *venustas, amoenitas*. **lover**, n. *amator, amator, a — of literature, lit(t)erarum studiosus*.

**low**, I. adj. 1, of position, *humilis, demissus*; 2, of voice, *gravis, submissus, suppressus*; 3, of price, *villus*; to buy at a — price, *parvo or vilii (pretio) emere*; 4, in regard to condition, *humilis* (= humble), *ignobilis, obscurus* (as to birth and ancestors), *tenus* (as to property); lower, *inferior* (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin); of — birth, *humili* or *ignobili, obscuro* or *tenui loco ortus, humili fortunâ ortus*; of the lowest birth, *infimae conditionis et fortunae, infimus, sordido loco ortus*; of the lower orders, *tenuioris ordinis*; the lowest of the people, *infima plebs*; the lowest class of men, *ultima sortis homines, infimi ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum, faex, vulgus, -i, n., plebs, plebecula*; 5, = having a — tone, *humilis, illiberalis* (= unworthy a gentleman), *abjectus* (= despicable, employed with animus), *tyrps*; see **BASE**; — expressions, *verba ex triviti petita*; 6, = sad, *maestus, tristis*. II. adv. *humiliter* (lit. post class., but class. = basely), *demisse, abjecte* = basely, *illiberaliter* (= unbecomingly to a gentleman); to speak —, *submissè, submissè voce dicere*.

**lowly**, adj. 1, see **Low**, 4; 2, = humble, *modestus, moderatus*; see **HUMBLE**. **lowliness**, n. 1, *humilitas, obscuritas*; 2, *modestia*; see **HUMILITY**. **lowness**, n. 1, *humilitas* (of position or stature); 2, of birth, *humilitas, ignobilitas, obscuritas*; 3, of price, *villitas*; 4, of the voice, *vox gravis*; 5, of mind, *humilitas, animus humilis* or *abjectus, tyrps*; 6, of expression, *verba ex triviti petita*. **low-born**, adj. *ignobilis* or *obscuro loco natus*. **low-lands**, n. *locus (-orum) planus*. **low-spirited**, adj. *animus demissus et oppressus, afflictus, maestus, tristis*; see **SAD**. **lower**, I. adj. *inferior*; the — world, *upud inferos, † Tartarus (-os), † Tartarus, -orum, -i*; — orders, see **Low**, 4. II. v.tr. *demittere*; to — the voice, *submittere* (Quint.); to — oneself, *se ab(j)icere*. **lowering**, adj. see **DARK, THREATENING**.

**low**, v.tr. of cattle, *magis, lowing, a mugitus, -us*.

**loyal**, adj. *fidelis, fidus*. Adv. *fideliter*. **loyalty**, n. *fides, fidelitas*.

**lozenge**, n. *pastillus* (Plin.).

**lubber**, n. *lubberly*, adj. see **LOUT**.

**lubricate**, v.tr. *ungere*.

**lucid**, adj. *lucidus* (= bright, distinct of speech, etc.; in the latter sense, also *dilucidus*). Adv. (*di*)*lucide*. **lucidity**, n. *perspicuitas* (Quint.), better use adj. or adv. (see

be expressed himself with —, *dilucide rem explicavit*.

**Lucifer**, n. 1, the morning star, *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*, † *Eous*; 2, = Satan, *Lucifer* (Eccel.).

**luck**, n. *fortuna*, *fors*, *sors*, *casus*, -ūs; good —, *fortuna secundus*, *res secundas*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!* **lucky**, adj. *felix*, *fortunatus*, *faustus*, *auspiciatus*. Adv. *felicitate*, *ex unimī sententiā*, *auspicato*.

**lucre**, n. *lucrum* (= gain), *quæstus*, -ūs (= acquirement); for —'s sake, *lucri caus(s)â*. **lucrative**, adj. *lucrosus*, *quæstuosus*.

**Incubration**, n. *incubratio*.

**ludicrous**, adj. (*de*)*ridiculus*, *perridiculus*, *ridendus*, *deridendus*. Adv. (*per*)*ridicule*. **ludicrousness**, n. *stultitia*, *insultitas* (= folly), or by adj.

**lug**, v.tr. *trahere*, *vehere*. **luggage**, n. *impedimenta*, -orum, n.; the — (collectively), *vasa*, -orum, n.; *sarcinae* (= the knapsacks, etc., of the individual soldiers).

**lugubrious**, adj. *luguoris* (mostly poet., belonging to mourning), *æbilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad); see SAD. Adv. † *lugubre*, † *lugubriter*, *æbiliter*, *maeste*; see SADLY.

**lukewarm**, adj. *tepidus* (lit. and fig.); = indifferent, *languidus*, *frigidus*, *lentus*, *remissus*, *neglegens* (neglig-). Adv. *languide*, *frigide*, *lente*, *remisse*, *neglegenter* (neglig-). **lukewarmness**, n. *tepor* (lit.), *languor*, or by adj.

**lull**, I. v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *ventos*, *insolentiam*, etc.); to — to sleep, *opire*, † *sonnum suadere*. II. v.intr., the wind —, *venti vis cadit*, *venti sedantur*. III. n. use verb. **lullaby**, n. *cantus*, -ūs, or verb *lallare* (= to sing a —, Pers.).

**lumber**, n. *scruta*, -orum.

**luminous**, adj. *luminosus* (= having light), *lucidus* (= giving light); — narration, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*; the thoughts of, etc., are not —, *sententias alcijs lucem desiderant*. Adv. (*di*)*lucide*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *plane*, comb. *aperte atque dilucide*, *dilucide et perspicue*. **luminary**, n. 1, lit. *sol*, -is, m., *luna* (= sun, moon, etc.); 2, fig. *lumen*.

**lump**, n. *massa*, *gleba* (*gleba*). **lumpy**, adj. *hebes*, *stupidus* (= stupid). **lumpy**, adj. *glebosus* (Plin.).

**lunar**, adj. *lunaris* (with *curvus*, *cornua*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*. **lunatic**, adj. *lunaticus* (very late); see MAD, MADMAN.

**lunch**, n. *prandium*.

**lung**, n. *pulmo*; —s, *pulmones*.

**lunge**, n. and v.tr. see STAR.

**lupine**, n. *lupinus*, *lupinum*.

**lurch**, I. n. 1, see ROLL; 2, to leave in the —, *deserere*; see ABANDON. II. v.intr. see ROLL.

**lure**, I. n. = decoy-bird, or fig. *illicebra*. II. v.tr. *allicere*, *illicere*, *pellicere*.

**lurid**, adj. *obscurus*, *caliginosus* (*luridus* = pale yellow, ghastly).

**lurk**, v.intr. *latere*, *lallare* (intensive of *latere*).

**luscious**, adj. (*præ*)*dulcis*. **lusciousness**, n. *dulcedo*.

**lust**, I. n. *libido* (*lub-*), *cupiditas*. II. v.tr. to — after, *concupiscere* (= to desire earnestly).

**lusty**, adj. = full of vigour, *valens*, *validus*, *vegetus*; = large and stout, *robustus*; to be —, *vigere*. Adv. *valide*. **lustiness**, n. *rigor*, *robur*.

**lustration**, n. *lustratio* (= a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*). **lustral**, adj. *lustralis*.

**lustre**, n. 1, *nilor*, *fulgor*, *splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum adlere alci*; 2, = space of five years, *lustrum*. **lustrous**, adj. *splendidus*, *splendens*, *clarus*, *lucidus*; see BRIGHT.

**lute**, n. *lyra*, † *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.), *fydes*, -ium, f. pl., *cithara*, *testudo*.

**luxuriant**, adj. *laetus*, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *laete*. **luxuriate**, v.intr. *luxuriare*. **luxurious**, adj. *luxuriosus*, *sumptuosus*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *lautus* (lot-). Adv. *luxuriose*, *delicate*, *molliter*. **luxury**, n. *luxus*, -ūs, *luxuria* or *luxuries*, *lautitia*, *apparatus*, -ūs, *deliciae*.

**lye**, n. *lixivia* (Plin.).

**lynx**, n. *lynx*. **lynx-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

**lyre**, n. *lyra*, *cithara*, *fydes*, -ium, f. pl., *testudo*, *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.). **lyrical**, adj. *lyricus*. **lyrist**, n. *lyricen*, *citharista*, m.

## M.

**macaroon**, n. *placenta* (= cake).

**mace**, n. *fusces*, -ium, m. **mace-bearer**, n. *lictor*.

**macerate**, v.tr. *macerare* (e.g. *flax*, *fish*) (Plin.). **maceration**, n. *maceratio* (of *flax*, *fish*).

**machination**, n. = a secret, malicious design, *machina*, *conatus*, -ūs, *dolus*; to make —, *consilia* (con)coquere; to do a thing through anyone's —, *alqo auctore facere alqd*. **machine**, n. *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum* (= machinery); *compages*, -is, f. (= framework); the —, *fabric* of the human body, *compages corporis*. **machinery**, n. *machinatio*, *machinamenta*, -orum, n., *machinae*.

**mackerel**, n. *scomber*.

**mad**, adj. 1, lit. *insanus*, *vecors*, *furiosus*, *demens*, *mens captus*, † *rabidus* (usu. of animals), *phreneticus* (*phrenit-*); 2, fig. *insanus*, *vecors*, *vesanus*, *furiosus*, *amens*, *demens*. Adv. *insane*, *furiose*, *rubide*, *dementer*. **madcap**, n. *homo* or *juvens ingenio præceps*. **madden**, v.tr. 1, *mentem alienare*; 2, fig. *exacerbare*, *exasperare*, *incendere*; see EXCITE. **madhouse**, n. *domus publica quæ curantur insani*. **madman**, n. *homo insanus*, etc.; see MAD. **madness**, n. 1, lit. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecordia*, *furor*, *rabies* (esp. of animals); 2, fig. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *vecordia*, *furor*, *rabies*.

**madam**, n. *domina*.

**madder**, n. *rubia* (Plin.).

**magazine**, n. 1, = store, *granary*, *horreum*, *receptaculum alcijs rei* (= repository for corn, goods, etc.), *armamentarium* (for arms); 2, = pamphlet, *acta*, -orum; see JOURNAL.

**maggot**, n. *vermis*, -is, m., *vermiculus*. **maggoty**, adj. *verminosus* (Plin.).

**magi**, n. *magi*. **magic**, I. n. *ars magica*, or *magice* (Plin.). II. adj. 1, *magicus*; 2, fig. by *mirus* (e.g. a — power, *mira quaedam vis*; see also JOOGLERY).

**magistracy**, n. *magistratus*, -ūs. **magistrate**, n. *magistratus*, -ūs. **magisterial**, adj. *ad magistratum pertinens*; in his — capacity, *quippe qui magistratus erat*.

**magnanimity**, n. see GENEROSITY. **mag-nanimous**, adj. see GENEROUS.

**magnet**, n. (lapis) *magnes*, -ētis, m. **magnetic**, **magnetical**, adj. *magnesian* (e.g. *magnesia saxa*, Lucret.); — power, *attrahendi quae dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), *mira quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). **magnetism**, n. \**magnetisma* (t.t., not class.).

**magnificent**, adj. *magnificus* (= splendid), *splendidus*, comb. *splendidus et magnificus*; *praedarius* (= eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent), comb. *magnificus et praedarius*; *lucutus* (lot-) (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive); *amplius* (e.g. *amplissimae divitiae*). Adv. *magnifice*, *splendide*, *praedare*, *laute*, *sumptuose*, *ample*. **magnificence**, n. *magnificentia*, *splendor* (= outward splendour, also inward excellency); *res magnifica*, *splendida* (= a splendid thing); *cultus*, -us (as regards dress and costly household utensils); *lautitia* (lot-) (of an expensive mode of living); *apparatus*, -us (= preparations). **magnifier**, n. = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in gen.), fem. *laudatrix*; also simply by verbs, to be the — of anything, *laudare alqd*, *praedicare alqd* or *de alqđ re*. **magnify**, v. tr. *augere* (lit., e.g. the number of praetors, *numerum praetorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense comb. *amplificare et augere*), *amplificare* (= to make greater in extent, e.g. a town, *urbem*; the property, *rem familiarem*); then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is; (*verbis*) *exaggerare* (= to make in words much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augere*, *in majus* (*verbis*) *extollere* (= to impair the truth by exaggeration); *in falsum augere* (= to exaggerate falsely); *in majus accipere* (= to take a thing in a greater light than one ought). **magniloquence**, n. *magniloquentia*. **magnitude**, n. *magnitudo* (in gen., both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (= great extent, also fig. = importance of anything and high authority of a person), *ambitus*, -us, *spatium* (= circumference, extent of a thing in gen.).

**magpie**, n. *pica*.

**mahometan**, n. and adj. \**Muhamedanus*.

**maid**, n. 1, = an unmarried woman, see GIRL; 2, = servant, *ancilla*, *famula*. **maiden**, **maidenly**, adj. *virginicus* (= pertaining to virgins), *virginialis* (= peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *verecundia*). **maidenhood**, n. *virginitas*. **maid-servant**, n. see MAID, 2.

**mail**, n. 1, armour, *lorica*, *thorax*, -acis, m.; 2, a letter-bag, *folliculus* (= bag) with descriptive epithet (e.g. *ad lit(t)eras perferendas*); = the letters themselves, *lit(t)erae*. **mail-coach**, n. *raeda* (*r(h)eda*) *cursorialis publica*. **mailed**, adj. *loricatus*.

**maim**, n. *mutillare*, *truncare*; see INJURE. **maimed**, adj. *mancus*, *truncus*.

**main**, I. adj. *primus*, *princeps*; see CHIEF, PRINCIPAL, GREAT; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (= first part), *caput* (= chief point); his — intention is, *id maxime* (*praecipue*) *sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat*; — point, *summa* (sc. *res*), *res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, *caput alqđ rei* or *summa*; the — question is, *id maxime quaeritur*, *quaeritur de*, etc. (in a meta-physical question), *agitur de alqđ re*, *cardo alqđ rei* (= hinge); to give, state only the — points of anything, *summam alqđ exponere*; *summas tantummodo attingere*; to review briefly the — points, *per capita decurrere*; to stray, wander from the — question, a *proposito aberrare* or *declinare*; to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti* or *redire*, *ad rem redire*, *prae ceteris*

*alqd agere* or *spectare*; — road, *via*; — object, *finis*; to make anything one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *revocare*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; in the —, *si rem rei rationem exigit, vere* (= in reality). Adv. *praecipue*; see PRINCIPALLY, UNCOMMONLY. II n. 1, = the great sea, *altum*; see OCEAN; 2, = the main-land, (*terra*) *continens*. **main-land**, n. *terra* (*continens*). **main-mast**, n. *malus*. **main-sail**, n. *velum*.

**maintain**, v. tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through anything, *alqd re*; (*con*)*servare* (= to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to save): *tuere* (= to see that anything is in a good condition), comb. *tuere et conservare*; *alere* (by care and nursing), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valitudinem tuere*; 2, = to keep in the necessities of life, *sustinere*, *sustentare*, *alere*; 3, = not to lose or surrender, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, (*con*)*servare*; 4, = to — an argument, *contendere*, *confirmare*; see ASSERT. **maintainable**, adj. *manus*, *firmatus* (= fortified), *firmus* (= firm, durable, lit. and fig. = not easy to be overthrown), *stabilis* (= stable, fig. = unalterable), comb. *stabilis et firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (= what does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit). **maintainer**, n. (*con*)*servator*, *salvus auctor* (= one who restores, saves), *vindex* (= one who claims), or by verbs. **maintenance**, n. 1, *victus*, -us (= food for the necessary support of the body), *alimenta*, -orum (= food in gen.); then in the meaning of the law, what anyone subsists on, subsistence); to give to anyone his —, *alci victum* or *alimentum* (often in pl.) *praebere*; 2, = protection, continuance, *conservatio*, *tutio* (= the act), *salvus*, -sitas, f., *incolumitas* (= the state of being preserved).

**maize**, n. *far*.

**majestic**, adj. *augustus*, *sanctus* (= very reverend), *magnificus* (= splendid). Adv. *auguste*. **majesty**, n. *majestas* (later of the Roman emperor); *dignitas*, *numen* (= high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *majestatem* (of the people, *populi*; of the emperor, *imperatoris*) *minuere* or *laedere*; your —! *majestas tua!* (late).

**major**, I. adj. 1, = greater in number, extent, e.g. the — part, *major* (e.g. *major pars*); see MORE; 2, in music (the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*; 3, in logic, the — premiss, *propositio*. II n. 1, = a military rank, *centurio*, *praefectus*; *optio* (= assistant to and immediately under the *centurio*); 2, in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris*, *suae potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control, *suae tutelae* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (= one who can do as he likes). **major-domo**, n. = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat*, *dispensator*. **majority**, n. 1, = the greater number, *major pars*, *major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), or *plures* (= several), *plurimi* (= most); *plurimum* (= a large number); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi viderent*; — of votes, *sententiae longe plurimae* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia longe plurima* (of the citizens in the *comitia*); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *valere* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum valere*, *magnis suffragiis* or *per suffragia superare*; to be acquitted by a great —, *sententiis fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *major pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in cau-*

*dem sententiam idat*; 2, = full age, *aetas quod sui juris alius sit*; he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commendavit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*.

**make**, I. v.tr. 1, = to form, in the ordinary sense in gen. *facere*; = to accomplish, *conficere*, *efficere*, *persicere*; 2, = to create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad aliquid factus*, *aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus*, comb. *aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad aliquid doctus* or *institutus*); a spot almost made for an ambushade, *loca insidiis nata*; 3, in an arithmetical sense, *efficere*, or by ease, *feri*; 4, = to — by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere*, *aliquid fingere* (= to invent); 5, = to do, to perform, *facere*, *agere* (*agere*, the Greek *ἄγρειν*, = to act without reference to the result); = to choose anyone as one's model, *auctore uti alio*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam proficisci maturavit*; 6, = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — a man proud), *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere aliquid* (with the accus.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — anyone useless, *aliquid inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — anyone better, *aliquid meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilised beings, *homines ex feris milites reddere* or *homines feros milites reddere*; very often, however, the verb "to —," with its accus. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb; to — equal, *aequare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — much, a great deal of a person, *aliquid magni facere* (= to esteem), *multum aliquid tribuere* (= to think very highly of anyone), *aliquid colere* (= to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much regard for, to — light of a person, *aliquid parvi facere* (= to treat with indifference), *aliquid contemnere* (= to despise); to — much of a thing, *aliquid magni facere*, *existimare* (= to value highly), *aliquid in honore habere* (= to honour); not to — much of a thing, *aliquid neglegere* (*negligere*, = to disregard, neglect); to — much, be eager for, etc., *aliquid rei esse appetitissimum*; = to be fond of, *aliquid carum habere*; see FOND; 7, = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere*, *instituere* (= to appoint to an office), *constituere* (= to institute anyone as), *creare* (= to create, to elect) *aliquid* (with accus., e.g. to — anyone the heir, *heredem aliquid facere*, *instituere*); 8, = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiam*; a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus*, *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *aliquid in gratiam reconciliare cum alio*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (= to cause discord); *ausam iurgii inferre*, *iurgia excitare* (= to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; 9, = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, *in aliquid locum migrare*, *in alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare*, *in aliquid locum immigrare* (= to go to live in, to remove to); see also RESIDE, LIVE; 10, = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world); to — a man, *aliquid gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare* (= to get anyone forward); *aliquid fortunae auctorem esse*; 11, = to gain (e.g. to — money of), see MONEY, GAIN; 12, = to discover, to — land, *capere* (e.g. *insulam* or *portum*); see LAND; *ex alto inveni in portum*, *decurrere in portum*; 13, to — one's way to, = to arrive at, see PENETRATE, ADVANCE; 14, = to convert, *aliquid re uti* (e.g. to — anything an instrument of, etc.); 15, = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; 16, = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere*, *scribere*, see COM-

POSE; 17, to — hay, *senum securre*, *caedere*, *succidere*; 18, = to contribute (e.g. this argument —s nothing in his favour), *augeri* (*parvi*, etc.) *momenti esse* (= to matter); *impers*. it —s nothing, *nil est ad rem*; 19, to — amends, *satisfacere aliquid de aliquid re*, *aliquid expiare*, *aliquid (cum) aliquid re compensare*; 20, to — arrangements, (*ap*) *parare*, *comparare*, *praeparare*, *adornare aliquid*, *facere*, comb. *parare et facere*, *se comparare* or *praeparare ad aliquid*; 21, to — away with, = to kill, *interficere*; see KILL. II. n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura*, or simply *corporis figura*, *corporis conformatio et figura*, in the connection of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; see also SHAPE. **maker**, n. In gen. *qui facit*, etc., or *auctor* (e.g. *puis*), *suasor* (= adviser), *factor*, *fabricator*. **making**, n. *factio*, *fabricatio*, but better use verb. **makehift**, **makeweight**, n. *ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*).

**maladjustment**, n. *incompositus* (e.g. the — of parts, *partes incompositae*).

**maladministration**, n. *prava verum administratio*.

**malady**, n. see ILLNESS.

**malapert**, n. *petulans*, *procar*, *protervus*, *parum verecundus* (= not very discreet); see SAUCY.

**malapropos**, adv. *intempestive*.

**malaria**, n. *aër pestilens*, *caelum grave et pestilens*.

**malcontent**, n. *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novarum* or *rerum everteudarum cupidus*.

**male**, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas*, *masculus*, *masculus* (Plin.) (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *virilis sexus*, —us.

**malediction**, n. *ex(s)ecratio*, *dirae*, —arum, f. (= curses); see CURSE.

**malefactor**, n. *homo maleficus* (*malif*) (= perpetrator of a wicked act). **malefence**, n. *malitia* (= roguery), *improbitas* (= wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *maligntas* (= malignity); see MALICE. **malefic**, adj. *maleficus* (*malif*), *malitiosus* (= roguish, esp. in law proceedings), *improbus* (= wicked, of persons, opp. *probus*), *mulignus* (= evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*). **malevolent**, adj. see MALICE, MALICIOUS. **malformation**, n. *quod informe est*. **malice**, n. = envy, *maligntas*, *invidia*, *malevolentia* (*maliv*); = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (= roguery); = a wicked act, *scelus*, —eris, n. **malicious**, adj. *malitiosus*, *malevolus* (*maliv*, = malevolent); + *malignus* (never used in the sense of malicious, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *invidus*; = saucy, *procar*. Adv. *malitiose* (not so strong as the English). **maliciousness**, n. see MALICE. **malign**, I. adj. see MALICIOUS and UNFAVOURABLE. II. v.tr. see SLANDER. **malignant**, adj. see MALICIOUS. **maligner**, n. *obtreceptor*. **malignity**, n. 1, *malevolentia* (*maliv*); 2, of a disease, *vis morbi*. **malpractice**, n. see MISDEED. **maltreat**, v.tr. *male tractare*; see INJURE. **maltreatment**, n. see INJURY. **malversation**, n. *peculatus*, —us.

**mallard**, n. *anas* (-atis) *mas* or *masculus*.

**malleability**, n. by **malleable**, adj. *quod malleis extendi potest*, *lentus* (= tough), *ductilis* (Plin.).

**mallet**, n. 1, *fistuca* (for driving anything

with force), *particula* (= a rammer), *fustis* (= a club), *malleus* (= a hammer), *piatillum* (= a pestle).

**mallow**, n. *malva*, *malache*, -es (Plin.).

**malt**, n. *hordeum aquâ perfurum et sole tostum*.  
**malt-liquor**, n. see **BEER**.

**mama, mamma**, n. *mamma*.

**mammal**, n. *animal*.

**mammon**, n. *divitiarum, opes*, -um; see **RICHES**.

**man**, I. n. *homo* (in gen.), *vir* (esp. = a brave man); men, in a collective sense, *homines*, *genus humanum, hominum universum genus* (= the whole human race), *mortales, -ium*; a young —, (*homo*) *adulescens* (*adol.*); quite a young —, (*homo*) *adulescentulus* (*adol.*), *juvenis*; very often it is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with adjs., and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e.g. many men, people, *multi*; there are men who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc., *non desunt qui*, etc., *veniuntur* or *reperiuntur qui*, etc. (In all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined; but the subjunctive mood when the class of men is described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification; there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicunt*, i.e. who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = there are men who assert, i.e. in a positive manner); no —, *nemo, nullus* (= no one, nobody); he is not a — (i.e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitatis expertus est*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic* (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis); — by —, every —, *virum* (= to every — individually, e.g. to distribute anything, to grant, *tribuere* or *dare*); altogether, everyone up to the very last —, *universi, ad unum omnes*; so much a —, or every — gets so much, *singuli auferunt* with the accus. of the sum; = soldier, *miles, -itis*, m.; his men, *sui*; our men, *nostrum*; men may also be expressed by *exercitus, -us*, *copiae, manus, -us*; newly recruited men, *triones*; with commendation, *vir*; to march in a file three men together, three abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they marched thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; with — and horse, *viris equisque* (i.e. with infantry and cavalry); an army of ten thousand men, *exercitus decem milium*; a — from a country town, a countryman, but a — of the right sort, *rusticanus vir, sed plane vir* (Cic.); show yourself a —, *virum te praesta*; in chess, *latro; latrunculus* (Sen.), *miles*; in draughts, *calculus*; — of money, *pecuniosus*; — of the world, *homo urbanus*, or *perpolitus*; merchant —, *navis* (*mercatoria*), *navis rotunda*; — of-war, *navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis* (= different kinds of Roman men-of-war, in opp. to *navis rotunda*, = merchant —).  
**II**. v.tr. 1. = to furnish with soldiers, *navem* or *classem militibus* or *propugnatoribus instruere* or *compleri*; to — sufficiently, *navem* or *classem armatis ornare*; to be sufficiently —ned, *suum numerum habere*.  
**manful**, adj. see **MANLY**.  
**manhood**, n. 1. = adult age, *pubertas* (Plin.). *man adulta*; to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*; 2. = humanity, *humana natura, humanitas*.  
**man-kind**, n. *homines, genus humanum*.  
**manly**, adj. 1. = belonging to men, *virilis*; 2. = brave, *virilis, fortis*; see **BRAVE**.  
**manliness**, n. *virtus, -utis*, f., *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see **COURAGE**.  
**mannikin**, n. *homuncio, homunculus, humulus*.  
**manservant**, n. *servus, famulus*.  
**manslaughter**, n. *hominis caedes*; guilty of —, by *hominem caedere, interficere*.  
**man-trap**, n. *stimulus* (Cæsar).

**manacle**, I. n. *manica*. **II**. v.tr. *vincire, calenis*.

**manage**, v.tr. = to conduct, *tractare* (= to treat, handle), *regere* (lit. = to conduct, e.g. *domesticam disciplinam regere*), *administrare* (= to have a thing under one's hands), *perfringere aliquid re* (= to discharge the duties of an office), *gerere* (= to hold a public office, with reference to the general conduct), *praeesse aliquid rei* (= to act as presiding officer, to superintend the management of affairs), *procurare* (= to act for an absent person, e.g. anyone's business, *aliquid negotium*), *dispensare*.  
**manageable**, adj. 1. = easy to be used, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or trans. by verbs; 2. = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.), *tractabilis* (fig., of persons), *docilis, facilis* (= compliant); see **FLEXIBLE**.  
**management**, n. = manner of carrying on, *administratio, tractatio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticae cura*); the — of anyone's affairs (in his absence), (*procuratio*); *dispensatio* (of a steward).  
**manager**, n. = one who has the direction of anything, *negotiorum* (*procurator* of a business; to be the — of anyone's business, *aliquid rationes negotiorum procurare, aliquid rem* or *negotia gerere*), *praefectus* (= one who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), *magister* (= principal of an establishment, director of a company).

**mandate**, n. *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere* or *edictum, ut*, etc., of a public body); in gen. *imperatum, iussum, mandatum*.

**mandible**, n. *maxilla*.

**mandrake, mandragora**, n. *mandragorus, -ae*, m. (Plin.).

**mane**, n. *juba, coma* (*comas cervicium*, of lions' —s, Gell.); with a —, *jubatus, comatus*.

**manes**, n. *Manes, -ium*, n.

**mange, manginess**, n. *scabies, scabrities* or *scabritia* (Plin.).  
**mangy**, adj. † *scaber*.

**manger**, n. *praesaepe, praesaeptis, praesaeptium* (*praesep*).

**mangle**, I. n. *machina quâ lintea aut panni levigantur*. **II**. v.tr. 1. = to smooth clothes with a —, *levigare*; 2. fig. (*di*)*laniare*.  
**mangled**, adj. *truncus, mutilus*.

**mania**, n. *insania* (lit. and fig.). **maniac**, n. *homo insanus*; see **MAD**.

**manifest**, I. adj. *apertus* (= open before one), *manifestus* (= apparent), comb. *apertus et manifestus*; *perspicuus* (= clear), comb. *apertus et perspicuus*; *evidens* (= evident), *testis* (= shown, proved by witnesses), *notus, cognitus* (= known); a — crime, *facinus manifesto compertum et deprehensum* (when anyone is caught in the act); it is —, *patet, apparet, manifestum est, perspicuum est omnibus*; to make —, *aperire* (= to open), *patificare*. Adv. *aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, perspicue, evidenter, palam* (= openly), *scilicet* (ironically). **II**. v.tr. *aperire* (= to open), *patificare* (= to make clear), *manifestum facere* (= to make —), (*in medium*) *proferre* (= to make generally known), comb. *proferre et patificare*; *enunciare, declarare, ostendere, evulgare, divulgare* (= to divulge).  
**manifestation**, n. *significatio, declaratio, demonstratio, indicium*; see **DECLARATION**.  
**manifesto**, n. If of the government, *edictum*; in gen., to issue a —, perhaps *aliquid proponere*.

**manifold**, adj. *multiplex* (= various), *multiformis* (= many-shaped); may also be rendered by *varietas* with the gen. following (e.g. — learning, *varietas doctrinarum*; — sounds, *varietas sonorum*); to possess — learning, *multiplici*

*varidus doctrinā esse*; or it may be rendered by *multī* (= many), *creber* (= frequent); at the requests of, *saepe rogatus*.

**maniple**, n. *manipulus*. **manipulate**, v.tr. *tractare*; see TREAT. **manipulation**, n. *tractatio*.

**manliness**, n. *manly*, adj. see MAN.

**manna**, n. *manna* (Eccl.).

**manner**, n. = way of performing, *ratio*, *modus* (= mode, guide), *via* (= way, sure mode), comb. *ratio et via*, *ratio et modus*; *genus*, -*eris* (= mode of proceeding, e.g. *argumentandi genus*, - of arguing; *dicensi genus*, - of expressing one's sentiments); = custom, habitual practice, *ratio*, *consuetudo* (= custom according to which one is wont to act), *ritus*, -*ūs* (= mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), comb. *ratio et consuetudo*; *institutum*, comb. *consuetudo et institutum*; = sort, kind, *genus*; = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*; in a —, in like —, *eodem* or *pari modo*; = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores*, -*um*, in. (= the whole — of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alius morosus* (= character); that is my —, *ita sum*, *eo sum ingenio*, *ita ingenium meum est* (= that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (= my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (= my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, *sicut meus est mos*, also *meo more*, *ex* or *pro consuetudine mea*, *tud*, *consuetudine mea*; it is not my —, *non est meus consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more* or *suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui iste mos est?* after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), *more alius* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum*, *ferarum*, *torrentis*, *fluminis*); in *morem alius* (e.g. in the — of cattle, in *morem pecudum*); in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*; *modo* or *ritu alius* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritu latronum*, *mulierum*, *pecudum*); in this —, *hoc modo*, *haec ratione*, *ita* or *sic* (= thus); in an equal —, *pari modo*; = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus*, -*ūs* (of a painter, painter; e.g. written in the Attic —, *Attico stilo scriptus*). **manners**, n. in the pl. = established customs, *mores*; good —, *boni mores*; a person of good —, *homo bene moratus*, *modestus*; to follow anyone's —, *alius mores induere* or *imitari*; = decent deportment, *mores*; refined, elegant —, *morum elegantia*, *mores elegantes* (in gen.), *urbanitas* (= courteous —), *humanitas* (= gentlemanly —, that show a man of good education); without —, *rudis et moris omnis ignarus* (= rude and ignorant); *vitas communis ignarus* (= one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus*, *agrestis* (= rude, rough, clumsy), *inurbanus* (= without refinement), *humanitatis expertus*, *inhumanus*. **mannerism**, n. *ratio*, or any word = manners, and define it by context (e.g. a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or by adj. or adv. *putidus*, *putide* (e.g. *putide dicere* = to speak with —); see AFFECTED, AFFECTATION. **mannerist**, n. *pictor qui tabulas suo* (or *alio*) *more pingit*. **mannerly**, I. adj. *urbanus*, *humanus*, *perpolitus*; see POLITE. II. adv. *urbane*, *humane*, *humaniter*, *perpolite*; see POLITELY.

**manoeuvre**, I. n. 1, military, *decurso*, *decursum*, -*ūs* (*decurso* always as the act of manoeuvring, *decursum* = the — itself); *militibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicrum indicere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *milites in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicrum edicere* (= to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicrum committere*; to hold a — (at sea), *proelium navale committere* (of the commander);

2, see SCHEME, TRICK. II. v.intr. 1, to —, in *decurstonem exire* (= to march out to a —), in *armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrere* (= to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); 2, see SCHEME, TRICK.

**manor**, n. *fundus*, *praedium*.

**mansion**, n. in gen., *aedes*, -*ium*, f.; see HOUSE.

**mantelet**, n. *vinca*, *pluteus*, *testudo*. **mantle**, n. *amictulum*, *palla* (for women), *pallium*, *palliolium* (= Greek —), *lacerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *paenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum*, *sigulum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —). **mantei-piece**, n. by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf).

**manual**, I. adj. = performed by the hand, *manu mea*, *tud*, etc., *factus*; — labour, *opera* (opp. *ars*), or by *manus* (e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare*). II. n. = small book, *libellus*.

**manufactory**, n. = the building, *officina*. **manufacture**, I. n. = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus*, -*eris*, *opera fabrilis*; — is at a standstill, *op. jacet*; = the article —d, *opus quod ars or manu factum est*. II. v.tr. *fabricare*; see also MAKE. **manufacturer**, n. *opifex*, -*icis*, *fabricator* (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex*, -*icis* (of artificial objects), *textor* (= a weaver). **manufacturing-town**, n. *urbs officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures).

**manumission**, n. *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave). **manumit**, v.tr. *aliquam manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*.

**manure**, I. n. *stercus*, -*oris*, *simus*. II. v.tr. *stercorare*.

**manuscript**, n. 1, = anything in one's own handwriting intended for recital or for the press, *chirographum*; 2, = a written work, *liber*, *libellus*, or further defined as opp. to printed book, *manu scriptus* or *nonum editus*.

**many**, n. *multī*, *haud pauci*; see MUCH; *creber* or *frequens* (= — together); an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia* (*hominum*); a good —, *comptures*, *perique*; as — as, *quot... tot*; — a thing, — things, *nonnulli*, *aliquot*, *quidam* (= some), *sunt qui...*; — a time, *nonnunquam* (= now and then), *interdum* (= sometimes); — times indeed, perhaps *aliquando*; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum*; — ways, — a way, *varie*, *vario modo*, *multis modis*; these — years, *abhinc multos annos*; to make — words, *verba facere*, *longum esse*; — me, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*; an oracle, *oraculum*); with — corners, *polygonius* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, † *multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurimum angulorum formam exhibere*; with — feet, *multis pedibus*, † *multipes*, † *multiformis*; — times, *saepe*, *saepenumero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *persaepe*, *saepissime* (= very often), *iterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*; how — times, *quotie(n)s*; so — times, *totie(n)s*; as — times... as, *toties... quot...*; however — times, *quotiescumque*, *quotiescumque*; — times greater, *multiplex*. **many-coloured**, adj. *raris coloribus distinctus*, *multicolor* (Plin.). **many-headed**, adj. *multa capita habens*. **many-sided**, lit. † *multangulus*, *polygonius*.

**map**, I. n. *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in Germa-

*vidi*) in tabula or in membrano or in charta picta or depicta. **II.** v.tr. terrarum situs pingere; to — out, designare, describere. **mapping**, n. graphis, -idos, f.

**maple**, n. acer; of —, acernus.

**mar**, v.tr. deformare, corrumpere; see SPOIL.

**marauder**, n. praedator, direptor. **marauding**, adj. praedatorius, praedubundus.

**marble**, **I.** n. marmor: — cutter, (faber) marmorarius; statue, bust in —, signum marmoreum. **II.** adj. marmorius.

**march**, n. (mensis) Martius.

**march**, **I.** v.lutr. ambulare (in gen.), incedere (= of marching exercise, and in war); to — out, set out, progredi, proficisci; to be on the —, iter facere; to — off, forward, to de-camp, castra movere, promovere, or simply movere; to — three men abreast, triplici ordine incedere; they were marching thirty men abreast, triginta armatorum ordines ibant; to be marching quicker, to accelerate one's —, accelerare iter; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, agmen claudere, cogere. **II.** v.tr. ducere (e.g. exercitum); — back, reducere; — across, transducere; see LEAD. **III.** n. 1, in a military sense, = movement of soldiers, iter, processio (= the marching off) on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he was killed on the —, occisus est itinere), ex itinere (= from the —, i.e., whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, iter facere, consicere; to direct the — to a place, iter alio facere, contendere, convertere, intendere; to change the route of the —, iter (com)mutare, iter or viam sectere; the troops on the —, agmen; 2, (= signal to move), to sound the —, classicum canere (= to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) procede! (for one); procedite! (for several); 3, (= — of intellect); see PROGRESS; 4, (= a day's journey), iter; one day's —, iter unius diei, castra, -orum (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a five days' —, quintis castris; to make forced —es, magnis itineribus contendere (in gen.), dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (= day and night). **marcho**, n. fines, -ium, m., confinium; see BOUNDARY.

**mare**, n. equa.

**margin**, n. margo, m. and f. **marginal**, adj. quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine scriptus.

**marine**, **I.** adj. = belonging to the sea, marinus, ad mare pertinens. **II.** n. naua, in. (= sailor), miles (-itis) classicus; the —s, epibatae. **mariner**, n. naua. **maritime**, adj. maritimus (= situated near the sea). — state, civitas maritima (= situated near the sea), civitas or gens mari pollens, civitas or gens navibus or classe multum valens (= powerful at sea, having a large navy); to be a — state, classe (classibus) multum valere.

**marjoram**, n. amaracus (Plin.).

**mark**, **I.** n. 1, nota, signum, signa et notae (Cic.), indicium, vestigium (= trace); it is the — of a wise man, est sapientis (followed by Iulian.); to make one's —, clarum aliquid re fieri; 2, = thing aimed at, scopos, -i (Suet.); see AIM; = goal (fig.); see PURPOSE. **II.** v.tr. (de)signare, notare; = to take notice of, observare, animadvertere; — or mind, animum advertere, animum or animo attendere; — out, lit. metiri metari; fig. designare, (de)notare; see PURPOSE. **marked**, adj. = distinguished, illustris; in a bad sense infamis, insignis (e.g. turpitudine

insignis). **marker**, n. 1, in a book, nota (= mark); 2, = one who marks at a game, minister or servus (= assistant). **mark-land**, n. see MARCHES. **marksman**, n. homo jaculandi peritus, jaculator.

**market**, **I.** n. 1, macellum (= provision —), forum (= — place), emporium (= — town), nundinae (= fair); the cattle —, forum boarium; the vegetable —, forum olitorium; 2, = sale, venditio; to find a —, vendi. **II.** v.intr. nundinari. **marketable**, adj. venalis. **market-day**, n. nundinae. **market-garden**, n. hortus. **market-place**, n. forum. **marketing**, n. to go —, nundinari.

**marl**, n. marga (Plin.).

**marmalade**, n. fructus decocti.

**marmoset**, n. simiolus.

**marmot**, a. perhaps mus.

**marriage**, n. conjugium, matrimonium, nuptiae, con(n)ubium; a legal, lawful —, conjugium legitimum, matrimonium justum or legitimum, nuptiae justae et legitimae; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony in matrimonium ire (Plaut.), ducere uxorem (of the man), nubere alci (of the woman); matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, sibi aliquam in matrimonium petere, also simply petere aliquam; to be united to anyone in —, aliquam in matrimonio habere; to give one's daughter in — to anyone, alci filiam (or virginem) in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare, alci filiam collocare or nuptum locare. **marriage-contract**, n. sponsalia, -ium, pactio nuptialis; to make a —, pactionem nuptialem facere; the written document or deed containing the — written on tablets, tabulae legitimae, tabulae nuptiales, dotis tabulae. **marriage-feast**, n. nuptiae. **marriage-settlement**, n. dos, dotis, f. **marriageable**, adj. pubes, -eris (in an age of puberty, in both sexes), nubilis, adultus (= grown up), sponsae or marito maturus. **marry**, **I.** v.tr. 1, = to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, sollemnibus (solemn-) dictis con(n)ubium sancire; 2, = to dispose of (of females only), alci aliquam (in matrimonium) collocare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere; 3, = to take for husband or wife, in gen., matrimonio se (con)jungere cum alio or aliquid, in matrimonium accipere or recipere; to — a woman (of a man), ducere aliquam uxorem in matrimonium, or simply ducere aliquam (uxorem), matrimonio aliquam secum conjugere, aliquam uxorem sibi adjungere; to — a man (of a woman), nubere alci; to — each other, matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi; to — again, novum matrimonium inire; to — to advantage, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man), in luculentam familiam collocari (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, uxorem duxisse; to be a married woman, nuptam esse viro. **II.** v.intr. = to enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere (in matrimonium) (see above), nubere viro (of the woman). **marrying**, n. nuptiae.

**marrow**, n. 1 medulla; 2, = the essence, the best part of anything, medulla (seldom in this sense, e.g. medulla verborum, Aut. Gell.), flos, floris, in. (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. os medullosum (not class.).

**marry!** interj. medius fidius, mehercle.

**marsh**, n. palus, -udis, f. (= morass). **marshy**, adj. paluster (= swampy), caecus (= miry), uliginosus (= swampy).

**marshal**, I. n. use *dux* for field —; = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *ductor pompae*. II. v.tr. *instruere, disponere*.

**mart**, n. see MARKET.

**martial**, adj. *militaris, bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the pl. *jura belli, lex belli* (= the laws of war); according to the — law, *jure* or *lege belli*; — law, in its theory, *leges militares*.

**martyr**, I. n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, *pro alqđ re mortem occumbere*. II. v.tr. *alqm pro alqđ re interficere*. **martyrdom**, n. = death of a martyr, *martyrium* (Eccl.). **martyrology**, n. *historia martyrum*.

**marvel**, n. *miraculum, portentum*. **marvelous**, adj. (*per*)*mirus, (ad)mirandus, mirificus, stupendus, (ad)mirabilis* (= astonishing, e.g. *audacia, ingens, immanis*). Adv. *mirum in modum, mire, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, stupendum in modum* (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

**masouline**, adj. *masculus, masculinus*.

**mash**, I. n. *farrago*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*tundere, (con)terere*.

**mask**, I. n. 1, = cover for the face, *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —, often used at pantomimes); to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam induere*; to take anyone's — off, *alci personam demere, alcijs capiti personam detrahere*; 2, fig. to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* or *gerere, simulare alqd*; to unmask oneself, to take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, fig. *alci* or *alci rei personam demere et reddere suam* (Sen.); to strip off the — which anyone wears, and show him in his real light, *alqm nudare*; to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*; to betray anyone under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitias prodere*. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *personam alci aptare, personam alcijs capiti imponere*; to — oneself, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam induere*; *se velare* (= to cover oneself with a veil); 2, fig. *tegere* (= to cover; with anything, *alqd re*), *oculare* (= to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

**mason**, n. 1, *structor* (= builder), *faber* (= carpenter), *caementarius*; 2, a free —, \**latōmus*. **masonry**, n. *structura (caementicia)*.

**masquerade**, n. *convivium a convivis personatis celebratum*. **masquerader**, n. *homo personatus*.

**mass**, I. n. †*massa, moles, -is, f., summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnum pondus, -eris, n., magna copia* or *vis alcijs rei*; in the —, *per saturam*; — of people, *multitudo, frequentia*; see CONCOURSE, ASSEMBLY. II. v.tr. *colligere* (= collect), (*ac*)*cumulare* (= — together); see COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. **massive**, adj. 1, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, fig. of character (e.g. simplicity), *gravis*. **massiveness**, n. 1, by adj.; 2, *gravitas*.

**mass**, n. = Catholic service, \**missa*.

**massacre**, I. n. *caedes, -is, trucidatio, internecio*. II. v.tr. *caedere, trucidare, trucidando occidere* (= to butcher); a great number of enemies were —d, *magna caedes fugientium est facta*.

**mast**, n. on ships, *malus, †arbor mali*; the —head, *malus summus*; lower end of the —, *malus imus*.

**mast**, n. = fruit of the beech, *glans fagea*, oak —, *glans querna*.

**master**, I. n. 1, as a title, *dominus* (e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus, illustrissimus*, etc.); 2, = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familiae* (or in one word, *paterfam-*), *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and the entire household), *possessor* (= one who possesses anything); the young — of the house, *filius herilis, filius familiae* (the latter with reference to the family, the former as regards the servants); 3, = lord, ruler, *dominus, princeps, -ipis, m.* (the first in a state, as opp. to *dominus, tyrannus* (*τυραννος*, = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes, -is, m.* (*δυναστής*, = potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei* and *alci, potentem esse alcijs rei* (both lit. and fig.); *praesesse alci rei* and *alci* (= to preside over, in a lit. sense); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis et servus*; — of; *potens* with genit.; to be — of anything, *alqd in sud potestate habere, alqm locum tenere*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *alqd re, alqd, alcijs (rei) potiri, rerum potiri*, to seize the government); 4, = the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship. *magister, paterfamilias, herus* (Com.); 5, = teacher, *magister*; 6, of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, a — in anything, *artifex* (with the genit., especially with the genit. of the gerund); *antistes, -itis, m. and f., princeps alcijs rei* (= one of the first, a man of importance in anything), *perfectus et absolutus in alqd re* (= perfect in any art or science), *alqd re* or *in alqd re excellere* (= to be foremost, excel in anything); Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores praecipuus*; 7, fig. = — over oneself, *sui potens* or *compos*; — of arts, \**magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated *M.A.* or *A.M.*); — of the ceremonies at court, *comes, -itis, officiorum, magister officiorum* or *aulae* (in gen.); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*; — ship, = superior skill, *summa alcijs rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magisterium*. II. v.tr. 1, = to subdue, *domare, vincere, superare*; see SUBDUCE, CONQUER; to — all one's passions, *contingere omnes cupiditates*; the fire (the flames) was —ed, *vis flammae oppressa est*; 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligere* (*intellig-*), *discere* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cognitum habere, perspicere, alqa re instructum esse*. **masterful**, adj. *insolens, superbus, contumax, arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter, superbe, contumaciter, arroganter*. **masterfulness**, n. *insolentia, superbia, contumacia, arrogantia*. **masterly**, adj. *artificiosus* (= executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *artifex* (= of persons), *summa* or *singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio factus, singulari opere artificioque* or *politissimo arte perfectus* (= made in a — manner, of things); a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastership**, n. 1, = victory, *victoria*; see also POWER; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also MASTER, I. 7, and II.

**mastic**, **mastich**, n. *mastiche* (Plin.), *resino lentiscina* (Plin.).

**masticate**, n. *manducare, mandera*. **mastication**, n. use verb.

**mastiff**, n. perhaps *cunis Mcdessna*.

**mat**, I. n. = texture of sedge, etc., *stora* or



*storia, leges, -itis, f., tegeticula. II. v.tr. — together, implicare.*

**match**, n. for getting a light, *sulphurata, -orum* (Mart.), *ignitarium* (Plin.); a — box, *pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuraturum*).

**match**, I. n. 1, = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . ., *par alicui* or *alici rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for anyone, *alici parem esse* (e.g. bello), *non inferiorem esse alqo*; to be a — for a thing, *alici rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotium*), *alqo sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); 2, = contest, *certamen*; 3, see **MARRIAGE. II. v.tr. — oneself with, cum alqo in certamen descendere, congregati cum alqo (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alicui, non inferiorem esse alqo*; = to compare, *aequare alqm* and *alici rei* or *alqo*; = to suit, *adequare, exaequare alqd cum alqd re* or *alici rei*; = to join, (*con*)*jungere, copulare cum alqd re. III. v.intr. = to be like, alicui rei similem* or *parem esse. matchless*, adj. *singularis, incomparabilis* (Plin.) *unicus, praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see **EXCELLENT. match-maker**, n. *vuptiarum conciliator, -trix*.**

**mate**, I. n. 1, = one that eats at the same table, mess—, *convictor* (= one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *socius* (= companion), *conju(n)x* (= husband or wife); 2, in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *nautis praepositus. II. v.tr. 1, in chess, alqm vincere* or *ad incitum redigere*; 2, in gen., see **MATCH II.**

**material**, I. adj. 1, = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est*; 2, = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia, argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum, quæstus, -us*; — wants, *indigentia, inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. Adv. in *omni genere* (= in all respects), *multum valde* (= greatly), *revera* (= really). II. n. = anything composed of matter, *materia* (*materies*, lit. and fig.), *res* (= what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*; in a fig. sense, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*); the — for a remark, *agger, -eris, m.*; a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum*; to collect —s, *silvam rerum comparare*; to leave —s about anything historical, in *commentariis alqd relinquere*; —s for war, *belli apparatus, -us. materialism*, n. *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturâ esse statuunt nisi corpora. materialist*, n. *qui nihil in rerum naturâ esse statuit nisi corpora*.

**maternal**, adj. *maternus*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, *amor maternus, amor matris erga liberos, materna indulgentia* (= — indulgence). **maternity**, n. *animus maternus*; see also above.

**mathematical**, adj. *mathematicus, accuratus, certus* (fig., = exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; to infer with — exactness, *necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. Adv. by adj. **mathematician**, n. *mathematicus*, or by circumloc., *mathematicarum artium peritus. mathematics*, n. *mathematica, -ae* (Sen.).

**matins**, n. *matutinas preces, -um* (= morning prayer).

**matricide**, n. 1, *matricidium* (= the crime); 2, *matricida*, m. and f. (= the person).

**matriculate**, v.tr. (a student), *alqm civitati academicæ or in civitatem academicam adscribere. matriculation, n. see above.*

**matrimony**, n. *matrimonium*; see **MARRIAGE. matrimonial**, adj. see **CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL**.

**matron**, n. *matrona*; — of a workhouse, etc., *custos, -odis, procuratrix. matronly*, adj. *matronalis*.

**matter**, n. 1, (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus, puris*, n. (Cels.); full of —, *purulentus*; 2, (= visible, tangible —), *corpus, -bris*, n., *res corporeæ, quæ cerni tanquam possunt*, 3, (in a more general and philosophical sense), *rerum natura, principia rerum ex quibus omnia constant*; 4, (= thing treated of), *res, propositum* (= that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; to come to the —, *ad propositum* or *ad rem ipsam venire*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *jam ad instituta pergamus*; (after an introduction) *sed ad propositum revertamur*, or simply *sed ad propositum*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longus sim*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with infin. or with supine in -*um*); = material, *materia* (*materies*, *silva* (often *quasi silva*)); = event, occurrence, *res, res gesta*; = affair, cause, *res* (in gen., also = disputed point in a lawsuit, the lawsuit itself); *negotium* (= a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (in a war, in a lawsuit, or in a literary discussion); to inneedle with the —s of other people, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do —s stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet?* the — is settled, *judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem or res spectat*; pith of the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; what's the —? *quid or quidam est? quid rei est? quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denique*; a small —, *pauculum, aliquantum. it matters*, v. imp. *interest, referi*; with genit. if used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the abl. *meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ*, e.g. to me it —s, *meâ interest* or *referi*; the thing in which we feel an interest can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the accus. and infin., the simple infin., or by a relative clause (oblique interrogation), or with *ut*; how much it matters is expressed by *magis, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil*, etc., or by the genit. of the value, e.g. *magis, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti*, etc., e.g. it —s a great deal to me whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostrâ interest te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *permagni nostrâ interest te esse Romæ*.

**matting**, n. see **MAT**.

**mattock**, n. *dolabra*.

**mattress**, n. *stragulum*; a — of goat's hair, *cllicium*.

**mature**, I. adj. 1, *maturnus* (= ripe, of full age), *tempestivus* (= seasonable); 2, of judgment, etc., *consideratus, sapiens, prudens, sagax, perspicax, intellegens* (*intellig.*). Adv. *mature* (= soon), *tempestive* (= seasonably), *consideratè, sapienter, prudenter, signaciter, intellegenter* (*intellig.*). II. v.tr. 1, = ripen, *muturare, coquere*; 2, fig. *parare, efflorescere, fingere*; see **DEVISS, PRÆFARF.** III. v.intr. *muturare. matureness, maturity*, n. *maturnitas* (= timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, *ad maturnitatem perducere* (lit.); to come to —, *maturnescere* (also

fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection, (Plin.).

**matutinal**, adj. *matutinus*.

**maudlin**, adj. see DRUNKEN, SILLY

**maul**, v. tr. *laedere* (= to injure).

**maunder**, v. intr. *nugari*.

**mausoleum**, n. *mausoleum* (Suet.); see TOMB.

**maw**, n. *ingluvies, venter*; see STOMACH.

**mawkish**, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.  
**mawkishness**, n. use adj.

**maxim**, n. *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretum* (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *praeceptum* (= precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher), *institutum*, *sententia* (in gen. = an opinion founded upon reasons), *judicium* (= conviction, anyone's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alicj rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (= rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the genit. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quas honestatis est regula*); *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiarum legem*).

**maximum**, n. *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *quaestus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

**May**, n. (*mensis*) *Maius*. **May-day**, n. *Kalendae Maias*.

**may**, verb aux. 1, = to be possible; see POSSIBLE, CAN; 2, = to have physical power; see ABLE, CAN; 3, = to have moral power; see ALLOW, DARE; 4, see PERHAPS; however, as no precise mode in which this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — . . . ever so, still, etc., *tametsi . . . tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, *viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition, should be rendered simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf., e.g. he — go, *eat*; somebody might say, *forsitan quispiam dixerit* or *fortis aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say); however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *fremant, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *quicumque is est*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime*; you — for me, (*per me*) *licet*; If I — say so, *si ita loqui or dicere licet, sit venia verbi*; — be, see PERHAPS.

**mayor**, n. *urbis praefectus, -ūs* (Suet.).  
**mayoralty**, n. *urbis praefectura*.

**maze**, n. *labyrinthus* (*qui itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inextricabilis continet*, Plin.). **mazy**, adj. (*inextricabilis* (Plin.), † *inextricabilis*).

**mead**, n. *mulsum*.

**mead, meadow**, n. *pratium*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratium*. **meadowy**, adj. *multa prata habens*.

**meagre**, adj. 1, of flesh; see LEAN; 2, as in — soil, *exilis*; see BARREN; 3, = wanting strength of diction, *jejunus, exilis, aridus*. Adv. *refune, exilliter*. **meagreness**, n. 1, see LEANNESS; 2, *exilitas*; 3, *jejunitas exilitas*.

**meal**, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see FLOUR. **mealy**, adj. *farinarius*.

**meal**, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulas* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning —, *prandium*; and the chief

— of the day, *cena* (*com-*), taken in the decline of the day. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a — is *edere, cibum capere, prandere, prandium comedere, gustare* (= to lunch), *cenare, cenitare, epulari* (= to feast, to banquet); to take a — at anyone's table, *accubare apud alqm*.

**mean**, adj. = low and unworthy, *illiberalis, sordidus* (= unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= base), *improbus* (= dishonest), of clothing, etc., *sordidus*; of rank, *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus* (= morally bad and low), *foedus* (= foul, of things); — plan, *foedum consilium*. Adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, abjecte, abjecte et sine dignitate, turpiter, turpiter et nequiter, foede*. **meanness**, n. *illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas, sorides, -itum, indignitas*; of rank, *humilitas, ignobilitas, obscuritas*; to bear all —es, *omnes indignitates perferre*; to lead anyone to —, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

**mean, or medium**, n. *res media, modus*; there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*. **means**, n. = whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via, ratio, consilium, facultas, auxilium, adjumentum*; a — which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deducitque*; ways and —, *via atque ratio*; to select or take a —, *rationem (or viam) inire (or nihil capere or sequi)*; to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpertum omittere*; to try the last —, *extrema experiri or audere, ad extrema (ad ultimum auxilium) descendere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operâ entii (with ut or ne)*; by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede, turpiter*; by all —, *omnino, prorsus, plans*; concessively, (*ita*) *sane, vero, utique*; by no —, *neutiquam, haudquaquam, minime, nullo modo*; = resources (see the word), *opes, facultates, divitiae*; I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; I have no — to, etc., *ad alqd perficiendum mihi desunt facultates*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*; by — of, *ope (or auxilio) alicj, alqo juvante, per alqm*; (if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed), to mount the wall by — of ladders, *scalis murum a(d)scendere*; by participles, *praectis secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per aetatem ad pugnum inutilis*, = women useless for fight by — (= on account) of their age; *per se cognitus*, by his own — or efforts; *per Caecilium agere*, = to carry on by — of Caecilia; *eorum operâ plebs concitata est*, = by their — the people were stirred up; *ejus beneficio in curiam venerant*, = by his — (or favour) they had entered the senate.

**mean**, v. tr. 1, = to have in contemplation, *velle, cogitare*; see INTEND; 2, = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to anyone, *bonâ fide agere cum alqo, alci bene velle, alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense), *alci favere, comb. alci favere et cupere*; *alci amicum esse, alci cupere et amicum esse* 3, = to signify, *dicere alqm or alqd, significare, designare, denotare*, also with the addition *oratione sua* (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); I — Hilarus, *Hilarum dico*; *intellegere (intelligere)*, = to understand by, what does he —? *quid sibi vult?* what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult haec oratio? quid sibi volunt verba ista?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare, sonare* (lit. to sound), *valere* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

**becco** —s the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet*. **meaning**, n. 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; see INTENTION, WISH, OPINION; 2, see PURPOSE, AIM; 3, = signification, *significatio* (of a word), *vis* (= force of an expression), *sententia* (= the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word), *notio* (= original idea of a word; see IDEA), *intellectus*, -*is* (how a word is to be understood, post Aug. t.t., Quint.); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb "to be in want of," *illud excutiendum est, quid sit CAREERE*; to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem sub(j)icere*; well —, see BENEVOLENT.

**meander**, v.intr. *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

**measles**, n. 1, = disease in man, \**morbilli* (t.t.); 2, = disease in pigs, \**hydātis finna* (not class.).

**measurable**, adj. *quod metiri possumus*. **measurableness**, n. render by adj. **measure**, I. n. 1, *mensura* (= that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (= proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (= moderation); weights and —s, *mensurae et pondera*, -*um* (Plin.); to take the — of anything, *mensuram alci rei inire*; with full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro modo, pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with ablat., according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e. everyone according to his strength); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo, praeter or extra or supra modum, immodice, immoderate, majorem in modum* (= beyond the usual —), *nimis* (= too much), *admodum* (= exceedingly), *longe* (= by far, with superl., e.g. *longe omnium maximus*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, *hoc modo, tui modo, sic*; in some —, *alio modo, alqd ratione, alqd ex parte, alqd, nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res alqd sublevat*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when it modifies an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quasi, quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies (e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*); in such a — as, *prout*; — for —, *par pari referre or respondere*; 2, = steps taken, *ratio* (= mode of acting), *consilium* (= plan), *remedium* (= remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; to take a —, *rationem inire, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; 3, in music, *modi, numeri*; see also METRE. II. v.tr. 1, = to ascertain extent, degree, (*di*)*metiri, emetiri, permetiri, mensuram alci rei inire*; 2, = to ascertain the degree of anything (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; 3, = to travel over, *emetiri*; see PASS, v.tr.; 4, = to judge of distance, etc., by anything (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), (*di*)*metiri alqd alqd re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqd re*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, *in quo judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini, et in qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis* (Vulgate). III. v.intr. render by *magnitudine esse* (with genit., e.g. *quinque pedum*). **measured**, adj. see MODERATE. **measurer**, n. *qui metitur, mentor*. **measureless**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*. **measurement**, n. *mensio* (= the act), *mensura* (= the manner); see MEASURE. **measuring-rod**, n. *decempeda*.

**meat**, n. 1, = anything eaten by man or beast, see FOOD; 2, = flesh, *caro*, -*nis*, f.; a small piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro assa or assum*, with distinguishing adj. (e.g. *assum vitulinum* = veal); boiled —, *caro elima*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa or conditanea*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market, *macellum* (= general market).

**mechanic**, n. *faber, opifex*. **mechanical**, adj. *machinalis* (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Aul. Geil.), *organicus* (architectural term); to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatum esse*. Adv. *sine arte ac ratione*. **mechanics**, n. as a science, *scientia machinalis* (= knowledge of —, mechanical science, Plin.). **mechanism**, n. *machinatio*.

**medal**, n. *nummus in memoriam alci rei cusus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, n. *clipeus or clipeum* (in the form of a shield); see also MEDAL.

**meddle**, v.intr. see INTERFERE. **meddler**, n. *ardelio* (Phaed., Mart.), *homo importunus, molestus*. **meddling**, adj. see INQUISITIVE.

**medieval**, adj. *ad medium aevum or ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

**mediate**, I. adj. opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate*. Adv. *per causas adjuvantes*. II. v.intr. *se interponere ad alqd faciendum*; see also RECONCILE. III. v.tr. — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediation**, n. use deprecator (e.g. *me deprecatore*, by way —). **mediator**, n. *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres, -ētis* (= one who, as a translator, represents the interests of his party), *conciliator alci rei* (= he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, *conciliator nuptiarum*), *deprecator* (in gen.).

**medicable**, adj. see CURABLE. **medical**, adj. †*medicus, medicinus, medicinalis*; — properties, by *vis medendi*; — man, *medicus* (in gen.). **medicament**, **medicine**, n. 1, *medicina, medicamentum, remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra curat*); counteracting —, *antidōtos (antidotum)*; pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina, ars medicinalis, ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, n.  *poculum* (= cup). **medicine-box**, n. *nartheccium, pyxis*. **medicinal**, adj. *saluber, salutaris*. Adv. *remedio* (dat. = a remedy).

**mediocre**, adj. *mediocris*. **mediocrity**, n. *mediocritas*.

**meditate**, v.intr. 1, *cogitare, meditari, commentari*; see THINK; 2, see INTEND. **meditation**, n. *cogitatio, commentatio, meditatio*, comb. *commentatio atque meditatio*; see THOUGHT. **meditative**, adj. by adv. *attento animo, in cogitatione defixus*.

**medium**, n. a middle course, fig. *media consilia, -orum, media consilii via*; to pursue a —, *medium consequi consilii viam, medium-quodam sequi viam*; see MEANS.

**medlar**, n. *mespilum*; — -tree, *mespilus*, l. (Plin.).

**medley**, n. *sarrago* (Juv.), *colluvio rerum*, so too *colluvio omnium scelerum*.

**meed**, n. *praemium*; see REWARD.

**meek**, adj. *demissus, modestus, verecundus*. Adv. *modeste, verecunde*. **meekness**, n. *animus demissus, modestia, verecundia*.

**meet**, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

**meet**, I. v. tr. 1, *alci occurrere, obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obviam or obviam fieri, (obviam) se offerre* (all in gen. = to — a person), *congradi cum alqo* (of two meeting each other on the way), *offendere alqm, incidere alci or in alqm* (accidentally), *improviso alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody —s me on the road, *se inter viam offert alqs*; = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere, occurrere, obviam procedere, obviam venienti procedere, obviam venire or progredi, obviam egredi* (all with dat.; in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *invenire, reperire alqm* (or *alci*, = to find anyone whom we wish to see), *offendere alqm* (or *alqd*, = accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon anything or upon a person), *nancisci* (= to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. anyone alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (= to — anyone by appointment to whom we wish to speak); to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri, reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; 2, fig. = to encounter (e.g. to — danger), *periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere*; to — death, *mortem oppellere, morti se offerre or se ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alqd re*; to — kindly, to — half-way, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v. intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obvius esse, inter se congradi* or *convenire, concurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congradi cum alqo, convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere, convolare* (= to hasten together); 2, of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; 3, = to — in a hostile manner, (*inter se*) *concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), (*inter se*) *congradi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio, conventus, -us* (= a friendly —), *coetus, -us* (coit-) (= a gathering), *concursum, -us, concursio* (= any coming together); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebritas* (= a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentiu* (= a — that is well attended). **meeting-house**, n. 1, *conveniendi locus, locus quo conveniunt*; 2, *aedes, -ium*.

**melancholy, melancholic**, I. adj. 1, = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός); 2, fig. *tristis* (= sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), *maestus* (= downcast, opp. to *laetus*). II. n. = hypochondria, *atra bilis*, or the Greek μελαγχολία, in Cic., e.g. *Graeci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorem, melancholiam illi vocant; quasi vero atrabile solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia, maestitia*.

**melée**, n. *concursum, -us* (= charge), or *pugna, praelium* (= battle).

**melliferous**, adj. † *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homerici senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent, mellifluous**, adj. *mellitus*.

**mellow**, I. adj. 1, of fruit, *mitis, mollis* (= mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.); = ripe, *maturus*, comb. *maturus et coctus*; 2, fig. *sapiens, sagax, prudens*; see WISE, BAGACIOUS. II. v. tr. *coquere*. III. v. intr. *maturescere*.

**melodious**, adj. *candrus, sonorus, numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the

speaker), *numeros cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numerosae*. **melodiousness**, n. use adj. (e.g. — of the voice, *vox canora*). **melody**, n. *modus, modulus* (Plin.), *melos, -i, n., cantus, -us*; — and time, *cantus numericus*; — of the voice, *vocis modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melodramatic**, adj. *mirificus*; see WONDERFUL.

**melon**, n. *melo* (Plin.).

**melt**, I. v. tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere, dissolvere, resolvere* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, *nivem, margaritas*, etc.), *diluire* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *baccam aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *alqs mentem ad misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere* (= to move to compassion).

II. v. intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liquefcere, liquefcere, dissolvi, tabescere* (of snow, then fig. of man, e.g. from desire, *desiderio*, from love, *amore*); 2, fig. to — into tears, *in lacrimas effundi*; 3, = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *dilabi* (= gradually to — so as to disappear). **melting**, adj. by adv. *mollis et delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones*); see also PITTOUS.

**member**, n. 1, *membrum, artus, -us* (both of the body); see LIMB; 2, = part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (= part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus* (*articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur*, Cic.), *incisio, incisum* (κόμμα = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, κῶλον, e.g. *quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisae et membra dicimus*); 3, = an individual of a community or society; a — of a council, senate, vir or homo *senatorius, senator*; — of a community, *ovis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alqs stirpe*; — of a society, *socius, sodalis, -is, m.*; see PART. **membership**, n. render by circumloc. with **member**.

**membrane**, n. *membrana*.

**memoir**, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alqs, memoria* (= tradition, narrative); an historical —, *commentarii*; Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quae a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit*.

**memorable**, adj. = worth mentioning, (com-) *memorabilis* (rare), *memoratu dignus* = deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoriae proleudus; insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nihil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hoc re*. **memorandum**, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index, -ictis, m. and f.*; = a sign whereby to remember anything, *nota* (= characteristic, a mark made with the pen; to make a — with chalk against anything, *creta notare alqd*); — book, *adversaria, -orum* (= waste-book, day-book). **memorial**, I. n. *monumentum*; a — (in writing, *literarum monumenta, -orum, litterae*).

II. adj. — coin, *nummus in memoriam alqs cusus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarii*. **memory**, n. *memoria, recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoria tenere alqd*; to the — of, *in memoriam alqs*; from —, *ex memoria, memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memoriae mandare, ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to hand down to —, *memoriae tradere, or proletere*.

**menace**, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

**menagerie**, n. *vivarium, leporarium* (both = preserve), or *serae scriptis (script-) inclusae*.

**mend**, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to repair, *reficere, reparare, reconstruere* (= to — again what was whole before), *reparare* (= to patch up anything damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare, corrigere* (= to free a written treatise from mistakes); 2, fig. *emendare, corrigere*; = to — one's life, *mores suos mutare*; to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. *II. v. intr.* 1, physically, (*ex morbo convalescere*); 2, = to improve, *melius ire* (e.g. things —, *res melius ire*).

**mendacious**, *adj.* *mendax*. *Adv.* *falso, per mendacium*. **mendacity**, *n.* *mendacium*; see **LIE**.

**mendicancy**, **mendicant**, *n.* *mendicitas, egestas* (= neediness), *comb. egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary). **mendicant**, *adj.* *mendicus*; see **BOG, BEOGAR**.

**menial**, *I. adj.* 1, = pertaining to domestic servants, *servilis*; 2, fig. *servilis, humilis, sordidus, illiberalis*. *II. n.* see **SERVANT, DOMESTIC**.

**menstrual**, *adj.* *menstruus*.

**mensuration**, *n.* *dimensio* (= measuring), *ars mensurandi*; see **SURVEYING**.

**mental**, *adj.* by the genitives *animi, ingenii*; — *gifts, animi facultates* (= talents), *ingenium* (= natural talent); to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (= to abound in), *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse* (= to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi or mentis, aegritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.). *Adv.* *mente, anima, cogitatione*.

**mention**, *I. n.* *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or — ed a second time); to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alqis rei*. *II. v. tr.* (*commemorare alqis, alqis rei meminisse*) (= to remember, if anyone shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in anything written), *comb. meminisse et commemorare; mentionem facere alqis rei or de alqis re* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alqis rei incidere*; to — frequently, *mentionem alqis rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus alqis usurpare*; not to — that, etc., *ut omitto or ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; above — ed, *de quo (quid) supra commemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui (quae, quod) supra scriptus (-a, -um) est, de quo (quid) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra meminimus*, also simply by *ille*; as we have — ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi or scriptum est*; see **STATE, DECLARE**.

**mentor**, *n.* see **ADVISER**.

**nephritic**, *n.* *nephriticus* (late), *foetidus*.

**mercantile**, *adj.* *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *mercaticum, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturae factre*, = to be engaged in — transactions); see **COMMERCIAL**. **mercenary**, *adj.* *mercenarius* (= for hire, e.g. *testis* = a paid witness,  *miles* = — soldier), (*mercede or pretio conductus*; *quaestuosus* (= eager for gain), *avarus* (= avaricious), *venalis* (= readily bribed). **mercer**, *n.* = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit or venditat* (= a hosier in a small way). **merchandise**, *n.* 1, = goods, *merx, -cis, f., res venales*; 2, = commerce, *commercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchant**, *n.* *mercator, mercatorian, n.* *navis mercatoria* (Plaut.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

**mercurial**, *adj.* 1, by circuml. with *mercury*; 2, fig. *mobilis, volis*. **mercury**, *n.* 1, the god, *Mercurius*; 2, the planet, *stella Mercurii, Mercurius*; 3, the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

**mercy**, *n.* *misericordia, clementia, mansuetudo, venia* (= pardon), *lenitas* (= mildness). **merciful**, *adj.* *misericors, clemens, mansuetus, excorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lenis, mitis*. *Adv.* *clementer, mansueti*. **merciless**, *adj.* *inimicors, incurabilis, inmitis, inclementis, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, utraque, saevus, ferreus*; see **CRUEL**. *Adv.* *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter* (dure), *atrociter, saepe*. **mercilessness**, *n.* *inclementia, inhumanitas, duritia* (duritia), *crudelitas, atrocitas, saevitia*; see **CRUELTY**.

**mere**, *adj.* *merus* (= not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *solus, unus* (= sole); also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipse aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of things); — trifles, *merae angae*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *proae magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*. *Adv.* (*tantum*) *modo, solum, tantum*; see **ONLY**.

**meretricious**, *adj.* 1, see **UNCHASTE**; 2, fig. of style, *suavus*.

**merge**, *v. tr.* 1, see **DRP**; 2, see **MIX, MINGLE**.

**meridian**, *I. n.* in astron. *circulus meridians*; = the highest point, see **HEIGHT, SUMMIT**. *II. adj.* *meridianus*.

**merit**, *I. n.* 1, = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (= excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; 2, = value (applied to things), *excellencia, praestantia*; see **EXCELLENCE, VALUE, WORTH**; 3, see **REWARD**; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere*. *II. v. tr.* see **DESERVE, MERITED**. **meritorious**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. *laevis dignus, laudabilis*, or that is a very — act of yours, *haec re optime meruisti*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alqis*. *Adv.* *bene, optime*.

**merle**, *n.* *merula*.

**mermaid**, *n.* *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

**merriment**, *n.* *hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood). **merry**, *adj.* *hilarus, hilaris, lascivus* (= frolicsome, festive); see **GAY**. *Adv.* *hilariter, hilaris, festive*. **merry-andrew**, *n.* *homo iocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *sannio* (= mimic, and in gen. sense), *scarra* (= droll). **merry-making**, *n.* *voluptas*; see **PLEASURE, FEAST**.

**mesh**, *n.* *macula*. **meshy**, *adj.* *reticulatus*.

**mesmerize**, *v. tr.* *mannum contractiones somnum alci inducere*. **mesmerism**, **mesmerist**, *n.* use verb.

**mess**, *I. n.* 1, = portion of food, *cibus* or some special *n.* (e.g. a — of veal, *caro vitulina*); 2, = common meal, *convivium*; 3, = soldiers dining together, use *convivae, sodales, -ium*. *II. v. intr.* *convare* (conv-). **messmate**, *n.* *conviva, m. and f., sodalis, m. and f.*

**mess**, *n.* 1, = dirt, equalor, *illuvies, pador, sordes, -ium, f.*; see **FILTH**; 2, fig. *res afflictas, perturbatio* or *conversio rerum*; his affairs are in a —, *pestime cum illo agitur*; see **TROUBLE**.

**message**, *n.* *nuntius, mandatum, legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to anyone, *legationem ad alqm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa*).

(s) *mittendi erat*); see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *aliquo certiore facere aliquid rei* or *de aliquid re*. **messenger**, n. 1, *nuntius* (nuncio) (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per litteras* or *per nuntium certiore facere aliquid*; 2, in a political sense, *nuntius* (= in general), *legatus* (= ambassador, deputy); 3, — of a court of law, *viator*, *apparitor* (= usher).

**Messiah**, n. *Messias*, -as (Eccl.).

**metal**, n. *metallum* (in gen.), *aes*, *aeris*, n. (= copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *aeri similis*. **metallic**, adj. *metallicus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus*, *al(h)eneus* (= of brass). **metalliferous**, adj. †*metallifer*. **metallurgy**, n. *use ars metallica*; see MINE.

**metamorphose**, v.tr. *mutare in aliquid*; see TRANSFORM. **metamorphosis**, n. *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); use verb.

**metaphor**, n. and adj. *translatio, verba translata*, Cic., *modus transferendi, metaphora* (post Aug.; Quint. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quae metaphora Graeco dicitur*). **metaphoric**, adj. *translatus*. Adv. by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre*; see FIGURATIVE.

**metaphysic, metaphysical**, adj. *metaphysicus* (not class.). **metaphysica**, n. *metaphysica*, -as (not class.); where possible use *philosophia*.

**mete**, v.tr. see MEASURE.

**metempsychosis**, n. *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio*.

**meteor**, n. *fax (caelestis)*. **meteoric**, adj. by circumloc. **meteoric-stone, meteorolite, meteorite**, n. *lapis qui caelo decidit*.

**method**, n. *ratio, via*, comb. *ratio et via, via et ratio* (= the particular — which we follow in anything), *modus* (= mode in which anything is done); — of teaching, *docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi modus* (= manner of explaining a thing). **methodic, methodical**, adj. by circumloc. with *ratio, ratio et via*. Adv. *ratione et via, vid et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et via, vid et arte* (= according to the rules of art).

**metonymic, metonymical**, adj. (*immutatus*). Adv. *verbis mutatis, immutatis* (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, *verbum mutare, immutare, verbum pro verbo (or verba pro verbis) quasi submutare*. **metonymy**, n. *immutatio, verba mutata, denominatio* or *metonymia* (better written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

**metope**, n. *metopa, intertignium*.

**metre**, n., as regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, *metrum* (Quint.). **metrical**, adj. *metricus*.

**metropolis**, n. *caput*; see CAPITAL. **metropolitan**, I. adj. by circumloc. with *caput*. II. n. *episcopus metropolitanus* (Eccl.).

**mettle**, n. *audacia* (= boldness), *ferocitas* (= high spirit); — of youth, *fervor adolescentiae, fervor juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer, homo fervidioris animi*; see COURAGE. **mettlesome**, adj. *audax, ferox*; see COURAGEOUS.

**mew**, I. n. = a cage for hawks, *cavea*. II. v.tr. to shed (e.g. a hawk); see MOULT. **mews**, pl., see STABLE.

**mew**, v.intr. (of a cat) perhaps *vagire* (used of young goats or hares).

**miasma**, n. *noxius terrae halitus*, -us (Plin.).

**mica**, n. *phengites (lapis)* (Plin., Suet.).

**microcosm**, n. \**microcosmus* (or in Greek *μικρόκοσμος*).

**microscope**, n. \**microscopium* (as f.t.). **microscopic**, adj. (i.e. very small), *minutus, mirè quiddam corporis exiguitate*.

**midday**, n. *meridies, tempus meridie*; about —, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus*; before —, forenoon, *dies antemeridianus, tempus antemeridianum, ante meridiem, tempore antemeridiano*; after —, afternoon, *dies postmeridianus (or pomeridianus)*. **midland**, adj. *mediterraneus*.

**midnight**, n. *media nox*; at —, *medie nocte, concubiti nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de medie nocte*. **midriff**, n. *diaphragma, -atis*, n. (very late), or written as Greek *διaphragma* (Cels.), *praecordia, -ium*. **midst**, prop. in, inter, *medius, in medio*; in the — of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so in ipso itinere, in the — of the march; — of dinner, *inter cenandum* (coen.); see MIDDLE. **midsummer**, n. *medius et summa aestas*. **midway**, adv. *medius*; — between, *medius inter*. **midwife**, n. *obstetrix*. **midwinter**, n. *bruma*.

**midden**, n. *sterquilinum*; see DUNHILL.

**middle**, adj. and n. (between two), *medius*. The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the — of the slaughter, *media caedis* (lit. = the — slaughter; so we employ mid, e.g. midnight, *media nox*); so *media aetate*, = the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the —, *medius ferire*; to seize by or round the —, *medium aliquid (or aliquid) arripere*; the — class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, plebis*, f. **middling**, adj. *mediocritas*.

**mien**, n. (*oris*) *habitus, -us, lineamenta, -orum* (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, os (oris, n.) et vultus, -us* (= face and looks), *facies* (= countenance).

**might**, I. n. = bodily strength, *vis, vis, f., ops, -is, f.* (sing. only in genit., *acous*, and ablat., = physical means), *robur, -oris, n., nervi* (= muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi, summa vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *nervis, omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac nervis*; — is right, *fortiori cedendum est*. II. v.intr. *poteram, potuissen*, or by imperf. subj. (e.g. I — go, *irem*, = I was permitted, *licuit mihi* with infin., *ut*, or simple subj.); see MAY. **mighty**, adj. *potens, validus*; see POWERFUL, STRONG. Adv. *magnopere, valde, summa vi, vehementer*.

**migrate**, v.intr. = to remove from one country to another, *ahire, discedere* (= in gen. to go away from a place), *proficisci* (= to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, in, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.); *e terra excedere, solum mutare* or *vertère* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile). **migration**, n. *mutatio loci*. **migratory**, adj. by (*demigrare, vagari* (= to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (= to change one's abode very often), by the genit. *nomadum*; — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris*).

**milch**, adj. *lac habens*; — cow, *vaccus (quae lac praebet)*; see MILK.

**mild**, adj. 1, of the taste, *mollis* (= soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in gen.), *mills* (= not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (= pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (= sweet); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*; 2, = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (= soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*); *mills* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. *asper*, *lents* (= gentle), *temperatus* (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, = cold, or *calidus*, = warm), *tepidus*, = warm; — winter, *tepida bruma* (Hor.), *levis* (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); 3, of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis*; *mitis* (= not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (= gentle), *misericors* (= compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (= easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (= indulgent, of persons, towards anyone, *alci*, opp. *acerbus et severus*), *placidus* (= peaceful, opp. *fervus*, *iracundus*), *mansuetus* (= gentle, lit. tame), comb. *mitis et mansuetus*, *lents et mansuetus*, *placidus et lents*. Adv. *leniter*, *clementer*, *placide*, *mansuete*. **mildness**, n. 1, — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of anything, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*); 2, of the character, *lenitas*; *animus lenis* or *mitis*, *ingenium lenis* or *mile* (= — of character), *mansuetudo morum* (= — of manners), *clementia* (= — in treating others), *indulgentia* (= indulgence), *modestia* (= moderation), in Tac. and Plin. of the weather (e.g. *temis*).

**mildew**, n. of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo* (*rub.*), *mucor* (Plin., = mouldiness, mustiness), *situs*, -ūs (= filth arising from mouldiness), *wredo* (= blasting of trees, herbs).

**mile**, n. of a Roman —, *mille* (*passuum*) (1,000 paces; in the pl. *mil(l)ia* (*passuum*); — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, *mil(l)iarium*, or *lapis*, -idus, m.; he lies interred five —s from the city, *sepultus est ad quintum lapidem*. **mileage**, n. *rectigal quod in singula mil(l)ia existunt*. **milestone**, n. *mil(l)iarium*, *lapis*.

**militant**, adj. by *pugnare*, etc.; the church —, *ecclesia militans* (Eccl.). **military**, I. adj. *militaris* (= belonging to a soldier or to war), *bellicus*; — service, *militia*; — preparations, *apparatus*, -ūs, *belli*; — skill, *rei militaris peritus*, *usus*, -ūs, *belli*; — school, *ludus militaris*. II. n. the —, = soldiers, *militēs*, or collect. *miles*, *copiae*. **militate**, v.intr., to — against, *alci adversari*. **militia**, n. perhaps *civis ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

**milk**, I. n. 1, lit. *lac*, -tis, made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac concretum*; 2, fig. — of human kindness, *benignitas*, *comitas*; see **KINDNESS**. II. v.tr. *mulgere*. **milker**, n. *qui mulget*. **milking**, n. *mulctus*, -ūs (Var.). **milkmaid**, **milkman**, n. *puella quae vacca mulget*; (*homo*) *qui lac vendit*. **milk-pail**, n. *mulctra*, *mulctrum*. **milk-sop**, n. *homo effeminatus et mollis*; see **EFFEMINATE**. **milk-white**, adj. *lacteus*. **milky**, adj. *lactens* (= full of milk), *lacteus* (= like milk). **milky-way**, n. *orbis* or *circulus lacteus*, *via lactea* (Ov.).

**mill**, I. n. as a machine, — for grinding, *mola* (= — stone), *pistrinum* (= the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked); belonging to the —, *molaris pistrinalis*; hand —, *mola trusatilis*. II. v.tr. see **GRIND**. **mill-dam**, n. (*molae ager*). **miller**, n. *qui molam habet*, *pistor*. **mill-hopper**, n. *infundibulum*. **mill-pond**, n. *piscina*; as smooth as a —, *tranquillus*, *placidus*; see **SMOOTH**. **mill-stone**, n. *mola* (every mill had two such *mola*, the upper one of which was called *catillus*, the lower *mola*). **mill-stream**, n. *rivus qui molam agit*.

**millenary**, adj. *millenarius* (Eccl.). **millennial**, adj. *mille annorum*. **millennium**, n. *mille annorum spatium*.

**millet**, n. *milium*.

**milliner**, n. *quae mundum muliebrum scit*. **millinery**, n. *mundus* or *vestitus* (-ūs) *muliebris*.

**million**, n. *decies centena mil(l)ia*; two, three millions, *vicies*, *trices centena mil(l)ia*; 2 — times, *decies centies mil(l)ia* (lit.), *sescenties* (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire**, n. *vir magnis opibus praeditus*; see **RICH**.

**milt**, n. 1, in anatomy, *splen*, *lien*; 2, = roe of fishes, *ova*, -orum. **milter**, n. *piscis mas*.

**mimic**, I. adj. *mimicus* (= belonging to mimes; post class. = imitative), *simulatus*, *factus* (= imitative). II. n. *artis mimicae peritus*, *mimus* (= player in a mime or farce). III. v.tr. *alqm imitari*; see **IMITATE**. **mimicry**, n. *ars mimica*.

**minaret**, n. *turricula*.

**mince**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *concidere*, *consecrare*; 2, fig. *extenuare*, comb. *extenuare et diluere*; not to — matters, *sine furo ac fallacis dicere*. II. v.intr. *mollius incedere*. III. n. *minuta* (Juv.). **mincement**, n. 1, lit. *minuta*; 2, fig. to make — of, *concidere* (= cut up), *trucidare* (= slaughter). **mincing**, adj. *putida*. Adv. *putide*.

**mind**, I. n. 1, *animus* (= the whole of man as an intelligent being, the higher nature in man, opp. *corpus*), *mens* (as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself), *spiritus*, -ūs (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life itself, then = qualities of the —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (= natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, *imagination*, *spe et opinione*, or *spe atque animo*; the workings of the —, *animi motus*, -ūs; a philosophical —, *sapientia*, *sapientia*, *subtilitas* (in disputando), *vir subtilis*, *sogax* (of the person); = an inclination, *studium* (= inclination, zeal), *appetitus*, -ūs, *appetitus* (= instinctive longing after anything), *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *desiderium*, *aviditas* (= desire), *alacritas* (= the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque*, *alacritas et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have a — for in the genit.); I have a —, *animus mihi est*, *mihi libet* (lub.); I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *mallo*; to have a — to do anything, *alcis rei studio captum esse*, *teneri*, *alcis rei studiosum*, *appetentem*, *cupidum esse*, *alqd appetere*, *concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alcis rei studio* or *cupiditate ardere*, *flagrare*; *mirā alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum* (= to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorere*, *alienum esse ad alqd re*; 2, *memoria*, see **MEMORY**, **THOUGHT**; to keep in — = to think about, *cogitare cum* or *in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd* or *de alqd re*; *considerare in animo* or *cum animo* or *secum*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd* and *de alqd re* (= to deliberate with oneself), *alqd agitare mente* or *animo*, or *in mente* or *cum animo* (= to think over), *perpendere*, *pensitare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *alqd* (= to consider on all sides), *secum meditari de alqd re* or *alqd*; only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *retinentur animo meo multae et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to be of a —, *opinari*, *opinionem ducti*, *opinionem habere*; with one —, in *hoc omnes consentiunt*; see **UNANIMOUS**; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to put one in — of, = to warn, (com)monere, admonere, commonefacere alqm de alqd re (or with us, or with us and the subj.

(mood); it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit, subit animus cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (= a thought comes into my —), *mihi or animo, or in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit alqd* (= a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio or recordor or reminiscor* (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, *tetigerat animum hujus rei memoria.* **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to attend to, *animum advertere* (advort-) or *alqd animadvertere, animum attendere ad alqd or alqd attendere, animum intendere ad or in alqd, alqis rei rationem habere* (= to regard); *alqd agere*; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas cura*; **2.** = to obey, *alci oboedire, parere*; **3.** = to object to, *alqd recusare*; I do not —, *non recuso quin or quominus*; **4.** = to remind, *alci alqd ad animum revocare*; see REMIND. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, *alqis rei meminisse, alqd recordari*; see REMEMBER. **mindful**, adj. **1.** *diligens alqis rei and in alqd re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. *neglegens*), *sedulus* (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp.  *piger, e.g. spectator*). *alqis rei studiosus, amans* (e.g. *veritatis*); see ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL; **2.** = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *alqis rei*); to be —, *meminisse* (e.g. *mortis*). **mindless**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*) (= negligent), *scors* (= thoughtless), *comb. scors neglegensque*; see CARELESS, UNMINDFUL; *insanus* (= not in his senses), *excors* (= stupid, a simpleton), *amens, demens*; see IRRATIONAL.

**mine**, possess. pron. *meus, mea, meum*.

**mine**, **I.** n. **1.** *metallum*, or pl. *metalla, -orum*; a silver —, *fedina argenti or argentifodina*; a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *cuniculum*; to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agere*; **3.** fig. *fons uberrimus*, or by *thesaurus* (e.g. *memoria thesaurus omnium rerum*). **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to dig a —; see above; **2.** fig. = to practise secret means of injury, *invidias alci parare or instruere or ponere, perniciem alci moliri*; **3.** inHt. term, by *cuniculos agere*. **miner**, n. **1.** *metallicus* (Plin.); **2.** in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*. **mineral**, **I.** n. *metallum*. **II.** adj. *fossilis, metallicus*; — kingdom, *fossilia, -ium, n.*; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicine salubritatis, aquae medicae* (Sen.), *aquae salubres*, in the context also simply *aquae*. **mining**, n. use *metallum* (e.g. useful for —, *ad metalla exercenda utilis*).

**mingle**, v.tr. and intr., see MIX.

**miniature**, n. *tabella or pictura*, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. *tabellas pinxit parvus*); in — (e.g. Rome in —, *quasi or tanquam* (amq-) *Roma minor*).

**minimum**, n. *minimum, pars minima*.

**minion**, n. **1.** = favourite, *deliciae*; **2.** = minister, *minister, servus*.

**minister**, **I.** n. **1.** = servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see INSTRUMENT; **2.** of a state, *principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps, consiliarius* (as his adviser); state —, *ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae*; — of foreign affairs (= foreign secretary), *rerum externarum administrator*; — of war, *qui res bellicas administrat*; **3.** — of the Gospel; see CLEROYMAN, PRIEST. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, *alci occasionem dare, praebere*; see GIVE, AFFORD, SUPPLY. **III.** v.intr. **1.** see ATTEND, SERVE; **2.** to — to, *facultates or opes praebere*; see SERVE, SUPPORT, ASSIST. **ministerial**, adj. **1.** *ad servum or ministrum pertinens*; see ATTEND, SERVE; **2.** in a political sense by cir-

cumloc. (e.g. his — duties, *rerum publicarum administratio*); see OFFICIAL, EXECUTIVE; **3.** see CLERICAL, PRIESTLY. **ministration**, n. **1.** see SERVICE, OFFICE; **2.** see CO-OPERATION, INTERCESSION. **ministry**, n. **1.** = means, *interventio, etc., administratio, ministerium*, (*procuratio*); **2.** political, *qui rempublicam administrant*; see MINISTER; **3.** clerical, \* *ministerium*.

**minium**, n. *minium*.

**minor**, **I.** adj. see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premiss, *assumptio* (opp. *propositio* = the major). **II.** n. gen. *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adulta aetate* (= not yet of age); sons that are — *s filii familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *pupillus*; = not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*. **minority**, n. **1.** *aetas nondum adulta* (in gen.), *aetas pupillaris* (= age of the ward); **2.** = the smaller number, *pars or numerus minor*.

**minotaur**, n. *minotaurus*.

**minstrel**, n. see SINGER, perhaps *poeta amatorius* (as a poet), *citharaedus* (*κιθαρηδός*, = singer to the lyre); see MUSICIAN, PLAYER. **minstrelsy**, n. *chorus canentium* (= chorus of singers); *concertus, -us*.

**mint**, n. in botany, *ment(h)a*.

**mint**, **I.** n. = place where money is coined by public authority, *moneta* (a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined); everything relating to the —, *res nummaria*. **II.** v.tr. see COIN.

**minnet**, n. *saltatio*; see DANCE.

**minus**, prep. *sine* with abl.

**minute**, **I.** adj. **1.** see LITTLE, SMALL; **2.** fig. *minutus* (= trifling and contemptible), *subtilis, diligens, accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *subtiliter, minute, accurate, diligenter*. **II.** n. **1.** of time, *horas sexagesima pars* (= 60th part of an hour); **2.** fig. see MOMENT. **minutes**, n. pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *brevarium* (= a summary, Suet.), *exemplum* (= draught of a theme), *scriptum, libellus, commentarius, acta, -orum* (of the Senate); — of a speech, *oratio scripta, sermo scriptus* (Suet.); to make — of anything, *alqd litteris consignare* (in gen. = to write down); see NOTE; — book, see MEMORANDUM. **III.** v.tr. *notare, annotare, in tabulis referre, litteris consignare*; see DRAW UP, NOTE, WRITE. **minuteness**, n. **1.** = smallness, *exiguitas, brevitatis* (of stature); **2.** = carelessness, *subtilitatis, accuratio* (rare), *diligentia*. **minutiae**, n. by omnia, -ium, or *singula, -orum*; see DETAIL, TRIFLE, PARTICULAR.

**mix**, n. *puella putilla* (= an affected girl), *filiola* (= little daughter, expressing affection).

**miracle**, n. **1.** = a wonderful thing, *res mira, miraculum* (= thing exciting astonishment); see WONDER; **2.** in theology, \* *miraculum*. **miraculous**, adj. *mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter*. Adv. see above, in a — manner.

**mirage**, n. (*vana species* (urbis, etc.) *oculis oblata*).

**mirre**, *miriness*, n. *lutum*; see MUD. **miry**, adj. *lutosus, lutulentus*; see MUDDY.

**mirror**, n. *speculum*.

**mirth**, n. *hilaritas, laetitia* (= gladness), *gaudium* (= joy), *lascivia* (= sportiveness), *risus, -us* (= laughter), *jocus* (= jest), *lusus, -us* (= sport); see GAIRY, JOY. **mirthful**, adj. *hilaris* (hilarus), *laetus, lascivus, jocosus*. Adv. *hilariter, laete, lascive, jocose*.

**misacceptation**, n. *interpretatio perverba or perperam facta*; see MISUNDERSTANDING.



**misadventure**, n. *casus, -ūs (adversus)*, *incommodum* (= something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war); see MISFORTUNE.

**misadvised**, adj. *imprudens* (= without foresight), *inconsideratus, inconsultus* (= thoughtless).

**misanthrope**, n. *qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit*. **misanthrope**, **misanthropical**, adj. *hominibus inimicus*. **misanthropy**, n. *animus hominibus inimicus*.

**misapplication**, n. *usus (-ūs) perversus*. **misapply**, v.tr. *alqd re abuti* (= to make a bad use of), *male interpretari or accipere* (= to misinterpret).

**misapprehend**, v.tr. see MISUNDERSTAND. **misapprehension**, n. see MISUNDERSTANDING.

**misbecome**, v.tr. *alqm alqd dedecet, or alqd facere dedecet*.

**misbehave**, v.intr. *indecōre, indigne se gerere*. **misbehaviour**, n. *rusticitas, mores rustici*; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

**misbelief**, n. see UNBELIEF. **misbelieve**, v.tr. *perperam judicare, falso sibi persuasum habere*.

**miscalculate**, v.tr. 1, *male computare alqd or rationem alqjs rei, or by ratio me fecellit*; 2, fig. *errare, decipi*. **miscalculation**, n. 1, *metum, rationes falsae*; 2, *error*.

**miscarriage**, n. 1, = ill conduct, *delictum* (= act of misbehaviour); 2, = failure, by *res ad (or in) irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur*; 3, of an untimely birth, *abortus, -ūs, abortio*. **miscarry**, v.intr. 1, = not to succeed, *non or parum or secus procedere* (= not to lead to the desired result), *praeter spem evenire, secus cadere, praeter opinionem cadere* (= to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadere, redigi* (= to be frustrated); 2, by *abortum facere* (of an untimely birth).

**miscellaneous**, adj. *by varius et diversus*; — *kinda, varia et diversa genera (sc. operum)*. **miscellany**, n. *liber de diversis rebus scriptus*.

**miscance**, n. see MISFORTUNE.

**mischief**, n. *malum, incommodum, damnum, malefactum* (= intentional —), *calamitas, turbae* (= noise and confusion). **mischief-maker**, n. *malū auctor*. **mischievous**, adj. 1, = harmful, *noxius, calamitosus, perniciosus*; see HURTFUL; 2, = full of tricks, *lascivus*. Adv. *calamitose, perniciose, lascive*. **mischievousness**, n. 1, = injuriousness, by circumf. (e.g. who does not see the — of the thing? *quis non intelligit rem nocere or rem esse noxiam?*); 2, *lascivia*.

**misconceive**, v.tr. and intr. *perperam accipere*. **misconception**, n. *opinionis error, opinio falsa*.

**misconduct**, n. 1, see MISBEHAVIOUR; 2, see FAULT.

**misconjecture**, I. n. *falsa suspicio*. II. v.tr. and intr. *falso suspicari*.

**misconstruction**, n. see MISINTERPRETATION. **misconstrue**, v.tr. see MISINTERPRET.

**miscreant**, n. 1, = unbeliever, *doctrinae falsae studiosus, apostata (Eccl.)*; 2, = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis, sordidus* (= unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= disreputable).

**misdeal**, v.intr. perhaps *paginas male distribuere*.

**misdeed**, n. *facinus, -ōris, n. scelus, -ōris, n., malefactum, malefactum, delictum, peccatum*.

**misdeemeanour**, n. 1, = ill behaviour, *mores pravi*; see MISCONDUCT; 2, in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus, -ūs, publicus* (= defalcation), *scelus, -ōris, n. (= crime)*; to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere, admittēre, facere*.

**misdirect**, v.tr. 1, a letter, *epistolam perperam inscribere*; 2, a passenger, *a recta via abducere (lit.)*; 3, fig. *inducere alqm in errorem* (= to lead anyone into an error).

**misemploy**, v.tr. *abuti alqd re* (= to misuse). **misemployment**, n. *usus, -ūs, perversus*.

**miser**, n. *homo tenax, homo avarus*. **miserable**, adj. *miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus* (= to be pitted, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (= unhappy), *afflictus, aerumnosus; calamitosus*; see UNHAPPY; = worthless, *nequam, nihili, improbus, turpis* (= wicked, of persons and things), *villus* (= vile); to lead a — life, *in miseria esse or versari*; — food, *tenuis victus, -ūs*; to live in — circumstances, *parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degere*. Adv. *misere, miserabiliter, infelicitate, calamitose, improbe, nequiter, turpiter*; see MISER. **miserliness**, n. *avaritia, sordēs, -is, f. (or in pl.)*. **miserly**, adj. *avarus, tenax, sordidus, parvus, malignus*. **misery**, n. = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria, res miserae or afflictæ* (= depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (= caused through losses), *aerumna, veratio* (= trouble), *angor, maeror, tristitia* (= sorrow), *egestas* (= great poverty), *angustiae* (= bad times), *tempora lucida* (= distressing, gloomy times).

**misformed**, adj. *deformis, deformatus, distortus*.

**misfortune**, n. *malum*, and pl. *mala, calamitas* (= attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus, -ūs (adversus or tristis* = unfortunate accident), *incommodum, res adversae, fortuna (adversa, = casualties caused by bad luck), acerbitates, -um* (= great hardships); he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut, etc.*; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo*.

**misgive**, v.intr. perhaps *malum praesagire, praesentire or diffidere* (= to distrust); see DOUBT. **misgiving**, n. *metus, -ūs, timor* (= fear), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *praesensio* (= foreboding).

**misgovern**, v.tr. *male regnare, male rem gerere*. **misgovernment**, n. *mala reipublicae gubernatio or moderatio, mala alqjs rei administratio*.

**misguidance**, n. *error*, or by *falso alqjs consilio regi*. **misguide**, v.tr. *in errorem inducere*; see MISLEAD.

**mis hap**, n. see ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

**misinform**, v.tr. *by alqm falsa doctra*.

**misinterpret**, v.tr. *falso explicare, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari alqd, perverse, perperam interpretari*. **misinterpretation**, n. *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta*.

**misjudge**, v.tr. *male judicare*.

**mislay**, v.tr. see LOSE.

**mislead**, v.tr. *corrumpere alqjs animum et mores, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm in errorem inducere*; to be misled, *labi, errare, in errorem induci*. **misleading**, adj. *falsus*.

**mismanage**, v.tr. see MISGOVERN.

**misnomer**, n. *falsum nomen*.

**misogamist**, **misogynist**, n. *qui se Heros odit*.

**misplace**, v. tr. (in) *alieno loco collocare*; to — confidence, etc., *alqd re falli*.

**misprint**, I. v. tr. *typis mendosis excubere*. II. n. *mendum typographicum*.

**mispronounce**, n. *male pronuntiare*.

**misproportion**, n. *ratio impar*.

**misquotation**, n. *verba falso allata, falsa commemoratio* (= mention), *verba haud accurate prolata*. **misquote**, v. tr. *verba alqjs haud accurate proferre*.

**misreckoning**, n. *falsae rationes*.

**misrepr. s. nt**, v. tr. fig. *alqd narrando depravare* (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perversa interpretari* (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus detorqueere* (= to dissemble the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense). **misrepresentation**, n. use verb.

**misrule**, n. see MISGOVERN.

**miss**, n. as title, *domina*.

**miss**, I. n. 1, see LOSS, WANT; 2, *error*; see FAULT, MISTAKE. II. v. tr. 1, *carere alqd re* (= not to have got a thing), *alqd desiderare* (= to feel the want of it); 2, = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare, quaerere, requirere* (= to look for anything that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alqjs rei angere, magna molestia desiderare alqd*; see LOSE; 3, = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*; to — anyone on the road, *ab alqo deerrare* or *aberrare*; 4, = to fail in aim, *destinatum non ferire* (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, *transire, omittere, praelittere*; see OMIT. III. v. intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed; see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, *desesse, desiderari*. **missile**, I. n. (*telum*) *missile, jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*. II. adj. *missilis*.

**misshapen**, adj. *deformis*; see MISFORMED.

**mission**, n. 1, = sending out, *missio*; 2, *legatio* (= deputation, ambassadors); 3, see DESTINY. **missionary**, n. *missus qui gentes barbaras alqd doceat*.

**misspell**, v. tr. *non recte scribere, prave scribere*.

**misspend**, v. tr. 1, money, *perdere*; see SQUANDER; 2, time, *perdere*; see WASTE.

**misstate**, v. tr. see MISREPRESENT. **misstatement**, n. *quod falsum est*; deliberate —, *mendacium*.

**mist**, n. 1, *nebula* (*subtilis*, in opp. to fog = *caligo, nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); 2, fig. *caligo* (e.g. the — of those calamitous days, *caligo ditorum temporum*); to be in a —, *attonitum, percussum esse*. **misty**, adj. 1, *nebulosus, caliginosus*; 2, fig. *obscurus*.

**mistake**, I. v. tr. 1, = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putas*; *ignorare alqm* (= not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intellegere* (*intelligere*) *alqd* or *alqm* (= to know too little of anything, not to know sufficient of a person's character); 2, see MISUNDERSTAND. II. v. intr. = to be —n, *errare, per errorem labi* (= to commit a slight error), *in errorem versari* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to deceive oneself), *peccare* (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (= to be uncertain); if I am not —n, *nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *sefellerit*; I may be —n, *potest fieri ut fallar*. III. n. 1, in gen. error, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); error, = the condition one is in after

having committed a —; *erratum*, = the — itself; both also representing any literary work), *lapsus, -us* (= a single —), *peccatum* (= anything done wrong); in — for, *pro* (e.g. *pro illo culpavit*, = he blamed the one in — for the other); to make a —, *errare, peccare* (in a thing, *alqd in alqd re*), *labi in alqd re*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari, errorem capium esse, errorem vagari*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; 2, a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. *per errorem, perperum*.

**mistress**, n. 1, = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quae imperio regit* (= one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions); *dominatrix*, in an absolute sense; the two latter = *gukle*; 2, = head of a family, *materfamilias* (*materfamiliae*, or as two words), *hera* with reference to the servants, *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; 3, = governess, *praeceptrix, magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice is the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*); or *magister* if the Latin noun is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus, egregius magister*; 4, = a woman beloved and courted, *amata, dilecta, amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster, delicias meae*; 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), *amica, concubina, peller*.

**misunderstand**, v. tr. *non recte intellegere* (*intelligere*); see MISINTERPRET. **misunderstanding**, n. *error* (= mistake); = difference of opinion, *dissensio; dissidium*.

**misuse**, I. n. *usus, -us, perversus, abusus, -us* (rare). II. v. tr. *alqd re perverse* (*abuti*, *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* et *immodice abuti re* (e.g. *alqjs indulgentia, alqjs patientia*), *male uti re*; see ABUSE, USE.

**mite**, n. *minus* in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, *res minima*).

**mitigable**, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. **mitigate**, v. tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fevers, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire* (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, iram, impetum, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *levare* (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm cura levare*; — cares with wine, *curas levare vino*), *alqd remittere ex alqd re* (= to diminish). **mitigation**, n. *mitigatio, levatio* (*allevamentum*); to afford anyone a — of anything, *lenire alci alqd, levare alqm alqd re*; — of anger, *placatio* (e.g. *deorum immortalium*), *mitigatio*; or by verbs, see above.

**mitre**, n. = a sacerdotal ornament, *mitra* (Eccl.).

**mitten**, n. see GLOVE.

**mix**, I. v. tr. 1, *temperare*; to — one thing with, among another, (*per*)*miscere alqd cum alqd re, alqd alqd re* or *alqd alci rei, temperare alqd alqd re*; to — a thing, *admiscere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd* (gen. in the passive, *admisceri alqd re*, to be —ed with); to — poison, etc., *venenum*, etc., *parare, coquere* (= to prepare, to boil in gen.); 2, see CONFUSE; 3, = to associate oneself with in company, *se (com)jungere cum alqo, (com)misceri, permisceri*. II. v. intr. 1, = to become blended promiscuous; in a mass or compound (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; 2, to — in society, *hominum coetus et celebrationes obire*; see SOCIETY. **mix up**, v. tr. 1, see MIX; 2,

see IMPLICATE. **mixed**, adj. (*per*)mixtus, promiscuus. **mixture**, n. 1, (*per*)mixtio (*mixt.*, = the act and the thing itself), *mistura* (*mixt.*, = modes of mixing and the thing itself, mostly post class.), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio aeris*; 2, in pharmacy, see MEDICINE, 3; 3, lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order; *farrago* (= a — of different kinds of corn, *sp.* a book containing a — of things, *farrago libelli*, Juv.), *colluvio*, *colluvies* (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army, a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*); *varietas* (= a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum opinonumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscere*; e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*.

**mnemonic, mnemonical**, adj. ad *memorias artem pertinens*. **mnemonics**, n. *ars* or *artificium* or *disciplina memoriae*.

**moan**, I. v.intr. *gemere*. II. n. *gemitus*, -ūs; see GROAN, LAMENT.

**moat**, n. *fossa*; to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumulare*, *castra fossa cingere*.

**mob**, I. n. *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the mass of the people; see PEOPLE), *turba* (= crowd), *multitudo de plebe*, *multitudo obscura et humilis* (as regards the origin); *sentina reipublicae* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the low, rabble), *faex populi* (= the dregs of the people). II. v.tr. see SURROUND. III. v.intr. *concurrere*, *concurrere*.

**mobile**, adj. *mobilis*; see also FICKLE. **mobility**, n. 1, *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *linguae*; also fig. of the mind, *animi*; — of character, *mobilitas hominis* or *ingenii*), *agilitas* (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2, = fickleness, *levitas*, *ingentium mobile*; see FICKLENESS.

**mock**, I. v.tr. 1, see IMITATE, MIMIC; 2, = to deride, *alqm*, *alqd* *deridere*, *irridere*; 3, in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *alqm* *ludere* (= to banter), *alqm* *ludibrio habere*, *ludificari* (= to make a fool of), *cavillari* (= to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, *cavillator*); 4, = to disappoint, *ludere*, *ludifcari*, *ad irritum redigere*; see FRUSTRATE. II. v.intr. to — at, in *ludibrium vertere*, or by *cavillari*, at anybody, *alqm*; see above. III. n. see MOCKERY; to make a — of; see MOCK, I. 3. IV. adj. *simulatus*, *factus*, *falsus*; see FALSE. **mockery**, n. = one who scorns, *derisor*, *irrisor*, *cavillator* (= who cavils). **mockery**, n. 1, *irrisio*, *irrisus*, -ūs, *cavillatio* (= scoff), *ludibrium*, *ludus*, *jocus*, *ludificatio* (= the act of mocking), *petulantia*, *lascivia*; 2, = that which disappoints, *inceptum irritum*; 3, = counterfeit appearance, *species*, *simulacrum*, *fallacia* (= deceit), *oculorum ludibrium* (= mere outward show), *falsa imago* (= a false image), *fabula* (= a fable); to make a — of . . . , to turn into —, *deridere alqd* (also *alqm*), in *risum vertere alqd*.

**mode**, n. 1, *natura* (= nature of a thing), *ratio* (= systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), *modus* (= rule to go by, — of doing anything), *via* (= manner in which one thing is derived from another), comb. *ratio et via*, *ratio et modus*, (= of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, *argumentandi genus*), *mos*, *consuetudo* (= custom); see MANNER; 2, in music, *modi*, *moduli* (= musical —); 3, — of dress, *habitus*, -ūs; see DRESS; —s of speaking; see EXPRESSION.

**model**, I. n. *proplasma*, -ātis, n. (Plin., or as Greek πρόπλασμα, = an artist's —); *exemplar*, -aris, *exemplum* (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, *alqis rei modum formamque de-*

*monstrare*; to take the — from anything, to take anything as a —, *exemplum sumere ab alqd re*; to work by a — or pattern, *alqd ad imitandum proponere*, *alqd in exemplum assumere*. II. v.tr. 1, = to shape out of a raw material, *ingere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare*, comb. *ingere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alqis* (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2, fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege* or *ratione quadam instituere alqd* (e.g. *republicam*). III. adj. *optimus*.

**moderate**, I. adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus*, *modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling, opp. to *cupidus*, *petulans*), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *mediocris* (= mediocre), *sobrius*. Adv. *moderate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *temperate*, *mediocriter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cultuque*. II. v.tr. = *moderari* (= to impose a limit to, with dat.), = to direct (with accus.); *modum* (or *moderationem*) *adhibere alci rei*, *alqd* *continere*, *coercere* (= to restrain). **moderation, moderateness**, n. *modus* (= due measure), *continentia* (= self-restraint), *temperantia* (= self-government, both opp. to *libido* (*lub-*)), *moderatio* (= the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (= the moral feeling to avoid excess), *sedatio alqis rei* (e.g. of the passions); *abstinentia* (= keeping from what belongs to others). **moderator**, n. see PRESIDENT.

**modern**, adj. *recens*, *novus*, *ad nova exempla* (= in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est*, *ut nunc sit*, *aejus aetatis*, *elegans* (= elegant), *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, = the present, e.g. *haec* or *nostra aetas*, *homines nostrae aetatis*, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt* (all = our — days), *praesens* (= at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., *praesens* is seldom used, but generally *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*); — *Capua*, *Capuae quae nunc est*; the —, our age, *haec aetas*; our — times, *haec tempora*.

**modest**, adj. *modicus* (= slight, middling), *modestus* (= inmoderate, under control, opp. *imodestus*), *prudens* (opp. *imprudens*), *verecundus* (= full of respect), *demissus* (= lowly, opp. *acerbus*). Adv. *modice*, *modeste*, *prudenter*, *verecunde*. **modesty**, n. *modestia* (opp. *superbia*), *prudens* (= a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (bashfulness).

**modicum**, n. *paullulum*.

**modifiable**, adj. *res de qua alqd immutari potest*. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo ut*, etc., or by *ita definire*, *ut*, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqd de alqis re* (= to make a change in anything), *temperare alqd* (= to moderate).

**modulate**, v.tr. *vocem per rices tollere atque remittere* (= to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), *vocem* or *cantum* *modulari*. **modulation**, n. *flexio (vocis)*, *numerus* (or in pl.).

**molety**, n. see HALF.

**moist**, adj. *humidus* (= moderately wet). **moisten**, v.tr. *conspargere* (= to sprinkle) (*irrigare* = to water); † *humectare*. **moisture**, n. *humor*.

**molar**, adj. (e.g. tooth) *dens genuinus*.

**mole**, n. = mound, *moles*, -is, f., *agger*, -ēris, n. **molecule**, n. see PARTICLE.

**mole**, n. = mark on the body, *macula*.

**mole**, n. = animal, *talpa*. **mole-hill**, n. 1, lit. perhaps (*talpae*) *gruvas*; 2, fig. to make mountains out of —s, *difficilia ex facillimis redigere*.

**molest**, v.tr. *alqm sollicitare, vexare, molestiam alicui afferre* or *exhibere, molestum esse alicui, alicui incommodum afferre, conciliare* (= to give trouble), *alicui negotium exhibere, facessere* (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1, *molestia, onus, -eris*, n. (= a burthen); 2, = trouble, *molestia, onus, -eris*, n., *cura* (= anxiety), *incommodum* (= adversity), *varatio*.

**mollifiable**, adj. *quod molliri potest*. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (*mollire* (= to make soft, lit. and fig.)), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.), *lenire* (= to appease), *frangere* (= to subdue anyone's hard-heartedness), *movere alqm* or *alicuius animum* (= to make an impression upon anyone, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.).

**molten**, adj. *liquefactus*; see MELT.

**moment**, n. 1, *punctum* or *vestigium* or *momentum temporis*; in a —, *statim, e vestigio, confestim*; for the —, *in praesens*; 2, = impulsive power; see MOMENTUM; 3, = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see IMPORTANCE. **momentary**, adj. *brevisissimus* (= of a short duration); see INSTANTANEOUS. **momentous**, adj. *magni momenti*; see IMPORTANT. **momentousness**, n. see IMPORTANCE. **momentum**, n. (in mechanics) *vis quae alqd movetur*.

**monarch**, n. *rex, regis* (= king), *princeps, -ipis*, m. (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), *imperator, Caesar, Augustus* (= emperor, Imperial Rome), *dominus* (= an absolute —), *tyrannus* (*τύραννος*, = one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before) or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = *rex*), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= *tyrannus*); to be the —, *regnare*; to proclaim oneself as the —, = to usurp the throne, *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere*. **monarchical**, adj. *regius*; a — government, use *rex* (e.g. *regi parent, they have a —*). **monarchist**, n. *defensor imperii regii*. **monarchy**, n. 1, as the kind of government, *imperium quod ab uno sustinetur* or *sub uno stat, principatus, -us* (= the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regium* or *regium, imperium quod penes regem or reges est, potestas regia, tyrannis, -idis* (*τύραννις*, of one who has usurped the government of a free state); 2, = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, *civitas quae ab uno regitur, respublica, civitas in qua penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in gen.); *regnum, civitas regia*.

**monastery**, n. *monasterium, coenobium* (Eccl.).

**Monday**, n. *dies lunae* (not class.).

**monetary**, adj. *quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius*. **money**, n. *pecunia* (= sum of —), *argentum, aes* (= coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin); good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*; for very little —, for a deal of —, *parvo, magno* (*pretio*); prov., — makes —, *dat census honores* (Ov.); to pay — down, out of hand, by presentem pecuniam solvere, *repraesentare; praesenti pecunia solvere*; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *nummi praesentes* or *numeratum* or *pecunia*; — transactions, *negotium, more distinctly negotium nummarius, negotiatio* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (= banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*. **money-bag**, n. see PURSE. **money-broker**, n. *argentarius*. **money-making**, n. *quaelestus, -us*. **money-market**, n. *res nummaria*. **moneyed**, adj. *dives, pecuniosus*; see RICH. **moneyless**, adj. *inops*; see POOR.

**mongrel**, I. adj. *nothus*. II. n. (*hybrida*) (*hyb-*), m. and f.

**monition**, n. *monitio* (= the act), *monitum* (= the warning given). **monitor**, n. *monitor*.

**monk**, n. *monachus* (Eccl.).

**monkey**, n. *simia*.

**monody**, n. use Greek *μονωδία*.

**monograph**, n. *liber* (= book); see BOOK.

**monologue**, n. *sermo*; to hold a —, *solum loqui*.

**monomaniac**, n. *de una modo re insanire*.

**monopolize**, v.tr. perhaps *solum habere* or *exercere alqd*.

**monosyllable**, n. only in pl. *monosyllaba, -orum* (Quint.).

**monotheism**, n. *credere unum modo Deum esse*. **monotheist**, n. *qui unum modo Deum esse credit*.

**monotone**, n. use Greek *μονοτονία*.

**monotony**, n., **monotonous**, adj. by *oratio omni varietate carens*. Adv., use adj.

**monsoon**, n. *ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit*.

**monster**, n. *monstrum, portentum, belua* (lit. = beast). **monstrosity**, n. 1, *deformitas* (= deformity); 2, see MONSTER. **monstrous**, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*), *immanis* (e.g. *belua, praeda, facinus, etc.*), *portentuosus, monstruosus, naturae repugnans*. Adv. *praeter naturam, monstruose*.

**month**, n. *mensis, -is*, m. **monthly**, adj. *singulis mensibus, in singulis menses, menstruus*.

**monument**, n. *monumentum* (*moni-*); see MEMORIAL. **monumental**, adj. 1, *ad monumentum pertinens*; 2, fig. *gravis, magni momenti*; see IMPORTANT.

**mood**, n. 1, of mind, *animus*; 2, *modus* (Gram.). **moodiness**, n., **moody**, adj. see PEEVISH.

**moon**, n. *luna*; eclipse of the —, *lunae defectus, -us*. **moonlight**, I. n. *lunae lumen*. II. adj. *lund illustris*.

**moor**, n., **moorland**, n. *locus (-orum) palustris*. **moor-hen**, n. *fulica (fulix)*.

**moor**, v.tr. *navem ad terram* (*ripam, etc.*) *religare, or deligare*. **moorings**, n. use verb (e.g. *he found convenient —, loco opportuno navem relegavit*).

**moot**, v.tr. see SUGGEST, ARGUE. **moot-point**, n. it is a —, *incertum* or *dubium est an*.

**mop**, I. n. *peniculus*. II. v.tr. *alqd peniculo delergere*.

**mope**, v.intr. *tristem* or *maestum esse*. **moping**, adj. *tristis, maestus*; see SAD.

**moral**, I. adj. 1, = relating to morals, *moralis*; — philosophy, *de moribus, or philosophia*; 2, = upright, *honestus, probus, bene moratus*, or perhaps *gravis*; see UPRIGHT; 3, it is a — certainty, *verisimillimum est* with acc. and infin. Adv. *honeste, probe* = uprightly, *verisimiliter*; see PROBABLY. II. n. = teaching of a story, etc., *res ad quam fabula spectat*. **morals**, n. = moral conduct, *mores, -um*; = ethics, *de moribus* or *de officiis* or *philosophia*. **moralist**, n. *qui de moribus praecipit*. **morality**, n. *mores, -um*; see MORALS. **moralize**, v.intr. *de moribus praecipere*.

**morass**, n. *palus, -udis, f.*

**morbid**, adj. 1, *aeger*; a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aeger, aegrotus*; a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*. Adv. *maeste*

(= sadly); see **SADLY**. **morbidity**, n. 1, physical, *aegrotatio*; 2, fig. *aegritudo*; see **SADNESS**.

**more**, I. adj. *plures* (neut. *plura*), *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecuniae*), or by II. adv., *plus* = — in quantity or degree (e.g. *plus umare, diligere*), *amplius* (as neuter obj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. I am *ardilis*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum aedilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*davantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 8 hours, *amplius sex horis*; *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *aliquid in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (= rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*); “than” after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning devices than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative (e.g. with — attention, care, *attentius, diligentius*); if two adjs. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis* . . . *quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam* (e.g. — passionate than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam feliciter, fortius quam feliciter*); after negations — is rendered I, when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra* (e.g. I demand nothing —, *nil amplius* or *ultra flagito*); but 2, if = no longer, by *jam* (e.g. nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicit*); I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (= I cease) or *desisto* (= I leave off) with inf. (e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*); and what is — in a climax, *et quod plus est*; still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (= still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . . , *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto*, or *eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*. III. n. *plus*; see I. **moreover**, adv. *praeterea, insuper, ultra, ad hoc, ad haec, accedit quod* with indic.; see **BESIDES**.

**moribund**, adj. *moribundus*.

**morn, morning**, I. n. *mane* (Indel.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the — *tempora matutina*; towards —, *sub luce* or *lucem*; in the —, *mane, matutino tempore*; the early —, *primum mane, prima lux* or *lux* = the first light of the —; early in the —, *primo mane, multo mane, bene mane prima luce, ubi primum illuxit,*

*ad lucem, primo dieculo* (= with the — dawn); with subst. by *antelucaanus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, before daylight, *lucubratio antelucaana*); until —, *ad lucem* e.g. to watch, *vigilare*; this —, *hodie mane, hodie mane mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane, hesterno die mane*; good — I salute! or (to several) salute! to wish anyone a good —, *salvere alicui dicere*. II. adj. *matulinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer, † Phosphorus*.

**morose**, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* = harsh with those around one, *atomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morose, acerbis*. **moroseness**, n. *morositas, acerbitas*.

**MORROW**, n. *ales posterus* or *crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras, crastino die*; in letters the writers express “to —” by *postridie epus diei, qui crastinum futurus, cum haec scriberem* (Cic.); early to — morning, *cras mane*; for to —, in *crastinum diem*; to-day or to —, some time, *aliquando*; rather to-day than to —, as soon as possible, *quam primum*; the day after to —, *perandis*.

**morsel**, n. *osa* (= mouthful), *pars exigua*; see **PARTICLE**.

**mortal**, adj. I, *mortalis* (= subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (= of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus, divus*), *fragilis, caducus* (= fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus, stultus*); —s, *homines, mortales*; all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; 2, = dreadfully, *mortifer*; see **FATAL**; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensusissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*. **mortality**, n. I, *conditio mortalis, mortalitas*; 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. e.g. there was a great —, *plurimi morte adsumpti sunt*.

**mortar**, n. = a vessel, *pila, mortarium*.

**mortar**, n. = cement, *arenatum, mortarium*.

**mortgage**, I. n. *hypotheca, pignus, -bris*, n. II. v. tr. *pignori dare, obligare*.

**mortification**, n. I, in surgery, *gangraena* (Cels.); 2, fig. see **VEXTATION**. **mortify**, I. v. intr. in surgery, by *putrescere*. II. v. tr. see **HUMBLE**.

**mortmain**, n. \**mortua manus* (Medieval Lat.).

**mosaic**, I. adj. *tesellatus, vermiculatus*. II. n. *opus tessellatum, vermiculatum*.

**mosque**, n. *aedes sacra Turcica*.

**mosquito**, n. *culex*.

**moss**, n. *muscus*. **mossy**, adj. *muscosus*.

**most**, I. adj. *maximus, plurimus*; — people, *plerique*; see **MUCH**. II. adv. *maxime, plurimum, valde, vehementer*; see **VERY**. **mostly**, adv. *sepe, plerumque, saepe*; see **GENERALLY**.

**mete**, n. see **PARTICLE**.

**moth**, n. *tinea, blatta* = mitel.

**mother**, n. I, lit. *mater* also as address to an aged female; *matris* (of an animal); 2, fig. = preserver, *mater* in gen., *parens, -tis, m. and f., procreatrix, genitrix, parens* must chiefly be used when the noun which is expressed as the — of anything is masculine. **mother-country**, n. *terra patria*. **motherhood**, n. *mater, maternus* (e.g. the feeling of —, *animus maternus*). **mother-in-law**, n. *socrus, -us, f. motherless*, adj. *matre orbis* or *carens*. **motherly**, adj. *maternus*. **mother-tongue**, n. *patrius sermo*. **mother-wit**, n. to do a thing by —, *crassi* or *pingui Minerva aliquid facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).

**motion**, I. n. 1, (in gen.) *motus, -us, motio* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (= moving up and down); to be in —, *movēri, agitari*; to set anyone in —, *agere alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare, concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.); 2, = proposal, *rogatio* (of the tribunes), *sententia* (in the senate); to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre. II. v.tr. *annuere, significare*. **motionless**, adj. *immutus*.

**motive**, I. n. *caus(a), ratio*; to act from any —, *alqd ratione adductus alqd facere*. II. adj. *qui (quae, quod) agitatur* or *movet*.

**motley**, adj. *coloris maculosi, maculosus* (= spotted in gen.), *maculis albis* (= with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (= of different colours).

**motto**, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (= a saying, anything uttered), *verbum, vox* (as a short sentiment).

**mould**, n. = shape, *forma*.

**mould**, n. = soil, *terra*; see EARTH. **moulder**, v.intr. *mucosere, putrescere*. **mouldiness**, n. *mucor*. **mouldy**, adj. *mucidus* (Juv.).

**moult**, v.intr. *plumae ponere*.

**mound**, n. *tumulus, agger, -eris, m.*

**mount**, I. v.intr. 1, see RISE; 2, = to get on horseback, *conscendere (equum)*. II. v.tr. 1, = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*; —ed, *equo vectus*; 2, to — guard, by *excubiae in stationem procedunt, milites in stationes succedunt*; = to ascend, *scandere, a(d)scendere, conscendere, escendere*.

**mountain**, n. *mons, -tis, m.*; what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub montem, in* or *sub radicibus montis* (= close to the foot of the —). **mountaineer**, n. *homo montanus*. **mountainous**, adj. *montosus, montuosus* (opp. *planus*), *montanus*.

**mountebank**, n. *circulator* (in gen.), fem. *circulatrix, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (= quack).

**mourn**, I. v.intr. *maerere, in maerore esse* or *jacere* (= to be deeply afflicted), *lugere, in luctu esse* (= to show one's grief outwardly), *squalere, in squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu utque maeroris affectum esse, in luctu et squalore esse; cultu lugubri indutum* (= to go into —ing, for anyone, *pro alqo*). II. v.tr. see LAMENT, GRIEVE. **mournful**, adj. *tristis; maestus* (= sad), *lugubris, febilis, lamentabilis, acerbus, luctuosus* (= causing sorrow). Adv. *maeste, lugubriter, febiliter, acerbe, luctuose*. **mournfulness**, n. *maeror, tristitia*; see BADNESS. **mourning**, n. *maeror, maestitia* (= grief), *luctus, -us* (= grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus, -us, lugubris, squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordes, -tum* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse, pillatum* or *sordidatum esse*.

**mouse**, n. *mus, muris, m.* and *f.*, *musculus* (= a little —). **mouse-hole**, n. *cavis* or *cavum muris*. **mouse-trap**, n. *muscipula* (Sen.).

**moustache**, n. perhaps *barba labri superioris*.

**mouth**, n. 1, *os, oris, n.*; with open —, *hians*; anything makes i. — water, *alqd salivam mihi movet*; to have a thing in one's —,

*alqd in ore habere* (lit. of food, fig. of words): to be in anyone's —, *in oratione ore* or *in oratione ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri*; 2, — of a river, etc., *os, oris, n., ostium* (in gen.); *caput* (= a single — of a river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus, -us*.

**move**, I. v.tr. (com) *movere, citare* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *quatre* (= to shake), *moliri* (= to — with exertion), *rotare, circumagere* (= to — round; *rotare* more poet.); fig. *commovere, permovere, turbare, conturbare* (= to agitate one's mind); to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscere*; = to guide anyone, influence anyone's will, (com) *movere* (in gen.), *sectere* (= to persuade anyone who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare precibus, precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield). II. v.intr. 1, *se* (com) *movere, (com) moveri* (= to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly, opp. *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp. *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *micare, vibrare* (= to vibrate, e.g. of the light); to — in a circle, *in orbem circumagi*; to — round anything, *ambire alqd, versari circa alqd* (e.g. round the axis of the earth, of the universe, etc.), *ferri circum alqd, volvi circa alqd*; 2, in an assembly, (re) *ferre*; see MOTION, I. 2. **moveable**, adj. *mobilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. of the mind), *agilis* (of what can be easily moved about, e.g. a ship, then fig. of the mind, etc.). **movement**, n. *motus, -us*; to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ad hostibus agantur cognoscere*; see MOTION.

**mow**, v.tr. *demetere, secare* (= to cut). **mower**, n. *fucisax (sen-)*. **mowing**, n. *fucisicium, faenisicia (sen-)*.

**much**, adj. and adv. *multus*; — trouble and labour, *plurimum laboris et operae*; — also rendered by subst., such as *copia, vis, multitudo, magnus numerus*; to have — of a thing, *abundare alqd re* (e.g. *otio, leisure*); to have — intercourse with anyone, *multum esse cum alqo*; — more — less, *multo magis, multo minus*; sometimes also *multis partibus* (e.g. to be — greater, *multis partibus majorem esse*); — beloved, *dilctissimus, carissimus*; as — as, *tantum . . . quantum* (adv. *tantum . . . quantum*); — less, *nequam, tantum abest ut*.

**muck**, n. see DIRT. **muck-heap**, n. *sterquilinum*.

**mucous**, adj. *mucosus* (Cels.). **mucus**, n. *pituita* (= phlegm, rheum), *mucus* (= filth of the nose).

**mud**, n. *lutum, caenum*. **muddy**, adj. *lutosus* (of soil), *lutulentus* (= besmeared with mud); see DIRTY.

**muddle**, I. n. *turba, confusio*; see CONFUSION. II. v.tr. 1, *miscere, turbare*, comb. *miscere ac turbare*; see CONFUSE; 2, with drink, † *inebriare*; to be —d, *vino madere* (Plaut.).

**muff**, n. *manica* (= a long sleeve).

**muffin**, n. see CAKE.

**muffle**, v.tr. *velare, obvolvère*. **muffler**, n. *tegumentum, teg(i)mentum*; wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

**mug**, n. see CUP.

**muggy**, adj. *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

**mulberry**, n. *morum*; — tree, *morus, f.*

**mulot**, v.tr. *mullare*.

**mule**, n. *mulus, mula*.

**mull**, v.tr. —ed wine, *vinum ferridum*.

**mullet**, n. *mullus*.

**multifarious**, adj. *multiplax, varius*. Adv. *varie, multis modis*.

**multiform**, adj. *multiformis*.

**multiplication**, n. *multiplicatio*. **multiply**, I. v.tr. 1, in arithmetic, *multiplicare*; 2, in gen. = to increase, *multiplicare*; see INCREASE. II. v.intr. *augeri, crescere*.

**multitude**, n. *multitudo* (of persons and things), *vis, vis, f.* (e.g. *magna vis hominum*), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the —, in contemptuous sense), by *multi* and *n.* (e.g. *multi homines, multae naves*), *frequentia, coetus, -ūs* (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, adj. *creber, frequens, multus, numerosus*.

**mumble**, v.intr. see MUTTER.

**mummer**, n. *qui personam or partes agit*.

**mummy**, n. *persona or partes, -ium*.

**mummy**, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

**munch**, v.tr. *manducare*.

**mundane**, n. 1, lit. *mundanus*; 2, fig. = worldly, *alcis rei* (e.g. *divitiarum*), *studiosus, alci rei deditus*.

**municipal**, adj. *municipalis*. **municipality**, n. *municipium*.

**munificence**, n. *munificentia, largitas, liberalitas*; see GENEROSITY. **munificent**, adj. *munificus, liberalis*; see GENEROUS. Adv. *munifice, large, liberaliter*.

**munition**, n. *munimentum*. **munition**, n. *instrumenta, -orum, or apparatus, -ūs, belli*.

**mural**, adj. *muralis*.

**murder**, I. n. *caedes* (in gen.), *occisio, homicidium* (= homicide), *nox* (= violent death), *scelus alci allatum* (= crime committed upon anyone), *parricidium alcis* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); to commit a —, *caedem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere*; on anyone, *caedem alcis facere or efficere or perpetrare, mortem per scelus alci inferre, necem alci inferre, offerre, alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands upon anyone), *alqm interficere or occidere* (= to kill anyone); accomplice in a —, *caedis socius*, in the context also *sceleri affinis* (as participating in the —). II. v.tr. *caedere, occidere, interficere, trucidare, jugulare, necare, de or e medio tollere*. **murderer**, n. *homicida, m. and f.* (in gen.), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.), *fratricida* (of a brother), *matricida* (of a mother), *sicarius* (= who makes a trade of it), *percussor* (= who pierces, slaughters anyone); — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida, tyranni interfector*. **murderous**, adj. *sanguinarius* (= bloodthirsty, e.g. man, thought), *†cruentus* (when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum, dies*; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, pugna; bloodshed, slaughter, *caedes*).

**murmur**, I. n. 1, *murmur, -ūris, n.*, *fremitus, -ūs* (especially of a seditious mob), *susurrus* (= whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate or quiete or arguo animo ferre alqd*; 2, = complaint, *querela*; see COMPLAIN. II. v.intr. 1, *murmurare, †susurrare* (of a low continued noise); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; as a sign of applause or indignation, *fremere* (also = to — at, with *accus.* and *infin.*); to — at with a hissing noise, *mussare, mussitare*; 2, = to complain, *queri*; see COMPLAIN.

**muscle**, n. 1, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.); the — in the arm, *lacertus*; 2, a shell-fish, *mytilus* (mit-). **muscular**, adj. *lacertosus*; see STRONG.

**mus**, n. *Musa*.

**museum**, n. *musæum* (as a place where men

of learning meet, not in the sense of a repository); natural history —, *thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, thesaurus quo res naturales continentur*.

**mushroom**, n. *fungus, boletus* (= edible —).

**music**, n. 1, as art, *ars musica, musica, -æ, f.* (*μουσική, ἡ*), *musica, -orum, res musica*; 2, of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi (musici)*; = made with instruments, *caetus, -ūs, concentus, -ūs, symphonia* (of several instruments); to make — with an instrument, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); pieces of —, *modi excerpti* (instrumental). **musical**, adj. 1, = concerning, referring to music, *musicus, aptatus ad vrus canendi* (= adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, organum); 2, = understanding music, by circumloc. *musicis eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditas habere, aurium iudicio valere*; 3, = melodious, *canorus*; of speech, *numerosus*; see MELODIOUS. Adv. by adjs; *numerosè*. **musician**, n. 1, if he plays in public, *servus or puer symphoniacus* (= a slave), *ἰδία, -ίctis, m.* (= who plays the lyre), *tibicen, -icini* (= who plays the flute or clarinet), *cornices* (= who plays the horn); 2, in a higher sense, *artis musicae peritus*.

**musket**, n. see GUN.

**muslin**, n. *stodon, coa, -orum, byssus*.

**must**, differently expressed, 1, by gerundive = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we, you, etc. — die, *moritendum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *constendum est omne animal esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done in the dative, very seldom by ab, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. everyone — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *agatur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a vobis on account of quibus, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the gerundive); we — take the same road, *haec via (nobis) ingredienda*; one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; 2, by *oportet* (impersonal *dei*, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the *accus.* and *infin.*, or merely with the subjunctive mood; 3, = by *debere* (*ὀφείλειν*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriam commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcis* and simply *est alcis*, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. peregrinus debet) *nihil praeter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. bonus orator debet) *multa auribus accepisse*. *Officium* is gen. left out in 1, you —, *meum, tuum, vestrum est*; 4, by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putatis*; 5, by *opus est* (impersonal *χρησι*), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect

great advantages; either with *accus.* and *infin.*, or if the person who — do, etc., a thing is added in the dative, *ut* with subjunctive mood, e.g. if anything should happen which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam*; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut lavem*. Also, I — have so and so may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with *abl.*, or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tua nobis opus est*; **3**, by *neesse est* (impersonal, *ἀνάγκη ἐστίν*), expressing necessity, either with *accus.* and *infin.*, or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alqo tempore perire neesse est*; **7**, by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quin*, etc., or *feri non potest* with *ut non*, etc., or *non possum non* with *infin.*, to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*; **8**, simply by the verb: in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g., I — confess, *confiteor* (Ter.), *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); this one thing I — remark, *unum illud dico*; in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in quâ non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant*; **9**, you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *haec si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (= mind that not, etc.), *cave ne* (= take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with *infin.*, e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*.

**must**, n. *mustum*.

**mustard**, n. *sinapi* (in the genit. *sinapis*, in the dat., *accus.*, and *abl.* *sinapi*; the nom. seldom); — plaster, *sinapismus* (very late).

**muster**, I. v.tr. **1**, *recensere* (= to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., of the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (= to inspect, e.g. the legions, arms, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere, Liv.); *numerus alcijs intrare* (of a crowd), comb. *recensere et numerum intrare* (of a mass of people); **2**, fig. to — courage, *animum erigere*. II. v.intr. *congregari, coire, convenire, adesse*; see ASSEMBLY. III. n. see ASSEMBLY.

**musty**, adj. *mucidus* (Juv., of bread and wine), in gen. perhaps *obsoletus*; see also OLD.

**mutable**, adj. (*com*) *mutabilis, inconstans, mobilis*; see CHANGEABLE. **mutability**, n. *mutabilitas*; see CHANGE, LEVITY.

**mute**, I. adj. *mutus*. II. n. *servus*, defining sense by context, or *unus ex iis qui funus ducunt*.

**mutilate**, v.tr. *mutilare* (gen. of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare* (= to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off anyone's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g., a body, *corpus*; a statue, *simulacrum*). **mutilated**, adj. *mutilatus, mutilus, truncus, truncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncatus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (= infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, n. by verb.

**mutiny**, I. n. *conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *seditio, motus, -us* (= insurrection). II. v.intr. *inter se conspirare, inter se conjurare* (= to conspire), *seditionem facere*. **mutineer**, n. *conjuratus, homo seditiosus*. **mutinous**, adj. *seditiosus*. Adv. *seditiose*.

**mutter**, v.intr. and tr. *mussari, mussilare*.

**mutton**, n. *caro* (*carnis*) *ovilis*.

**mutual**, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*.

**muzzle**, n. = fastening for the mouth, *facella*.

**my**, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem* (often *noster* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

**myriad**, n. **1**, = ten thousand, *decem mil(h)ia*; **2**, = an indefinitely large number, *secenti*.

**myrmidon**, n. *emissarius, satelles, -itis, m.* (*et administer*).

**myrrh**, n. *murra* (*myrrha*); of —, *murrinus*; anointed with —, + *murreus*.

**myrtle**, I. n. *myrtus* (*myr-*). II. adj. † *myrteus*; — berry, *myrtum*; — grove, *myrtalum*.

**myself**, pron. see I, SELF.

**mysterious**, adj. *arcanus*; a — affair, *res arcana, mysterium*; see SECRET. **mystery**, n. **1**, in a religious sense, *mysteria, -orum, sacra, -orum* (= worship, e.g. *Cereris*); to initiate into the mysteries, *mysteriis initiari*; to celebrate, perform the mysteries, *mysteria facere*; these are mysteries to me (which I don't understand), *haec non intellego*; = sacred, secret, *arcanum*; **2**, = a secret in gen., *res occulta*. **mystic**, I. adj. **1**, = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus, mysticis disciplinis initiatus*; **2**, = see STRANOK. II. n. *homo mysticus, homo studio mystico deditus*. **mysticism**, n. *studium mysticum* (= mysterious doctrine). **mystification**, n. *ludus, ludificatio* (= tricks, fun); = fraud, *fraus*. **mystify**, v.tr. *alqm fraudare* (= to deceive).

**myth**, n. *fabula*. **mythical**, adj. † *fabulosus*. **mythology**, n. *fabulae*. **mythological**, adj. *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

## N.

**nag**, n. *caballus*; see HORSE.

**naiad**, n. *naias*.

**nail**, I. n. **1**, (on the fingers and toes) *unguis, -is, m.*; dirty —s, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that your —s be not dirty, *et sint sine sordibus unguis*, Ov.); to cut the —s, *ungues recidere* or *resecare*; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere*; **2**, an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus*; to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere*; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti*; a small tack, *clavulus*; head of a —, *clavi bulla*. II. v.tr. = to fasten with —s on anything, (*clavis*) *affigere, or configere alci rei, suffigere in alqd*; —ed, *fixus*.

**naive**, adj. perhaps *simplex*. Adv. perhaps *sine fuco ac fallaciis*.

**naked**, adj. *nudus* (lit. and ag.); half—, *seminudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.



**corpus**. Adv. aperte (= openly), sine fuce ac fallaciis (= without dissimulation). **nakedness**, n. 1, nudatum corpus; 2, fig. of style, jejunitas, inopia ac jejunitas, exilitas, siccitas.

**name**, I. n. 1, nomen (of a person), vocabulum (= the sign of an object or person), appellatio (= the calling, the title), cognomen (= the family name); my — is Balbus, est mihi nomen Balbo or Balbus; give him a kiss in my —, suavium des ei meis verbis; in the — of the state, publico (opp. privato); in — (or appearance) only, verbo (tenus), verbo non re or revera; under the — of, nomine alcijs rei, sub titulo alcijs rei, specie alcijs rei (= under the excuse, pretence, or pretext); 2, fig. nomen; to have a —, magnum nomen or magnam famam habere; to obtain a —, nomen consequi, famam colligere; nomen also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman — (= everything Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum; the terror of the Gallic —, terror Gallici nominis. II. v.tr. alqm nominare, alci nomen dare, indere, facere, alci rei nomen imponere, alqm appellare, dicere, nuncupare; to — after a person, ab nomine alcijs appellare (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APPOINT. **nameless**, adj. nominis expertus; a certain person who shall be —, homo quidam. **namely**, adv. if inserted to add something to a previous statement, by apposition (e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, — luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries); sometimes it may be rendered by rel. and est (e.g. maxime illa movens eloquentia quae est naturalis); more expressive is dico or inquam, = I mean, e.g. superiores oratores, Crissum dico et Antonium. **namesake**, n. eodem nomine appellatus.

**nap**, I. n. somnus brevis, somnus meridianus (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v.intr. paul(t)um conquiscoere; see SLEEP.

**nap**, n. (of cloth), perhaps villus.

**nape**, n. cervix.

**napkin**, n. mappa, mantile, -is, n.

**narcissus**, n. narcissus (Plin.).

**narcotic**, I. adj. by (con)sopire, somnum alci afferre. II. n. medicamentum somnifcum (Plin.).

**nard**, n. nardus (Plin.).

**narrate**, v.tr. (lit.) (e)narrare, referre, memorare, exponere alqd alci; see TELL, RELATE, RECITE. **narration**, **narrative**, I. n. narratio (= the act of telling, and the — itself), relatio (Quint.), memoria (= account of any event as handed down to us), expositio (= exposition, representation), historia (= story). II. adj. by narrare, etc. **narrator**, n. narrator; auctor, rerum gestarum pronuntiator.

**narrow**, I. adj. 1, = of little breadth, angustus (= not broad, not wide, leaving little distance from side to side, opp. latus, generally as censure), artus (= tightened, opp. latus, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), contractus (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, angusti animi et parvi, pusilli animi et contracti; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, viz or aegre periculum effugere. Adv. = nearly, aegre, viz (= scarcely), fere, ferme (= almost); = closely, accurate, diligenter. II. v.tr. (co)artare, contrahere. III. v.intr. in artius coire, cogi. IV. n. or **narrowness**, aditus, -us (= access in gen.). angustiae locorum or simply angustiae (= — passage through a mountain, hollow, etc.), fauces, -ium, f. (= — entrance and outlet). **narrowness**, n. angustiae (lit. of narrow pass, fig. = embarrassment, difficult circumstances, deficiency of understanding); — of mind, animus angustus et parvus.

**nasal**, adj. narivum (gen. of naris, = nose).

**nascent**, adj. nascentis.

**nasty**, adj. 1, of taste, amarus (= bitter), infucundus, gravis (= unpleasant); see UNPLEASANT; 2, = foul, spurcus, tetus, imonialis, foedus, obscenus (obscen-); see FOUL. Adv. amare, graviter, spurce, tetre, foede, obscene (obscen-). **nastiness**, n. 1, of taste, amaritas, amaritudo; of smell, gravitas (Plin.); 2, foeditas, obscenitas (obscen-).

**natal**, adj. natalis, natalicius.

**nation**, n. populus, gens, -ntis, f. (= the people of a country as a whole), natio: my, your —, cives nostri, vestri. **national**, adj. gentis proprius (= peculiar to a people), domesticus (= referring to one's own country), popularis (= peculiar to the great mass of the people), togatus (= only of the Romans, e.g. fabula togata, = the — drama); it is —, est gentis proprium (= it is peculiar to the whole people); — character, mind, of a people, in the context, natura insita, ingenium, ingenium hominum, mores, mos alcijs gentis. **nationality**, n. mores populi or civitatis, mores domestici (= customs at home); the — of the Greeks, mores or omnis mos Graecorum; to preserve the —, mores, leges, et ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione accolarum serrare.

**native**, I. adj. indigena, or by circuml. in ea or illa terra natus; — land, patria. II. n., the —s, indigenae; the —s of an island, in insula nati. **nativity**, n. in astrology, thema, -atis, n. (Suet.), positus, -is, siderum et spatia (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), sidus (-eris, n.) natalicium (= the sign under which anyone is born); to cast a —, notare sidera natalicia.

**natural**, I. adj. naturalis (= coming from nature, opp. artificiosus; = founded upon the nature of things, opp. arcessitus or quaesitus); nativus (= what is so by nature, in its — condition, of things, e.g. wall, dam, hair, colour, grotto, heat, opp. artificiosus, also of innate qualities, opp. quaesitus), naturaliter innatus or insitus, also simply innatus or insitus, comb. innatus atque insitus (= innate by nature, only of qualities), proprius et naturalis (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, alcijs), simplex, sincerus (= simple, without a mixture, of things outwardly seen; hence also = not artificial, of words, and sincere, not hypocritical, of man, opp. fucatus), verus (= true, sincere, opp. simulatus, of words, etc.), comb. sincerus atque verus (opp. fucatus et simulatus); filius non legitimus, a — son; filius natus, filius e concubina natus, filius naturalis (Jct.); a — death, mors, -tis, f.; to die a — death, naturae concedere; to be a — consequence of anything, ex ipso rei natura sequi; quite —! of course! minime mirum id quidem; — philosophy, physica, -orum, investigatio rerum naturae (= study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, Graeci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus scrutandis explicandisque; — sciences, disciplinae quae naturas investigatione continentur, disciplinae quae in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirunt; — products, quae terra gignit or parit, quae gignuntur in or a terra, res naturales; — gift, ingenium, indoles, -is. Adv. secundum naturam, naturaliter, naturas convenienter; = unaffectedly, simpliciter, sincere, sine fuce ac fallaciis; = clearly, manifesto, necessario. II. n. stultus; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n., by **naturalize**, v.tr., to — someone, alci civitatem dare (see CITIZEN); to be —d, civem esse, in civitate or civitati (ad)scriptum esse; to — an animal or plant, importare. **naturalist**, n. qui rerum naturalium exempla (undique conquirat, et) investigat. **nature**, n. natura, ingenium, indoles,

**-ia, f., proprietas** (= peculiar to anyone or anything); **natura rerum, mundus** (= of things, world), **agri, campi, rus** (= open air, fields); by **natura, naturaliter**; according to —, **secundum naturam** (= in the course of —, opp. **contra naturam**, i.e. contrary to —), **naturae conveniēter** (= in accordance with —, both with **vivere** = to live); the — of a thing, **natura**, or **ratio alci rei**; to draw, picture anything from —, **ad verum exprimere alqd** (with the pencil or in writing); phenomenon of —, **quod in rerum natura fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum**; agreeable to —, **naturae conveniens** or **congruens**, **naturae** or **ad naturam accommodatus**, **ad naturam aptus** opp. **naturae** or **a natura alienus**, **naturalis** (opp. **fucatus**); to be in conformity with —, **naturae convenire, secundum naturam esse**; law of —, **lex naturae** or **naturalis** (in gen.), **ratio profecta a rerum natura** (= law based upon the — of things); people living in a state of —, **populus nullo officio aut disciplina assuefactus**.

**naught, n. nihil**; to set at —, **parvi facere** (= to make little of); see **Mock**.

**naughty, adj. improbus, immodestus** (= behaving in an improper manner), **rusticus** (= rude). **naughtiness, n. immodestia** (= improper behaviour), **rusticitas** (= rudeness).

**nausea, n. nausea, fastidium** (= disgust). **nauseous, adj.** see **LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING**.

**nautical, naval, adj. navalis** (e.g. **pugna**), **naviticus** (= nautical), **maritimus** (= belonging to the sea).

**nave, n. 1, of a wheel, modiolus**; **2, of a building, spatium medium**.

**navel, n. umbilicus**.

**navigable, adj. navigabilis, navium patiens** (= being able to carry vessels). **navigate, v.tr. navigare in alio loco** or **per alqm locum** or simply **alqm locum**. **navigation, n. navigatio** (= the voyage itself), **ars navalis** (as art, skill). **navigator, n. nauta**; see **SAILOR**. **navy, n. copiae navales, naves** (= ships), **† naves bellicae** (= men-of-war), **classis**.

**nay, adv. im(m)o (vero)**; **quā etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo** (= — even); **in a living, — he comes into the senate, vivit, im(m)o vero etiam in senatum venit**; see **NO**.

**neap-tide, n. perhaps aestus (-ūs) minor**.

**near, I. adv. prope, juxta, propter** (rare); — two hundred men, **ad ducentos homines**; see **NEARLY**. **II. prep. ad, prope, propter** with accus., **secundum** (= along or by with accus.). **III. adj. 1, propinquus** (= — to with gen.); —er, **propior**; —est, **proximus**; **vicinus** (= neighbouring); a — friend, **familiaris**; — relationship, **necessitudo**; **2, see MEAN**. **nearly, adv. prope, paene, fere, ferre**; he was — doing it, **in eo erat ut**; to be — related, **alqm genere contingere, alci propinquum (et necessarium) esse**. **nearness, n. propinquitas** of place or relationship). **nearsighted, adj. 1, non longe prospicere posse**; **2, fig. parum prudens**.

**neat, adj. 1, = very clean, nitidus** (= — looking, of the outside), **comptus** (= dressed smartly, also **nitidus**, = of — appearance), **comb. nitidus et comptus, elegans** (= elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, **ad unguem factus homo** (Hor., Sat.), **juvens barbā et comā nitidus, totus de capsulā** (Sen.); **2, = free from impure words and phrases, nitidus, comptus** (of the style, the speaker, the writer), **comb. nitidus et comptus**. **Adv. nitide, compe, eleganter**; see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness, n. nitor, elegantia** (= — as regards outward appearance and manners), **munditia, mundities** (= cleanliness).

**neat-cattle, n. armenta, orum. neat herd, n. armentarius**.

**nebula, n. nebula. nebulous, adj. nebulosus**.

**necessaries, n. res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessariae, usus vitas necessarii, quas frangi ad vivendum necessaria, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent** (for our daily sustenance; e.g. wheat, wood, and other —, **frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usibus**). **necessary, adj. necessarius**; — things, **res necessariae** (in gen.); to provide with everything —, **omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere**, or simply **ornare atque instruere**; it is —, **necessarium est**; it is — to, etc., or that, etc., **opus est** (gen. with infin., sometimes but not often with **ut** and subj. mood), **neesse est** (with accus. and infin., or with subj. mood; see **MUST**); **est quod** or **cur** (= there is a reason why); **despatch is —, maturato** or **properato opus est, properes** or **festines neesse est** (= it is — for us to be quick), **est quod festines** or **festinemus** (= it is desirable to be quick); if it should be —, **si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postularit** (= if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, **alqd faciendum puto, neesse est me alqd facere** (= I must necessarily do a thing).

**Adv. necessario, utique** (= at any rate); often by **neesse est** with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, **ex luxuria existat avaritia neesse est**).

**necessitarian, n. qui omnia fato fieri putat. necessitate, v.tr. by cogere**; see **OBLIGE**. **necessity, n. 1, necessitas**; to be placed in the —, **cogi** with **ut**, etc. (= to see, find oneself compelled), **necessario cogi** with infin. (= to find oneself necessarily compelled); if anyone should be placed in this —, **si quae necessitas hujus rei alci obveniret**, to perceive the — of a thing, **videre alqd necessarium esse**; **2, = need**; see **WANT**.

**neck, n. 1, = part of an animal's body, or of the human body, collum, cervix** (before Aug. almost always used in the pl., **cervices**), **gula, fauces, -ium** (= throat, gullet); **fig. to bend anyone's —, animum** or **ferociam alci frangere**; to bend anyone's — under the yoke of servitude, **alci jugum servitutis injungere**; **2, = a long, narrow tract of land, cervix** (e.g. **Peloponesi, Plin.**), **isthmus** or **isthmus**; **3, = the long, slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, collum, cervix, or pl. cervices** (of a bottle, etc.); **os, oris, n.** (= opening of a bottle, etc.). **neck-cloth, n. focale, -is, n. necklace, n. monile, -is, torques (torquis), -quis, m.**

**neomancer, n. qui animas mortuorum excitat**.

**nectar, n. nectar**.

**need, I. n. = occasion for something, necessitas**; there is — of anything, **alqd re opus est**. **II. v.tr. 1, = to be without, alqd re carere, egere**; **2, = to want, alqd requirere, desiderare, alci opus est alqd re**; it — a strong man to do this, **strenui est hoc facere**. **needful, adj. necessarius**. **needless, adj.** see **UNNECESSARY**. **needy, adj. of persons, = having but scanty means to live upon** (opp. **locuples, copiosus**), **egens, indigens, inops** (of persons; see **POOR**), **comb. pauper et tenuis, tenuis atque egens**. **neediness, n. rei familiaris angustias** (in a higher degree, **rei familiaris inopis, egestas, indigentia** (= want), **inopia** (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.

**needle, n. acus, -ūs, f. needlework, n. opus acu factum**.

**nefarious, adj. nefarius**; see **ABOMINABLE, WICKED**. **Adv. nefaris**.

**negation**, I. n. *negatio*. II. adj. *negans*, *privans*.

**neglect**, I. v. tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *desse alci rei* (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, studies), *omittere* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). II. or **negligence**, n. *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) (= want of attention), *indiligentia* (= want of accuracy), *incuria* (= a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing), *neglectio* (= act of neglecting), by a participle (e.g. through the — of everything else, *relictis rebus omnibus*). **neglectful**, **negligent**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*), *indiligens*; see CARELESS.

**negotiate**, v. tr. *agere alqd*, *agere de alqd re*, or with *ut* (= to speak about a thing; with anyone, *cum alqo*); to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis* or *de pace*; to — with anyone for a thing, *colloqui cum alqo de alqd re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per internuntios cum alqo et de alqd re mentionem facere* (by intermediators). **negotiation**, n. *actio de alqd re* (e.g. *de pace*, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (= treaty), *conditiones* (= conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (= counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to break off the —s for anything, *infecta pace dimittere legatos*, *dimittere pacis internuntios*. **negotiator**, n. *internuntius conciliator* (e.g. *pacis*), *legatus* (= ambassador).

**negro**, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress**, n. *semina Aethiops*, *Afra*.

**neigh**, v. intr. *hinnire*, *hinnitum edere*. **neighing**, n. *hinnitus*, *-us*.

**neighbour**, n. in gen. *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *suinitimus*, *confinis* (= close to the boundary), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person); to be a —, *vicinium esse*. **neighbouring**, adj. *vicinus*, *propinquus*, *confinis* (of states), *proximus*; — country, *terra vicina* or *suinitima* (= — territory), *civitas suinitima* (= a — state). **neighbourhood**, n. *vicinitas*, *vicinitas* (= the relation of neighbours to each other), *propinquitas* (opp. *longinquitus*); = neighbours, *vicini* (e.g. all the — sees him, *omnes vicini eum vident*). **neighbourly**, adj. *vicinis conveniens* or *dignus, ut decet vicinum*.

**neither**, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*. II. conj. *nec* . . . *nec*, *neque* . . . *neque*, *neve* (*neu*) . . . *neve* (*neu*).

**nephew**, n. *filius fratris* (= brother's son), *filius sororis* (= sister's son).

**ne-plus-ultra**, n. *quod optimum est*.

**nepotism**, n. by *qui suos colit*.

**neroid**, n. *Nereis*.

**nerve**, n. 1, *nervus* (= sinew, not class. in modern sense); 2, fig. *nervi* (of oratory, etc.); see VIGOUR. **nervous**, adj. 1, = nervy, *nervosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself); 2, = of weak nerves, perhaps *infirmus*, *imbecillis*, *debilis*; see WEAK; 3, = frightened, *timidus*; see TIMID. Adv. = vigorously, *nervose*, *infirmis*, *timide*. **nervouanness**, n. 1, = strength (in speech, etc.), *nervi*; 2, see WEAKNESS; 3, fig. perhaps *aninus infirmus*, *imbecillus*; 4, *timor*; see FEAR.

**nest**, n. *nidus*; a little —, *nidulus*; to build a —, *nidum facere*, (*con*)*tingere*, *nidificare*. **nestle**, v. intr. *in gremio alcijs esse* (= to lie in the lap), *alqm amplecti* (= to embrace); see EMBRACE. **nestling**, n. *pullus*.

**net**, I. n. in gen. *rete*, *-is*, or *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *retia* or *reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *retia*, *† funda*, *jaculum*, *everriculum* (= a drag —); a — for catching birds, *rete*, *plagus*, or in pl. *plagae*; *casses*, *-ium* (for catching animals). II. v. tr. *reti capere*; see above.

**nettle**, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galeopsis*, *lamium* (= dead —) (Plin.). **nettled**, adj. *iratus*.

**neuter**, adj. — gender, *neuter*, *neutris* (Quint.). **neutral**, adj. *medius*, *neutris* (*neutris partis*, comb. *medius et neutris partis*, *qui est in neutris partibus, non in alterius, nullius partem inclinat* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medium esse*, *in neutris partibus esse*, *neutrum partem sequi, non alterius, ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere*, *neutri parti se adjungere*. **neutrality**, n. *neutris partis* or *neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralize**, v. tr. see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutris partis sit*.

**never**, adv. *numquam* (*numquam*), *non usquam, nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum sibi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime, minime vero, minime gentium*. **nevertheless**, adv. *nonominus, nihilo solius, (as) tamen*; see HOWEVER.

**new**, adj. *novus* (of what did not exist before, opp. *antiquus* = what has already been in existence a long time); in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, *unusui*, *unheard of*, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *recens et inauditus*; *recens* (of what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (= unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domicilium*): is there anything —? *num quidquam novi?* **new-born**, adj. *recens natus* (Plaut.), *catuli recentes* (= — puppies, Var.). **new-comer**, n. *advena*, m. and f.; see STRANGER. **new-fangled**, adj. *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of). **new-fashioned**, adj. *novus* or *novi ritu*. **newly**, adv. *super modo*, (= lately) *recens* (ante and post class.); see LATELY. **newness**, n. *novitas*, *insolentia* (of what is uncommon). **news**, n. *alqd novi*, *novae res*, *nuntius*; what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *nihil novi offers*. **newspaper**, n. *acta publica*, *-orum*; see JOURNAL.

**newt**, n. *lacertus*, *lacerta* (= lizard).

**next**, I. adj. *proximus*; in the — year, *proximo* or *insequenti anno*. II. adv. *deinceps*, *deinde*, *post haec*, *postea* (= afterwards). III. prep. see NEAR.

**nib**, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

**nibble**, v. intr. *admordere*, *ambedere* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

**nice**, adj. 1, = delicious, *suaavis*, *dulcis*; 2, = fastidious, by *delicatus*; 3, of judgment, etc., *accuratus*, *diligens*, *subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaaviter*, *delicate*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *subtiliter*. **nicety**, n. 1, of taste, etc., *suaavitas*, *dulcitas* (rare); 2, *fastidium*; 3, *diligentia*, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem*.

**niche**, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

**nick**, n. in the — of time, *in (ipso) tempore*, *opportunitissime*. **nickname**, I. n. *nomen* of *nomen per ludibrium datum*. II. v. tr. *nomen alci per ludibrium dare*.

**niece**, n. *fratris filia* (= brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (= sister's daughter).

**niggardly**, adj. see MISERLY. **niggardliness**, n. see MISERLINESS.

**night**, n. *nox, tenebrae* (= darkness); till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore*; early in the —, *concupidi noctis*; in the dead of —, *nocte intempesti*. **night-cap**, n. *galerus*; see CAP. **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**, n. *vestis nocturna*. **nightfall**, n. see EVENING, NIGHT. **nightingale**, n. *lucinia*. **nightlight**, n. see LAMP. **nightly**, adj. *nocturnus*. **nightmare**, n. *suppressio nocturna* (Plin.). **nightshade**, n. *solanum* (Plin.).

**nimble**, adj. *mobilis*; see LIGHT, QUICK, SWIFT.

**nimbus**, n. † *tradit.*

**nine**, adj. *noctem*; — times, *nocte(n)s*. **nineteen**, adj. *undeviginti*, distrib. *undeviceni*. **nineteenth**, adj. *undevicesimus, nonus decimus*. **ninety**, adj. *nonaginta*, distrib. *nonagenti*. **ninth**, adj. *nonus*.

**nipple**, n. *papilla*.

**nitre**, n. see SALTPETRE.

**no**, I. adv. *non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem* (= —, not at all), *in(m)o, im(m)o vero, in(m)o enimvero, im(m)o potius* (= —, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question (e.g. is your brother within? — *Isne frater intus? non est?* you are not angry, I hope? *non iratus es?* — *non sum iratus!* don't you believe that? *an tu haec non credis?* —, not at all! *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime vos quidem!* so then you deceive him? *sicne hunc decipis?* — *non* on the contrary he deceives me, *im(m)o enimvero hic me decipit*; — *non* that is not it, ye Judges; — *non* it is not indeed! *non est ita, iudices! non est profecto!*; to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to anything that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare* alqd or *de alq'i re, negare se alqd facturum esse*. II.

(**none**), adj. *nullus, nemo* (*nullus* of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus, non quisquam* (= not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a pronoun), *neuter* (= neither, must always be used if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit. (e.g. — mortal, *nemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*); the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circumloc. with *de, ex* (e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*); sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit. when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative more strongly than *nullus* = none at all (e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*); very often we use — when the negative does not refer to anything in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus* (e.g. you ordered them — ship, *navem eis non imperasti*). We likewise use *non* in Latin for

— when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel hatred against anyone, *non odiasse alqm.*, etc.); — one, *nemo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *numquam* (*numq.*), *nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec unquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — wise, *nullo modo, nulla ratione*. **nobody**, n. *nemo, nullus* (= no; as the genit. of *nemo*, *nenimis* was little used, *nullius* was used instead), *nemo homo*; and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; that —, *ne quid*; a —, *terrae filius*. **nowhere**, adv. *nusquam*.

**noble**, I. adj. 1. by birth, *nobilis, generosus, nobili* or *illustri loco natus*; 2. morally, *ingenuus, magnanimus, praeclarus, honestus, liberalis, elatus, excelsus*. Adv. — born, *nobili loco natus* or *ortus, ingenuus, praeclare, honeste, liberaliter, elate*. II. n. *unus e nobilibus*, or by *homo nobilis* or *generosus*; in pl. the nobles, *optimates, nobiles*. **nobility**, n. 1. by birth, *nobilis, genus nobile, generosa stirps, -pis*; — by lofty position, *summo loco natus esse*; 2. = the nobles; see NOBLE, II.; 3. moral —, *magnanimitas, animus ingenuus*, etc.; see NOBLE, I. 2.

**nocturnal**, adj. *nocturnus*.

**nod**, I. v. intr. *autare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to —, = to doze, *nictare*. II. n. *nutus, -us*.

**noise**, I. n. *streptus, -us* (= loud —), *fr-milus, -us* (= low, hollow —, of bees, horses, etc.), *crepitus, -us* (= clattering, clashing), *sonitus, -us* (= loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet), *stridor* (= the whizzing, e.g. of a saw), *frigor* (= the crackling, e.g. of a house that falls), *murmur* (= murmuring of water), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus, -us* (= uproar with clamour; then in general any — caused by a mob or by a single individual), *convicium*; to make a —, *streperè, strepitum edere, fremere, concrepare, strepitum facere alqd re, tumultum facere, tumultuari* (= to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, clavisitare* (= to cry with a loud voice); to march out with great —, *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*. II. v. tr. to — abroad; see PUBLISH.

**noiseless**, adj. *quietus* (= quiet), *tacitus* (= silent). Adv. *quiete, tacite, (cum) silentio* (= in silence). **noiselessness**, n. *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*). **noisy**, adj. *strepens, fremens, tumultuosus* (= full of shout and uproar, e.g. *contio*), *furgutus*. Adv. *cum strepitu*.

**noisome**, adj. *foedus, teter*.

**nomades**, n. pl. *nomades* (*νομάδες*), in pure Latin, *vagae gentes*. **nomadic**, adj. by the genit. *nomadum*, or by *vagus*.

**nomenclature**, n. *index nominum* or *nomen*.

**nominal**, adj. and adv. opp. to real, *nomina, verbo, per speciem, specie*. **nominate**, v. tr. *nominare, dicere, facere, designare, (con)sultare* (= to greet as), *creare*; see APPOINT. **nomination**, n. *nominatio, designatio*. **nominate**, n. *casus, -us, nominativus* or *rectus*. **nominee**, n. use *nominatus* (e.g. the — of Caesar, a *Caesare nominatus*).

**non**, in comp. (e.g. — residence, see ABSENCE). **nonentity**, n. *nihil*; perfect eloquence is no —, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*. **nonsense**, I. n. *ineptiae*; to talk —, *inepte dicere, aliena loqui*. II. interj. *nugas! gerrae!* **nonsensical**, adj. see FOOLISH.

**none**, adj. see NO.

**nook**, n. see ANGLE, CORNER.

**noon**, n. = midday, *meridies*.

**noose**, n. *laqueus*.

**nor**, conj. *neque*; see NEITHER.

**normal**, adj. see **REGULAR**.

**north**, or **northern**, or **northerly**, **I.** adj. *septentrionalis* (*septem-*), *aquilonaris*; — lights, *lumen a septentrionibus oriens*; — wind, † *Boreas*, *septentriones venti*. **II.** n. *septentrio*, or pl. *septentriones*, † *aquilo*, † *Boreas*. **north-east**, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*; the — wind, *Aquilo*. **north pole**, n. † *polus glacialis*, *gelidus*, or simply † *polus* (*Ov.*) or *axis* (*septentrionalis*). **northwards**, adv. *septentrionem versus*. **north-west**, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; — wind, *Caurus* (*Cor.*).

**nose**, n. *nasus*, *nares*, -*ium* (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *naris*, if we speak of one nostril); to blow the —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to turn up the —, *naribus contentum* or *fusiditum ostendere*; to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *aliquem suspendere naso* (*Hor.*).

**nosegay**, n. *fasciculus*.

**nostrils**, n. *nares*, -*ium*, f.

**nostrum**, n. *medicamentum*.

**not**, adv. *non*, *haud* (the former in gen., the latter only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*); *nullus*, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non*, but = — at all (e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.*, *Cic.*); *minus* (= less, not as strong as *non*), *nihil* (stronger than —, = by no means), *neutiquam*, *haudquamquam*, *nequaquam*, *minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. do — resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis, si, etc.*; dare —, *ne auleto*); *fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see **LEST**, etc.), or *cave* (*ne*) with subj. (= take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin. = do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*; do — be tempted to, *cave cupias*; do — believe it, *cave credas*); in double prohibitions, *neve* (*neu*) . . . *neve* (*neu*); after verbs of fearing, — = *ut* (e.g. *vereor ut veniat* = I fear that he will — come). In questions, — is expressed by *annon* (= perhaps —), when an affirmative answer is expected (e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?*); or *nonne*, if we put a question with a view to convince anyone that we are right (e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?*); by *ne* (enclit.), esp. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing (e.g. do you — see that in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apud Homerum sapissime Nestor de virtutibus praedicet?*); by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention (e.g. do you — see how great the danger is when, etc., *non vides quanto periculo, etc.*, by *num*, when a negative answer is expected; — on any account, *minime*, *minime gentium*, *fac* or *cave ne* with subj., *noli* with infin.; — by any means, *nullo pacto*, *nullo modo* (= in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (e.g. — so very far, *haud* (*non*) *ita longe*); — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis*, *parum* (= too little); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I do — even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — so, = — in this manner, *non ita*, *non sic*; = less, *minus* (e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*); but —, *non vero*, *neque vero*, *non autem* (the second in passing to

something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I cannot tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used, e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); — either, *nec* or *neque* (e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, nor words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputationibus*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit*); but also . . . —, *sed . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies is placed between *nec* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the meantime, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea*); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non nullus condemnatum arbitretur*); and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam*, *itemque* (= and so also, likewise also); to say —, by *negare*; my friend said that he would — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj., — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj., e.g. — prudent, *amens* (= silly), *demens* (= foolish); — pleasant, *injuvundus*, *ingratus*.

**notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**.

**notary**, n. *scriba* (*publicus*).

**notation**, n. *inscriptio alius rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, (*per*)*scriptio*, *subscriptio* (= the writing down of one's name, *nomina*); **note**, **I.** n. 1, in music, *soni* or *tonis signum*; to play or sing from —, *ex libello canere* (not from memory); 2, = letter, *epistula* (*epistola*) *literae*. **II.** v. tr. 1, by *scribere*, *exarare* (= to — down, in letters of *Cic.*); 2, see **NOTICE**. **notes**, n. pl., *dictata*, -*orum* (= dictations of a professor written down by the student). **note-book**, n. *adversaria*, *commentarii* (*Plin. Min.*), *psyllares* (*Plin.*); see **JOURNAL**. **noted**, adj. see **FAMOUS**. **noteworthy**, **notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notice**, **I.** n. *obversio*, *animadvertio*, *animadversio*, *notatio*, comb. *notatio et animadvertio*; to take —, *animadvertere*; to give —, see **PROCLAIM**, **DISMISS**. **II.** v. tr. *animadvertere*; see **REMARK**. **noticeable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notify**, v. tr. *aliquem alius rei certiore facere*, *aliquid* (*de*)*nuntiare*; see **INFORM**. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *denuntiatio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *diagrammum*.

**notch**, **I.** n. see **INDENT**, **INCISION**. **II.** v. tr. *striare* (in architecture), *incidere* (= to make incisions, e.g. in a tree).

**nothing**, n. *nihil* (*nil*), *nihilum*, *nulla res*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen. (e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni dicere*); to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit*, *de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; with comparatives, *nihilo*, e.g. — greater, *nihilo majus*; — less, *nihil minus*, *nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but,

*nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam* (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, is to be understood); and —, *nec quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — for, *alqd non flocci or parvi facere*, or *pro nihilo ducere*; good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for- — fellow).

**notice**, n., **notify**, v.tr., see under NOTATION.

**notion**, n. see CONCEPTION, IDEA.

**notorious**, adj. 1, = well known, *notus, manifestus, clarus, tritus, celebratus*, comb. *tritus ac celebratus* (= commonplace); 2, in a bad sense, *insignis* or *infamis alqd re*, or by superl. (e.g. a — evil-doer, *homo sceleratissimus*). Adv. *manifestum est*, with acc. and infin. **notoriety**, n. *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

**notwithstanding**, adv. *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilo minus*), *tamen, attamen, verumtamen*, often not expressed after *etsi*, etc. = although.

**nought**, n. see NOTHING.

**noun**, n. *nomen* (GRAMM.); see SUBSTANTIVE.

**nourish**, v.tr. *nutrire*. **nourishing**, adj. *in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi* (= containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *valens* (= strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus*). **nourishment**, n. *alimentum*.

**novel**, I. adj. *novus*; see NEW, UNCOMMON. II. n. *fabula, fabella* (= a short story). **novelist**, n. *qui fabulas componit*. **novelty**, n. 1, as quality, *novitas, insolentia*; 2, = a new thing, *res nova*.

**November**, n. (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

**novice**, n. *novicius, novellus* (= one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, Liv.); a — in military service, *tiro, miles, -itis, novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); a — in anything, *tiro or rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in alqd re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in alqd re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate**, n. *tempus ad alqjs facultates experiendum constitutum* or *tempus tirocinii*.

**now**, adv. *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition, up to —, from —), *hoc tempore, in praesentid, in hoc tempore, in praesenti; hodie* (= to-day); *nunc demum* (that is, — for the first time, — at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc primum*); — especially, (*nunc*) *cum maxime*; but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*; from —, *jam inde, ab hoc tempore*; — (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quae cum ita sunt* (= as these things are so). As a particle of mere transition, *autem* or *vero* or *quidem, equidem, sed*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may — say, *quidquid dicat*; you may — (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession use *vero* or *nunc*; *nunc vero*, — in fact; *nunc autem*, = but now. With a question, *quid vero?* — what? or *quid autem?* — what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, e.g. come —, *age, agite*; — four years ago, *quat(tuor) abhinc annis, ante hos quatuor annos*; — and then, *aliquando, nonnunquam* (*nonnumq.*). **nowadays**, adv. *hodie, hodierno tempore*; see NOW.

**nowhere**, adv. *nusquam*.

**nude**, adj., **nudity**, n., see NAKED.

**nudge**, v.tr. *alci latus fodicare* (HOR.).

**nugatory**, adj. *nugatorius*; see VAIN.

**nugget**, n. perhaps *luter, -eris, m.* (VAR.).

**nuisance**, n. by *molestus* (e.g. the man is a —, *homo molestus est*).

**null**, adj. *vanus* (= not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (= without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *su(f)flis* (= futile, e.g. *sententia*, opinion), *nullus* (= as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est haec amicitia*), *fragilis* (= fragile), *culucus* (= perishable); to declare anything — and void, *alqd irritum esse jubere, alqd rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valere, nihil auctoritatis habere* (= to have no authority), *nulla alqjs habetur ratio* (= anyone is not considered at all). **nullify**, v.tr. *ad irritum redigere*. **nullity**, n. *vanitas, inanitas, fragilitas*; see INVALIDITY.

**numb**, I. adj. *torpens*; to be —, *torpere*; to grow —, *torpescere*. II. v.tr. *alqm torpore afficere*. **numbness**, n. *torpor*.

**number**, I. n. 1, *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng. = several people or things; here — or cypher, grammatical —, musical measure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *numerus impar*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*; 2, = many, *copia, multitudo*, or by *multus* (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*).

II. v.tr. *numerum inire*; *alqd numerare, di numerare, numerum alqjs rei inire* or *exsequi* or *efficere, computare* (= to reckon), (*enumerando*) *percensere* (= to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; to — on the fingers, *numerare digitis* or *per digitos, computare digitis*; to — among the gods, *referre in numerum deorum*. **numbering**, n. — of the people, *census, -us*; see CENSUS. **numberless**, adj. *innumerus, innumerabilis*. **numerable**, adj. *numerabilis*. **numerical**, adj. — signs, *numerosum notae* or *signa, -orum*. Adv. *numero*. **numerous**, adj. *creber* (= frequent), *celeber* (= full of people), *frequens* (= quite full), *multo, magnus, multiplex* (= manifold); a — assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*. Adv. *magno numero*.

**numismatic**, n. and adj. *nummorum doctrina*.

**nun**, n. *monacha, nonna* (ECL.).

**nuptial**, adj. *nuptialis, gentilis* (e.g. *lectus*); see CONNUBIAL. **nuptials**, n. *nuptias*; see WEDDING.

**nurse**, I. n. 1, *nutrix* (in gen. or = wet —), *nutricula* (dimin.); a sick —, by verb *quae alqm curat*; 2, fig. *altrix*. II. v.tr. 1, *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *fovère* (= to fondle); 2, in sickness, *alqm curare, alci assidere*. **nursery**, n. *parrulorum diaeta*; — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, Plin.); — of vines, *vitiarium*. **nursery-gardener**, n. *qui seminarium habet*. **nurseling**, n. *alumnus* (= adopted son); *alumnua* (= adopted daughter); see DARLING.

**nurture**, n. see EDUCATION.

**nut**, n. *nux*; to crack a —, *nucem frangere*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nolut, sed Hercules* (Sen.). **nutshell**, n. lit. *putamen*; fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

**nutriment**, **nutrition**, n. see FOOD, NOURISH.

**nymph**, n. *nympha, Nerëis, -idis, f.* (= sea —), *Oreus, -adis, f.* (= mountain —), *Dryas, -adis, f.*, and *Hamadryas* (= tree —, forest —), *Nais* and *Naias* (= river —).

## O.

**o!** **oh!** interj. *o!* (in gen., as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *ohe!* expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time); after an interjection we use either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, unfortunate that I am! *o* (or *heu*) *me miserum* or *me perditum!* or *me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem*, *scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniam*; —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est*.

**oak**, n. *quercus*, -*is*, f. (= the common —); of —, *oaken*, *quercus* or *quernus*, *quercus* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, n. *galla* (Plin.).

**oakum**, n. *stuppa*; made of —, *stuppens*.

**oar**, n. *remus* (in gen., = — of a ship, boat), *scalmus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), *nullum scalmum vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; † *palma* (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *tranztrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus*, -*us*, *remorum*.

**oath**, n. *jusjurandum*, gen. *jurijurandi* (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), *sacramentum* (military), *religio*, *jusjurandi verba* (= the form of an —); a false —, *falsum jusjurandum*, *perjurium*; to put one to his —, *jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere*, *jusjurandum alicui deferre*; to swear or take an —, *jusjurandum dare* or *jurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *falsum jurare*, *pejorare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum jusjurandum jurare*, *ex animi sententia jurare*; to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis jurare* (so *pejorare*); to swear allegiance, *in verba alicui* (to his dictation) *jurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud aliquem*, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alicui* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *aliquem in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jurejurando aliquem a(d)stringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se jurejurando obstringere*.

**oats**, n. *avena*. **oatmeal-porridge**, n. *avenae puls*. **oatmeal-gruel**, n. *cremor avenae*.

**obdurate**, adj. see OBSTINATE.

**obedient**, adj. *oboediens*, *dicto audiens*, *dicto audiens* atque *oboediens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with dat.). Adv. *oboedienter*.

**obedience**, n. *oboedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *alicui rei*); = the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obsequium*, *obsequentia* (= resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors, the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinere* or *continere*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*. **obey**, v.tr. *alicui parere*, *oboedire* (*obed-*), *dicto audientem esse* (= to — anyone's commands), *obtemperare* (= to comply with anyone's wishes), *obsequi* (= to yield to anyone's advice), *aliquem audire*, *alicui auscultare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alicui morem gerere*, *morigerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parere et oboedire*, *oboedire et parere*, *obtemperare et oboedire*, *obsequi et oboedire*, *dicto audientem atque oboedientem esse*.

**obeisance**, n. see Bow.

**obelisk**, n. *obeliscus* (Plin.).

**obelus**, n. *obelus* (late) *vergula censoria* (Quint.).

**obese**, adj. see FAT.

**obituary**, n. perhaps *ratio Libitinae*; to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire* (Suet.).

**object**, I. n. 1, = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; to be the — of is variously rendered; by *esse* and *dat.* (e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to anyone, *alicui esse curae*, *odio*, *contemptui*), by *esse* and *in* (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, *in odio esse apud aliquem*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire*, *pervenire*), by nouns already involving the idea (e.g. — of love, *amor*, *deliciae*; — of desire, *desiderium*), by circumloc. with verbs (e.g. to be the — of anyone's love, *ab aliquo amari*, *diligere*); 2, = ultimate purpose, *finis*, -*is*, m. (and f. mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *consilium*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod spectro* or *sequor* or *peto* (= end, aim); *finis* (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not = *propositum* = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, *consilium alicui rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causam* (*aliquid facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum aliquid consilium propositum* (of persons), *agere*, *petere* (= to seek), *velle* or *spectare aliquid* (= to regard, also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges*, *hoc volunt*; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make anything one's —, *aliquid sibi proponere*; 3, in metaphysics, *quod sub sensu cadit*. II. v.tr. *contra dicere*, *in contrarium partem afferre* (= to have something to say on the other side), *respondere* (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedit*, *non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.; also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non repugabo quin* or *quominus*); but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit*, *dicat aliquid forte*; but one might —, simply at (*enim*). **objection**, n. *quod contra dicitur*, *excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exceptions taken in a law-court); without the least —, *non mori*, *sine ulla dubitatione*, *haud contanter* (*cunct-*), *non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!* (Com.); see also HINDRANCE. **objectionable**, adj. *malus* (= evil); see BAD. **objective**, adj. *sub sensu cadere* or *res externae*; — case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus dativus* (indirect). Adv. *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externae dico*. **objector**, n. *qui aliquid eis contra dicit*.

**objurgate**, v.tr. *objurgare*.

**oblation**, n. see SACRIFICE.

**oblige**, v.tr. 1, = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare aliquem alicui rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare*, *obstringere* (strictly), *devincire* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut ritam se ipsi praeiret*); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portas egradi*; or by the active *cogere* (e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum coebat voluntas*); 2, = to do anyone a favour, *aliquem sibi obligare* or *obstrin-*

*pra* or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to be very much — to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*; I am very much — to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *benigne*. **obligation**, n. = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, debitum, religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alci officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see DURY. **obligatory**, adj. render by OBLIGE. **obliging**, adj. *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *littere humaniter scriptae* or *humanitatis plenae*; see KIND. Adv. *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, officiose*. **obligingness**, n. *humanitas, comitas, facilitas*; see COURTEOUSNESS.

**oblique**, adj. 1, *obliquus* (= slanting, opp. *rectus*); 2, fig. *per ambages*; 3, in gram. — *cisus, cisus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.). Adv. *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum*. **obliquity**, n. *obliquitas, iniquitas*; see INIQUITY.

**obliterate**, v.tr. = to erase, *delere* (lit. and fig.); see ERASE, BLOT OUT, EFFACE, DESTROY.

**oblivion**, n. *oblivio, †oblivium*. **oblivious**, adj. *immemor, oblitivus*; see FORGETFUL.

**oblong**, adj. *oblongus* (Plin.).

**obloquy**, n. *odium* (= hatred), *opprobrium, convicium, maledictum* (= abuse); see ABUSE.

**obnoxious**, adj. 1, = subject, *alci rei obnoxius*; 2, = hurtful, *noxius*; see HURTFUL.

**obol**, n. *obolus*.

**obscene**, adj. *obscenus*; see FOUL. Adv. *obscene*. **obscenity**, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*); see FILTH, FILTHY.

**obscure**, I. adj. 1, lit. = without light; see DARK; 2, fig. = not easily understood, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *aneus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *vix ille obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); 3, = not noted, *obscurus*. Adv. *obscure, perplexe, ambigue, dubie*; — born, *obscuro loco natus*. II. v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebris offundere, obducere* (fig. = to make indistinct). **obscurity**, n. 1, *obscuritas*; see DARKNESS; 2, fig. *obscuritas, oratio involuta, etc.*; see OBSCURE; 2; 3, of birth, *obscuritas, humilitas, ignobilitas*.

**obsequies**, n. see FUNERAL.

**obsequious**, adj. and adv. by *alci adulari* (= to flatter). **obsequiousness**, n. *adulatio*.

**observe**, v.tr. 1, (*ob*)*servare, asservare* (= carefully), *animadvertere* (= to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); 2, = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare, conservare, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. praetermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, fusiururum* (con-) *servare*; 3, = to remark; see REMARK, MENTION. **observance**, n. *mos* (= habit), *ritus, us* (= manner), *conservatio* (= maintenance); see HABIT. **observant**, adj. see OBEDIENT, ATTENTIVE, and under OBSERVE. **observation**, n. 1,

*observatio, animadvertio* (= act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturae et animadvertio*; power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); 2, = remark, *dictum*; see REMARK. **observatory**, n. *specula astronomica*. **observer**, n. *custos, -ōlis, m.* and *f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadvertor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *ritorum, Cic.*), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturae*; — of the sky and stars, *speculator caeli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

**obsolete**, adj. *obsoletus* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab uru quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (= long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus* (= far-fetched from bygone times; both of words).

**obstacle**, n. *impedimentum*.

**obstinate**, adj. *pernix* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*. Adv. *perniciter, pervicaciter*, *obstinate, obstinato animo, affirmatū voluntate*. **obstinacy**, n. *pernicacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmator*.

**obstreperous**, adj. *tumultuosus*.

**obstruct**, v.tr. 1, = to block up, *obstruere, obstrare, officere* (with dat.), *obscupire (obscup)*, *intercupire*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alci*; 2, = to retard (e.g. progress), see HINDER, OPPOSE. **obstruction**, n. *impedimentum*; see STOPPAGE, HINDRANCE. **obstructive**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

**obtain**, I. v.tr. *comptem fieri alci rei, potiri alqd re* (= to get possession of), *adipsici* (= to — what one desires), *alqd assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummos ab alio*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab alio*); to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. II. v.intr., see PREVAIL. **obtaining**, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested).

**obtrude**, v.tr. see INTRUDE.

**obtuse**, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusus, retusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.); then fig. of things, e.g. *ingenium*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*, comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. *scythe, falx*). **obtuseness**, n. see DULNESS STUPIDITY.

**obverse**, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), *nummus aversus*.

**obviate**, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obviam ire* (= to prevent), *praecavere alqd* (= to prevent by precaution); see HINDER.

**obvious**, adj. *apertus, manifestus, clarus, perspicuus*; see CLEAR, EVIDENT. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

**occasion**, I. n. 1, see TIME, OPPORTUNITY; 2, = incidental cause, *ocasio, caus(a), auctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *aniam*



**dare** or **praebere** *alcjs rei* or with *ad alqd facien-*  
*dum* (= to afford a handle for), *occasionem dare* or  
*praebere alcjs rei* (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppress-  
ing him), *locum dare* or *facere alcjs rei* (= to  
give room for); on every — *quotie(n)scumque*  
(*-cunque*) *potestas data est*. **II.** v.tr. *auctorem*  
*esse alcjs rei* (= to be the author of, e.g. a war,  
*belli*; anyone's return, *alcjs reditus*), *creare* (=  
to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*),  
*morere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war,  
*bellum*), *causam alcjs rei inferre* (= to give the  
first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see **CAUSE**.  
**occasional**, adj. render by *occasione dati* or  
*oblati*, *si occasio fuit* or *tulerit*, or by *per occasio-*  
*nem*; see **ACCIDENTAL**, **CASUAL**. Adv. *raro*  
(= seldom), *subinde*, *aliquando* (= now and  
then).

**occident**, n. see **WEST**.

**occiput**, n. *occipitium* (Plin., opp. *sinciput*),  
*averat pars capitis*.

**occult**, adj. *occultus*; see **ABTRUSE**, **OB-**  
**SCURE**.

**occupy**, v.tr. **1.** = to hold or possess, *habere*, *tenere*, *in manibus habere*, *possidere*; **2.**  
= to take, *capere*, *occupare*, *expugnare (urbem)*,  
*potiri re*; to be quite occupied with anything,  
*studio alcjs rei teneri* or *trahi*, *studio* or *amore*  
*alcjs rei captum esse*. **occupancy**, n. *pos-*  
*sessio*. **occupation**, n. **1.** (of a place) *occu-*  
*patio*, *expugnatio* (= storming); **2.** (in busi-  
ness) *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPIER**, **POS-**  
**SESSOR**.

**occur**, v.intr. **1.** = to come into one's mind,  
render by *in mentem mihi alqd venit*, *mihi in*  
*opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit ani-*  
*mum cogitatio*, *in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi*  
*incidit alqd* (= the thought comes into my  
mind), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit*  
*alqd*, *mihi succurrit* (= it just strikes me), *subit*  
*recordatio*, *recordor* or *reminiscor alcjs rei*; **2.**  
of passages in books, *reperi* (= to be found),  
*legi*; **3.** = to happen, *feri* (= to become),  
*accidere*, *evenire* (= to happen). **occurrence**,  
n. *casus*, *-us*, *res gesta* (= thing that has hap-  
pened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

**ocean**, n. *oceanus*.

**ochre**, n. *ochra* (Plin.).

**octagon**, n. *octogonos* (octag-). **octagonal**,  
adj. *octogonos*, *-on*.

**octave**, n. (in music) **1.** = an interval of  
an eighth, *diapison*; **2.** = the eight notes,  
*octo voces* or *soni*.

**octennial**, adj. *octo annorum*.

**October**, n. (*mensis*) *October*.

**octogenarian**, n. *octoginta annorum* (in  
gen.), *octoginta annos natus* (= 80 years old).

**ocular**, adj. by *oculus* (e.g. to give — evi-  
dence of, *alcjs alqd ante oculos proponere*);  
see **VISIBLE**. **oculist**, n. *medicus qui oculis*  
*medetur*.

**odd**, adj. **1.** = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number);  
**2.** = remaining, left over; — moments,  
*tempora subsistiva* (*subsec-*); see **SURPLUS**;  
**3.** see **SINGULAR**, **STRANGE**. **EXTRAORDI-**  
**NARY**. **oddity**, n. **1.** = **ODDNESS**; **2.** = queer  
fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**,  
n. see **SINGULARITY**, etc. **odds**, n. see **ADVAN-**  
**TAGE**, **SUPERIORITY**.

**ode**, n. *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see **SONG**,  
**POEM**.

**odious**, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *invisus* (=  
detested), *invidiosus* (= exciting envy and dis-  
like), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is  
therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiam*  
*habere* (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiae*

*nilhil habere* (of persons and things); to be — to  
anyone, *alcjs esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum*,  
*alcjs esse odio* or *in odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*,  
*alcjs esse invidiae*. Adv. *odiose*, *invidiose*.  
**odiousness**, n. *odium*, or render by **ODIOUS**,  
**ODIUM**, n. *invidia*.

**odour**, n. = smell, *odor*; see **SMELL**. **oder-**  
**iferous**, **odorous**, adj. † *suaetolens*, † *odoris*,  
*odoratus* (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

**Odyssey**, n. *Odyssea*.

**of**, prep., by the genitive; after a verb or an  
adjective by the case or preposition the Latin  
word requires; after partitive words, including  
comparatives and superlatives, by the genit. or  
a prep. according to the rules of syntax; by an  
adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmo-*  
*reum*); this preposition is sometimes used for  
others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of)  
marble, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; I have  
heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ei de re*  
*nilhil audiri*).

**off**, adv. = away from, out of, *ab*, *de*, *ex*; to  
go —, *decedere*; to go — secretly, *subterfugere*;  
to bring —, *auferre*; to slip —, *elabi*; to get —,  
*evadere*; to bear, carry —, *auferre*; to be well —,  
*divitem* or *locupletem esse*, *alqd re abundare*; to  
lie — (of geographical position), *adjacere alcjs*  
*loco*; far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe*  
*abesse*.

**offal**, n. of meat, perhaps *caro ad rescendum*  
*non apta*.

**offend**, v.tr. *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-  
block in a person's way), *laedere* (= to wound  
the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *injurare*  
(= to sting), *mordere* (= to bite); without —  
ing you, *pace tua dixerim*; to be —ed, *aegri* or  
*moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —s,  
*habere alqd offensionis*. **offence**, n. **1.** = anger,  
etc., *offensio*, *ira*; to take —, *inisci*; to give —,  
*laedere*; see **ANGER**; **2.** = a fault, *peccatum*, *del-*  
*ictum*, *culpa*; see **FAULT**. **offender**, n. *reus*  
(= accused person); see **CULPRIT**. **offensive**,  
adj. **1.** *qual offensionem alcjs avertit*, *odiosus* (=  
hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that  
is more — to me, *id aegrius patior*; see **LOATH-**  
**SOME**, **ODIOUS**; **2.** of war, *bellum* alone, except  
where opposition to defensive is strongly ex-  
pressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum arcebat magis*  
*quam inferabant* = they waged a defensive rather  
than an — war). Adv. *putide*, or by adj. **offen-**  
**siveness**, n. by adj.

**offer**, **I.** v.tr. *offerre*, *profferri* (= to propose  
voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alcjs alqd*),  
*porrigere* (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a  
small coin, *assem*), *praebere* (= to hold out, e.g.  
*manum*, *os*; then fig. = to proffer), *praestare* (=  
to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *avis*  
*leviorem cibum praestant*), *dare* (= to give); to —  
violence to, *vim alcjs offerre*; to — one's services  
to anyone, *alcjs operam suam offerre*; to — one's  
services in, at anything, *ad rem* or *in alqd re*  
*operam suam profferri*; to — one's goodwill  
*studium profferri*; to — anything to a person of  
one's own free will, *alqd alcjs ultro offerre* or *pol-*  
*liceri*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pug-*  
*nam provocare*; to — hospitality to anyone, *alqm*  
*invitare hospitio* or *in hospitium*; to — up,  
*offerre* (= to bring as a contribution), *offerre*. **II.**  
v.intr. = to present itself, *offerri*, *dari* (of  
things, e.g. of an opportunity), *ot(s)ici* (acci-  
dentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand).  
**III.** n. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); to  
make an — to anyone, *condicionem alcjs ferre*,  
*deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, n.  
see **SACRIFICE**.

**office**, n. **1.** *munus*, *-eris*, n. (= function), *offi-*  
*cium* (= what one has to do), *partes*, *-ium* (= par-  
ticular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), *sors*, -*sis*, *f.* (= duty allotted to one), *locus* (= appointment), *magistratus*, -*ūs* (= magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war), *honor* (honor); that is my —, *hoc mecum est*; **2**, = a kindness, *beneficium*, *officium*; see **KINDNESS**, **DUTY**; **3**, = place of, business, *domus*, -*ūs* (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud alqm.* **officer**, **1**, *n.* = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris*, *praepositus militibus*; or by some special term (e.g. *centurio*, *tribunus*); and *naval* —, *praefectus classis* or *navis*; **2**, = civil —, rendered by *magistratus*, -*ūs*; for particular —s, see their titles. **official**, **I**, *adj.* = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *litterae publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alqđ re*, *deferre de alqđ re*. **II**, *n.* = officer, render by **OFFICE**, or a special title. **Adv. publice**, *publici auctoritate*. **officiate**, *v.intr.* render by **OFFICE**, e.g. to — instead of another, *alqjs officio fungi*; see **OFFICE**. **officious**, *adj.* *molestus*, *alqjs studiosus* (= desirous of serving one). **Adv. moleste**. **officiousness**, *n.* *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in alqm*).

**offing**, *n.* (*mare*) *altum*.

**offscourings**, *n.* *purgamenta*, -*orum* (lit. and fig.).

**offspring**, *n.* *progenies*, *stirps*, *liberi* (= children).

**oft**, **often**, *adv.* *saepe*, *saepenumero* (= often-times), *crebro* (= repeatedly), *multum* (= many times); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alqo*; I do a thing —, *soleo alqđ facere*; also by the *adjs.* *creber* and *frequens*; see **FREQUENT** (e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*); in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs (e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*); *mors* —, *saepius*, *crebrius*; very —, *saepissime*, *persaepae*, *creberrime*, *frequentissime*.

**ogle**, *v.tr.* *oculis limis intueri* or *a(d)spicere* (= to look sideways).

**ogre**, *n.* *umbra quaedam teterrima*.

**oil**, **I**, *n.* *oleum* (in gen., but lit. = olive —), *oleum* (= olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; to paint with — colours, *pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*. **II**, *v.tr.* *oleo ungere*, *oleo perfundere* (all over). **oilman**, *n.* (*mercator*) *olearius* (Plin.). **oilpainter**, *n.* *pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*. **oil-painting**, *n.* *pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*. **oily**, *adj.* *olearius* (= of oil), *oleaceus* (= like oil; Plin.), *oleosus* (= full of oil; Plin.).

**ointment**, *n.* *unguentum*, *nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium*.

**old**, *adj.* = that which has long been, *vetus*, *vetustus*, *inveteratus*, *antiquus* (= ancient), *priscus* (= primitive), *pristinus* (= at the first), *obsoletus* (= gone out of use); in comparative, —er (that which was before another thing), *prior*, *superior* (e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*); an — soldier, *veteranus miles*; an — evil, *malum inveteratum*; an — custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, *grandis*, *comp. grandior* (with or without *natu*), *aetate gravis* (= weighed down with years), † *grandaevus*, *vetulus* (= contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus*, *avicula*, *vetula*; to be of a certain age, *natum esse* (with the time in the accus.); *octo annos natus est*, = he is eight years old, or *octo annorum est*; see **ELDERS**, **ANCIENT**. **old age**, *n.* *senectus*, -*ūtis*. **old-fashioned**, *adj.* *obsoletus* (= out of fashion), *antiquus*, *priscus* (= old). **olden**, *adj.* *priscus*; see **OLD**. **older**, *comp. major* (with or without *natu*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natu*.

**olfactory**, *adj.* *quod ad odorem pertinet*.

**oligarchy**, *n.* *paucorum potentia* or *potestas* or *administratio* or *dominatio*, *respublica quas paucorum potestate regitur* (as a state). **oligarchical**, *adj.* e.g. to become —, in *paucorum jus ac dicionem cedere*.

**olive**, **I**, *n.* *oliva*, *olea*; — tree, *olea*, *oliva*; the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivētum*; — season, harvest, *oleitus*, *olivitas*. **II**, *adj.* *oleaginius*.

**Olympiad**, *n.* *Olympias*, -*iādīs*, *f.* **Olympic**, *adj.* *Olympicus*; the — games, *Olympia*, -*orum*.

**omelet**, *n.* *lagānum*.

**omen**, *n.* *omen* (in gen. = a prognostic token), *ostentum* (= a portentous prodigy), *auspicium*, *augurium* (= augury), *portentum*, *moustrum*, *prodigium* (= prodigy). **ominous**, *adj.* *ominosus*. **Adv. ominose**.

**omit**, *v.tr.* **1**, = to neglect, *mittere* or *omittere alqđ*, or with *infin.*; see **NEGLECT**; **2**, = to leave out, *omittere*, *praetermittere*, *praeterire*, *transire* (= to pass over), *intermittere* (for a time). **omission**, *n.* = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *officii*); = leaving out, *praetermissio*.

**omnipotent**, *adj.* see **ALMIGHTY**. **omnipresent**, *adj.* *ubique praesens*. **omnipresence**, *n.* to feel God's —, *Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire*. **omniscient**, *adj.* *cujus notitiam nulla res effugit, qui omnia videt et audit* (= who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (= who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God). **omniscience**, *n.* by *adj.*

**on**, **I**, *prep.* of place, *in* with *ablat.* (e.g. *in saxo*, — the rock; *in terrā*, — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terrā est*); *in scaenā* (*scenā*), — the stage; *in capite*, — the head; *in equo*, — horseback; *in limite*, — the borders; “on” is sometimes rendered by *ex* (e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendere ex arbore*); as denoting time, — is expressed by the *ablat.* without a preposition (e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*); = after, by *ex* (e.g. *statim ex consulatu*, — the expiration of his consulship), or by *abl. abs.*; a or *ad* often represents — (e.g. — the side, *a parte*; — the left hand, *ab laeva*; — the wing, *a latere*; to be — anyone's side, *stare ab alqo* [= to take part with one]); bad — the part of = in disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*; = near, or in the direction of, *ad*, *juxta* (e.g. *ad meridiem*, — the south; *ad Tiberim*, — the Tiber); to speak — or upon anything, *de alqđ re loqui*; — account of, *propter*, *ob*, *per alqđ*, *de*, *pro*, *prae alqđ re*; *caus(s)id*, *gratid*, *ergo* (*alqjs rei*), the two former also with *pers. pron.*; e.g. *meā gratid*, all placed after their case, *ergo* only ante class.); — account of fear, *propter timorem* (*prae metu*); so *propter pecuniam*; *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expetenda*, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mihi non licet*; — certain reasons, *certis de caus(s)is*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. **II**, *adv.* or **onwards**, *porro*. **onward**! *interj.* *perge*, *pergite*.

**one**, *adj.* as a numeral, *unus*, -*a*, -*um*; a certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some — of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say); each —, *quisque*; after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional propositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam* (e.g. *ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet* = when once

**any**— has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed); in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, "any" is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and "any" alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ulla res tanti?* is there anything so important?); "as any—" is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublicae quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); no —, *nemo*; — = *alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; not even —, *ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus* (= not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *si nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter, unus alterque* (= both together); some—, several, *non nemo, unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alius post altum, alius ex alio; singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *uterque pariter, ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter; hic . . . ille; prior . . . posterior; alii . . . alii; alii . . . pars* (or *partim*); *pars . . . alii; quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum* (of two), *alius alium* (e.g. *alter alterum* or *alius alium adjuvat*, = the — assists the other); so *inter se* (e.g. *timent inter se*, = they fear — another); if "other" refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum lavat*, = — hand washes the other; so *civis civi parat*); at — time . . . at another, *alius . . . alius* (e.g. *alius beatus, alius miser*); — and the same, *unus atque idem, unus idemque; uno eodemque tempore*, = at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est, par est*; — . . . and other, *aliud . . . aliud*; to be — and the same, *nilhil differre, nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *meo nihil interest*; — might have thought, *crederes, putares*; — or the other, *alteruter*.

**once**, adv. 1, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denovo, de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum, semel iterumve, semel et saepius, non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *patri aliqd*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; not —, *non semel, ne semel quidem* (= not even —); at —, all at —, *repente, subito* (= suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *statim, ill(dico simul* (= at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor, Liv.*); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (= at the same time), (*omnes*) *universi, cuncti* (together); one at a time (or at —) *singuli*; many at —, *multi simul*; 2, of time, *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (= some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *nunc ex eo audivisti aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc, nuper*; hence in fables or narratives = — upon a time); — at last, *tandem, aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see **UNEQUAL, UNFAIR**.

**onion**, n. *caepa* (*caepe*).

**only**, I. adj. *unus, solus, unicus, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) he was the — person, etc., *whom, unum se ex omni civitate Aeduorum qui*. II. adv. *unum, tandem*

(*modo*); not — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum) . . . , sed etiam*.

**onset, onslaught**, n. *incursio*; see **ATTACK, ASSAULT**.

**ontology**, n. \**ontologia* (t. t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se existit*).

**ontological**, adj. \**ontologicus* (technical).

**onward**, adv. see **ON**.

**onyx**, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

**ooze**, v.intr. *manare*, † (*de*)*stillare*, † *sedare, emanare* (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

**opal**, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

**opaque**, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

**open**, I. adj. 1, = not closed, (*ad*)*apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus, involutus, patens* (= standing —, wide; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus*; (*prop*)*atulus* (= lying —, free of access), comb. *apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (= wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertae* (= not shut), *fores patentes* (= wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (= a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (= in an —, public place), *in publico* (= in the middle of the street, or public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceanus* = not surrounded by lands), *altum* (= the high sea); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patere* (= wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*); 2, = accessible, e.g. anything is — to me, *patet mihi aliqd* (e.g. a post of honour); 3, = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus* (e.g. to catch anyone in the — act, in *manifesto faciente deprehendere, in re manifestâ tenere*); see **CLEAR**; 4, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte, manifesto, simpliciter, candidè, palam, populam*. II. v.tr. 1, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose), *patrefacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*), *reserare* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*), *recludere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*); all these of a door, gate, etc.), (*ex*)*panere* (= to expand, wide), *evolvere, revolvere* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); to — a letter, *ligaturâ aperire, resignare, solvere*; *insecare, incidere* (= to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *oculos aperire*; to — one's heart to anyone, *se of sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patrefacere*; 2, = to explain, etc., *aperire, delegere, revegere* (e.g. *conjuracionem, explicare, interpretari* (= to explain); see **EXPLAIN**); 3, med. t.t., to — the bowels, *alva delibere, purgare*; 4, to — a church, etc., *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; 5, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. III. v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patefieri* (of a gate), *patere, se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself, also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to burst — of the earth); to — again (of wounds), *recedere*; to — out, *patere* (e.g. *compus*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriora patere*.

**opening**, n. 1, as an act, *apertio* (*patrefactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs (e.g. at the — of the body, *in aperiendo corpore*); 2, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os, oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); to make

an — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have an —, *patere* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISSURE**; **3**, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio*, *dedicatio*; **4**, = opportunity, *ocasio*, *opportunitas* (= opportunity); to see a good — in business, etc., *quæstum petere*; see **GAIN**; **5**, = beginning, *initium*, *exordium*; **6**, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *purgatio (alvi)*. **openness**, n. *simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor*, *anims simplex* or *candidus*.

**opera**, n. *drama (-diti, n.) musicum* or *melicum*.

**operate**, v.intr. **1**, *vim habere ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; see **ACT**; **2**, in war, *rem agere*; **3**, in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm* or *alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *scalpellum admovere*, *adhibere alicj rei* (= to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb, Cels.). **operation**, n. **1**, *res agenda*, *res gerenda* or *gesta* (= an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); by the — of anyone, *per* with accus. (= by means of) or *a(b)* with ablat. (= by); see **PROCESS**; **2**, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agenda ordinem componere*, *totius belli rationem describere*; **3**, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, l. adj. see **PRACTICAL**. **II**. n. see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

**ophthalmia**, n. *oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo*.

**opiate**, n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

**opinion**, n. *opinio*, *sententia*, *existimatio*, *judicium* (= decision), *dogma*, *-diti*, n., *præceptum* or *decretum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.; see **MAXIM**); a false —, *opinio falsa*, *pravum judicium*, *error* (= error); false —s, *opiniones falsæ*, *opinionum commenta* (= dreams); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi*, *sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem*, *ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *mei quidem opinione*, (*ex* or *de*) *mea sententiâ*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*, *ut opinor*, *ut puto*, *quantum equidem judicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte judicare de alqd re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqd re conjecturâ judicare*; to have a good — of anyone, *bene de alqo existimare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de alqo habere opinionem*, *magna est alicj de alqd re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuere*, *se alqm esse putare*, *magnifice de se statuere*; to be of —, *opinionem habere*, *opinari*; that is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet*, *sic hoc mihi videtur*; to give one's —, *sententiam dicere*, *dare*, *sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dico quod sentio*, *sententiam meam aperio*, *expono quas mihi videntur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *quaerere quid alicj sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alicj sententiam dicere*; to turn a person from his —, *alqm de sententiâ movere*, *deducere*; I bring someone over to my —, *alqm in sententiam meam adduco*, *alqm ad sententiam meam tradduco*; to get an — into one's head, *in sententiam venire*. **opinionated**, adj. render by *homo opinionibus inflatus*. **opine**, v.tr. see **THINK**, **IMAGINE**.

**opium**, n. *opium* (*opion*, Plin.).

**opponent**, n. *adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *iste*; see **ANTAGONIST**.

**opportune**, adj. *opportunus* (in gen.), *commodus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable); *temporivus*. Adv. *opportune*, *commode*, *tempestive*. **opportuneness**, n. *opportunitas*, *commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, n. *opportunitas* (in gen.), *ocasio* (= unexpected —) or *existis* before an action and leads to it, whereas *occ.* presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc., *casus*, *-us* (= a casual —), *potestas*, *facultas*, *copia* (all three = suitability for carrying out anything), *arsa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *arsam præbere* or *dare alicj rei* or *ad alqd*; all these nouns are construed with gen. of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea*, *ocasio commoda et idonea*, *ocasio bona et optata*, *temporis opportunitas*, *tempus opportunum*, also simply *ocasio*, *opportunitas*, *tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem*, *occasione dâta* or *oblatâ*, *si occasio fuerit* or *tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio* or *potestas data est (erit)*, *primo quoque tempore dato*, *ubi primum opportunum* (Sall.); to seek an —, *occasionem quaerere* or *circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alicj rei (faciendæ) causam reperire* (= to find a cause, e.g. for making a war, *bellandi*); to seize an —, *occasionem arripere*; to avail oneself of an —, *opportunitate* or *occasione uti*; to lose an —, *occasionem deesse*, *occasionem amittere*, *prætermittere*, *dimittere*.

**oppose**, v.tr. *alqd alicj (rei) obficere* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alicj*, *repugnare alicj rei* or *contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), comb. *adversari et repugnare*, *resistere* (= to resist), *obistere* (= to place oneself against), *obniti* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse*, *obstare* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with dat.); † *obductari*, † *reductari*; I don't — it, *per me licet*, *nihil impedit*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtractare inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario responderi*. **opposer**, n. see **OPPOSER**. **opposite**, adj. **1**, *adversus*, *oppositus*, *objectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula objecta Alexandriae*; — to, *e regione* (with gen. or dat., e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans*, *ultra* (see **BEYOND**, **OVER**); **2**, see **ADVERSE**, **CONTRARY**. **opposition**, n. **1**, = the act of opposing, *oppositio*, = difference, *repugnantia*, *discrepancia*; see **RESISTANCE**; without —, *nemine obloquente*; **2**, = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in gen.), or *factio adversa* or *adversaria* (during a revolution); where possible use special terms (e.g. *optimates*, *-itium*, pl. = the Tory —).

**oppress**, v.tr. *premère*, *opprimère*, *vezare*, *affigere*. **oppression**, n. *vezatio*, *injuria* (= injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see **TYRANNY**. **oppressive**, adj. *molestus* (= troublesome), *magnus* (= great), *iniquus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigorum vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *aere alieno premi*; — government, *dominatus (-us) crudelis*. Adv. *molestè*, *graviter*, *iniquè*. **oppressor**, n. *qui dominatum crudelè exerceat*, *tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

**opprobrium**, n. (*opprobrium*); see **IGNOMINY**. **opprobrious**, adj. *probrosus* (= disgraceful); see **IGNOMINIOUS**.

**opiative**, adj., the — mood, *modus optativus* (Gram.).

**optics**, n. *optica*, -es, f. **optical**, adj. in gen. by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus oculorum*). **optician** n. *opticos gnarus*.

**option**, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas, potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see *CHOICE*. **optional**, adj., render by *aliqui rei eligendus optionem alicui dare, alicui permittère arbitrium alicui rei, facere alicui potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo*.

**opulent**, adj. *opulentus*; see RICH, WEALTHY.  
**opulence**, n. *opulentia*; see RICHES, WEALTH.

**or**, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*); *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = "— even," e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *et* (*enclit.*, generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merriment — laughter, *hilaritas risusque*; hence with numerals it is = "— at most," e.g. four — five each, *quaterni quintes*), *sive, seu* (arising from *vel* and *et*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nilhil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae*); — not, *neve, neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut alone*), *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut*; either . . . —, *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobrogians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel ut coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Jupiter sive Minos sancit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "—" in double questions, see **WHETHER**.

**oracle**, n. *oraculum* (In gen.), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in gen. = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context as answer to a question); to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere*; to pronounce anything as an —, *aliquid oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petere* (from someone, *ab aliquo*); to seek an — at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*. **oracular**, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

**oral**, adj. *praesens*; to have — communication, *coram sermone cum aliquo habere*, or *praesens cum praesenti colloqui*.

**orange**, n. *malum aurantium* (Linn.).

**oration**, n. *oratio, contio* (before a popular meeting). **orator**, n. *orator*. **oratorical**, adj. *oratorius*. **oratory**, n. 1. *doctrina dicendi*

(Cla.), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see **RHETORIC**; 2, = house for prayer, *oecus sacra*.

**orb**, n. *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orb**, adj. *in orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, n. in astronomy, *orbis, -is, m.*, or less exactly *curvus, -us, circulus, ambitus, -us*, comb. *circulus et orbis*.

**orchard**, n. *pomarium*.

**orchestra**, n. 1, = the place, *suggestum (-ius) canentium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

**orchid**, n. *orchis* (Plin.).

**ordain**, v. tr. 1, see **DECREE, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, INSTITUTE**; 2, in *sacerdotum numerum recipere, ordinare* (Eccl.). **ordinance**, n. see **DECREE, EDICT, RULE**. **ordination**, n. *ritus quo aliqui in sacerdotum numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

**ordeal**, n. 1, *judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); 2, fig. by circumloc., one who has passed through many —s, *multis periculis spectatus*; see **PROOF**.

**order**, I. n. 1, *ordo, -inis, m.*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in —, *disponere, digere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bonae disciplinae studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vitalis institutum* or *rationem servare, a vitales ratione non discedere*; — in one's affairs, *ritum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in —, under strict discipline, *aliquem severi disciplinae coequare, aliquem in officio continere* (in submission); 2, = division, class; — in architecture, *columnarum genus, -tris, n.*; the Doric —, *columnae Doricae*; see **CLASS, KIND, RANK**; 3, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *collegium*; an — of knights, *ordo equestris*; 4, = command, *jussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military —), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= — of Parliament), *praecipitum* (= maxim); to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere, abnuere*; to execute, accomplish an —, *jussum efficere, patrare, peragere*; see **COMMAND, DECREE, PRECEPT**; 5, in business, *mandatum* (= commission), to give an — at a shop, *aliquid emere*. "In — to or that" is rendered by *ut* or *quod* with subj. or by the fut. act. part., e.g. we eat in — to live, but we do not live in — to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador in — to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; by the gerundive, or by the gerundive in *di* with *caus(e)*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenei mortuum propinquis eius sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(e) tres legiones misit*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones*; by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion (e.g. they came in — to ask, *venerunt rogatum*); "in — not to" is rendered by *ne* with subj. (e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*). II. v. tr. 1, = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; 2, = to command, *jubere, praecipere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edictum ut* (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in alium locum inducere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (caenam) alci imperare*; he —ed his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis iussit, ne*, etc. (with subj.). **orderly**, **I.** adj. = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (= arranged with precision), *honestus* (= honourable), *modestus* (= unassuming), *diligens, accuratus* (= painstaking), *sobrius* (= temperate); see **METHODICAL**. **II.** n. perhaps *minister* (= servant), or better *optio* (= adjutant).

**ordinal**, **I.** adj., — number, *numerus ordinalis* (Gram.). **II.** n. *formula sacrorum*. **ordnance**, n. see **EDICT, DECREE**.

**ordinary**, **I.** adj. 1, *usitatus* (= usual), *cotidianus* (quoti-, = daily), *vulgaris, communis* (= belonging to all); 2, = mediocre, *mediocris*; see **CUSTOMARY, COMMON, REGULAR, USUAL**. **II.** n. 1, see **JUDGE, CHAPLAIN**; 2, = meal, *cena*. **ordinarily**, adv. *ferme, fere*.

**ordnance**, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

**ordure**, n. *stercus, -oris*, n.

**ore**, n. *aes*.

**oread**, n. *oreas*.

**organ**, n. 1, in anatomy; — of the voice, *vox*; interior —s of the body, *viscera, -um*; the — of speech, *lingua*; see **MEANS, INSTRUMENT**; 2, in music, \**organum pneumaticum* (the nearest class equivalent is perhaps *lyra* = lyre). **organic**, adj. (e.g. — bodies, *animantia, -ium, or nascentia, -ium*; — disease, *ritium naturae, or insilium*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *natura, per naturam*. **organize**, v.tr. *ordinare, constituere, componere* (= to arrange); to — a state, *civilitatis statum ordinare, describere, rempublicam constituere or componere, rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well —d state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. **organisation**, n. *descriptio, temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; — of the state, republic, *reipublicae forma*. **organism**, n. *compages, -is* (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (= nature), *figura, forma* (= form), *comb. natura ac figura*.

**orgies**, n. *bacchanalia, -ium*; see **REVELRY**.

**Orient**, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST, EASTERN**.

**orifice**, n. see **HOLE**.

**origin**, n. *origo, ortus, -us, fons, -nis, m.* (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *causa* (s), *figura* (= cause), *unde fit aliquid* (= whence a thing arises); to derive its — from, *ortum or natum esse ab aliquid re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animarum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see **BEGINNING, BIRTH, CAUSE, SOURCE**. **original**, **I.** adj. 1, *primus, principalis* (= the first, e.g. cause, *causa*(s), meaning, *significatio*; *primigenitus*, ante and post class.), *pristinus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); 2, = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsa temporibus repetita*; 3, = clever, *ingeniosus*; — genius, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *initio, principio* (= at the beginning), *primum, primo* (= at first), *mirum in modum* (= wonderfully). **II.** n. Cic. uses *ἀρχαῖον*, and Pliny *archetypum*; = — text, *chirographum* (= the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (= pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (= an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic *idea*). **originality**, n. *render* in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (= natural

talent!); see **ORIGINAL, I. originate, I. v.tr.** see **CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN**. **II.** v.intr. to — in or from a thing, *(ex)oriri ab aliquid re, emanare or fluere de or ex aliquid re, proficisci ab aliquid re* (= to proceed, spring from), *ferri or effici or sequi or consequi ex aliquid re* (= to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab aliquid*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

**orisons**, n. *preces, -um, f.*

**ornament**, **I.** n. *decus, -oris, n.* (= adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus, -us* (= ornaments in gen., then of speech, *afferre ornatum orationi*, Cic.), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), *comb. decus et ornamentum, insigne* (= honorary decoration, of things), *comb. insigne atque ornamentum; lumen* (lit. = light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), *comb. lumen et ornamentum, or decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta sanorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *luminis civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci or alci rei decori or ornamento esse, decus afferre alci or alci rei*. **II.** v.tr. *(ex)ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj., *render* by verbs. **ornate**, adj. *(per)ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et lactum*; or *genus orationis pictum et expositum*. Adv. *ornate*.

**ornithology**, n. by *aves, -ium, f.* (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

**orphan**, **I.** n. *orbus, feim. orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbari parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphantrophium* (Jct.). **II.** adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus orbatus* (= bereft of parents).

**orthodox**, adj. *orthodoxus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, legis Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **orthodoxy**, n. *orthodoxia* (Eccl.), *in Christianam legem studium*.

**orthoepy**, n. *vera loquendi ratio*.

**orthography**, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (= knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

**oscillate**, v.intr. 1, lit. *agitari*; 2, fig. see **DOUBT, HESITATE**. **oscillation**, n. 1, *agitatio*; 2, *dubitatio*.

**osier**, **I.** n. *vimen*. **II.** adj. *vimineus*.

**osprey**, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

**osseous**, adj. *osceus* (Plin.).

**ossify**, **I.** v.tr. *in os mutare*. **II.** v.intr. *in os mutari or transire*. **ossification**, n. use verb.

**ostensible**, adj. *simulatus, factus* (= feigned). Adv. *simulate, acte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentatious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *gloriosus*.

**ostler**, n. *agaso*; see **GROOM**.

**ostracism**, n. *testarum suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

**ostrich**, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

**other**, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *uterque*, = both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas, ceteri, reliqui*, = the — (ceteri) represents the — part as acting reciprocally with

the first; *reliquus* or *reliquit*, simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used, sing. in gen. rare), *secundus* (= second), *diversus* (= quite different), *alienus* (= belonging to someone else); —s, *alii*; tho —s, *ceteri*, *reliquit*. If — = one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* or *novus* (e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*); all —s, *omnes alii*, *ceteri* (= all the remainder); on the — hand, *rursus* (= again), *e contrario* (= on the contrary). **otherwise**, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioqui(n)* (= in other respects), *cetera*, *ceteroqui(n)* (= in other respects), *quid nisi ita est or fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see ELSE.

**otter**, n. *lutra* (*lyt.*, Plin.).

**ottoman**, n. *lectus*; see COUCH.

**ought**, v. aux. *debere*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = *virtus* — to be practised; *parandum est mihi*, I — to obey); by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see MUST), or by *licet* (of persons, e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licet hoc facere*); you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *debere* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see MUST, OBLIGE.

**ounce**, n. *uncia*; half —, *semuncia*; two —s, *sexunciae*; three —s, *triens*; four —s, *quadrans*; five —s, *quincunx*; six —s, *semissis*; seven —s, *septunx*; eight —s, *bes*; nine —s, *denarius*; ten —s, *denarius*; eleven —s, *denarius*; twelve —s, *as*.

**our**, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostrum* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= — countrymen); — Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrum* (or *nostrum*) *causa*, *propter nos*; for — part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*), of — country, *nostrum*. **ourselves**, pron. see WE, SELF.

**ousel**, n. *merula*.

**out**, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or —wards may be also rendered by *foris*, *foras*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe —, *expirare*, *respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco*, *vinculo carceris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum*, *iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risum* (or *cachinnos effundit*); to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *ex* (e.g. *excogitare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, (*ex*)*panulere*. II. **of**, prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *e* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; *ex urbe*, *e vita*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *effugere aliquem e civitate*; *milites ex loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = — side of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen*, *ordinem*, *noxiam*, *teli factum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem*, *numerus*, etc.). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, also *propter* and *prope* (e.g. — of fear, *prope metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *prudens adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui or mentis non compos esse*, *non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia exsultare*, *efferi*; from anger, *prope iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare aliquem*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*.

**outbid**, v. tr. *licitatione vincere*.

**outbreak**, n. *eruptio* (= act of breaking forth), *initium*, *principium* (= beginning, e.g. *belli*, — of war), *seditio* (= sedition); — of illness, *morbo opprimi*, *affligi*.

**outcast**, n. *exsul*, *extorris*, *profugus*.

**outcry**, n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *roces*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

**outdo**, v. tr. *superare*, *vincere aliquem*.

**outer**, adj. *exterus* (*externae nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.); so *externus*, *-orum*, = outer things, opp. *interiora*; see EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL.

**outface**, v. tr. *impudentia vincere*.

**outflank**, v. tr. *circumire*, *circumvenire*.

**outgrow**, v. tr. *uso circumloqui* (e.g. he outgrew his clothes, *illi vestitus grandior jam opus erat*).

**outhouse**, n. *pars aedibus adjecta*.

**outlandish**, adj. *peregrinus*, *barbarus*.

**outlast**, v. tr. *diutius durare*.

**outlaw**, I. n. *proscriptus*, *relegatus*, *exsul* (= exile). II. v. tr. *proscribere*, *capiti et igni aedi interdicere*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio*, *aquis et ignis interdictio*.

**outlay**, n. *sumptus*, *-is*; see EXPENSE.

**outlet**, n. *exitus*, *-us*, *egressus*, *-us* (in gen.), *effluviium* (Plin., Tac.; rare), *emissarium*, *os*, *oris*, *ostium*, *caput* (of rivers).

**outline**, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *in operum lineamenta perspicias*, Cic.); the —s of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare animal *lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v. tr. *describere*, *adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see SKETCH.

**outlive**, v. tr. *alci superesse*.

**outlook**, n. 1, to have an — of a place, *ad*, *in* or *inter aliquid spectare*; 2, to be on the —, *omnia circumspicere*; 3, fig. *spes* (e.g. *bona* = good —, *nulla* = poor —).

**outlying**, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa aliquam locum sunt*.

**outnumber**, v. tr. *numero* (*numeris*) or *computatione superare*, *multitudine superare*.

**outpost**, n. *statio* (of troops), *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium*); *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnacula imperii*).

**outrage**, I. n. *injuriam*, *contumelia* (= affront). II. v. tr. *alci afferre injuriam*, *aliquam injuriam afficere*, *probris conficere*. **outrageous**, *alci immunitis*, *contumeliosus*, *immoderatus*, *indignus*; see MONSTROUS. Adv. *indigne*, *inimiciter*.

**outride**, v. tr. *equitando aliquam superare*. **outriders**, n. *qui alci equitando praeceant* or *aliquam equitando deducunt*.

**outright**, adv. *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*.

**outrun**, v. tr. *aliquam cursu superare* or *vincere*.

**outsail**, v. tr. *navigando superare aliquam*.

**outset**, n. *initium*; see BEGINNING.

**outside**, I. adj. *externus*; as a noun, *locus* —, *externus*, *-orum*, *superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aquae*, *testudinum*, *corporum*), *forma*, *species*

(= show; lit. and fig.) **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion); on the —, *extrinsecus*.

**outskirts**, n. see **SUBURB**.

**outsoken**, adj. see **FRANK**.

**outspread**, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands (in entreaty), *supplicibus manibus*.

**outstanding**, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum*; see **DEBT**.

**outstrip**, v.tr. 1, *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere, alqm † praevertère*; 2, fig. see **EXCEL**.

**outtalk**, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.

**outvote**, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

**outwalk**, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertère*.

**outward**, **I.** adj. *exterus, externus*; an — show, *species*. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad exteras nationes destinata*; see **OUTSIDE**, **II.**

**outweigh**, v.tr. *gravitorem esse alqd re* (lit.); *vincere* (fig. of opinions); Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum millibus est*; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

**outwit**, v.tr. *circumventre* (= to deceive); see **DECEIVE**.

**outworks**, n. *munimenta (exteriora)*.

**oval**, **I.** adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, **Plin.**). **II.** n. *figura ovata*.

**ovation**, n. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig. to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi*.

**oven**, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clibanus* (= small portable —).

**over**, **I.** adv. *super, supra*; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, reliquum (relic-) esse*; = to be done with, *actum esse de alqo* or *alqd re*; when the battle was —, *confecto proelio*; — and — again, *etiam alqis etiam*; —much, *praeter modum*; often expressed in comp., — timid, *timidior*; a little — or under, *haud multo plus minusve*. **II.** prep. *super, supra* with accus. (*super* also with ablat., but chiefly poet.), *trans* (= across) with accus., *amplius* (with numerals; e.g. — a hundred, *amplius centum*); *inter cenam* (coen-) — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

**overawe**, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, terrere, coercere, comprimere*.

**overbalance**, v.tr. *praeponderare*; see **OUTWEIGH**.

**overbear**, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimere, coercere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

**overbid**, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

**overboard**, adj. to throw anything —, *alqis rei iacturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

**overboiled**, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.

**overbold**, adj. *temerarius, aulax*.

**overburdened**, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

**overcast**, adj. † *(ob)nubilus* (of the sky).

**overcharge**, v.tr. 1, = to put too high a price, *nimio vendere*; 2, = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino ciboque onerare*.

**overcoat**, n. *aticulum*; see **CLOAK**.

**overcome**, v.tr. (*devincere, superare, profigere*; not to be —, *inexpugnabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabilis, invictus*).

**overdo**, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (= your-

self); to — a thing, *nimum laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in alqd re*; = to overcook, *nimis coquere*.

**overdraw**, v.tr. 1, see **EXAGGERATE**; 2, to — an account, *aes alienum contrahere* or *confare* (= to incur debt).

**overdress**, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.

**overdrink**, v.intr. *vino se obruere*

**overdrive**, v.tr. (*defatigare*).

**overdue**, adj. *pecunia quam alqs jam solvere debuit*.

**overeat**, v.reflex. *heluari* (= to be gluttonous).

**overflow**, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.

**overflow**, **I.** n. *inundatio fluminis, (col)luvio*; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas distulit, flumen alveum excedit*. **II.** v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*. **III.** v.intr. 1, *effundi, † inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exundat*; 2, fig. *alqd re abundare, suppeditare, redundare*.

**overgrow**, v.intr. 1, see **OUTGROW**; 2, to be —n with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obsitum esse*.

**overhang**, v.intr. *imminere, impendere*.

**overhasty**, adj. *praeproperus*. Adv. *praeproperè*.

**overhaul**, v.tr. see **EXAMINE**, **INSPECT**.

**overhead**, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see **OVER**, **I.**

**overhear**, v.tr. *excipere, subauscultare*.

**overheat**, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

**overjoyed**, adj. *laetitia affectus* or *ex(s)ultans*.

**overland**, adj. *terrà* (opp. *marè*).

**overlap**, v.tr. *alci rei imminere* or *impendere* (= to overhang).

**overlay**, v.tr. 1, = to smother, *incubando opprimere* or *suffocare*; 2, = to spread over, *alqd alci rei inducere, † illinere*; to — with gold, *insaurare*.

**overload**, v.tr. *nimis* or *nimum onerare, onus nimis grave alci (rei) imponere*. **overloaded**, adj. *nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotii obrutum esse*; see **OVERCHARGE**.

**overlong**, adj. *praelongus*.

**overlook**, v.tr. 1, = to oversee, *servare, observare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praeesse alci* or *alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirere in alqd, scrutari, inspicere alqd* (= to examine thoroughly); 2, = to command a view of, *alci rei imminere, alqd prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*); 3, = to pardon, *alci rei* or *alqis alci rei veniam dare* or *condonare, alci rei* or *alci alqd ignoscere, co(n)vivere in alqd re* (= to shut one's eyes, wink at); see **INDULGENCE**, **PARDON**; 4, = to pass by inadvertently, *praeterire, omittere, praetermittere* (= to leave unnoticed); also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). **overlooker**, n. *custos, -ditis, m. and f., curator, praeses, -idis, m. and f., praefectus, exactor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator viarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

**overmuch**, **I.** adj. *nimius*. **II.** adv. *nimis, nimum*.

**overnight**, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

**overpay**, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

**overpeopled**, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quantae victus non suppeditabat*).



**overplus**, n. see **SURPLUS**.  
**overpower**, v.tr. *opprimere, frangere, profligare, vincere, debellare*. **overpowering**, adj. see **OVERWHELMING**.  
**overprize**, v.tr. *pluris quam par est aestimare*.  
**overrate**, v.tr. *nimum alci rei tribuere*; to — oneself, *immodicum sui esse aestimatorem*.  
**overreach**, v.tr. *circumvenire, circumscribere, fraude capere alqm*; see **CHEAT**.  
**overripe**, adj. *qui jam maturitatem excessit*.  
**overrule**, v.tr. = to bear down, (*de*)vincere.  
**overruling Providence**, n. *Providentia omnia administrans or gubernans*.  
**overrun**, v.tr. 1, = to outrun, *cursu praeterire*; 2, = to swarm over, (*per*)vagari; 3, to be — with (of plants), *alqd re oblitum esse*.  
**overscrupulous**, adj. *usa compar., diligentior*, etc.; see **SCRUPULOUS**.  
**oversee**, v.tr. (*pro*)curare. **overseer**, n. *custos, (pro)curator*; — of the highways, *curator viarum*.  
**overshadow**, v.tr. 1, † *obumbrare*, † *inumbrire alqd*; 2, *fig. alci rei officere*.  
**overshoes**, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.  
**overshoot**, v.tr. *jactu or sagitta scopum transgredi*; to — oneself, *consilio labi*.  
**oversight**, n. *error, erratum, incuria*; — of a business, *curatio, procuratio, cura*.  
**oversleep**, v.intr. *diutius dormire*.  
**overspread**, v.tr. 1, *obducere, inducere*; see **OVERLAY**; 2, see **OVERRUN**, 2.  
**overstrain**, v.tr. *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.  
**overt**, adj. *apertus, manifestus*.  
**overtake**, v.tr. *assequi, consequi*; = to surprise, *opprimere, deprehendere alqm, supervenire alci*. **overtaken**, adj. *praeventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimi*.  
**overtask**, v.tr. *majus justo pensum alci (s)ungere*.  
**overtax**, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.  
**overthrow**, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down, *profligare, de(j)icere*; 2, = to demolish, *diruere, subvertere, demoliri*; 3, = to defeat, (*de*)vincere, *proaterrere, opprimere*. II. n. *clades, -is, strages, -is*.  
**overtop**, v.tr. *eminere, † supereminere*.  
**overture**, n. 1, *condiciones ad alqd agendum propositas*; — of peace, *pacis condiciones*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre or proponere*; 2, to an opera, (*dramatis musici*) *exordium*.  
**overturn**, v.tr. *evertere, subvertere alqd*.  
**overvalue**, v.tr. *nimis magni aestimare*.  
**overweening**, adj. *superbus*; see **PROUD**.  
**overwhelm**, v.tr. *obruere, opprimere, demergere, (sub)mergere*. **overwhelmed**, part. *obrutus, mersus, demersus, submersus*; — with grief, *dolore or tristitia oppressus*. **overwhelming**, adj. by superl. of adj. or circumloc. (e.g. — grief, *magno dolore affectus*).  
**overwise**, adj. *qui peracutus videri vult*.  
**overwork**, I. n. *labor immoderatus*. II. v.intr. and reflex. *nimis laborare*; see **WORK**.  
**overword**, adj. e.g. — with age, *aetate or senio confectus*.  
**overwrought**, adj. or part. *nimis elaboratus* (= wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (= worn down by labours).  
**overzealous**, adj. *nimis studiosus*.  
**owe**, v.tr. *debere* (= to be in debt; to anyone,

*alci*); to — something to a person, *debere alci alqd* (in gen., of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, *pecuniam*; gratitude, *gratiam*; compassion, *miseritordiam*); to — much money, *aere alieno demersum or obrutum esse*; to — anyone a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alci debere* (lit.). *multa alci debere* (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, *per te stetit quominus or tibi alci acceptum refero, or by propter w.th accus. or alci beneficio*. **owing**, adj. see **DUE**.

**owl**, n. *ulula, noctua, strix, -is, f., bubo*; like an —, *nocturnus* (e.g. *oculi, Plant.*).

**own**, I. adj. 1, = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus, tuus, suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipstus* (or *sua ipsius*) *manu scriptum erat*, *ipse scripserat*); I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi, hinc oculis egomet vidi* (Com.); I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *mea culpa*; 2, = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with genit., in other writers also with dat.), *peculiaris* (of what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (= relating to one's family or home), comb. *domesticus et privatus* (e.g. *domesticae et privatae res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicae*), *privus* (= belonging to any one individual); my, your — people, servants, *mei, tui*, etc.; he has taken from us every thing that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria*. II. v.tr. 1, see **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **CONFESS**; 2, see **POSSESS**, **CLAIM**.  
**owner**, n. *possessor, dominus*; to be the — of anything, *possidere alqd*. **ownership**, n. *possessio* (in gen.), *dominium* (Jct.), *auctoritas* (= right of possession), *manicipium* (= right of purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usuapio*.

**ox**, n. *bos, bovis*, m. and f.; a young —, *javencus*; a driver of —en, *bubulcus*. **oxherd**, n. *armentarius*.

**oyster**, n. *ostrea, † ostreum*. **oyster-bed**, n. *ostrearium* (Plin.). **oyster-shell**, n. *testa*.

## P.

**pabulum**, n. *pabulum*; see **FOOD**.

**pace**, I. n. *gradus, -us, passus, -us* (= the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet); *gressus, -us* (= the act of making strides walk); to keep — with anyone, *alci gradus aequare* (lit.), *parem esse alci* (fig., = to be equal to any one); at a quick —, *pleno or citato gradu*; at a slow —, *larle, lente*; see **STEP**. II. v.intr. *gradi* (= to walk with an equal and bold step), *vadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere, ingredi, ambulare, spatari* (= to walk about); see **MARCH**, **WALK**. III. v.tr. *passibus metiri alqd*.  
**pacer**, n. perhaps *Asturco* (= an Asturian horse).

**pacific**, adj. by *pacis* (e.g. — propositions, *pacis condiciones*), *pacificus, † pacifer*; see **PEACEABLE**.  
**pacification**, n. *pacificatio, compositio, pax*.  
**pacificator**, n. *pacificator, pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. *pacem* (= a man when angry); to — a country, *pacem*; = to restore peace (e.g. to a province), *adare, componere*.

**pack**, I. v.tr. 1, *imponere in alqd* (= to put or load into), *condere in alqd or alqd re* (= to put into

anything for the purpose of preservation); to -- in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*; to -- one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri*, *vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to -- up, *vasa conclamare jubere*; to -- goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*; to -- together, *colligere* (= to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas*, *vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (= to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (= to -- closely); to -- together in bundles or bales, in *fasciculos*, in *fascas colligare*; to -- into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare*, (*co*)*artare*, *complere* (= to fill); 2, to -- a jury, a meeting, etc., *suos inter iudices coetum introducere*, etc. **II.** n. 1, = bundle, *fasciculus*, *sarcina*, *sarcinula*; -- of cards, *chartae*; 2, = a crowd, (*magna*)*frequentia* (*hominum*); = a mob, *turba*, *grex*, *gregis*, m.; see CROWD; 3, of dogs, *canes*, -um. **pack-ass**, n. *asinus clitellarius* (lit.), *homo clitellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge). **pack-horse**, n. *equus clitellarius*. **pack-saddle**, n. *clitellae*. **pack-thread**, n. *linea*. **package**, n. *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, *fasciculus*; see PARCEL, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. **packer**, n. *qui alqas res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, n. *fasciculus*; = a ship, *navis*; see PARCEL.

**pac**, n. *pactio*, *pactum* (= agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, = the act; *pactum*, = the terms of the agreement); see COMPACT, CONTRACT.

**pad**, n. see CUSHION, BOLSTER.

**paddle**, I. n. *remus*; see OAR. **II.** v.intr. 1, *navem remo impellere*; 2, with the hand, etc., *aquam manu*, etc., *agitare*.

**padlock**, n. in the context, *claustrum*.

**paean**, n. † *paean*.

**pagan**, adj. *paganus* (Eccl.).

**page**, n. *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regia cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer paedagogianus* (Imperial Rome).

**page**, n. of a book, *pagina*.

**pageant**, n. *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession), *apparatus magnifici* (= great preparations at public processions, etc.). **pageantry**, n. see above.

**pagoda**, n. *templum* or *aedes*, -is, f. (= temple).

**pail**, n. *situla* (*situlus*); see BUCKET.

**pain**, I. n. *dolor* (in gen., of body and mind), *maestitia* (= grief), *desiderium* (= grief for the absent or the dead); violent --, *cruciatu*, -us (of body and mind); to cause --, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovere*, *excitare* or *incutere*; to anyone, *alci*). **II.** v.tr. *alqm cruciare* or *dolore afficere* (lit. and fig.). **III.** v.intr. *dolere*; see above. **painful**, adj. *vehemens* (= causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (= serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (= heart-felt, e.g. death); -- sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same -- feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocumque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is -- to me, *hoc mihi dolet* (ante class.). Adv. *vehementer*, *graviter*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*. **painless**, adj. *sine dolore*, *doloris expertis*, *dolore vacuus*, *vacans* or *carens*. Adv. by adj. **painlessness**, n. *indolentia*, or by circumloc. *doloris vacare* or *carere*, *non* or *nihil dolere* (e.g. -- is, according to Epicurus, the

highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere*, or *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem*, Cic.). **pains**, n. = toil, *opera* (of one's own), *virium contentio* (= exertion of power), *labor*, comb. *opera et labor* (see LABOUR), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, = absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.); then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble, *studium* (= zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of --, *non facile*; only with the greatest --, *aegerrime*, *vix* (= hardly); with great --, *multa opera*, *magna labore*, *nullo labore et sudore*, *multo negotio*; with all possible --, *omni virium contentione*, *omni ope atque opera*; with very little --, without the least --, *facile*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great --, *fide et opera*; to take --, *multam operam consumere*; to take -- in order to, etc., *operam dare*, *niti*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *ut*, etc.; to take all possible -- in order to, etc., *omni ope atque opera* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *ut*, etc., *eniti et contendere*, *ut*, etc., *eniti et efficere*, *ut*, etc.; see TOIL, TROUBLE, ANXIETY. **painstaking**, adj. *operosus*; see LABORIOUS, INDUSTRIOUS.

**paint**, I. v.tr. 1, *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr., = to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effingere* (= to portray, with the pencil); to -- from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*; to -- anyone's likeness, *alqm pingere*; to -- anyone's likeness with a striking resemblance, *veram alqis imaginem reddere*; to -- anything in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*; 2, = to besmear with colour, *rellinere alqd re*, *sublinere alqd alqd re* (= to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqd re* or *alci rei* (e.g. *parietes minio*, = to -- the walls red); with different colours, *coloribus* (*variare et*) *distinguere*; to -- blue, *colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons -- their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt*; to -- white (to whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. *pillars*, *columnas*); to -- the face, *facere*. **II.** n. *pigmentum*, *color*, *fucus* = cosmetic; see COLOUR. **paint-brush**, n. *penicillus*. **painter**, n. *pictor*; a -- of houses, *qui* (*parietes*, etc.) *colore inducit*. **painting**, n. *pictura* (in gen. also = that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *picturae* (= art of --, also *pictura*).

**pair**, I. n. *par* (of two persons or things in close connection), *jugum* (lit. = a yoke of oxen); then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.), *bini* (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos [scyphos] habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a -- [of glasses]; I want this --); *utriusque* (= this --, the -- mentioned); see COUPLE, BRACE. **II.** v.tr. (con) *jungere*. **III.** v.intr. *jugi*, *conjugi*, (con) *jungere*, *coire* (= to copulate).

**palace**, n. *domus*, -us, *regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *domus*, -us, f. (house in gen., very often sufficient in the context).

**palate**, n. *palatum*; a fine --, *subtile palatum*, *doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine --, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine --, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); see TASTE, RELISH. **palatable**, adj. *jucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *jucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis* (= sweet, pleasant); see SAVOURY, RELISH. **palatal**, adj. *palatilis* (Gram. t.t.).

**palatinate**, n. \* *palatinatus*.

**palaver**, n. *nugae*; see NONSENSE.

**pale**, I. adj. *pallidus*, *luridus* (= black and

blis), *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured); — colour, *pallidus color*, *pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; of colours, expressing shade by *sub* (e.g. *subflavus*, = — yellow, Suet.). **II.** v.intr. *palescere*; see above; to — before, *aliqua re* or *ab aliquo vinci*. **paleness**, n. *pallor*, *pallidus color*, *macula alba* (= a white spot).

**pale, paling**, **I.** n. *palus*, -*udis*, f. (In gen.), *rudes*, -*is*, f. (= a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes*, -*itis*, m. (= stem of a tree used as a stake), *vallus* (= pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see STAKE, POST. **II.** v.tr. *ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see SURROUND. **palisade**, n. *vallum*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vullo munire* or *cingere* or *circumulare*, *vallare*. **palisading**, n. *vallum*, *valli*; see PALE.

**palette**, n. *patella* or *discus colorum*.

**palfrey**, n. *equus* or *caballus*.

**palimpsest**, n. *palimpsestus*.

**palinode**, n. *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).

**pal**, n. **1.** *pallium*; see MANTLE; **2.** = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involutum feretri*.

**pall**, v.intr., to — upon anyone, *aliqua alcijs rei tacet*.

**paladium**, n. *palladium*.

**pallet**, n. = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

**palliasse**, n. *lectus stramenticius*.

**palliate**, v.tr. *aliquid excusare*, *extenuare*; to — anything with, *praetulerè aliquid alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare aliquid aliquid re*, *excusatione alcijs rei tegere aliquid* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *aliquid in alcijs rei simulationem conferre* = to hide under pretence, Cass.; see EXCUSE. **palliation**, n. use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusavit*).

**pallid**, adj. see PALE.

**palm**, **I.** n. **1.** *palma*; see HAND; **2.** a plant, *palma* (= — tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to present the — to anyone (as token of victory), *dare alci palmam*; adorned with —, *palmutus*. **II.** v.tr. to — off upon anyone, *centonem alci surcire* (Cic.), *imponere alci* (absolute), *aliquid alci supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi dedit*; see IMPOSE. **palm-ry**, adj. *palmaris*. **palmer**, n. see PILGRIM. **palmistry**, n. either use *χειρομαντεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, adj. *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

**palp-ble**, adj. **1.** lit. *quod sentire possumus*, *ad spectabilis* (= visible, tractabilis (= that may be touched)); see PERCEPTIBLE; *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur*; **2.** fig. *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (= manifest), *evidens* (= evident), *apertus* (= open, clear), comb. *apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*). Adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*.

**palpitate**, v.intr. *palpitare*; see BEAT. **palpitation**, n. *palpitatio* (Plin.).

**palsy**, n. see PARALYSIS.

**paltry**, adj. *vilis*; see PETTY.

**pamper**, v.tr. *aliquid nimis indulgere*; see FEED, GLUT, INDULGE.

**pamphlet**, n. *libellus*. **pamphleteer**, n. *libellorum scriptor*.

**pan**, n. *sartago* (Plin.), *patina*, *patella*; see DISH. **pancake**, n. *laganum* or *placenta*.

**panacea**, n. lit. *panchrestum medicamentum* (lit. in Plin., fig. in Cic.); *panacea* (= a plant, the heal-all).

**pandects**, n. *pandectas* (Imperial Rome).

**pander**, **I.** n. *leno*. **II.** v.intr. to — to, **1.** lit. *lenocinari*; **2.** fig. *alci inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see FLATTER.

**pane**, n. *vitreum quadratum* (square).

**panegyric**, n. *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcijs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, upon anyone, *alcijs*; — upon one deceased, *laudatio (mortui)* in gen. **panegyrist**, n. *laudator* (in gen.); fem., *laudatrix*, *praedicator* (loud and in public).

**panel**, n. (in architecture) *tympanum* (= square — of a door), *abacus* (in wainscoting), *intertignium*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *taquear*.

**pang**, n. *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see STING, ANGUISH, AGONY.

**panic**, n. *pavor*, *terror*.

**pannier**, n. *clitellae*.

**panoply**, n. see ARMOUR.

**panorama**, n. perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also PROSPECT.

**pant**, v.intr. of the heart; see PALPITATE, BEAT; to — for breath, *aegre durere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, fig. *sitire*, *concupiscere aliquid*.

**panting**, n. *anhelitus*, -*us*.

**pantaloon**, n. perhaps *sannio*, *scutro*, m.

**pantheism**, n. *ratio eorum qui deum in universa rerum natura situm esse putant*. **pantheist**, n. *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

**panther**, n. *panthèra* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

**pantomime**, n. *mimus*, *pantomimus* (Suet.).

**pantry**, n. *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

**pap**, n. **1.** *papilla*, *uber*, -*èris*, n.; see BREAST; **2.** = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulticula* (= gruel) (Plin.).

**papa**, n. *pater*; see FATHER.

**papacy**, n. \**papatus* (= dignity of the Pope). **papal**, adj. \**papalis*. **papist**, n. *sacer a pontifice Romano instituta sequens, legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

**paper**, **I.** n. **1.** as material for writing upon, *charta* (made from the papyrus, then any kind of writing material), *papyrus*, f.; **2.** = written on, writing, *charta*, *scriptum*; *papera* (i.e. written —), *scripta*, -*orum*, *lit(t)erae*, *epistulae* (epistol-), *libelli*, *tabellae*; public —s, *tabulae publicae*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publica*; — hanging, *tapete*, -*u* (*tapetum*, = tapestry); = newspaper, *actu* (*diurna*), -*orum*. **II.** v.tr. to — a room, *conchurum parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** adj. *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, n. *qui conclusum parietes tapetibus ornant*.

**papyrus**, n. *papyrus*, f. (*papyrum*).

**par**, n. (in gen.) see EQUALITY (in commerce) by *aequalis*; — of exchange, *ricitudines rei argentariae aequales*, *pecuniae permutandae pretium aequale*.

**parable**, n. *parabola* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *tra(=s)latio*, *similitudo*; see ALLEGORY, SIMILE. **parab-olical**, adj. *per similitudinem*, or *tra(=s)lationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

**parade**, **I.** n. **1.** in military affairs, *decursus*, -*us*, *decursio*; **2.** = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus*, -*us*; see SHOW, DISPLAY. **II.** v.intr. (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** v.tr. *ostentare*; see DISPLAY.

**paradigm**, n. in Gram., *paradigma*.

**Paradise**, n. **1.** *paradisus* (Eccl.); **2.** = a

very delightful spot, *locus amoenissimus*; 3, = the blissful seat after death, *sedes* (-is, f.) *beatorum*.

**paradox**, n. *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the pl. *quae sunt admirabilia*, etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia quaedam*, in pl. *paradoxa*. **paradoxical**, adj. see ABOVE.

**paragon**, n. *specimen*; see PATTERN.

**paragraph**, n. *caput* (= section).

**parallel**, I. adj. 1, *parallēlos*; 2, fig. (con-) *similis*; a — *passage, locus congruens verbis et sententiis*. II. n. 1, *linea parallela*; 2, fig., perhaps *similitudo*; to draw a —, *alqd cum alqd re conferre*; see COMPARE, COMPARISON. III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re aequare, comparare, conferre*; see COMPARE. **parallelogram**, n. \**parallelogrammon*.

**paralogism**, n. (in logic) *falsa ratio*; to make a —, *vitiōse concludere*; see SOPHISM.

**paralysis**, n. 1, *paralysis* (Plin.), in pure Latin *neruorum remissio*; 2, fig. perhaps by *impotens, invalidus*; see POWERLESS. **paralytical**, adj. *paralyticus* (Plin.). **paralyse**, v.tr. 1, lit. *pede (manu, etc.) captum or debilem esse* (to be —d); see LAZE; 2, fig. *invalidum reddere, affligere, percellere* (Cels.).

**paramount**, adj. and n. see CHIEF, SUPERIOR.

**paramour**, n. see LOVER, MISTRESS.

**parapet**, n. *pluteus, lorica* (milit. term.).

**paraphernalia**, n. *apparatus, -ūs*; see DRESS, ORNAMENT.

**paraphrase**, I. n. *circūitio, circuitus, -ūs, eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), *paraphrasis, -is, f.* (Quint.). II. v.tr. and intr. *pluribus alqd exponere et explicare* (Cic., Quint.), *pluribus uocibus et per ambitum uerborum alqd enuntiare* (Suet.), *circuitu plurium uerborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.).

**parasite**, n. 1, *parasitus, fem. parasita* (= a trencher friend), *assec(u)la, parasitaster* (= a wretched —); 2, = a plant, *planta parasitica*. **parasitic**, **parasitical**, adj. *parasiticus* (*παράσιτικός*). **parasitism**, n. *parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Coim.).

**parasol**, n. *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum*.

**parboiled**, adj. *semicoctus* (Plin.).

**parcel**, I. n. 1, see PART, PORTION; 2, see QUANTITY, MASS; 3, = a package, *fascis, -is, m., fasciculus* (= a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcina* (= burden, carried by a man or a beast); see PACKET. II. v.tr. *partiri* (= to divide), *diuidere, distribuere, metiri* (= to measure); see DIVIDE.

**parch**, I. v.tr. (*ex*) *siccare, arefacere, torrefacere, (ex)urere*. II. v.intr. (*ex*) *siccari, siccassere, areferi, aresoere* (the latter two = to become dry); see BURN, DRY. **parched**, adj. *aridus*; see DRY.

**parohment**, n. *membrana*.

**pardon**, I. v.tr. *ignoscere alci rei or alci alqd, veniam alcijs rei dare alci*; to — an oath, *jurisjurandi gratiam alci facere, soluere alqm sacramento* (= to free from the obligation); to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*. II. n. *uentia, remissio* (e.g. the foregoing of a payment, *remissio tributi*); to ask —, *remissionem petere, veniam praeteritorum precari*; see FORGIVE, INDULGENCE, OVERLOOK. **pardonable**, adj. *↑cauēnābilis, cui alqd ueniam dare potest*.

**pare**, v.tr. (*de*) *secare, rescocare, circumsecare* (= to cut off in gen.), *subsecare* (= to cut off a

little), *circumcidere* (= to cut off all round). **parings**, n. *praesequina, -um* (ante and post class.).

**parent**, n. see FATHER, MOTHER; *parens* (in gen.), *procreator* (= creator), *genitor*. **parentage**, n. *stirps, genus, -eris, n.*; see EXTRACTION, BIRTH. **parental**, adj., by the genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*. Adv. *parentum more*. **parentless**, adj. *orbatus or orbis* (*parentibus*).

**parenthesis**, n. *interpositio, interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci παρὰθεσις uocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus interuenit, Quint.*); to put anything in —, *alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere*. **parenthetical**, adj. a — remark, *uerba (orationis) interposita*.

**parheliion**, n. *parelion, sol alter or imago solis* (Sen.).

**pariah**, n. *unus e faece populi*.

**parietal**, adj. by circuml. with *paries*; see WALL.

**parish**, n. *parocchia* (*parochia*) (Eccl.).

**parishioner**, n. *parochianus* (Eccl.).

**parity**, n. see EQUALITY.

**park**, n. 1, *uirarium* (= preserve, Plin.), *aeptum (sep-) uenationis* (Var.) or perhaps *aeptum* alone (= enclosure); 2, *horti* (= gardens), *uiridarium* (= garden planted with trees).

**parley**, I. v.intr. *colloqui alqd cum alqo, gen. colloqui de alqd re* (= to speak with another about anything), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqd re, communicare cum alqo de alqd re* (= to communicate about anything), appropriately *agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqd re* (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), *coram conferre alqd*; (in a military sense), to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum or legatos de condicionibus urbis tradendas mittere*. II. n. *colloquium, sermo*.

**parliament**, n. (in England) *senatus, -ūs*; to convoke the —, *senatum convocare or cogere*; an act of —, *senatus consultum*; house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*. **parliamentary**, adj. *senatorius, quod ad senatum pertinet*.

**parlour**, n. see ROOM.

**parochial**, adj. \**parochialis*; see PARISH.

**parody**, I. n. (of a poem) *poetae uerba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta*, or Greek *παρῳδία*. II. v.tr. (a poem) *poetae uerba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorqueere*.

**parole**, n. (in military affairs) *fides (data)*; see WORD.

**paroxysm**, n. 1, *febris accessio* (Cels.), or *accessus, -ūs*; 2, fig. *vis or impetus*, or by part. (e.g. *iri impulsus*, = under a — of anger).

**parricide**, n. 1, *parricida, m. and f.*, the person (*parentis sui*); 2, the act, *parricidium*. **parricidal**, adj. see MURDEROUS.

**parrot**, n. *psittacus*.

**parry**, v.tr. and intr. 1, in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cauere, cauere et propulsare*, also simply *cauere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cauere*; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, *ad alcijs conatum scutum tollere*; to — and strike again, *cauere et repellere*; —ing, *ictus propulsatio*; 2, fig. to — an evil blow, etc., *amouere* (= to avert), *depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, defendere* (= to ward

off), *deprecari* (lit. by entreaties); see FENCE, AVOID.

**parse**, v.tr. *sententiam* or *locum quasi in membra discernere*; to — words, *quae sint singula verba explicare*. **arsing**, n. use verb.

**parsimonious**, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in anything, Plin.), *restrictus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax*, *restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see MEAN. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.), *restricte*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia* *alcjs rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenacitas* (= being close, never coming out with anything, Liv.), *malignitas* (= niggardliness); see MEANNESS.

**parsley**, n. *apium*, *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (Plin.).

**parsnip**, n. \* *pastinaca* (Plin.).

**parson**, n. \* *presbyter*, \* *clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyteri*.

**part**, I. n. *pars*, *membrum* (= limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (= important passage, point in a science, treatise); the middle, furthest, lowest, highest — of anything is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself (e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — of the mountain, *mons summus*); for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (= in most cases, as regards time); in two, three —s, etc., *bisariam*, *trifarum*, *bipartito*, *tripartito*, etc.; the greater —, *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. *riae*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars*, *partim . . . partim* (also with genit. or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii* (-ae, -a), *alii* (-ae, -a) . . . *alii* (-ae, -a) (all of persons and things); *partly . . . partly*, *partim . . . partim* (but the latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quā . . . quā* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*, *pro meā parte* (= according to my power); to divide into —s, in *partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of anything, *partem alcjs rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alcjs rei participem* or in *parte* or in *societate alcjs rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem in alqā re habere* (in some good act), *alcjs rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alcjs rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), in *partem alcjs rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnae*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything); to have no — in anything, *alcjs rei expertem esse*, *partem alcjs rei non habere*; to allow anyone to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adhibere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, partly, *per partes*, *particulatim* (mostly post class.); *carptim* (= in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [convenire] *mallent*, Liv.); *ex parte*, *alqā ex parte* (= in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc. opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte*

*cupere*; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alqā ex parte commutari*), *nonnulla parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, in *alcjs partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendere*, *pro alcjs salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against anyone, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm*; to take in good —, in *bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes*, *alcjs personam tuam*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqo* (e.g. on his — nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil augetur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcjs verbis*, *alcjs nomine*, in anyone's name; see NAME); a — (in music), *edii musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *ac regione*, *hic*; good —s; see ABILITY, SPEECH. II. v.tr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see DIVIDE, SEPARATE. III. v.intr. *digredi*, *discedere*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, -ūs, *discessus*, -ūs. **partly**, adv. *partim*, (*alqā*) *ex parte*; see PART, I.

**partake**, v.tr., to — of, *participem esse alcjs rei*; of food, see EAT; also PART, I. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alcjs rei*, *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei*; fem. *socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alcjs rei*, *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei*.

**parterre**, n. perhaps *area floribus consista*.

**parthenon**, n. *Parthenon* (Plin.).

**partial**, adj. 1, *alterius partis studiosus*, *cupidus* (= acting under the influence of one's passion), *ad gratiam factus* (= what is done to insinuate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2, = partly, *ex (alqā) parte*; see PARTLY. Adv. *cupide*, *inique*, *ex (alqā) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (= favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimina gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (= bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidus agere*; to approve anything through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqd*.

**participate**, v.intr. and tr., by *particeps alcjs rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *eiusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratiois*; in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *consors*, *socius alcjs rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius sceleris*), *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinori*, *noxae*, *culpae*), *compos alcjs rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise), *alcjs rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *compos fieri alcjs rei*; to — in a crime, *se obstringere alqā re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alcjs rei* (= joint — in, e.g. belli). **participator**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *consors*; see PARTICIPATE.

**participle**, u. *participium* (Gram.).

**particle**, n. 1, *particula* (in gen.), *frustulus* (= a little bit of food, otherwise rare); 2, in gram., \* *particula*.

**particoloured**, adj. *versicolor*, *varius*.

**particular**, adj. *separatus*; everyone has his own — place and his own table, *separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa* (Tac.); = peculiar to anyone, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *praecipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to

be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind), *singularis* (= single, isolated, excellent), *praecipuus* (= excellent), *eximius* (= exceeding; see EXCELLENT); = strange, wonderful, *singularis, novus* (= new, what was never seen before), *mirus* (= striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see PECULIAR, EXACT, SINGULAR; = exacting, *diligens, accuratus*; a — friend; see INTIMATE, PRIVATE. **particulars**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n. *diligentia*. **particularize**, v.tr. *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (= to mention several persons by name). **particularly**, adv., by *quod curae* or *cordi est*; *gravis* (= important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (= assiduously), *studiose* (= with zeal), *diligenter* (= with care), *cupide* (= eagerly), *impense* (= urgently), *vehementer* (= vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (= with all one's mind), *praesertim, praecipue* (= especially), *maxime* (= chiefly), *imprimis* (in *primis* = above all), *etiam atque etiam* (= over and over), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court anyone's friendship most —, *cupidiissime alius amicitiam appetere*.

**partisan**, n. *homo alius studiosus, fautor*. **partisanship**, n. *studium, favor*.

**partisan**, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

**partition**, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries, -is*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerinus* (*intergerivus*, Plin., = common wall between neighbouring houses), *septum* (*sep-*, = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the —s in an aviary).

**partitive**, adj. in Gram., *partitivus*.

**partner**, n. 1, lit., by verbs, see PARTAKER, ASSOCIATE; 2, in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense); 3, in marriage, *conju(n)z*, -*jugis*, m. and f.; see HUSBAND, WIFE. **partnership**, n. *consortio* (rare), *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic.), *socii* (= persons associated together); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with anyone, *aliqui sibi socium adjungere*.

**partridge**, n. *perdix*.

**partrition**, n. *partus, -us*.

**party**, n. 1, *pars*, or pl. *partes* (in gen.), *factio* (lit. = any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in gen.); the opposite —, see OPPOSITION; to belong to anyone's —, *aliquis partis* or *partium esse*, *aliquis partes sequi*, *aliquis sectam sequi*, *cum aliquo facere*, *ab* or *cum aliquo stare*, *aliquis rebus studere* or *favere*, *aliquis esse studiosus*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum (aliquis) partes favere*; to get anyone over to one's own —, *aliqui in suas partes trahere*, *ducere*; to divide into two parties, *in duas partes discedere*, *in duas factiones scindi*; — zeal in the contest, *studium*; — leader, *dux* or *princeps partium*, *princeps* or *caput factionis*; in the context also simply *dux*, *caput*; — spirit (*partium*) *studium*; — struggle, — dispute, in the State, *certamen partium* or *factionum*; 2, = company, *aliquot* (= a few, in an indefinite sense), *compures* (= a large number); a large —, *copia*, *multitudo*, also by *alii—alii*; pleasure —, into the country, by *excurrere*; on the water, by *navigare*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum aliis*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (= who joins), *comes* (= companion); to be one of the — invited by anyone, to go with a — somewhere, *aliqui comitem se addere* or *adjungere*; a card —, *lusus, -us* (= game); see

CAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

**parvenu**, n. *novus homo*.

**paschal**, adj. *paschalis* (Eccl.).

**pasha**, n. *satrapes, -ae* and *-is*, m.

**pasquinade**, n. *libellus famosus* (= a libel); see LIBEL; if a poem, *carmen probrosum, famosum, carmen maledicum, elogium* (= verses written at anyone's door, Plaut.); a — upon anyone's voluptuousness, *versus in alius cupiditatem facti*.

**pass**, I. v.intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire* or *venire per aliquem locum* (= to — through a place), *aliquem locum inire* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, inveni* (= to be imported, of things), *aliquo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, evahi* (= to be transported away from a place, of things), *aliquem locum transcendere* or *superare* (= to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); to — through the gate, *porta exire* (in going out), *porta introire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *traficere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen tra(j)ficere*; not to allow anyone to —, *aliquem aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *aliquem egressione prohibere*, *aliquem egressu arcere* (in going out); not to allow anyone to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu aliquem prohibere*; see GO, etc.; 2, to — into possession of, see GET; 3, of the time, *transire, praeterire* (= to — by), *abire* (= to go away), *circumagi*, *se circumagere* (= to come round), *exire, praeterire* (= to elapse); the time —es quickly, *tempus fugit, aetas volat*; 4, *perferri* (= to be carried, of a law); see ENACT; 5, = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (of what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *aliquid non plane improbare* (= not to disapprove altogether), *aliquid ferre* (= to bear); see ALLOW, PERMIT; 6, = to be considered, *haberi aliquem* or *pro aliquo* (the latter if we consider anyone to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); 7, = to come to —, *accidere*; see HAPPEN; 8, in fencing, *aliquem petere*; 9, as I —ed along, in —ing, in *transitu*, *transiens*, *praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-bye; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug. (e.g. Quint.), but *quasi praeteriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also *obiter*); to mention in —ing, *in mentionem alius rei incidere* (Liv.); 10, to — by, *praeterire* or *praetergredi*, a place, *aliquem locum*; *transire aliquem locum* (= to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past, *neminem praetermittere*; = to cease, *abire*; of time, *praeterire, transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with accus. of the place), *pervadere, penetrare* (= to penetrate), *transvehi, vehi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel). II. v.tr. 1, = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi aliquid* or *extra aliquid* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *aliquis rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country, *terminos egredi*, fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; see SURPASS; 2, of time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam, or aetatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere aliquem re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conterere aliquem re* or *in aliquem re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere aliquem re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*); *extrahere aliquem re* (when we talk instead of act-

(ing), *fallere alqd re*; to — whole days by the fireside, *totos dies iuxta focum alique ignem agere*; to — the night, *pernoctare*; see SPEND; 3, to — an examination, *alci satisfacere*; (= to satisfy), *probari* (= to be considered competent, *stare* (= not to fall through in carrying out anything); very honourably, *puicherrime stare*, in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; 4, of a business, to — accounts, *rationes ratas habere*; see TERMINATE, SETTLE, DIVIDE; 5, = to allow to —, *transitum dare alci* (a person), *transmittere*; 6, = to put through a narrow hole, *tra(j)icere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the keyhole); to — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere*; 7, = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon anyone, *judicium facere de alqo* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon anyone, *alqm capitis damnare*; see SENTENCE; 8, to — a law, *decernere* (of the Senate), *legem esse jubere* (of the people); see ENACT. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see PASS, I. 3; 2, see DIE. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see PASS, I. 10; 2, see PASS OVER. — **off**, I. v.tr. to — anyone or anything on anyone for anyone or anything, *dicere* (= to say), *perhibere* (= to call), *ferre* (= to bring forward), *mentiri* (= to say falsely); to — anyone, report as being dead, *fidem nuntium mortis alqis asferre*; to — anything as one's own, *suum esse alqd dicere*; to — as truth, *verum esse alqd dicere, simulare alqd esse verum*; to — anyone as one's father, *patrem sibi alqm assumere*; to — anyone (falsely) as the author of anything, *alqm auctorem esse alqis rei mentiri*; to — anyone by a false report as the founder, *alqm conditorem fami ferre*; to — oneself for, *se ferre alqm* (= to report up and down), *se proferri alqm* (= to declare oneself to be so and so), *simulare, alqm se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so), to — himself off as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*. II. v.intr. *adire* (used by Cic. of sea-sickness); see CEASE. — **on**, v.intr. *pergere*; let us — (in speaking), *pergamus (ad alqd)*. — **over**, I. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praeterire* with or without *silentio, relinquere*, comb. *praeterire ac relinquere, mittere, omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omitto jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquere caedes; libulines praeterro*); to — over, that, etc., *ut omittam, quod, etc., ne dicam, quod, etc.*; —ing over all these circumstances, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; to be —ed over, *praeteriri* (in gen.), *repulsam ferre* or *accipere* (= to be rejected, in the election of an office); see NEGLECT. — **round**, v.intr. *tradere*. III. n. 1, = a narrow passage, *aditus, -us* (= access in gen.), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (= narrow —, *fauces, -ium* (= narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus, -us* (= woody mountain-pass, e.g. near Thermopylae, *Thermopylorum*); 2, see PASSAGE, ROAD; 3, = an order to —, *libellus, -us, qui alci aditum aperiat*; 4, = condition, *eventum est ut*; see CONDITION. **passable**, adj. 1, *pervius, tritus* (= much frequented); or *transitu facilis*; 2, = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocris*. Adv. *mediocriter*. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, *transitus, -us, transitio, transverto* (= transit of goods); *transgressio, transgressus, -us, transmissio, transmissus, -us, trajectio, trajectus, -us* (the subst. in -io express the act, those in -us the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus or transverto fluminis*; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantam pecuniam regiam in Italiam trajicienda*; = to grant a — to anyone, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos ire sals, alqm per fines*

*regni transire stare* (to an army, to a general with the army through a country); a — across, *transitio, transitus, -us*; 2, = way, road, *iter, via, aditus, -us*; 3, — of a book, *locus, caput* (= chapter); bird of —, *avis advena*; see MIORATORY. **passenger**, n. 1, on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); 2, after he has arrived, *hospes, -itis*. **passing**, n. 1, see PASSAGE; 2, in commerce, *permutatio* (= exchange), *venditio* (= sale). **passport**, n. by *facultas* (alqis *loci adeundi*) *dada*. **password**, n. *tesstra* (= a token). **past**, I. adj. and n., *praeteritus, ante actus* (or as one word, *antactus*, = done before), *prior, superior* (= last, e.g. last week); the —, *praeterita, -orum*; the — time, *teuse, tempus praeteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia praeteritorum, remum praeteritorum* or *ante actarum oblitio*; the — years, *anni praeteriti* (e.g. since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (= the last few years); during the — year, *priore or superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore praeterito* (= the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (= during the last few years); during, in the — night, *noctis priore or superioris*. II. adv. *praeter* (gen. only in comp. with verbs; when in Lat. we form compounds with *praeter* and *trans*, *praeter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *praetervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *praetervolare* or *transvohere*, anything, *praeter alqd*; v.intr. *praeterire* or *transire*, anything, *alqd*; the driving —, *praeterrectio*; to fly —, *praetervolare*; to flow —, *praeterfluere*; to lead —, *praeterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, — any place, *praeter alqm locum*; to go — a place, *praeterire* or *transire alqm locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *praeternittere* (lit. persons and things, then = not to avail oneself of, through carelessness, e.g. an opportunity for, *occasionem alqis rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alqis rei expectare* (= to wait until anything is over, e.g. a storm, *tempestatis*), *omittere* (fig. = to lose, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig. = to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem, occasionem fortunam datam*), *omittere* (= not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *intermittere* (e.g. not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullam diem, quin, etc.*). III. as prep. *praeter*, *trans*, with accus.; see above II. **pass-time**, n. *lulus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio, delectamentum* (rare).

**passion**, n. 1, = suffering, *perpassio, taceratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); — of Christ, *passio* or *perpassio*; see SUFFERING; 2, = excitement, *animi concitatio, animi impetus, -us*; stronger, *animi perturbatio, motus, -us, animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (= violent emotion in gen.; *animi affectio* = disposition; affection of the mind; *animi motus, commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in gen.), *cupido, cupiditas* (= longing), *libido* (lib., chiefly = sensual desire), *temeritas* (= rashness), *intemperantia* (= want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. *aequitas*); = anger, *ira, iracundia*; = fondness for, *alqis rei studium*; violent —, *occurrens animi motus, -us, vehemens animi impetus, -us*; disorderly, unruly —, *libulines, -um*; without —, *aequo animo*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatus animi motus cohibere, cupiditates coercere, cupiditatibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality). to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione*

*vacare, omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *liberatum esse*; to act under the influence of —, *cupida agere*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferri*. **passionate**, adj. *cupidus* (= greedy, eager), *concitatus incitatus* (= excited), *impetens* (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. *irae, laetitiae*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *laetitia, postulatam, vehemens, ardens, flagrans* (= eager, ardent), *iracundus, cerebrosus* (= hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alicui rei* (= very much given to anything). Adv. *cupide, cupidissime* (= eagerly), *studiose* (= with zeal), *vehementer, ardentem, studio flagrantem* (= with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (= hastily), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (= beyond all bounds); to be — fond of anything, *alci rei effuse indulgere* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, conviviis), *alcijs rei esse studiosissimum, magno alicui rei studio teneri* (= to be a great admirer of anything), *aliquam rem maxime delectari* (= to be quite delighted in); to love anyone —, *effusissime aliquem deligere* (as a friend, etc.). **passionateness**, n. *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, *ira et studium*. **passionless**, adj. *cupiditatis expertus, omni animi perturbatione vacuus or liber*. **passive**, adj. 1, by *pati* (e.g. *affectus*), *accipiendi et quasi patiendi vim habere* (= to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —, *quiescere*; in anything, *aliquid patienter ferre*; under an insult, *acceptam injuriam alicui ignoscere*; one who remains —, *quietus*; 2, — verb, *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aul. Gell.), *patiendi modus* (Quint.), *verbum passivum* (late Gram.). Adv. *aequo animo, patienter*; see **PASSIVE**, 1; in Gram., *passive*. **passiveness**, n. *patientia*; see **PATIENCE**.

**Passover**, n. \* *Pascha*.

**paste**. I. n. *farina quae chartae glutinantur* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *farinam glutinare*.

**pastor**, n. 1, see **SHEPHERD**; 2, \* *pastor*; see **PREACHER**. **pastorship**, n. see **MINISTRY**. **pastoral**, I. adj. 1, *pastoralis, pastoricius*; in wider sense, *agrestis, rusticus*; 2, *quod ad pastorem pertinet*. II. n. = — poem, *carmen bucolicum*.

**pastry**, n. *panificium* (= bread-making), *opus pistorium, crustum*; = meat-pie, *artocreas* (Pers.). **pastry-cook**, n. *crustularius* (Sen.); see **BAKER**.

**pasturage**, n. 1, = business of feeding cattle, *res pecuaria or pecuaria*; 2, see **PASTURE**. **pasture**, I. n. *puscum, locus pascuus* (in gen.), *ager pascuus* (= — land); common — land, *ager compascuus*. II. v.tr. *pascere* (lit. and fig.). III. v.intr. *pastum ire, pabulari* (= to graze), *pasci* (= to feed).

**pat**, I. n. *plaga levis*. II. v.tr. perhaps *permulcere* (= to soothe, of patting a horse). III. adv. *in tempore, opportune*; see **FIT, CONVENIENCE**.

**patch**, I. n. *pannus*. II. v.tr. (re)sarcire, *pannum alicui rei assidere*. **patchwork**, n. *cento* (= a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

**patent**, I. adj. 1, *manifestus, operus, clarus, certus*; see **OPEN**; 2, *res cui diploma datum est*. II. n. 1, a letter —, = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edictum or edictum proponere*, with *ut* or *ne* (when anything is prohibited); 2, for some new invention, use *diploma, -itis, or libellus quo beneficium aliquid datur* (e.g. *dare alicui beneficium salis vendendi*), or *potestas alicui rei faciendae or vendendae*. III. v.tr. by n. with *dare*; see above.

**paternal**, adj. *paternus, patrius* (= fatherly); — property, *res paterna, bona (-orum) paterna, patruconium*; — disposition, *animus paternus in alium* (so *animus maternus, fraternus*); — love, *amor paternus or patrius*.

**path**, n. *via* (= way in gen.), *semita, trames, -ilis*, m. (= by-road), *callis*, m. and f. (= footpath through a wood, etc.); the — of life, *via vitae*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de via decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, *aliquem transversum agere* (in gen.), *aliquem ad nequitiam adducere* (= to lead to extravagances). **pathless**, adj. *inrius*; see **WAY, PASSAGE**.

**pathetic, pathetic**, adj. *misericosus* (= pitiful), *sebilis, maestus, tristis* (= sad). Adv. *sebiliter, maeste*. **pathos**, n. *maestitia, maeror, tristitia*; there was such — in his speech, *tantam maestitia inerat orationi*.

**pathologist**, n. *medicus qui valetudinis genera novit*. **pathology**, n. \* *pathologia* (t.t.).

**patience**, n. *patientia, tolerantia* (= strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great), *aequus animus, aequitas animi* (= a quiet mind not disturbed by anything); to have — with anyone, *aliquem and alicuius mores or naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *aliquem ferre*; — I. e. wait! *expecta! mane!* see **PERSEVERANCE**. **patient**, I. adj. *patiens, tolerans, tolerabilis* (rare, not in Cic., who, however, uses the adv. *tolerabiliter*), in anything, *alcijs rei, placidus*; to be —, *exspectare, manere* (= to wait), *quiescere* (= to be quiet). Adv. *patienter, toleranter, tolerabiliter, aequo animo* (= with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with anything); to look at a thing —, *aequo animo spectare aliquid*; to endure —, *patienter or toleranter ferre aliquid, patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, and with *pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patique aliquid*. II. n. *aeger* (= the sick person).

**patois**, n. *sermo rusticus*.

**patriarch**, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). **patriarchal**, adj. 1, *patriarchalis* (Eccl.); 2, fig. \* *grandaevus*; see **OLD**.

**patriotian**, adj. and n. *patricius* (opp. *plebeius*); the —s, *patricii*.

**patrimony**, n. *hereditas* (= inheritance), *patrimonium* (= inherited from the father).

**patriot**, n. *patriae or reipublicae amans, reipublicae amicus* (= who loves his own native country), *civis bonus* (= a good citizen, in general); to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de reipublica sentire*. **patriotic**, adj. *patriae or reipublicae amans*. Adv. *patriae caus(s)u*. **patriotism**, n. *patriae amor or caritas* (= love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context only *pietas* (= the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicae studium*; if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli poenarum satis*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de reipublica sentire*.

**patriotic**, adj. *patrum or quod ad patres pertinet*.

**patrol**, I. n. *circitores, circuitores* (late). II. v.intr. *circumire stationes* (= to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigilias* (= to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (= to go round the town).

**patron**, n. 1, = protector, *patrūnus, fautor, cultor, amator, praeses, -idus*, m. and f. (= guardian); — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*; 2, = a



superior, as a feudal lord, \*dominus feudi, or holder of church property, \*patronus; — saint, praeses, -idis, m. **patronage**, n. = the system of patron and client, patrocinium, clientela, praesidium, to be under the —, sub alicj's fide et clientela esse. **patroness**, n. patrona. **patronize**, v. tr. alqd gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare.

**patronymic**, adj. and n. patronymicum nomen (Gram.).

**patten**, n. lignea solea (= mere wooden sole tied under the feet), sculponea (= a kind of higher wooden shoe).

**patter**, I. v. intr. crepire, crepitare, crepitum dare (= to clatter), strepere, strepitum dare (= to rattle). II. n. crepitus, -ūs, strepitus, -ūs.

**pattern**, n. I. = example, exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum, proplasma, -ālis, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, exemplum proponere ad imitandum; a — of excellence, excellentiae specimen; 2, = sample, exemplum.

**paucity**, n. paucitas, or by adj. paucus.

**paunch**, n. abdomen (proper term), venter (= stomach in gen.).

**pauper**, n. see POOR. **pauperism**, n. see POVERTY.

**pause**, I. n. mora (= delay), respiratio, interspiratio (= interval in speaking, in order to take breath), distinctio (in music, Cic.), intervallum (= interval, e.g. to make a pause in speaking, intervallum dicere, e.g. distincta alias et interpuncta intervalla, morae respirationesque delcunt, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), intermissio (when anything stops for a while), intercapedo (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, intercapedinem scribendi facere). II. v. intr. moram facere (= to make a delay), insistere (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc., Quint.); to — in anything, moram facere in alqd re (in paying, in solvendo), intermittere alqd (= to discontinue for a time), alqd faciendi intercapedinem facere; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur; see CEASE, INTERMIT.

**pave**, v. tr. lapide or silice (con)sternere or perscrubere (in gen.), munire (= to make a road).

**pavement**, n. pavimentum, strata viarum, via strata (= paved road). **paving**, n. stratura (Suet.). **paving-stone**, n. saxum quadratum.

**pavilion**, n. papilio (= a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late); see TENT.

**paw**, I. n. pes, pedis, m. (= foot), ungula (= claw). II. v. tr. (solum, etc.) pedibus ferire.

**pawn**, I. n. pignus, -tris, n.; see PLEDGE. II. v. tr. alqd pignori dare or opponere. **pawnbroker**, n. pignerator or qui pignora quaestus causa accipit. (The Romans had no system of pawnbroking.)

**pawn**, n. at chess, latrunculus, latro.

**pay**, I. v. tr. (per)solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere, pendere, dependere (= to weigh out), pensilare, numerare, numerato solvere (in ready money); not to be able to —, non esse solvendo or solvendum; to — cash, praesenti pecunia solvere, representare; to — a penalty, poenas dare or solvere; to — for, = to give money for, alqd pro alqd re solvere; = to atone for, luere; to — for with one's life, alqd capite luere; see ATONE. II. v. intr. fructum ferre, quaestuosum, fructuosum esse. III. n. merces, -ēlis, f. (= wages), stipendium (of a soldier), quaestus, -ūs (= gain). **payable**, adj. solvendus; a bill is — at sight, pecunia ex syngrapha solvenda est. **pay-day**, n. dies quo merces solvenda est, or dies alone if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. I. in gen. qui alqd solvit; see STEWARD; 2, in the army, tribunus acriarius. **payment**, n. solutio, representatio (= ready-money —).

**pea**, n. pisum (Plin.), cicer, -tris, n. (= chick-pea).

**peace**, I. n. pax, otium (= leisure), concordia (= agreement); in —, in pace; to treat for —, agere de pacis condicionibus; to enter on —, inire pacem; to make —, facere pacem; to keep or preserve —, pacis fidem servare; to break —, pacem frangere, violare; to have no —, turbari, vexari, from someone, ab alqo; to leave a person in —, alqm non turbare; to dismiss in —, alqm cum pace demittere; articles of —, pacis leges, condiciones; to bring —, ferre; to prescribe —, dicere; to accept —, accipere; love of —, pacis amor; one who studies —, pacis amans, congruens; to bind over to keep the —, pecunia de vi curare. II. interj. pace, tacete! **peaceable**, adj. placidus, placabilis, concors. Adv. placide, concorditer, congruenter. **peaceful**, adj. pacatus, placidus, quietus, tranquillus. Adv. placide, quiete, tranquille, cum (bona) pace. **peacefulness**, n. **peacemaker**, n. see PEACE. **peace-offering**, n. piaculum, piacamen; see TREATY, TRUCE.

**peacock**, n. pavo.

**peak**, n. I. generally by summus or extremus (= the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, summum montis jugum); see SUMMIT, TOP; 2, = the end of anything that terminates in a point, apex; see POINT.

**peal**, I. n. sonitus, -ūs, compingarum (of bells); — of laughter, cochinus; — of a plause, plusus clamores; — of thunder, tonitrus, -ūs, fragor (mostly poet.). II. v. tr. perhaps can pinnas movere or cedere. III. v. intr. sonare.

**pear**, n. pirum. **pear-tree**, n. pirus, f.

**pearl**, n. margarita. **pearly**, adj. margaritum similis.

**peasant**, n. agricola, m., agricultor, in the context also simply cultor (= countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, rusticus), rusticus (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence = an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to urbanus, a refined civilian), agrestis (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners), rusticianus (= brought up in the country), paganus, vicarius (= villager, opp. oppidanus). **peasantry**, n. rustici, agrestes.

**pease**, n. see PEA.

**pebble**, n. calculus, lapillus.

**peccadillo**, n. culpa, delictum; see FAULT. **peccant**, adj. peccans.

**peck**, I. n. = a measure, perhaps a modius. II. v. tr. rostro tundere (= to strike) or caedere, tellicare.

**pectoral**, adj. pectoralis (Cels.).

**peculation**, n. peculatus, -ūs (publicus); to commit —, pecuniam avertere, peculari; to be accused of —, peculatus accusari; see EMBEZZLE.

**peculiar**, adj. I. = belonging to a person, proprius (= both what belongs to anyone as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with genit.), meus, tuus, suus (= proprius), comb. proprius et meus, praecipuus et proprius (= particular and —), peculiaris (= what anyone possesses as his own, esp. of one's own earnings), comb. peculiaris et proprius, privatus (= what belongs to anyone as his own property, opp. publicus), singularis (= what belongs to anyone as his characteristic feature); this falling is not merely — to old people, id quidem non proprium

**sectatus est vitium**; it is — to man, etc., *est naturi sic generata hominis vis*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujusvis hominis est* (e.g. to err, errare, Cic.); see **PARTICULAR**, **SPECIAL**; **2**, = singular, *miris, novus*; see **STRANGE**. Adv. *procerlim, maxime, imprimis* (in primis), *mirum in modum, mire*. **peculiarity**, n. *proprietas* (= peculiar nature of anything), *natura* (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, *quod orationi ejus erimum inest*; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet quod est cujusque maxime suum*.

**pecuniary**, adj. *pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae* or *rei pecuniariae*; to make large — rewards to anyone, *munera pecuniae magna alci dare, praemium rei pecuniarie magna alci tribuere*.

**pedagogue**, n. *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school; used also by Plaut. in something of the modern sense of —); *magister* (= master); see **PEDANT**, **EDUCATOR**, **SCHOOL**.

**pedant**, n. *homo ineptus* (*qui aut tempus quid postulat, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostendit, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinnus aut nullus est, is ineptus esse dicitur*, Cic.); *homo putidus* (= who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner). **pedantic**, adj. *ineptus, putidus, molestus*; to have nothing —, *nilil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum*; see **AFFECTED**. Adv. *inepte, putide, moleste*.

**pedantry**, n. *ineptiae* (in gen.), *jactatio putida* (= idle ostentation), *molestia* (= affectation), *morositas* (= niceness), *molestia* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentiae perversitas* (= unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*; see **AFFECTATION**.

**pedestal**, n. of a column, etc., *basis, stylobates*, -is, m.

**pedestrian**, adj. and n. a —, *pedes, -itis, m.*; — tour, *iter pedestre*; to begin a — tour, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

**pedigree**, n. *stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (Sen.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque avo proferre*.

**pedlar**, n. *institor*.

**peel**, I. n. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica, crusta* (e.g. *glandis*, Plin.), *putamen* (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. *putamen, cutem*, etc., *alci rei detrahere* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *cuticem arbori in orbem* (all round) *detrahere, decorticare arborum or delibrare arborem*. III. v.intr. *cutem* (*paul(l)atim*) (*deponere peeling*, n. *decorticiatio*).

**peep**, I. v.intr. *prospicere*; to — forth, *emittere, emicare* (= to shine), *apparere, conspici, conspicuum esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous); to — at anything, *alqd intueri, oculis percurrere*. II. n. 1, *ad(s)pectus, -us, conspectus, -us*; to take a — at, *alqd oculis percurrere, oculos in alqd con(s)picere*; see **LOOK**; **2**, = beginning at — of day, *diluculo, primis luce*.

**peep**, v.intr., of chickens, *pipare, pipire*.

**peer**, n. 1, = equal, *par*; **2**, = noble, *unus e patriciis or nobilibus*; house of —s, *senatus, -us*. **peerage**, n. by *gradus, -us* (e.g. to raise to the —, *alqm ad amplissimum gradum producere*). **peerless**, adj. *cul par inveniri non potest, unicus*. Adv. *unicus*.

**peer**, v.intr. (*per*)*curat*; *alqd*; see **EXAMINE**.

**peevish**, adj. *stomachosus, morosus, diffidilis, iracundus*; see **ILL-TEMPER**. Adv. *stomachose, morose, iracunde*; see **SENSITIVE**, **IRRITABLE**. **peevishness**, n. *stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, iracundia*.

**peg**, I. n. *parillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *cultellus ligneus*. II. v.ti. see **FASTEN**.

**pelf**, n. *lucrum*.

**pellisse**, n. *pallium* or *pallium ex petribus factum*.

**pell-mell**, adv. *promiscue* (= promiscuously), *confuse, permixte* (= without order), *passim* (= in all directions); lying there —, *promiscuus, confusus, permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per* or *cum* (e.g. to mix — *miscere, permiscere, commiscere*), to mix — everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*.

**pellucid**, adj. (*pellucidus*); see **TRANSPARENT**.

**pelt**, v.tr. *lapides in alqm jacere, con(s)icere, alqm lapidibus petere*. **pelting**, adj. (of rain) *maximus, or less strongly magnus imber*.

**pen**, I. n. 1, \**penna* (*scriptoria*) (not in use till the 7th century), *calamus, stilus* (of metal); to dip a — in ink, *calamum intingere* (Quint.); **2**, = fold, *saeptum* (*sep.*). II. v.tr. 1, *scribere*; see **WRITE**; **2**, = to fold, *saeptis* (*sep.*) *includere*. **pen-knife**, n. see **KNIFE**. **penman**, n. *qui scribit*. **penmanship**, n. *ars bene scribendi*.

**penal**, adj. — law, *lex poenalis* (Jct.). **penalty**, n. *poena, damnatum, multa* (*multa*) (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, *damnatum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* = both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved); to inflict a —, *alqm alqd re multare*. **penance**, n. *satisfactio* (= penalty for injuries done, Eccl. term = penance), *multa* (*multa*) (= penalty), *poena* (in gen. = penalty paid by anyone), *paraculum* (= atonement); to order anyone to do —, *paraculum ab alqo exigere*. **penitence**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.); see **REPENTANCE**. **penitent**, adj. *paenitens* (= repenting); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus vix a se abstulit, tanta vis erat paenitendi*. **penitential**, adj. (*quod paenitentiam declarat*). **penitentiary**, n. *carcer, -eris, m.* (= prison), defining further sense by context.

**pence**, n., see **PENNY**.

**pencil**, n. 1, of painter, *penicillus* (or —um); see **PAINTER**; **2**, for writing, *stilus* (see **PEN**).

**pendant**, n. *stalagmium* (Plaut.), *inaurra, -ium, f* (= ear-ring).

**pending**, I. adj. 1, in law, *res delata est ad judicem*; the matter is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; **2**, in commerce, *nondum expeditus or confectus*. II. prep. *per* with accus. (= during), *nondum* with part. (e.g. — the decision of the court, *lis nondum iudicata*), *dum, donec* (= until, e.g. — his return, *dum redeat*).

**pendulous**, adj. *pendulus*.

**pendulum**, n., perhaps *perpendicularum* (not class).

**penetrability**, n., by **penetrable**, adj. *penetrabilis, perius* (where there is a road through, opp. *inivus*). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. *penetrare, permanere in* with accus., *pervadere per* or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison —s every limb of the body, *ven-*

*num cunctos artus pervadit* or *in omnes partes pervasat*; the draught — the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animas* (of a speaker's address, etc.); — d (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus, ictus, percussus, perfusus*. **II.** v.intr. (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a place, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (= to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri* (= to be heard), *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *transluere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* = to spread as far as; with force, *irruere, irrumperre in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqm* (= to descend down to —, of persons and things); the cry — into their ears, *clamorem exaudiunt*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis guarum esse*; to — into a country, *progređi, procedere, irrumperre* (the latter = to rush forth with violence); *se insinuare* (by stealth, e.g. into the affections, etc., also lit.) **penetrating**, adj. 1, of cold, etc., *penetrabilis, penetrabilis, acutus, acer, maximus, gravis*; 2, fig. *suplex, acutus, acutus, collidus, sollicitus, perspicax*; see SAUACIOUS, ACUTE. **penetration**, n. *ucis acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *superciliosus, sollicitus, perspicacitas*. **penetrative**, adj. *gravis, reherens* (of a sermon, etc.); see IMPRESSIVE. **penetrativeness**, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorii ac forenses* (Cic.).

**peninsula**, n. *peninsula*. **peninsular**, adj., by circuml. with *peninsula*.

**penny**, n. *us, nummus* (*sestertius*); not a — (I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, contravene); to say to the last —, *ad usum solvere*.

**pension**, I : *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.) **II.** v.tr. *annui*, etc., *alci praebere*. **pensioner**, n. *cu. annui praebentur*.

**pensive**, adj. in *cogitatione* (or *cogitativa*) *depressus, subditus* (= somewhat sad, ante and post class.); see THOUGHTFUL. Adv. use null. **pensiveness**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

**pentagon**, n. *pentagon(i)um* (or *pentagonion*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangulus* (Grim.).

**pentameter**, n. (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

**pentateuch**, n. *pentateuchus* (Eecl.).

**Pentecost**, n. *dies pentecostes, pentecoste* (Eecl.).

**penthouse**, n. *lugurium parieti affixum*, as milit. term, *vinca*.

**penultima**, n. by *penultimus* (opp. *ultimus*, Aut. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

**penurious**, adj. *parcus, sordidus, avarus, lenax*; see NIGGARDLY. Adv. *sordide, avarice, parce, parce ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, n. *sordes, -is, f.* (usu. in pl.), *tenuitas, tenuitas victus* (in one's mode of living); see NIGGARDLINESS, MEANNESS, PARSIMONY. **penury**, n. *inopia, egestas* (*trictus* or *rerum necessariorum penuria*); see POVERTY.

**peony**, n. *paconia* (Plin.).

**people**, I. n. as a large number in gen., *vis* (= crowd, of men and animals), *copiae* (= troops, soldiers), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the great mass of the —, in opp. to those of a higher position, e.g. the soldiers in opp. to the commissioned officers), *plebs, -is, f.* (= the common —); the —, *homines*

(= men in gen.), *homunculi, homunciones* (in a contemptuous sense); the young —, *adolescentuli*; the — of Greece, *Graeci*; the towns —, *oppidani* (= the inhabitants of the town), *civis* (= citizen); the — in the village, *vicani*; the — in the country, *rustici, pagani* (= peasants); before the —, *palam* (= not in secret), *coram omnibus* (= in the presence of all), in *oculis* or *ante oculos omnium*; very often in Latin the gen. term *homines* is left out with adjs., e.g. many —, *multi*; all the —, *omnes*; good —, *boni*; when *qui* follows, e.g. there are — who say, *sunt qui dicunt*; there are — who believe, *sunt qui existimant*; when we make a wide and general statement, when " — " = "one," e.g. — say, *dicunt*; — report, *narrant*; the —, = those who belong to anyone, anyone's household, or servants or relations, etc., *alcs familia* (= anyone's servants, etc., all together, Caes.), *alcs famuli, ministri* (= servants), *alcs comites, qui alqm comitantur* (= those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alcs milites* (= soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui*; *pebeus* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publicus*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeus* (according to his descent), *homo de plebe* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeus*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *externae nationes et gentes*, Cic.); *populus* (forming a State, all the free-born citizens together who are united through the same form of government, e.g. *Scipio Hergetus gentem cum infans exercitu invasisset, compulsi omnibus, Athenagium urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circumsegit*, Liv.); where *gens* = a — of the same origin or race, but which as a State, *populus*, had a capital; one *gens* may comprise several *populos*, in the pl. also comb. *populi nationesque*; when we speak of one particular — or nation, we may also render — in Latin by *nomen* (= name, i.e. anything, everybody who has or gives by that name, e.g. Hannibal the mortal enemy of the Roman —, *Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano*, Nepos), also comb. *gens ac nomen* (e.g. *Nerviorum, Caes.*); belonging to our —, *natio, nostras*; see NATION; a riot caused by the —, *tumultus, -us*; a decree of the whole —, *populi scitum, plebiscitum* (decreed by the great mass of the — [in opp. to a decree of the senate], and which had been adopted by majority, after it had been proposed by the presiding magistrate), *populi iurum* (inasmuch as the — collectively had the right of commanding the senate to confirm a decree adopted by them, after which every citizen was obliged to obey the same), comb. *populi scitum iurumque*; the power of the —, *populi or popularis potestas* (see POWER). **II.** v.tr. 1, *colonium* or *coloniae deducere* or *mittere alqm* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *complere* (= to fill); 3, = INHABIT; see POPULATE. **people**, adj. see POPULOUS. **populace**, n. *plebs* (= commons), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= mob), dregs of the —, *populi fex* or *sentina*. **popular**, adj. 1, = belonging to the people, *popularis*; the — party, *populares*; 2, = a general favourite, *popularis* (rare), *populo* or *in vulgus gratus* or *acceptus*; to be —, *gratia multum apud alqm valere*, or *gratia plurimum praere*; to become —, *gratiam ab alqm* or *in* or *apud alqm inire*; 3, = suited to the common understanding, of style, etc., *ad commune iudicium accommodatus*. Adv. *populariter*. **popularity**, n. *gratia* (= influence), *populi favor* or *studium*; breath of —, *favors popularis*; to gain —, *gratiam ab alqm, ad* or *apud alqm inire*. **populate**, v.tr. *frequentare* (*facilis*); to — a plain with settlers, *colonium* or *coloniae deducere, mittere alqm* (the former if the

person himself lead a colony anywhere); see PEOPLE II. **population**, n. I, *colonomum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere); 2, *multitudo* (= multitude), *frequentia* (= large multitude), *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (= number of resident inhabitants), *cives* (= citizens), *incolae* (= inhabitants); see PEOPLE; the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. **populous**, adj. *frequens* (opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic, much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*). **populousness**, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance).

**pepper**, I. n. *piper*, -*eris*, n. — -*cruet*, — -*box*, *pyxis piperis*. II. v.tr. *pipere condire*.

**per**, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means 1, = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see; 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

**peradventure**, adv. *forte*, *fortasse*, *forsitan*; see PERHAPS.

**perambulate**, v.tr. *transire, iter facere per aliquam locum* (= to travel through, *peragraré* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), (*per*)*lustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *percurrere celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio, peragratio, transitus, -us* (= passage through, etc.).

**perceivable**, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis* (= what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv.). **perceive**, v.tr. *sentire, sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in gen.), *auribus percipere, audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere, videre* (= to see), *cernere* (= to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursum stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertere* (= to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the accus. and infin. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (= to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of anything), *sentire* (= to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqd re*), *videre* (= to see, to understand); to — clearly, *perspicere, conspiciere* (= to behold), *observare* (= to observe), *intelligere* (*intellig-*) (= to comprehend). **perceptibility**, n. by **perceptible**, adj. *insignis, conspicuus* (= conspicuous), *manifestus* (= manifest); see CLEAR. Adv. *manifeste*; see CLEARLY. **perception**, n. gen. by verbs, by *percipere*; see SENSATION, NOTION, IDEA. **perceptive**, adj. by verbs.

**perch**, I. n. 1, a measure of length = 5½ yards; *peritica* (very late); 2, for hens, *peritica gullinaria*. II. v.intr. *alci rei insulere* (= to settle on), *alci rei insidere* (= to remain on).

**perch**, n. = a fish, *perca* (Plin.).

**perchance**, adv. see PERADVENTURE.

**percolate**, I. v.tr. see STRAIN. II. v.intr. *permanere*. **percolation**, n. *percolatio*, or by verb.

**percussion**, n. *ictus, -us* (= blow), *pulsus, -us* (= push); see SHOCK.

**perdition**, n. *exitium, interitus, -us, peractio*.

**peremptory**, adj. 1, *confidens, arrogans*; to give — orders, *definite praecipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter praecipere*; 2, a — judgment, *judicium plenum arrogantiae*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius judicare*. Adv. *confidenter, arrogantior*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

**perennial**, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. *in perpetuo*; see ALWAYS.

**perfect**, I. adj. *plenus* (in gen. of anything that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size), *integer* (= not mutilated, complete), *absolutus, perfectus, conch. absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatiusque, perfectus completusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium, kindness*), *cumulare alqd* (= to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*). Adv. *plene, absolute, perfecte*, or by superl. in sense of "quite" (e.g. — right, *rectissime*. II. v.tr. *excolere* (= to develop further, e.g. the art of oratory, *orationem*), *conficere, perficere*; to — anyone in knowledge, *augere aliquam scientiam*. III. n. Gram. t.t. *praeteritum perfectum* (Quint.). **perfection**, n. *integritas* (= completeness), *absolutio, perfectio, absolutio perfectioque* (= highest degree of —; — of virtue, *virtus, -utis, perfecta cumulataque*; to bring anything to —, *alqd absolere* or *perficere*).

**perfidious**, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfidie, perfidiose*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfidie* or *fraudulenter agere*.

**perforate**, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebrare* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebrare* (with the borer), *perforare* (= to make holes in, in gen.).

**perforce**, adv. *vi, per vim, necessario*, or by *invitus* or *compulsus, conclusus*.

**perform**, v.tr. (*per*)*agere* (= to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerere* (= to be the support of anything, as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (= to undergo), *alqd praestare* (= to discharge, e.g. *officium*), (*per*)*fungi alqd re* (= to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (= to administer), *exsequi* (= to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alicjs procurare*; to — a part, *partes agere, in scaeni (scen-) esse* (on the stage); to — the part of an accuser, *partes accusatoris obtinere*; to — sacred rites, *sacra facere*; see DO, EXECUTE, ACCOMPLISH, DISCHARGE, FULFIL.

**performance**, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (= the administering), *confectio* (= the accomplishing), *perfunctio*; — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (= business), *officium* (= duty), *ministerium* (= service); a — on the stage, *fabula* (= the piece played), with *agi* (e.g. during the —, *dum fabula agitur*); to give a —, *fabulam dare*. **performer**, n. 1, in gen. *actor, auctor, confector*, or by **PERFORM**; 2, *artis musicae peritus*, or, in gen. *alicjs rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alicjs rei peritissimus* (o.g. *cantandi*), *acroama, -atis*, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

**perfume**, I. n. *odor (odos), unguentum* (= ointment). II. v.tr. *odoribus perfundere* (with sweet snells); † *suffire* (by burning —). **perfumer**, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *quis merves odorum vendit*, *myropola, -ae, m.* (Plaut.), *unguentarius*.

**perfunctory**, adj. *neglegens (neglig-)*; see NEGLIGENT.

**perhaps**, adv. *fortasse, forsitan, †forsan*

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortas-is* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *haud scio an*, *nescio an* (= I don't know whether. etc.), to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus*, *nemo*, *nunquam* (*nunq.*), whilst according to the English "— someone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.," we might be led to say, *ullus*, *quisquam*, *umquam*; whether — someone, somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*querere*)" and "to search, explore (*percontari*)," by *ecquis* (or *ecqui*), *ecquae* (or *ecqua*), *equid*; you ask whether — there be any hope? *queris ecqua spes sit?* — someone, — anyone, *forsitan quispiam*, *alqs forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circiter*, *ferè*, or *ferme* (in approximate estimations as regards time and numbers; see *ALMOST*); *ferè* and *ferme* also in gen. when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, in *hanc ferè sententiam locutus est*; unless —, *nisi forte*, *nisi si*; if —, *si forte*; — because, etc.? *an quod*, etc.? — not, etc.? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*.

**pericardium**, n. \**pericardium* (not class.).

**peril**, n. see **ANGER**, **RISK**. **perilous**, adj. see **DANGEROUS**.

**period**, n. 1, in astronomy, *ambitus*, *-us*, *circulus*, *-us*; 2, = a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, space of time in gen.), or *tempora*, *tempestas* (= a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *aetas* (= age), *spatium temporis* (= space of time); no — of my life, *nullum aetatis meae tempus*; 3, in chronology; see **TIME**, **EPOCH**; 4, in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. only in Greek, *periòdos*, rendered by him by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circulus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis* *orbis*, or *circulus et quasi orbis verborum*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.). **periodical**, adj. what returns at stated intervals, *sollemnis* (*sollenn-*), e.g. — diseases, *morbis tempore certo* or *stato recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides*, *-um*; see **JOURNAL**; — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

**peripatetic**, adj. *peripateticus*; the —, *Peripatetici*.

**periphery**, n. *perimetros* (Vitruv.).

**periphrasis**, n. see **PARAPHRASE**.

**perish**, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *ocidi*, *interfeci*, *nocari* (= to be killed; see **KILL**); to — in the war, *bello cadere*, *in bello occidere*; *absumi alqñ re* (= to be swept away through, etc., e.g. *faune*, *veneno*); through illness, through pestilence, *morbo*, *pestilentia*; more — from hunger than by the sword, *dures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrumpi potest*, *fluxus* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), comb. *fluxus et* (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *caducus*, *infirmus* (= weak), comb. *caducus et infirmus*, *brevis* (= short, e.g. *omnia quae habent speciem gloriae contemne, brevia, fugacia, caduca existima*, Cic.). **perishable-**

**ness**, n. *fragilitas*, *brevitas* (= shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (= weakness).

**peristyle**, n. *peristy(i)um*.

**periwinkle**, n. a plant, *rinca perivina* (or as one word, *vincaperivina*, Plin.).

**perjure**, v.tr. *fasum jurare* (in gen.), *perjare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *fasum jurandum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

**perky**, adj. *protervus*; see **SAUCY**.

**permanency**, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *stabilitas*. **permanent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus*, *perennis*, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *stabilis*; see **COSTANT**. Adv. *perpetuo*.

**permeability**, n., **permeable**, adj. † *penetrabilis*; see **PENETRATE**.

**permissible**, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *ommissus* (= granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. **permission**, n. *concessio* (= concession), *permissio* (very rare; the subst. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the ablat. sing.); *potestas*, *coacta* (= power given anyone); *arbitrium* (= free will to do a thing), *licentia* = entire liberty to do what one likes); to give anyone —, *remitti potestatem*, *licentiam alicui dare*, for or to, *alqs res faciendae*, *potestatem alicui juere*, *concedere*, *licentiam alicui concedere*, *licentiam alicui permittere ut*, etc., *alci alqd permittere*, *concedere* (see **PERMIT**); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*; to have the —, *sibi licet*, *permissum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *jace tua*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *injussu alicjs*; contrary to my —, *me iuria*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs. **permit**, v.tr. *sinere* (with infin.), *concedere alqñ alicui* or *ut* (= to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (dat. or ut, = to allow anything to be done, opp. *vitare*), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alicjs rei*, *alqs rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (= to show indulgence in anything); see **ALLOW**.

**permutation**, n. (*permutatio*).

**pernicious**, adj. *perniciosus* (= ruinous), *exitiosus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitibilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical end, e.g. war), *funestus* (= bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus*, to anyone, *alci* (= causing injury, e.g. *bellum*). Adv. *perniciose*, *exitiose*, *funeste*. **perniciousness**, n. *res nocendi*, also by circumloc. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intellegit hanc rem nocere?*

**peroration**, n. *peroratio*, *epilogus*, *conclusio*.

**perpendicular**, adj. *directus* (*ad perpendicularium*).

**perpetrate**, v.tr. *alqd committere* or *ia se admittere*; see **COMMIT**. **perpetration**, n. by verb.

**perpetrator**, n. of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circumloc. *qui, quae facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui, quae facinus* in *se admisit*.

**perpetual**, adj. *perpetuus*; see **CONTINUAL**. Adv. *perpetuo*; see **ALWAYS**. **perpetuate**, v.tr. *alqd perpetuum reddere*, *continuare* (= to carry on beyond the usual time). **perpetuation**, n. by verb. **perpetuity**, n. *perpetuitas*; see **DURATION**, **ETERNITY**.

**perplex**, v.tr. 1, of matters; see **CONFUSE**; 2, of persons, *alqs mentem animamque perturbare*, *percutere*, *distribere*, *soll(i)citare*, in *perturbationem con(j)icere*; with talking, *oratione*

**differe perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, amarus, dubius*. **perplexity**, n. *ambiguitas* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see **DOUBT**.

**perquisite**, n. by *relictus extraordinarius, pecunia extraordinaria*, or in the plur. *pecuniae extraordinariae* (of a public functionary, Cic.), *peculium* (= the private property of a child or slave).

**perry**, n. *vinum ex pirlis factum*.

**persecute**, v. tr. *insecutari* (= to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (= to pursue close at one's heels), *vesare* (= to vex, to tease unceasingly); violently, *vehementius premere* or *vesare alqm*; to — with insults, *alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi*, *alqm maledictis* or *contumeliosis insecutari*, *alqm probris et maledictis vesare*. **persecution**, n. *insecutio* (= pressure), *vesatio* (= vexation). **persecutor**, n. *vesator* (= who teases), *insecutor*.

**perseverance**, n. *perseverantia* (= not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanens* (in *sententia*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *perinatia* (= pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pernicacia* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (= firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed; in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (= patience; e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *virtus*, *utilis* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, v. intr. *perseverare* (proper term), *consistere* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *perstare*, *consistere*, *persistere* (= to insist upon), *(per)manere* (= to remain firm in; all these generally in *aliquo re*), *pergere*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans*, *constans*, *assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alqis rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *pernix*, *pernix*, *obstinatus*. Adv. with *pera*, *perseveranter*, *constanter*, *firmiter*, *offirmo animo*, *perinatiter*, *pericacius*, *obstinatè*, *obstinato animo*.

**persist**, v. intr. see **PERSEVERE**. **persistence**, n. see **PERSEVERANCE**.

**person**, n. 1, in widest sense, *homo*; in mere enumeration, or contemptuously, *caput*; *persona* (lit. = the mask of the dramatic actor, then fig. = the part which he acts; *persona* never = the individual); by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, = *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaeque proprio vocabulo appelletur* (Cic.); in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (= he himself), *praesens*, *coram* (= he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *coram atesse*; — of higher rank, *homines nobiles*; a handsome — (= woman), *mulier formosa*; 2, = body, *corpus*, *vis*, n., *species* (= exterior in gen.), *forma*, *facies*; 3, = a — represented on the stage, *persona* (lit. = mask), *partes*, *-ium* (= part); to appear in the — of, *alqis personam ferre* or *sustinere* or *suari* (*alqis partes agere*, *obtinere* (all lit. and fig.)); 4, = — in gram., *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, Quint.). **personage**, n. 1, = PERSON; 2, = great man, *homo nobilis*. **personal**, adj., **personally**, adv. *personalis*, *personaliter* (Imperial Rome, lit.); a — verb, *verbum personale* (Gram.); in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse*, *per se* (= himself), or by *praesens*, *coram* (= present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* (= by letter, and such like), or by *proptius* (= not in common with others, opp. com-

munis), or by *privatus* (= referring to one as a private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*; I have a — interview with anyone, *ipse or praesens cum alqo colloquor*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse*, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse*, *alqm or alqis faciem nominare*; not to mind — offences, *omittere privatas offensiones*; in the sense of rude, see **RUDE** and **PERSONALITY**, 2; — occupations, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*). **personality**, n. 1, if = "existence as a person," or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circumloc. (e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, *verrentiores diabolum esse argunt*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper praedicit*); 2, = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *omittere*, *privatae offensiones* (= personal offences, insults), *maledicta*, *-orum*. **personalty**, n. (*bona*) *sua*. **personate**, v. tr. *alqis partes agere*, or *personam gerere*, *suari* or *sustinere*; see **REPRESENT**, **COUNTERFEIT**, **FEIGN**, **RESEMBLE**. **personification**, n. *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), *poese* I. a. *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confictio*, or *facta alienarum personarum oratio*. **personify**, v. tr. a thing, 1, in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem tanquam loquentem inducere*, *alci rei orationem (al)tribuere*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqm humanam specie induere*, *alqm alci rei tanquam vitam (al)tribuere*.

**perspective**, n. (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitr.); pleasing —, *ea ars pictoria qui efficit ut quaedam emindere in opere, ipsorum recessus credamus* (Quint.).

**perspicacious**, adj. lit. *perspicax* (= who can see everything at one glance), *agax* (= sagacious), *acutus* (= sharp), comb. *acutus et perspicax*, *acer* (= keen). **perspicacity**, n. (with regard to the understanding) *perspicacitas*, *acies* or *acumen ingenii*, *ingenium acre* or *acutum*. **perspicuity**, n. by all. **perspicuous**, adj. (*di)lucidus*, *luculentus*, *clarus*, *evidens*, *illustris*, *perspicuus*, *apertus*, *distinctus*, *plenus*; see **CLEAR**, **INTELLIGIBLE**. Adv. (*di)lucide*, *clare*, *evidenter*, *luculenter*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *distincte*, *plane*.

**perspiration**, n. *sudor*; to be in a —, *sudare*, *sudorem emittere*; to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare*, *sudore madere* (in gen., Plin.). **perspire**, v. intr. *sudare* (also fig. = to work hard), *sudorem emittere* (lit.); I —, *sudor mihi erumpit*; to — a great deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore manare*, *sudore madere* (= to drop with perspiration).

**persuade**, v. tr. = to convince by argument, *persuadere alci de alqis re*, or with accus. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc*, *illud*, *nihil*); he can easily be —d, *facile adducitur ad credendum*; = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commodis verbis delentare*, ut, etc. (= to talk over), *perorare* (with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the accus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the accus. alone simply, when it is a neut. pronoun); *alqm impellere* (= to urge) or *adducere* (= to bring) or *inducere* (= to induce) *ad alqd* or with *ut*, *alci auctorem esse alqis rei* or with *ut* (= to cause anyone to); they —d me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadeor*); to allow oneself to be —d, *persuaderi sibi potè*; to — anyone to believe a thing, *fidem alqis rei facere alci*, *alqm adducere ad opinionem*; to be easily —d to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*; I am not

easily —d to believe, non adduci possum, ut credam; see CONVINCERE. **persuasion**, n. *persuasio*; — was not difficult, non difficilis persuasio fuit; gift of —, virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, ris persuadendi; see CONVICTIO, BELIEF. **persuasive**, adj., **persuasive-ness**, n., by circumloc. with the verb (e.g. a — speech, oratio ad persuadendum accommodata).

**pert**, adj. *protervus, procaz*. Adv. *proerve, procaciter*. **pertness**, n. *protervitas, proccitas*.

**pertain**, v.intr. = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alqjs juris esse* (= to be his of right); with the genit. nullius est artis, it —s to no art; *proprium esse*; what —s to this, *quod pertinet* or *attinet ad hoc*, or *refertur*, or *referendum est*.

**pertinacious**, adj. *obstinatus, pertinax, pertinax*. Adv. *obstinatè, pertinaciter*; to act — in anything, *obstinato animo agere alqd*. **pertinacity**, n. *animi obstinatio*, in a thing, *alqjs rei* (= obstinacy, contumacy), *pervicacia, animus pervicax* (= great perseverance), *pertinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *contumacia* (= contumacy).

**perturbation**, n. see AGITATION, DISTURBANCE.

**perusal**, n. *lectio, perlectio (pell-)*. **peruse**, v.tr. *perlegere, evolere, pervolvere, pervolitare*.

**pervade**, v.tr. 1, lit. *permanare, alqa re perfundi*; 2, fig. *permanare, perfundere*; to — the mind, *ad animum descendere, in animum penetrare*.

**perverse**, adj. *perversus* (lit. = diverted; fig., not as it ought to be), *pravus* (fig. = contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, mens, opinio). Adv., fig. *perverse, perperam* (= not right, opp. recte); see OBSTINATE, STUBBORN. **perverse-ness**, n. *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*). **perversion**, n. *corruptio* (= spoiling), *deprivatio*; — of meaning, *verbi depravatio, verbum in pejus detortum* (Sen.). **pervert**, I. v.tr. 1, in gen. *depravare, corrumpere*; 2, as Theol. t.t., perhaps a *fide Christiana abducere*. II. n. perhaps *qui a fide Christiana abductus est*.

**pervious**, adj. *pervius* (of places, etc.), *penetrabilis*; to the air, *arri expositus*.

**pest**, n. 1, lit. see PESTILENCE; 2, fig., of anything or person very obnoxious, *pestis, pernicies*, comb. *pestis ac pernicies*; —house, *aedificium ad pestilentias contagia prohibenda constructum*. **pester**, v.tr. see TROUBLE, DISTURB, ANNOY.

**pestilence**, n. lit. *pestilentia* (as an epidemic disease), *lues, -is* (as obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), *morbus perniciosis* (= dangerous illness; also fig.). **pestilential**, adj. *pestilens* (lit., opp. *saluber*), *foedus* (fig. = abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, opp. *suavis*).

**pestle**, n. *pilum, pistillum* (Plin.).

**pet**, I. n. *deliciae, amores, -um*; see FAVOURITE. II. v.tr. *fovère, in deliciis habère*.

**petard**, n. in phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps *in suos laqueos ipse incidit*.

**petition**, I. n. 1, in gen. see PRAYER, REQUEST; 2, a formal —, *petitio* (= petitioning for, *alqjs rei*), *quae alqs petit, lit(t)eræ (supplicis) libellus (supplex)*; to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere, annuere*; to present a — containing a request that, etc., *libello oblato petere, ut*, etc. II. v.tr. *petere alqd ab alqo, rogare alqd, anyone, alqm or ab alqo* (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, *impiorare et exocicare alqd, contendere ab alqo ut, flagitare or efflagitare alqm alqd* (= to request, to urge); to —

anyone for a person or thing, *ab alqo alqd alci petere*; to — an authority (e.g. parliament), *petere alqd per lit(t)eras*. **petitioner**, n. *qui libellum offert, qui libello petit, oblato, qui supplicat*.

**petrify**, v.tr. 1, in *lapidem (con)vertère, mature*; to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare); 2, fig. *alqm obstupescere*; to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupescere, attonitum esse*.

**petticoat**, n. *tunica interior, corporis ornamentum interius* (the Romans had no equivalent); — government, *imperium uxoris* or *muliebri*. **pettifogger**, n. *rubula, causidicus rabiosus et ineptus*. **pettifogging**, adj. a — attorney, *causidicus* (opp. to orator); in wider sense, see PALTRY. **petty**, adj., see LITTLE, TRIFLING, PALTRY.

**petulance**, n., see PASSION, SAUCINESS, IMPUDENCE. **petulant**, adj., see SAUCY, IMPUDENT.

**pew**, n. *sedes quae est in aede sacræ*.

**pewter**, n. see TIN.

**phaeton**, n. see CARRIAGE.

**phantom**, n. 1, *somnium, opinionis commenta, -orum*; they are mere —s, *et falsa et inania sunt*; 2, see GHOST.

**Pharisee**, n. *Pharisaeus* (Eccl.); fig., see HYPOCRITE. **Pharisaical**, adj., lit. by the gen. *Pharisaeorum* (Eccl.); see HYPOCRITICAL.

**pharmacy**, n. (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.)

**phase**, n. *status, -us, condicio* or *ratio*, or by circumloc. (e.g. the thing has passed into a new —, *res mutata est, or nova fit*).

**pheasant**, n. (*avis*) *Phasianus* (Plin.); *Phasianus* (Fas., Suet.).

**phenomenon**, n. in gen. *ostensum, prodigium, portentum, miraculum* (= any marvellous sight seen, and relating to some future event); in the sky, *phaenomenon* (very late, or as Greek *φαινόμενον*), *res mira* or *mirifica* or *acra* (= strange).

**phial**, n. see BOTTLE.

**philanthropy**, n. *caritas generis humani, humanitas*. **philanthropist**, n., **philanthropical**, adj. *hominibus or generi humano amicus, humanus*. Adv. *humane*.

**Philippic**, n. 1, lit. (*oratio*) *Philippica*; 2, fig. *oratio in alqm habita*.

**Philistine**, n. 1, lit. *Philistinus*; 2, fig. *homo humanitatis expers*.

**philologist**, n. *grammaticus, philologus*. **philology**, n. *grammatica* (or *grammatica*), *philologia* (= literary studies). **philological**, adj. *grammaticus*.

**philosopher**, n. *philosophus*, fem. *philosophia*; the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a wise man); theoretical —, *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*; practical —, *qui de vita ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quaerit*. **philosophy**, n. *philosophia*. **philosophical**, adj. by the genit. *philosophiae, philosophorum*; = wise, *sapiens, prudens*; — writings, *philosophiae scriptae, libri qui sunt de philosophia*; — precepts, *philosophiae or philosophorum praecepta*; that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*. Adv. *philosophorum more, sapienter, prudenter*. **philosophize**, v.intr. *philosophari* (lit.), *argumentari, ratiocinari* (= to argue), *disputare* (= to expound).

**philtre**, n. *philtrum, amatoris poculum, virus amatorium, or amatorum alone* (Plin.).

**phlegm**, n. 1, *pituita* (t.t.); 2, = dulness, *tarditas ingenii* or *animi*, also merely in the

context *lartitas, patientia* (= indolence), *inertia* (= inertness), *lentitudo* (= indifference). **phlegmatic**, adj. *lartulus, patiens, iners, lentus*. Adv. *patienter, lente*, or perhaps *aequo animo*.

**phoenix**, u. *phoenix*.

**phonetic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *sonum verbi ipsum litteris exprimere*).

**phosphorus**, n. *phosphorus* = the morning star; also as scientific t.t., but not, in this sense, class. **phosphorescent**, adj., **phosphorescence**, n. by *lux in undis luens* or *fulgens*.

**photograph**, n. use where possible *pictura* or *imago*; perhaps where closer definition is necessary *imago oleis per solis radios depicta*.

**phrase**, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.); these are mere —s, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. *locutio, dicendi genus, -eris, n.*

**phthisis**, n. *phthisis* (Cels.). **phthisical**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

**physic**, L. n. see MEDICINE. **II**. v.tr. see PURGE, CURE. **physical**, adj. **1**, = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturae* (if we speak of nature), or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body); — complaints, *mala naturae, mala quae natura habet* (in gen.), *vitia corporis* (= bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis*; to be of good — constitution, *corporis celeritate uti bonae*; **2**, referring to science, *physicus*; — science, *physica* or *physice*, *physiologia* (the theory); see PHYSICS. Adv. *naturae, physice*. **physician**, n. see DOCTOR. **physica**, n. *physica, -orum*. **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by *qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, perspicere* (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus, -us, lineamenta, -orum, n.* (= features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, os vultusque, os et vultus* (= countenance and features), *facies* (= face).

**physiology**, n. *naturae ratio, quam Graeci φυσιολογίαν appellant*, or *natura rerum quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur*, or simply *physiologia*. **physiological**, adj. *ad naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum naturae*.

**piacular**, adj. *piacularis*.

**piano**, n. use some known instrument, *lyra, cithara*.

**pick**, **I**. v.tr. and intr. *rostrum tundere* or *credere alqd* (of birds); to — a bone, by *rodere alqd*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinam perfodere* (with a tooth— of wood, silver, etc., Petron.); = to gather, *carpere*; see PLUCK; to — wool, *lanam arripere* or *purgare*; to — one's pocket, see ROB; to — a quarrel, see QUARREL; to — out, see SELECT, CHOOSE; to — up, *legere, colligere, tollere*, see GATHER, RAISE. **II**. n. — axe, *dolabrum*; a — pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *delectus* (of troops), *eximius, praestans*, etc.; see EXCELLENT. **picking**, n. see CHOICE; in the pl. see REMAINS.

**pickle**, **L**. n. *salsura*. **II**. v.tr. to — fish, *pisces muria condire*.

**picnic**, n. and v.intr. *symbola* (συμβολή, ante class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. *aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symbola essemus*, = we went to a —, Ter.), or *excurre* may be used (e.g. *excurro in Pompeianum*, Cic.).

**piequet**, n. *statio*; to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

**pictorial**, adj. and adv. *tabulis ornatus* or *(de)pictus, per tabulas*.

**picture**, **L**. n. *pictura, tabula (picta)*; = likeness, *imago (picta)*; word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paene ob oculos posita esse videatur*). **II**. v.tr. to — in the mind, *alqd mente, animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *concipere*; in words, *depingere, expingere, exprimere*; see EXPRESS, PAINT. **picture-frame**, n. *forma in qua includitur pictura*. **picture-gallery**, n. *pinacotheca*. **picture-esque**, adj. *graphicus* (= very beautiful, as if it had been painted, rare), *amoenus* (= delightful); to be —, *graphicum in aspectu efficere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect); see BEAUTIFUL. Adv. *graphice, amoena*. **picturesqueness**, n. see BEAUTY.

**pie**, n. see PASTRY.

**piebald**, adj. † *bicolor*.

**piece**, **L**. n. **1**, part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off), *frustum* (= a bit), *truncus* (= a — cut off or struck off, e.g. a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis, crusta* (= a — of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus*; a pretty large — of anything (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri*); a very large — (i.e. much), *multum* with genit.; to tear into —s, *dilacerare, dilaniare, discerpere*; see TEAR; to fall to —s, *dilabi*; **2**, = a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, in gen. *res* (thing in gen.); *pars* (= part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignavia est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *alqd nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of land, *ager, diuis, agellus*; a — of meat, *caruncula*; a — of wood, *lignum*; made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (= not interrupted, solid, massive (e.g. ring)); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arbore excavitus*; = an artificial production, *opus, -eris, n.* (in gen.), *tela* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura, tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *cantus, -us* (= a — of music), *tormentum* (= a field —); in —s, —meal, *minutatim* (lit. in small —s, then also fig. = by degrees), *membratim* (lit. = limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carptim* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (*pedetent-*) (= one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); —work, by circumloc. (e.g. to pay by —, *ut res quaeque confecta est, solvere*). **II**. v.tr. *consuere*; to — a garment, by *assuere alqd alci rei*; see PATCH, MEND.

**pieb**, adj. *maculosus*.

**pier**, n. **1**, *pila (pontis)*; see PILLAR; **2**, *moles (-is)*, (*opposita fluctibus*) *moles lapidum* (= mole).

**pierce**, v.tr. **1**, see THRUST, DRIVE; **2**, = to — through, *transfigere*; see STAB; **3**, see ENTER, PENETRATE. **piercing**, adj. **1**, of sounds, *acer, acutus*; see SHRILL; **2**, of the mind, *acutus, acer, sagax*; see ACUTE.

**piety**, n. *pietas erga Deum* (= reverence and love to God, *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (= virtuous sentiment, innocence). **pious**, adj. *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam, parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= conscientious), *sanctus* (= approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque, sanctus et religiosus*. Adv. *pie, sancte*, comb. *pie sancteque*.

**pig**, n. *porcus* (Eng. pork), *sus, suis, m.* and f.; a small —, *porcellus*; a sucking —, *porcus lactens, porcellus*. **piggery**, n. *suis* (Col.), *hura*. **piggish**, adj. **1**, *suillus, porcivus*; **2**, fig. see



**GREEDY**. **piggishness**, n. *sporcitas, sporcitas* (= foulness); see also **GREEDINESS**. **pig-headed**, adj. see **OBSTINATE**.

**pigeon**, n. *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palumbus*, -us (*palumbus*); see **DOVE**; — house, *columbarium*; *turris, turricula* (= — tower).

**pigment**, n. see **PAINT**.

**pigmy**, n. see **DWARF**; the **Pigmies**, *Pigmaei* (Plin.).

**pika**, n. *hasta*; see **LANCE**.

**pilaster**, n. *parastila* or *parastas*, -adis, f.

**pile**, I. n. *struus*, -is, f. (of things collected in an elevated form), *caeculus, acervus* (= heap of things, in gen.); *rogus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see **EDIFICE**; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *subliton*; a bridge built on —s, *pons subliticus*; to drive down —s, *pales* or *stipites* or *rudis demittere, defigere*; see **HEAP**, **STAKE**. II. v.tr. (*caecervare, cumulare, congerere*); see **ACCUMULATE**; to — up, *fuere struem alci rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *extruere* (e.g. *royum*); see **HEAP**.

**pillar**, v.tr. and intr.; see **STEAL**.

**pilgrim**, n. *viator* (= traveller in gen.), or *qui in loca sacra migrat*; —s staff, *baculum*.

**pilgrimage**, n. *iter, itineris*, n. (= journey in gen.), or *iter in loca sacra, peregrinatio sacra*.

**pill**, n. *catapotium* (Plin.) (that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* (Plin.); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *haec conxit*.

**pillage**, I. n. *rapina, direptio* (implying destruction of property), *exspoliatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulationis* (= laying waste). II. v.tr. *diripere, populare* (= to lay waste), *compilare, ex-pilare, spolare*. III. v.intr. *praedari*; see **PLUNDER**. **pillager**, n. *praedator, direptor, populator*; see **PLUNDER**.

**pillar**, n. *columna* (fig. = foundation, e.g. *columna republicanae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see **COLUMN**, **POST**. **pillared**, adj. *columnatus, columnis instructus*.

**pillory**, n. *numilla* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in altorum exemplum alligare*; fig. *alqm cruciare*; see **TORMENT**.

**pillow**, I. n. *cernicea* (Juv.), *pulcrina*. II. v.tr. (*su/fulcris*); see **SUPPORT**.

**pilot**, I. n. *gubernator* (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. *gubernare* (lit. and fig.).

**pimp**, n. *lena*.

**pimple**, n. *varus* (Plin., on the face, Greek *iorthos*), *puscula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpled**, **pimpily**, adj. *pusculosus* (Cels.).

**pin**, I. n. *acus*, -us, f. II. v.tr. *alqd acu (a)figere*. **pin-cushion**, n. *theca* (= case). **pin-money**, n. *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia usori data*.

**pinchers**, n. pl. *forceps*. **pinch**, I. v.tr. 1, = to nip, perhaps *alqd* or *alqm duplia comprimere, vellicare* (Quint.); 2, fig. (*coartare* = to crowd, to — for room, *urere* (of a shoe, frost, etc.); to — oneself, *fraudare se victu suo*; to —, of poverty, *urgere*. II. n. 1, lit. use verb; 2, fig. *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus*, -us (= bite); see **STING**; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *coactus modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, adj. of poverty, etc., by *extremus, summus*, etc.; see **EXTREME**.

**pinchbeck**, n. 1, *aes factitium*; 2, fig., see **SHAM**.

**pine**, n. *pinus*, f.

**pine**, v.intr. *labere, concti alqd re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alqs desiderio labore*. **pinning**, n. *tabas*, -is (= wasting away); see also **SORROW**.

**pinion**, I. n. 1, of a bird, *pinna* (*pinna*); see **WING**; 2, *compes*, -dis, f.; see **FETTER**. II. v.tr. *manus post tergum religare, alci compes in(j)icere, alqm (re)vincire*.

**pink**, adj. *purpureus*; — colour, *color purpureus*.

**pinnae**, n. *navis actaria* or *lambae*.

**pinnae**, n. *fastigium* (lit. and fig.).

**pin**, n. perhaps *sextarius* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a —, *hemina*; a quarter of a —, *quartarius*.

**pioneer**, n. *qui primus alqd facit*.

**pious**, adj. *pius, sanctus*; see **PIETY**.

**pip**, n. *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

**pip**, v.intr. *pipare, pipire* (Col.).

**pip**, n. of fruit, *semen, granum, nucleus* (Plin.), *acinus* (esp. of the grape).

**pipe**, I. n. 1, for water, etc., *tubus, tubulus, canalis, Astula*; 2, = a musical instrument, *Astula, tibia, tarunda, talarium, tarrina*; 3, for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *Astula* or *tubulus*, or adding *summa adena*. II. v.intr. *Astula* or *tibia canere* or *canere*. **pipe-clay**, n. *creta figulina*. **piper**, n. *tibiana*.

**pipkin**, n. *olla* (old form *cula*).

**piquant**, adj. *acutus* (lit. = stimulating to the senses; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salus* (lit. = seasoned with salt, — to taste; then fig. pertinent to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); *facetus* (= facetious). Adv. *acute, salsa*. **piquancy**, n. *sal, ris*. **piqua**, I. n. *simultas*; see **ANGER**, **IRRITATION**. II. v.tr. see **OFFEND**, **IRRITATE**, **EXAGGERATE**; to — oneself, *gloriarı alqm re, iactare se de alqm re*.

**piracy**, n. *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinio maris ritum tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrocinis et priedationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, n. *pruelo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*. **piratical**, adj. *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinis assecta*.

**piscatory**, adj. *piscatorius*.

**pistol**, n. \* *pistillum* (only as t.t.).

**pistol**, n., where possible by *arcus*, -us (= bow), otherwise \* *oclopetus minor*; see **GUN**.

**piston**, n. (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulantis*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

**pit**, I. n. *puteus* (in gen.), *fossa* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also fig. = a snare, *acrobis* or (small) *acrobiculus* (= a hole dug for planting a tree or for interring a dead body), *fossa* (= a long ditch for the defence of a place or for the purpose of drainage), *fodina, specus, puteus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facere fossam* (*fossam*), *fodere acrobem, specum sub terra fodere*; to fall into a —, *in fossam incidere* (the latter also fig. = to fall into a snare); in the theatre, *caeca* (= the seats assigned to the spectators, *caeca* (ma was reserved for the nobility, *cavea media* and *summa* more nearly = pit). II. v.tr. = to mark (e.g. with small-fox), *distinguere*; see **MARK**. **pit against**, v.tr. *alqm alci opponere, alqm cum alqm committere*. **pit-a-pat**, adv. to go —, *pupitare*. **pitfall**, n. *fossa*. **pitman**, n. see **MINER**.

**pitch**, I. n. *pix*; of —, *picus*; as black as —, *picus, vicinus, omnium nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.); — pine, *picea*; — dark, (*tenebris*) *obductus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v.tr. (*op*)picare. **pitohy**, adj. *picatus* (= besmeared with pitch).

**pitch**, **I.** n. 1, = degree, *fastigium, gradus, -us*, or by *summus, extremus*, or *ultimus* with n. (i.e. to the highest — of madness, *ad summam amentiam*); to this, that, what a — of, *huc, eo, quo* with gen.; 2, in music, *sonus, vox*; at the highest — of the voice, *vox summa*; a high —, *vox acuta*; medium —, *vox media*; low —, *vox gravis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — a tent, *tabernaculum statuere* or *constituere* or *collocare, tentorium statuere* or *ponere, tabernaculum tendere*, or simply *tendere*; 2, = to throw, *jacere, con(j)icere*; see **THROW**; 3, in music, to — a note, *cantando praetere*. **III.** v.intr. to — upon, *incidere, incurere* in *alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

**pitcher**, n. see **JAR**.

**piteous, pitiable**, adj. *miser, miserabilis, miserandus, dolendus, febilis, (e)lamentabilis*. Adv. *miserè, miserabiliter, febiliter, miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., or circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio misere me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1, = full of pity, *clemens, misericors*; see **MERCIFUL**; 2, see **PITEOUS**; 3, = mean, *abjectus, vilis, humilis, contemptus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**. Adv. *clementer, misere, abjecte, humiliter*; see **CONTEMPTIBLY**. **pitifulness**, n. 1, *dementia, misericordia*; 2, see **PITEOUSNESS**; 3, by adj. (**PITIFUL** 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *im-misericors, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, crudelis, siccus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *immisericorditer, inhumane, inhumaniter, crudeliter, saeve*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas, inhumanitas, saevitia*. **pity**, **I.** n. *miseriordia (miseriordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.), miseriatio*; out of —, *propter miseriordiam, miseriordiam captus* or *permotus*; to feel —, *miseriordiam habere, miseriordem esse* (= to have a feeling heart), *se miseriordem praebere* (= to show oneself merciful in one single case); to have — on anyone, *misereri alcjs, miseret me alcjs*; it is a — that, etc., *dolendum est, quod, etc., incommode accidit, ut, etc.*; it is a — that he died, *mors ejus dolenda est*; it is a — that the money was lost, *dolenda est jactura pecuniae*; it is a great —, it is a thousand pities, *valde, magnopere dolendum est*; deserving —, *miserandus, miseriordem dignus*. **II.** v.tr. *misereri, miseret me alcjs, miseriordis alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see **PITIFUL** 1.

**pit**, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pitthy**, adj. 1, lit. *medullus* (Cels.); 2, fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

**piteance**, n. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *pecunia exigua*.

**pivot**, n. 1, lit. *cardo* (Vitr., rare); 2, fig. see **HINGE**.

**placable**, adj. *errorabilis, placabilis*. **placability**, n. *placabilitas*.

**placard**, **I.** n. *libellus*; see **ADVERTISEMENT**. **II.** v.tr. *libellum proponere*; see **ANNOUNCE, ADVERTISE**.

**place**, **I.** n. = a free, open space, *locus, campus* (= open —, field, e.g. in the middle of a town), *area* (= a free, open — not occupied with buildings); the — in front of a dwelling-house, *propatulum* (in gen.), *vestibulum* (= entrance court); — of battle, *locus pugnae*; = an inhabited —, *locus, oppidum* (= — surrounded with walls), *regio* (= district), *pagus, vicus* (= village); a fortified —, *locus munitus* (in gen.), *castrum, castellum* (= castle, fort); = natural

position, *seces, -is*; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *locus*; at this —, *hic, hoc loco*; at which —, where, *ubi, quo loco*; at what —? *ubinam?* from which —, whence, *unde, a* or *ex quo loco*; at every —, *ubique, omnibus locis*; from every —, *undique, ab omnibus locis*; at different —s, *passim*; at both —s, *utroque*; at another —, see **ELSEWHERE**; fig. — in a book, *locus* (pl. *loci*); this has been stated in another — (= in another part of the book), *alio loco dictum est*; about this in another —, *de quo alibi*; = a separate — allotted anywhere, lit. *locus* (in gen.), *sedes* (where one sits), *spatium* (= — which anything occupies); to assign, show to a person his or her — (in the theatre), *alqm sessum ducere* (Plaut.); to give up one's — to a person, *alci locum dare, cedere*; to take a — on the seats allotted (in front of the rostrum of the curia, etc.), *locum in subselliis occupare*; to sit in the first —, *in prima cavea sedere* (in the theatre), *summus* or *supra* or *superiorem occupare* (at table); in the last —, *in ultima cavea sedere* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem occupare* (at table); to get up from one's —, (*exsurgere* or (principally of several) *consurgere*; to rise from one's — before anyone (out of respect), *alci assurgere*; to bring anyone from his — (= seat), *alqm loco movere*; description of —s (towns, etc.), *descriptio locorum* (Cic. uses *topothesia* = the stating of the locality of a —); commander of a —, *praefectus urbi*; = situation, office, *munus, -eris, n., magistratus, -us*; of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, *in alium familiam ingredi*); to appoint in — of, *alqm sufficere*; in — of, *loco alcjs*; in the first —, *primo, primum*; in the next —, *deinceps*; *primo* and *primum* are followed by *deinde, tum, praeterea, postremo*. **II.** v.tr. *statuere* (lit., to make a thing stand, e.g. *vas in loco frigido, juvencum ante aram*), *constituere*; to — in different spots, *disponere*; to — in line of battle, *ordinare, instruere*; to — anything round a thing, *cingere alqd alqi re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — anything before, *alqd apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere alqd alci rei* (e.g. *igni*); to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere in alqm loco* (e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near anything, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); to — one's money with anyone, *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabere* or *postferre alqd alci rei*; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alci rei* or *loco alqm praeficere*); to — round, *alqm* or *alqd alci* (rei), or *alqm* or *alqd alqd re circumdare*; to — under, *alqd alci* (rei) *sub(j)icere*; to — upon, *alqd alci* (rei) *imponere, superponere*.

**placid**, adj. *placidus*; see **GENTLE, QUIET, CALM**.

**plagiarism**, n. *furtum* or by *auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (= to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcjs scripta furantem pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui aliorum scripna compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*.

**plague**, **I.** n. 1, lit. (as the disease) *pestis, pestilentia*; see **PESTILENCE**; 2, fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.); *pestis* (= pest); the — take you! *in malam crucem!* What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est?* to be a — to anyone, *molestiae esse alci*. **II.** v.tr. *venare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *sol(j)icitare* (= to disquiet), *angere* (of cares, etc.), *exercere, cruciare, (ex)agitare*; with *re*

quests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; to — anyone to do, etc. (= to bother), *alct instare de alqd re* or with *ut*; see VEX, WORRY.

**plain**, I. adj. 1, = smooth, *aequus, planus*; see FLAT; 2, = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; 3, = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, incomptus* (of dress), (*di*)*lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus, expressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); 4, = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; 5, = without beauty, perhaps *hand formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plane, aperte, perspicue, evidenter, manifeste*; = without ornament, *simpliciter, inornate* (of dress, etc.), (*di*)*lucide, subtiliter, (ex)presse, distincte, attenuate*; = frankly, *sincere, libere, aperte*. II. n. *planities* (= every —, also the — surface of a mirror); as an open country, *planities, aequus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aequor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); of what is, grows, has its abode, is situated in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*). **plainness**, n. 1, = clearness, by *evidentia, perspicuitas*, or adj.; see PLAIN; 2, = lack of ornament, *simplicitas* (of dress, etc.), or by adj. PLAIN, 3 (of style); 3, of speech; see FRANKNESS; 4, = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

**plaint**, n. see LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT, ACTION. **plaintiff**, n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quae*) *accusat* (= accuser, who brings anyone up before the court in a criminal prosecution); *qui* (or *quae*) *petit* (= who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against anyone, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another, *subscribens accusare alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*. **plaintive**, adj. *miserabilis, febilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus* (mostly poet.). Adv. *miserabiliter, febiliter*. **plaintiveness**, n. by adj.

**plait**, I. n. 1, *stans, -us, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; 2, = a braid of hair, *gradus, -us* (Quint., Suet.). II. v.tr. 1, see FOLD; 2, to — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere*.

**plan**, I. n. 1, = a sketch drawn on paper, *forma, conformatio, figura, species* (= a draught), *imago* (= outline), *designatio* (= design), *forma rudis et imposita* (= rough sketch), *descriptio, iconographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of anything, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *aedificandi descriptio*; 2, in idea, *consilium, cogitatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as anything first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= — and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (= the order in which a thing is to be done); — of an operation, *rei agenda ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositae* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for anything, *instituere rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alqis rei* (e.g. *belli, aedificandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *inire alqis rei faciendae*, or with *inf.* or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *inire de alqd re*. II. v.tr. 1, = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem al-*

*operis lineis deformare, formam alqis operis lineis describere, imaginem alqis operis delineare*; see DESIGN; 2, in idea, *alqd (ex)cogitare, moliri, consilium inire alqis rei faciendae*; see above, PLAN, I. 2.

**plane**, I. n. 1, = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; 2, = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *runcinare*.

**plane**, n. = a tree, *platanus, l*

**planet**, n. *stella errans, sidus, -tris, n.*, *errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur*; the five —, *quinque stellae eisdem cursum constantissimum errantes*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

**plank**, I. n. *tabula* (= board), *axis, -is, m.* (axis); to nail —s, *coaxare* (coass.). II. v.tr. *coaxulare, coaxare* (coass.). **planking**, n. *coaxulatio, coaxatio* (coass., = boarded floor, etc.), or by pl. of PLANK.

**plant**, I. n. *herba* (in gen.), *planta* (= slip). II. v.tr. 1, *serere, (de)ponere* (trees, etc.), *coacserere, obserere* (a place with trees, etc.); 2, = to set up, *statuere, constituere, inagere* (e.g. *signum, a standard*); see SET UP; 3, to — a colony, *coloniam deducere*. **plantation**, n. *plantarium* (= nursery garden), *seminarium* (= nursery garden, lit. and fig.), *arbutum* (= orchard, esp. the trees round which vines were planted), *vitarium* (= nursery for vines), *quercetum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus consitus* (gen. term). **planter**, n. *sator, qui serit*; — of a colony, *coloni*. **planting**, n. *satio, actus, -us* (= the act of —).

**plash**, I. n. *murmur, fremitus, -us* (e.g. *aequoris*, perhaps *sonus, sonitus, -us*). II. v.tr. *murmurare, fremere, fremitum edere*.

**plaster**, I. n. 1, *gypsum, arenatum, tectorium*; see CEMENT, MORTAR; 2, in medicine, *emplastrum*. II. adj. a — cast, *imago (e) gypso expressa*. III. v.tr. *gypsaere* (Col.), *gypso illinere* or *obducere*. **plasterer**, n. = who whitewashes the walls, *teclon*; see PAINT.

**plastic**, adj. *plasticus*.

**plate**, I. n. 1, *bractea, lamina* (lit. = a thin piece of metal); the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, anything veneered); 2, = a copper — print, *pictura linearis* or *imago per aeneam lam(in)am expressa, signum aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; 3, a — at table, *catillus, pl. catilla, -orum, n.* (a smaller one made of clay), *patella*; 4, collectively, — used at table, *vasa (-orum) argentea* or *aurea* (silver or gold), *argenteum*. II. adj. — glass, perhaps use *vitrum densatum*. III. v.tr. to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

**platform**, n. *suggestus, -us*.

**Platonic**, adj. *Platonicus, Academicus* (= pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the — philosophy, *academia, akadēmia*). **Platonist**, n. *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academici* (= the followers of the Academy).

**platter**, n. *catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

**plaudit**, n. *plausus, -us*; see APPLAUSE.

**plausible**, adj. 1, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim-*), *probabilis*; 2, in bad sense, *fuscus, fucosus, simulatus, speciosus*. Adv. *veri similiter* (*verisim-*), *probabiliter, simulata, speciose* (Quint.), *ad speciem*, in or *per speciem, specie*. **plausibility**, n. 1, *verisimilitudo, probabilitas*; 2, *simulatio, species*.

**play**, I. v.intr. and tr. to — an instrument of music, *canere, modulari*, with the *tablat* of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *psallere* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often *comb.*

*cantare et psallere, canere vocis et psallere*, = to sing to the sound of the —; = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (either absol. or with the ablat. of the game); the fishes — in the water, *pieces in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *ludere* or *talis ludere*, *alei* or *aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pili ludere*; to — for anything, *ludere in alqd* (e.g. for money, in *pecuniam*, Jct.); = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *alqs partes, alqs personam tueri*; to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere*; not to let the actors — any longer, *histrionibus scenam interdicere*; to — the fool with anyone, to — anyone a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludifacere*, *alci imponere*; to — the rogue with anyone, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere*, *dolum alci necere* or *confingere*. **II.** n. = amusement, *ludus* (= game, see the word), *lusus*, -us (= playing), *lusio* (= the act), *ludicrum* (= a farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (= the carrying on a joke with anyone; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (= a theatrical piece), *fabula* (dimin. *fabella*, = a piece at the theatre), *comœdia* (= comedy), *tragedia* (= tragedy); mere —, *lulus*, *jocus* (= joke); that is but — for him, *hoc ei lusus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiae*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vixisse posse*; = action, *motus*, -us, *gestus*, -us (of the limbs, etc.), *vultus*, -us (= face), *argutiae* (= lively expression of the countenance); fair —, *ex aequo et bono* (e.g. to see —, *curare ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant*).

**play-bill**, n. *libellus*. **player**, n. 1. (on a musical instrument) *canens* (both male and female), *psalles*, in pure Latin *fidicen*, on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psalltria*, in pure Latin *fidicina*, *citharista*, m., *citharoedus*; *cornicen* (= who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (= a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (= a trumpeter); for amusement in gen., *lusor*, a female, *lulens*; 2, see **GAMBLER**; 3, — on the stage, actor; see **ACTOR**. **playfellow**, **playmate**, n. *aequalis* (= of the same age). **playful**, adj. *lascivus*, *jocosus*. Adv. *jocose*. **playfulness**, n. *lascivia*. **playground**, n. *locus quo pueri ludendi causis conveniunt*. **playhouse**, n. see **THEATRE**. **playthings**, n. *quae pueris in lulum oblata sunt*; see **TOY**. **playwriter**, **playwright**, n. *qui fabulas scribit*.

**plea**, n. 1. defendant's —, *defensio*, *oratio pro se* or *alqo habita* (= a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se*, *se defendere*, *causam dicere* (for oneself), *orare et dicere pro alqo*, *defendere alqm* (for someone); *exceptio* (= exception taken by defendant to plaintiff's statement, and inserted in a praetor's edict); in a gen. sense, see **LAW SUIT**, **CAUSE**, **APOLOGY**; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*; see **EXCUSE**. **plead**, v.intr. 1, in law, *causam agere*, *actitare* (frequentative), *dicere*, (*per*)*orare*, or *alqm se fecisse defendere*, *alqm defendere*, *versari in foro* (= to be a pleader); 2, in gen. *alqd excusare*; see **BEG**, **ALLEG**. **pleader**, n. *orator*, *causidicus* (term rather of contempt); see **ADVOCATE**.

**pleasant**, or **pleasing**, adj. *acceptus* (= that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (= very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*, *suavis* (= lovely), *dulcis* (= attractive), *mollis* (= gentle), *carius* (= dear), *gratiosus alci* and *apud alqm* (= in favour with), *urbanus* (= polite), *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus* (= humorous, witty), *laetus* (= joyous), *amoenus* (= charming, of place), *voluptarius* (= delightful), *commodus* (= suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation, *sermo festivus*, *venustus et urbanus*; — places, *loca amoena* or *voluptaria*; to be — to

the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures (per)mulcere*, *auribus blandiri*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*. Adv. *jucunde*, *suaviter*, *dulce*, *dulciter*, *commode*, *lepidè*, *festive*, *facete*, *amoene* or *amoeniter*. **pleasantness**, n. *jucunditas*, *dulcedo*, *amoenitas*, *suavitas*, *commoditas* (ante class. in Ovid.), *lepos*, or by adj.; see also **LOVELINESS**. **pleasantry**, n. *facetiae*, *lepos*, *festivitas*, or by *jocus* (= joke). **please**, v.intr. *alci placere*, *alqm delectare*, *alci gratum*, *acceptum* or *cordi esse*, or *arridere*; it —s, *placet* (of a decree of the senate); if you —, *ris (si vis)*; to be —d, *delectari*, *gaudere re*; to be dis—d, *abhorrire re*; I am —d with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this dis—s me, *displicet mihi hoc*; you are —d to say, *libet (libet) tibi dicere*; to — yourself, *gratificari sibi*; to — another, *gratificari alci*, *morem gerere alci*; eagerness to — (another), *immodica placendi cupido*. **pleasing**, adj., see **PLEASANT**. **pleasure**, n. *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; *libido* (*sub-*, = passion, caprice), *delectatio*, *oblectatio*, *deliciae* (= delight), *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum* (= object of —); according to —, *ex libidine*, *ex arbitrio ejus* (or *suo*); to do his —, *gratum facere alci*; = gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates*, *libidines* (*sub-*), *corporis voluptates*; it is the — of the gods, the senate, etc., *dis, senatus placet*; a journey of —, *gestatio* (Sen.); to take — in the country, *excurrere rus*, in the gardens, *horti*; to walk for —, *ambulare*.

**plebeian**, I. n. *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius*, *plebs*; from the order of the —s, *de plebe*, *plebei generis*, *plebeius*. II. adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

**pledge**, I. n. *pignus*, -eris, n., *hypotheca*, *arrhoba*, -onis, m., *arrha*. II. v.tr. (*op*)*pignurare* or *obligare alqd*; to — your word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*.

**Pleiades**, n. *Pleiades* or *Vergiliae*.

**plenary**, adj. see **FULL**, **ENTIRE**, **COMPLETE**.

**plenipotentiary**, n. merely *legatus* (= ambassador); plenipotentiaries arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

**plenitude**, n. see **FULNESS**.

**plenteous**, **plentiful**, adj. *uber*, *abundans*, *copiosus*, *largus*, *affluens*, *optimus*; see **ABUNDANT**. Adv. *uberius*, *uberime* (not in posit.), *abunde*, *abundanter*, *copiose*, *satis superque*, *large*, *cumulate*, *prolixè*, *effuse*. **plenty**, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of anything, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (= abundance, more than we wish), *affluentia* (= profusion), *magna vis* (great quantity); — of anything, *satis* with genit.; to have — of anything, *suppeditare* or *abundare alqa re*.

**pleonasm**, n. *pleonasmus* (late, or as Greek *πλεονασμός*), better use circumloc. (e.g. *nimiam abundantiam verborum uti*). **pleonastic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *verba plura sunt quam pro re*).

**plethora**, n. *sanguinis abundantia*. **plethoric**, adj. *plenus sanguinis*.

**pleurisy**, n. *pleuritis*.

**pliant**, **pliable**, adj. 1, *lentus*, *flexibilis*; 2, fig. *mobilis*, *inconstans*, *mollis*, *flexibilis*. **pliancy**, **pliability**, n. 1, *lentitudo*, *lentor* (Plin.); 2, *mobilitas*, *inconstantia*, *mollitudo*.

**plight**, I. n. see **CONDITION**, **STATE**. II. v.tr. see **PLEDGE**.

**plinth**, n. *plinthus*, *plinthis*, -idis, f.

**plod**, v.intr. 1, = to go slowly, *tardius progredi*; 2, = to toil, *omni ope atque operâ entis, ut, etc.*, *contendere et laborare*, *sudare et laborare*;

see Tort. **plodding**, adj. esse industriid singulari (of persons).

**plot**, **plat**, n. of ground, *agellus*, *area*.

**plot**, **I**. n. 1, *conscriptio*, *conspiratio*, *conscriptio* or *conspirationis globus* (in gen.), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *coitio* (= a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *conscriptio* or *coitionem facere*, *conspirare*; to form a — against anyone, in *alqm* *conspirare*, *contra alqm* *conjurare*, *ad alqm* *opprimendum* *conscriptire* (in order to oppress anyone); see CONSPIRACY; 2, in dramatic writings, *argumentum fabulae*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. see above and PLAN, DEVISE, CONTRIVE, CONSPIRE.

**plotter**, n. see CONSPIRATOR.

**plough**, **I**. n. *aratrum*; —boy, *bubulcus*, in fig. sense a mere —boy, *agrestis*, *rusticus*; —man, *arator* (who tends the oxen); —share, *vomer*; —handle, *stira*. **II**. v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with *accus.*), *inurare* (e.g. *semen*, = to cover by —ing), *exarare alqd* (= to dig up, to —), *aratro* *subigere* (= to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro alqd* (= to overturn with the plough); to — a field after it has been lying fallow, *proscindere*. **ploughing**, n. *proscissio* (= first —, Col.).

**pluck**, **I**. v.tr. *vellere* (= to tear up or away); stronger, *vellicare*; to — out a hair, *pilum* *evellere*; to — flowers, *flora* *carpere*; see TEAR; to — up, *evellere*, *erucere*; to — up courage, *animum* *recipere*. **II**. n. 1, = heart, liver and lights of a sheep, etc., *intestina*, —orum; 2, = courage, *animus*, *virtus*, —utis, f.

**plug**, n. *epistomium*.

**plum**, n. *prunum*. **plum-tree**, n. *prunus*, f. (Col.).

**plumage**, n. *plumae*, *pennae* (*pinnae*).

**plume**, **I**. n. *pluma*, *penna* (*pinna*). **II**. v. reflex. to — oneself on, *alqd* *ostentare*, *juclare*, *prae se ferre*. **plummy**, adj. *plumis* *obductus*, *plumatus*, *pennatus* (= winged, also of an arrow; *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic).

**plumber**, n. *artifex plumbarius*.

**plummet**, **plumb-line**, n. *linea*, *perpendicularum*.

**plump**, adj. *pinguis*; see FAT. **plumpness**, n. *pinguitudo*.

**plunder**, **I**. v.tr. *praedari*, *praedam* *facere*, *arripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as t.t. representing warfare), *compilare*, *expilare* (= to rob by —), (*de*)*spoliare*, *exspoliare* (in gen. = to rob), *nudare* (= to strip), *depulari* (rare, = to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (= to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exaurire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere* (= to clear a house, etc.), *evertere et extergere* (= to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of to — completely, to strip; a temple, *sanum*, Cic.). **II**. n. *praeda*, *rapina* (= act of —ing); to live by —, *rapto* *vivere*. **plunderer**, n. *direptor*, *spoliator*, *populator*, *praedator*, *expilator*.

**plunge**, **I**. v.tr. to — into, *mergere* in *alqd* or in *alqd* *re*, or merely *alqd* *re* (into anything liquid, e.g. into the water, in *aquam*, *apud*; into the sea, in *mari*), *demergere* or *submergere*, *immergere* (in *alqd* or *alqd* *re*), into, in *alqd* or in *alqd* *re* or sub *alqd* *re*; to — a dagger, etc., see THRUST; to — anyone, a State, into difficulties, see PRECIPITATE, THROW. **II**. v.intr. to — into, 1, (*im*)*mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere*; 2, fig. see *mergere* or *ingurgitare* in *alqd*.

**pluperfect**, n. *tempus plusquam perfectum* (Gram.).

**plural**, adj. in Gram., the — number, *numerus pluralis*, *numerus multitudinis*. **plurality**, n. by *plures* (= more) or *multitudo* (= a number).

**ply**, v.tr. *exercere*.

**poach**, **I**. v.tr. e.g. eggs, perhaps *fricere* (= to fry); —ed eggs, perhaps *ova* *assa* or *fricta*. **II**. v.intr. *furtim* *feras* *intercipere*. **poacher**, n. *fur* (= thief).

**pocket**, **I**. n. *sacculus* (= small bag, Jav.), *marsupium* (ante and post class.; = bag for holding money), *crumena* (= a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders; the ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds in their *toga*, *sinus*, —us (lit. = bosom, in sense of —, poet. and post Ang.)). **II**. v.tr. = to take away, *auferre*; to — dishonestly, *pecuniam* *avertere*. **pocket-book**, n. *portulacares*, —ium (Plin.). **pocket-handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **pocket-knife**, n. *cutter*; see KNIFE. **pocket-money**, n. *pecunia* *ad data*.

**pod**, n. *siliqua*.

**podagra**, n. *podagra*, *podagrae* *morbus*.

**poem**, n. *carmen* (= a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the odes of Horace), *poema*, —itis, n.; to make a —, *carmen* (*poema*) *facere*, *fungere*, *scribere* (a gen.), *carmen* *fundere* (= to make verses extempore, with ease). **poesy**, n. see POETRY. **poet**, n. *poeta*, m., *carmineum* *auctor*, *scriptor*, *conditor*, *trates* (= inspired —). **poetaster**, n. *poeta* *malus*. **poetess**, n. *poetria*. **poetical**, adj. *poeticus*. Adv. *poetice*, *poetarum* *more*. **poetry**, n. *poetice* or *poetica*, *poesis* (Quint.), or by *poem*; see POEM.

**poignant**, adj. *acer*; see KEEN.

**point**, **I**. n. 1, *acumen* (in gen.), *cuspis*, —idis, f. (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *spiculum* (= head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile* = shaft), *cacumen*, *culmen*, *fastigium*, *vertex*, —icis, in. (= the highest — of anything, also by *summus*); see SUMMIT; 2, of land, *promontorium*; see CAPE; 3, in writing, see STOP; 4, a small particle (as regards space or time), *part* (= part in gen.), *locus* (= spot), *punctum* *temporis* (= minute); to draw the troops together at one —, *copias* in *unum* *locum* *contrahere* or *cogere*; the highest — of the mountain, *summus* *mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), in *ea* *ut*, etc., *prope* *est*, *ut*, etc. (= the time is near at hand, when, etc.); to be on the — of conquering, *prope* in *manibus* *victoriam* *habere*; 5, = a circumstance, *res* (in gen.), *locus* (= a single subject of which we speak), *caput* (= main —, principal part, one particular portion, e.g. a *primo* *caput* *legis* *usque* *ad* *extremum*), *cardo*, —inis, m. (= main — on which anything hinges), *quaestio* (= the — in dispute), or *de* *quo* *agitur*, *nomen* (= an item in an account, outstanding debt); in this particular —, *hac* *in* *re*; the right —, *res* *iusta*; to hit the right —, *rem* *acu* *tangere* (Plaut.); not to the —, *nilhil* *ad* *rem*; an important —, *res* *magis* *momenti*; the most important —, *res* *maximi* *momenti*, *res* *gravissima*, *caput* *rei*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. 1, of sharp instruments, (*praecutere*; see SHARPEN; 2, with the finger at anyone or anything, *digito* *monstrare* *alqd* or *alqm*, *digito* *intendere* *ad* *alqd* or *ad* *alqm* (= to stretch, hold out, etc.); see NOTICE; 3, see PUNCTUATE. **point-blank**, **I**. adj. *directus*; to give a — refusal, *alqd* *prorsus* *negare*. **II**. adv. *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see ALTOGETHER. **pointed**, adj. 1, (*praecucutus*); 2, fig. of speech, *ulans*, *aculeatus* (= stinging), *ad* *alqd* *appositus* (= directed to); see CLEAR. Adv. *salve*, *apposite*. **pointer**, n. = a

dog, canis (venaticus). **pointless**, adj. I, see BLUNT; 2, fig. *insultus, frigidus, ineptus, inanis*.

**poise**, v.tr. librare.

**poison**, I. n. *venenum, virus, -i, n.* (= poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid); fig. *venenum*. II. v.tr. *alqd venenare* (rare), *alqd veneno imbuere*; to slay many, to — many, *multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, *animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus*. **poisoned**, adj. *venenatus* (= dipped in poison, mixed with poison, e.g. an arrow, javelin, *agilita, telum*; meat, caro), *veneno necatus* or *absumptus* (= killed by poison); — words, perhaps *verba acerba* or *avulenta*. **poisoner**, n. *veneficus* (if female, *venefica*). **poisoning**, n. *veneficium* (= mixing poison, as a regular occupation, and as a crime). **poisonous**, adj. *venenatus* (in gen.), *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *linctus* (= dipped in poison), *veneno illitus* (= besmeared with —).

**poke**, I. v.tr. anyone, *alqm fodere* or *fodicare*; to — the fire, *ignem excitare*. II. v. intr. to — about, *alqd rimari, percurtari*. **pokey**, n. perhaps *fermentum* (= iron tool) *quo ignis excitatur*.

**pole**, n. 1, = long rod, *contus, pertica, longurinus, asser, rectis*; 2, of the earth, *axis, arctus, tropicus*, and *† vertes*; the south —, *axis meridiana*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis* (*septent-*). **polar**, adj. *septentrionalis* (*septent-*) (= northern). **poleaxe**, n. see AXE. **polecat**, n. *felis*.

**polemical**, adj. by circumloc., e.g. *qui cum alio de alqd re disputat* or *contertat, qui alqd in controversiam vocat*. **polemic**, n. *disputationes*.

**police**, n. 1, matters relating to public security, no exact term, use *publicae* or *urbanae securitatis cura*; 2, = constables, etc., the aediles had charge of many of the functions of the police; in gen. *is quibus publicae securitatis cura delata est* (= — officers). **policeman**, n. *unus e publicae securitatis custodibus*.

**policy**, n. *ratio rei publicae gerendae, civilitas* (in Quint. as trans. of πολιτική), *disciplina reipublicae*; fig. *prudencia, calliditas, consilium*. **politic**, adj. *prudens, sagax, astutus, callidus, circumspexus, providus*; see CUNNING, WISE, PRUDENT. **political**, adj. referring to the State, *civilis* (as trans. of the Greek πολιτικός, which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the State or to State affairs; e.g. *oratio civilis*), *publicus* (= relating to public affairs), *politicus* (= relating to — science); — storm, *tempora turbulenta, turbulentiae in civitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republica habitus*; — writings, *scripta quae ad rempublicam gerendam pertinent*; — science in gen., *ratio civilis, reipublicae gerendae ratio*; see STATE. Adv., use adj. **politician**, n. *vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendae civitatis peritus* or *sciens*. **politico**, n. *respublica*, or in pl. *res publicae* (e.g. *ad rempublicam accellere*, = to take up —). **polity**, n. *respublica, genus, -eris, n.*, or *forma reipublicae, ratio civilis*.

**polish**, I. v.tr. (*ex*)*polire, perpolire* (lit. and fig., in fig. sense also *limare*). II. n. 1, lit. *ator, candor*; see BRIGHTNESS; 2, fig. circumloc. with *lima* (his writings lack —, *scriptis ejus lima desit*); see POLITENESS. **polished**, adj. lit. by past part. of POLISH, I.; see also POLITE.

**polite**, adj. *urbanus, comis, humanus, affabilis, blandus, officiosus* (esp. towards superiors). Adv. *urbane, comiter, humane, humaniter, blande, officiose*. **politeness**, n. *urbanitas, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas*.

**poll**, I. n. 1, see HEAD; 2, = register of

heads, perhaps *index nominum*; 3, = entry of the names of electors, see VOTE, ELECT, REGISTER. II. v.tr. 1, lit. (am) *putare, praecidere*; 2, = to give votes, see VOTE. **pollard**, n. *arbor, -oris, f.*, (am) *putata*. **polling**, n. see VOTING. **polling-booth**, n. *septum, orile*. **poll-tax**, n. to impose a —, *tributum in singula capita imponere*.

**pollute**, v.tr. *polluere*. **pollution**, n. *pollutio*.

**poltroon**, n. see COWARD.

**polygamy**, n. to live in a state of —, *solere plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptiis esse* (of a woman).

**polyglot**, adj. *plurilinguus* *linguis scriptus*.

**polygon**, n. \* *polygonum*. **polygonal**, adj. *polygonus* (Vitruv.), *† multangulus* (Lucr.).

**polypus**, n. *polypus, -odis, m.* (as animal, Plin., and as tumour in the nose, Cels.).

**polytheism**, n. *multorum deorum cultus, -us*.

**polytheist**, n. *qui multos deos colit*.

**pomatium**, n. *capillare* (in gen., Mart.).

**pomegranate**, n. *malum granatum* or *Punicum* (Col.).

**pommel**, I. n. of a saddle, *umbo sella*. II. v.tr. see BEAT.

**pomp**, n. *apparatus, -us*; = show of magnificence, *ventilatio, renditatio* atque *ostentatio* (= boasting, swaggering); — of words, *inanis verborum strepitus, -us, quaedam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, in dicendo *adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*. **pomposus**, adj. 1, *magnificus, jactans, gloriosus, arrogans, insolens*; see HOARFUL; 2, of style, *infatus, tumidus*; see INFLATED. Adv. *magnifice, gloriose, arroganter, insolenter*. **pomposeness**, **pomposity**, n. 1, *magnificentia, arrogantia, insolentia*; 2, of words, *insolentia verborum*, or by adj.; see INFLATION.

**pond**, n. *stagnum* (= any stagnant pool of water, also fish—), *piscina* (= fish—), *lacus, -us* (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial).

**ponder**, v.tr. and intr. *ponderare, secum reputare*; see CONSIDER. **ponderous**, adj. see WEIGHTY.

**poniard**, n. see DAGGER.

**pontif**, n. *pontifex*; see PRIEST, PONT.

**pontoon**, n. *ponto*.

**pony**, n. *mannus, manulus* (of Gallic race, Plin. Min.), or *equus parvus*.

**poodle**, n. *canis*.

**pool**, n. *lacuna* (= a body of stagnant water), *† rotabrum* (= a muddy place in which swine delight to roll); see POND.

**poop**, n. *puppis*.

**poor**, adj. = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, *nullus, rillis* (= of small worth), *mediocris* (= middling), *deterior* (= less good, superl. *deterimus*), *pejor* (superl. *passimus*); — living, *tenuis victus, -us*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *casa exigua*; = barren, *inops alius rei* (or *alqd rei* or *ab alqd rei*), *sterilis* (= unproductive); — in words, *inops verborum*; = not rich, *pauper* (*pauper*, opp. *dives*), *tenuis* (= of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens, indigens* (= needy, wanting necessities, opp. *abundans*), *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (= without resources, opp. *opulentus*), *mendiculus* (= a beggar); somewhat —, *pauperculus*; the —, *pauperes, tenuis vitae homines* (= having a slender income), *capite censi* (so called because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers, without regard to property), also *proletarii* (from *proles* = offspring); = wretched, *pitiable, miser, misellus, infelix, miserandus*; a

— fellow, *homo miscellus*; — fellow I *me, me (le) miserum*! **poorhouse**, n. *ptochotrophium* (Jct.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *aedes publicae pro indigentibus aedificatae*). **poor-laws**, n. *leges de indigentibus factae*. **poorly**, I. adv. *tenuiter, mediocriter, misere*. II. adj. see ILL. **poverty**, n. *paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (= want), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendicitas* (= mendicity), in comb. *egestas ac mendicitas*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenii vena* (Quint.); — of words, *verborum inopia, inopia ac jejunitas, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patrii sermonis*.

**pop**, I. n. *crepitus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. *crepare*; to — out, *evadere, exsibilare*.

**pope**, n. \* *pontifex Romanus*, \* *papa*. **popish**, adj. \* *papisticus*.

**poplar**, n. *pōpulus, f.*; of the —, *pōpulea*.

**poppy**, n. *pōpāver, -ēris, n.*

**popular**, adj. *in vulgus gratus*; see under PEOPLE. **populate**, v.tr. see under PEOPLE.

**porch**, n. *vestibulum*; in a temple or church, *pronaos (npōvaos)*.

**porcupine**, n. *hystrix* (Plin.).

**pore**, n. *foramen* (e.g. *foramina invisibilia corporis* (Cels.)). **porosity**, n. *raritas*. **porous**, adj. *fistulosus* (Plin., = full of holes), *spongiosus, raris*.

**pore**, v.tr. to — over a book, *in libro aliquid haerere*; to — over, *totum se abdere in aliquid*.

**pork**, n. (*caro*) *suilla* or *porcina*. **porker**, n. *porcus*.

**porphyry**, n. *porphyrites* (Plin.).

**porpoise**, n. *porculus marinus* (Plin.).

**porridge**, n. *puls, -tis, f.*; see BROTH, SOUP, OATMEAL.

**porringer**, n. see PLATE.

**port**, n. 1, *portus, -ūs*; see HARBOUR; 2, see GAIT.

**portable**, adj. *quod portari or gestari potest*.

**portoullis**, n. *cataracta*.

**portend**, v.intr. *portendere, augurari, significare, praemonstrare, praenuntiare*. **portent**, n. *portentum, ostentum, prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen, augurium, auspicium, favis*. **portentous**, adj. *portentosus, monstr(u)osus, † prodigiosus*. Adv. *monstr(u)ose*.

**porter**, n. 1, = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *ostiarius*; see DOOR-KEEPER, GATE-KEEPER; 2, = one who carries burdens, *bayulus*; 3, see BEER.

**portfolio**, n. *scrinium*.

**porthole**, n. *fenestra*.

**portico**, n. *porticus, -ūs, f.*

**portion**, I. n. *pars, portio*; see PART, SHARE. II. v.tr. see DIVIDE.

**portly**, adj. see STOUT.

**portmanteau**, n. *vidulus, averta* (= cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome).

**portrait**, n. *imago (picta)*; anyone's —, *effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*. **portrait-painter**, n. *pictor qui homines coloribus reidit*. **portray**, v.tr. *depingere* (in words or colours); see DESCRIBE, PAINT.

**position**, n. *collocatio* (= mode in which anything is placed, e.g. of the stars, *siderum*, Cic.), *status, -ūs, habitus, -ūs*, or by *positum esse*; fig. = circumstances, *status, -ūs* (= state in which anything is), *condicio* (= condition, rank in society, circumstances), *locus* (= — in which a person is placed, Cæs.), *tempus, tempora* (= change in one's circumstances which from time to time takes

place; hence often = bad, difficult circumstances), *res* (= affairs, etc., in gen.), *fortuna* (= outward circumstances, fortune).

**positive**, adj. a — law, *lex scripta* (opp. *lex nata*); the — right, *jus civile* (opp. *jus naturale*), also merely *leges*; = certain, *certus*; a — statement, *affirmatio*; I make a — statement, *ais, affirmo*; the — degree, *positivus (gradus, -ūs)* (Prisc.). Adv. *affirmate, certo*; to know —, *certo* or *certis auctoribus comperisse*; to assert —, *affirmare, confirmare*. **positiveness**, n. = positive assertion, *affirmatio*; = certainty, by circumloc. (e.g. *aliquid certum habere, aliquid affirmare*).

**possess**, v.tr. *possidere* (*ingenium, magnam vim, etc.*), *aliquid* or *possessionem rei habere* or *tenere*, in *possessione rei esse, habere (auctoritatem)*, *tenere* (= to hold, e.g. *tu meum habes, tenes, possides*), *aliquid re praeditum, instructum, ornatum or affectum esse* (= to be gifted with), *inesse alicui* or *is aliquid*; with *est* and genit. or dat., *virtus est rituum* (= virtue — es strength), *est mihi liber* (= I — a book), or with the ablat. (e.g. *Hortensius tui tantam memoriam ut, etc.*, = Hortensius — ed such a memory, that, etc.); to — partitionally, *aliquid rei participem esse*; all men cannot — all things, *non omnes omnium participes esse possunt*; not to —, *carere re*; to — not at all, *aliquid rei expertem esse*; to — richly, *aliquid re abundare or valere*. **possession**, n. *possessio*; a taking —, *occupatio*; = the object possessed, *possessio, bona, -orum, res sua*. **possessive**, adj. *possessivus (casus)* (Gram.). **possessor**, n. *possessor, dominus*.

**possible**, adj. *quod esse, fieri or effici potest, quod per rerum naturam admitti potest*; a — case, *condicio quae per rerum naturam admitti potest* or simply *condicio* (Cic.); if it is, were —, if —, *si potest, si posset*; as much as —, *quantum potest (poterit, etc.)*; it is — that, etc., *fieri potest, ut, etc.*; as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest or poterit*; as . . . as —, *quam* with superl. (e.g. as early as —, *quam maturissime*; as quick as —, *quam celerrime*; as shortly as —, *quam brevissime*); he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis moribus poterat itineribus exercitum ducebat ad collegam*; to show every — care, *omnem, quam possum, curam adhibere*; every —, often merely *omnia*. Adv. *fieri potest ut, etc.*; see PERHAPS. **possibility**, n. *condicio* (= possible case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copa aliquid faciendi* (= possession; *potestas*, as permission, power; *facultas* and *copa* = the opportunities), *locus aliquid rei* (= opportunity given through circumstances; e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem*); also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fieri or effici posse* (e.g. they deny the — of anything, *aliquid fieri posse negant*).

**post**, I. n. 1, *postis* (of a gate, etc.); *arretaria, -orum*, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*, Vitruv.); *palus* (= a stake), *cippus* (esp. gravestone); 2, = military station, *locus* (= place in gen.), *statio* (= outpost, guard), *praedictum* (= any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); 3, = office, *locus, munus, -eris, n., partes, -ium*; 4, = system of public conveyance, *res veredaria, res vehicularia* (= the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *rei vehiculariae curatores* (= the persons connected with it); 5, system of conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (= letter-carriers); to send through the —, *aliquid per tabellarios mittere*; to put into the —, *aliquid tabellario perferendum committere*. II. v.tr. 1, of travelling, letters, etc.; see I. 4, 5; 2, of troops, (*disponere, collocare, constituere*); 3, = to affix a notice, etc., *propinere*. **postage**, n. *vecturas pretium*; to pay the —, *pro vectura solvere*. **post-chaise**, n. *vehiculum publicum*.

*racla currualis* (Imperial Rome). **postern**, n. *postica*, *posticum*. **posthaste**, adv. *summa celeritate* or *quam celerrimè*. **postillion**, n. see RIDER, GROOM. **postman**, n. *tabellarius* (= private messenger); see POST I. 5. **postscript**, n. *aliquod epistolulae additum*.

**posterior**, adj. *posterior*.

**posterity**, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for *progenies* or *stirps*), *posteri*, † *minores*.

**posthumous**, adj. *post patrem mortuum natus*.

**postmeridian**, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *post meridiem* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridiano*, *horis pomeridianis*.

**postpone**, v.tr. *differre*, *proferre*, *reficere*; see DEFER.

**postulate**, n. *sumptio*.

**posture**, n. 1. of body, *status*, *habitus*, *gestus* (all -ūs); 2. = condition of affairs, *status*, -ūs, *res*, *condicio*, *ratio*; see STATE.

**pot**, n. *olla*; a small —, *allula*. **potbelly**, adj. *ventriosus*. **potherb**, n. *olus*, -eris, n. **pothook**, n. *uncus*; in writing, *uncus quem dicunt*. **pothouse**, n. *caupona*. **Potsherd**, n. *testu*. **pottage**, n. *jus*, *juris*, n.

**potent**, adj. see POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS.

**potentate**, n. *res*, *tyrannus*; see SOVEREIGN.

**potential**, adj. *potentialis* (Gram.); see also POSSIBLE.

**potion**, n. *potio*; see PHILTRE.

**potter**, n. *figulus*; a —'s work, *opus aglimum*, *opera figlina* or *figilia*, n. pl. (of several pieces); —'s vessels, earthenware, (*opus*) *aglimum*, *opera figlina*; —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*; —'s workshop, *figlina* (Plin.). **pottery**, n. 1. the art, *ars figularis*; 2. = things made; see under POTTER.

**pouch**, n. *sacculus*, *saccus*; see BAG.

**poultice**, n. *cataplasma*, -ātis, n. (Cels.); *malagma*, -ātis, n. (= an emollient —, Cels.); a mustard —, *sinapismus*.

**poultry**, n. *aves cohortales* (kept in the yard) (Col.), *altiles*, -ium (= fattened —). **poulterer**, n. *qui altiles vendit*.

**pounce**, v.intr. to — upon; see SEIZE.

**pound**, I. n. 1. *libra*, (*libra*) *pondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensura* (of liquids); a bowl the gold of which weighs five —s, *potera ex quinque auri (libris) pondis*; 2. of money, use *libra Anglicana* as t.t., but use *argentum* or *pecunia* where possible; 3. = enclosure for stray animals, *saepium publicum*. II. v.tr. (*con*) *fundere*, (*con*) *terere*.

**pour**, I. v.tr. 1. *fundere*; to — into, *infundere in aliquid*; to — upon or over, *superfundere aliquid*. II. v.intr. 1. of rain, (*es*) *fundi*; 2. fig. to — forth, (*es*) *fundi*, or *se* (*es*) *fundere*; 3. to — along, *ferri*; 4. to — off, *defundere*. **pouring**, adj. *effusus* (of rain).

**pout**, v.intr. *perphas frontem contrahere* (= to frown).

**poverty**, n. see POOR.

**powder**, I. n., in gen., *pulvis*, -eris, n. as medicine, *pulvis mallicotus*. II. v.tr. 1. to reduce to —, *in pulverem conterere* (Plin.); 2. = to sprinkle with —, *pulvere conspergere*.

**power**, n. if internal, *potentia* or *virtus*, -ium, (= strength); if external, *vis* (= force) or *potestas* (= authority from office), *ius*, *juris*, n., *potestasque*, *potestas ac dictio* or *dictio* alone (= authority), *facultas aliquid rei faciendas* (= —

of doing anything), *copias*, *opes*, -um, *facultates*, -um (= resources), *robur*, *nervi*, *laceris* (= physical —); to strive with all one's —, *omni opo entis ut*; it is in my —, *est opus positum* or *situm est in mea manu*, or *potestate*; to reduce under one's —, *suae ditionis facere*; to be under the — of, *sub alius ditione aliquid imperio rari*; to do anything by —, *per vim facere aliquid*; to possess —, *vim habere*; to compel anyone by —, *manus inferre aliquid*; — over persons or a nation, *potestas*, *imperium* (= military — or command); unlimited —, *dominatio*, *summum imperium*, *summa rerum*. **powerful**, adj. 1. physically, *validus*, *viribus pollens*, *robustus*, *valens*, *luculentus*, *firmus*; 2. in influence, etc., *potens*, *valens*, *validus*, *gravis* (= weighty, of character); 3. of medicine, *efficax*, *potens* (Plin.); 4. of speech, *gravis*, *neruosus*, *validus* (Quint.). Adv. *valide* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *graviter*, *vehementer*, *valde* (= very —). **powerless**, adj. *invalidus*, *impotens*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *languidus*, *irritus*; in political sense, *cul opes non suppeditant*; see WEAK. **powerlessness**, n. *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas*; in political sense by circumloc. (e.g. he felt his —, *sensit sibi opes deesse*); see WEAKNESS.

**practicable**, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest*, *facilis* (= easy, opp. *difficilis*); anything is —, *res facilitatem habet*; it is not —, *fieri* or *effici non potest*.

**practicability**, n. *facultas*, *potestas*. **practical**, adj. *in agendo positus*, *usus peritus*, *ipso usu perdoctus*; — knowledge, *usus*, -ūs; to have a — knowledge of anything, *aliquid usu cognitum habere*, *aliquid usu didicisse*, *aliquid res usum habere*; — use, *utilitas* (as regards public life). Adv. (*ex*) *usu*; to learn a thing —, *usu discere aliquid*.

**practice**, n. 1. = exercise, etc., *usus*, -ūs, *usus rerum* (= exercise and experience); *exercitatio*, *tractatio*, comb. *usus et exercitatio*, *usus et tractatio*; to have more — than theory, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse*; we must combine theory and —, *disquis oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmare*; the — of an attorney, *causarum actio*; of a physician, surgeon, *medicinae usus et tractatio*; 2. = habit, *mos*, *consuetudo*; to make a — of, *solere*; see CUSTOM. **practise**, v.tr. *aliquid facere*, *exercere*, *facilitare*, *tractare*; see PRACTICE. **practitioner**, n. *medicus*.

**praetor**, n. *praetor*. **praetorian**, adj. *praetorius*, *praetorianus* (Tac.). **praetorship**, n. *praetura*.

**pragmatical**, adj. *molestus*, *qui res alienas tractat*.

**prairie**, n. *campus*.

**praise**, I. v.tr. *laudare* (in gen.), *laudem aliquid tribuere*, *laudem aliquid impertire* or *laudem aliquid impertire*, *laudem aliquid afficere* (= to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *praedicare aliquid* or *de aliquid* (aloud and openly). II. n. *laus*, -dis, f. (in a subjective and objective sense), *laudatio* (= a laudatory oration), *praedicatio* (= the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. *quae praedicatio ille meo laude praetermissa est*); they give — and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes gratulante agunt*. **praiseworthy**, adj. *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *collaudandus*, *praedicandus*; to be —, *laudis esse*; to be considered —, *laude dignum ducti*, *laudis ducti*. Adv. *laudabiliter*.

**prance**, v.intr. perhaps *magnifice incedere* (of a person), *ex(s)ultare* (of a horse).

**prank**, n. to play —s, perhaps *lascivire*.

**prate**, **prattle**, v. see BABBLE, CHATTER.

**pray**, v.intr. and tr. 1. *precari*, *proces* or *precationem facere* (generally); more poet. *proces*



*pedire*), *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum* or *ad Deum*, *orare* or *invocare Deum* (= to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (= to entreat humbly); to — unto God that He, etc., *precari a Deo*, *ut*, etc.; to — for, *aliquid a Deo precari* or *petere*; 2, = to entreat for, in more gen. sense, (*de*) *flagitare*, *petere*, (*ex*) *poscere*, *implorare*, *rogare*, *orare* *aliquid*; to — and beseech, *rogare* *aliquid* *orare*, *petere* *ac deprecari*. **prayer**, n. *precatio*, *supplicatio*, *preces*, -um (= the formula, book of common —), *votorum enumeratio* (in which we make promises). **prayerful**, adj. **prayerfully**, adv. *supplex*. **praying**, n. *precatio*, *preces*, -um, *supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

**preach**, v. tr. and intr. \* *contionari* (the usual term in writers after the Reformation), \* *praedicare*, or *orationem* (sacram) *habere*, s (*sacro*) *suggestu* *dicere*, in *caetu* *Christianorum* *verba* *facere*, *de* *rebus* *divinis* *dicere*; to — about, in the context, *dicere* *de* *aliquid* *re*, *oratione* *explicare* *aliquid*. **preacher**, n. \* *praedicator*; — to deaf ears, *monitor* *non* *exauditus*.

**preamble**, n. *exordium*; see **INTRODUCTION**.

**precarious**, adj. *incertus*. Adv. *parum* or *non* *certo*.

**precaution**, n. *cautio*, or by verb *providere*, *praecavere*.

**precede**, v. tr. *anteire*, *antegradi*, *antecedere*, *praesire*, *praegredi*. **precedence**, n. *prior locus*; to have the — before anyone, *aliquid* *antecedere*; to let anyone have the —, *aliquid* *cedere*, *aliquid* *prioris* *loco* *re* *jubere*. **preceding**, adj. *antecedens*, *praecedens*; = last, *prior*, *superior*; = the one immediately before, *proximus*. **precedent**, n. see **EXAMPLE**.

**precentor**, n. *praecantor* (late).

**precept**, n. *praeeptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *praescriptum*, *praescriptio* (= rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *naturae*, *rationis*); the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing, *lex* (made into law).

**preceptor**, n. *magister*; see **TEACHER**.

**precincts**, n. *ambitus*, -us; see **LIMIT**, **DIATRICH**.

**precious**, adj. *magnificus*, *splendidus*, *opulens*, *arbitus*, *pulcherrimus*, *jucundissimus*, *suavissimus*; — stones, *gemmae*.

**precipice**, n. *locus* *praeeptus*.

**precipitate**, I. v. tr. *praecipitare* (from, *ex* or *de* *aliquid* *loco*, into, etc., in *aliquid* *locum*, heading, lit. and fig.), *de(j)icere*, from (*ab* or *de*) *aliquid* *loco*, into, in *aliquid* *locum*, *deturbare*, *de* or *ex* *aliquid* *loco*, in *aliquid* *locum*; to — oneself, *se* *praecipitare*, or merely *praecipitare*, or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *praecipitari*, from, etc., *aliquid* *loco*, *de* or *ex* *aliquid* *loco*; (e.g. into ruin, in *exitium*), over, *super* *aliquid* *locum*, *se* *de(j)icere*, *se* *al(j)icere* (= to throw oneself down from the wall into the sea, *in muro* *in* *mare* *se* *abjicere*), *inferri* or *se* *inferre* *in* *aliquid* (= to rush into, e.g. *in* *flamas*, *in* *medios* *ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se* *inferre* *in* *oculis* *periculum*). II. adj. *temerarius*, *praeeptus*; see **HARTY**, **RASH**. Adv. *temere*. **precipitancy**, **precipitation**, n. *temeritas*; see **RASHNESS**. **precipitous**, adj. *praeeptus*, *praeruptus*.

**precise**, adj. (*de*) *fnitius* (= marked out), *accuratus* (= accurate), *subtilis* (= accurate in the choice of words). Adv. *subtiliter*; = altogether, *plane*; by *ipse* (e.g. *ipso* *in* *tempore*, = — at the right time); see **EXACT**, **ACCURATE**. **preci-**

**sion**, n. *subtilitas*, *proprietates* *verborum*; see **ACCURACY**.

**preclude**, v. tr. see **HINDER**, **EXCLUDE**.

**preocious**, adj. *praecox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. post Aug. of talents); see **PREMATURE**.

**preconceived**, adj. *praeprejudicata*. **preconception**, n. *sententia* *praeprejudicata*.

**preconcerted**, adj. *ex* *composito* (*factus*, etc.).

**precursor**, n. *praecursor* (lit., *Plin.*) *praenuntius*, fig.

**predatory**, adj. *praedatorius*.

**predecessor**, n. in office, *decessor* (*antecessor*, only by *Jct.*); he is my —, *succede* *et*.

**predestination**, n. *praedestinatio* (*Eccl.*) **predestine**, v. tr. *praedestinare* (*Lit.*); in a theol. sense, *praefata*.

**predetermine**, v. tr. *praefata*.

**predicable**, adj. *quod* *aliquid* *vel* *attributum* *potest*.

**predicament**, n. an awkward —, *difficillitas*.

**predicate**, I. n. *attributio*, *attributum*, *re* *attributa*, *id* *quod* *rebus* or *personis* *attributum* or *attributum* *est* (= to attribute). II. v. tr. *aliquid* *de* *aliquid* *re* *praedicare*, *dicere*; see **SAY**.

**predict**, v. tr. *praedictare*; see **PROMPT**.

**prediction**, n. *praedictio*; see **PROMPT**.

**predilection**, n. see **AFFECTION**.

**predispose**, v. tr. *animum* *ad* *aliquid* *praeparare* or *componere*. **disposed**, adj. *propensus* or *proclivis* *ad* *aliquid*. **disposition**, n. *animi* *ad* *aliquid* *proclivitas*, *voluntatis* *inclinatio*, *studium*.

**predominance**, n. I. = power, *potentia*; see **POWER**; 2, = greater number of, by *plura*.

**predominate**, v. intr. I. *dominari*; 2, *plura* *esse*. **predominating**, adj. see **CHIEF**.

**preeminence**, n. *praestantia*, *excellencia*, *eminentia*. **preeminent**, adj. *praestabilis*, *praestans*, *excellens*, *praecipuus*, *summus*, *optimus*, *conspicuus*, *insignis*. Adv. *praecipue*; see **SPECIALLY**.

**preexist**, v. intr. *antes* *existere* or *esse*. **preexistence**, n. by verb.

**preface**, I. n. *prooemium* (= introduction), *praefatio* (in disputations, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then = written — to a book); — to a book, *prooemium* *libri* (not *ad* *librum*), *prooemium* *libro* *additum*. II. v. tr. *praefari* (= both to write a — and to make one in speaking), *praefationem* *dicere* (in speaking), *prooemium* *scribere* (= to write). **prefatory**, adj. to make a few — remarks, *pauca* *praefari*.

**prefect**, n. *praefectus*. **prefecture**, n. *praefectura*.

**prefer**, v. tr. I. *praepondere*, *anteponere*, *praeferre*, *anteferre* (in gen.) *aliquid* *potissimum* *diligere* (= to esteem very highly), *aliquid* *aliquid* *rei* *posthabere* (= to hold one thing inferior to another); *praepotare* with *luffin*. (= to wish rather), *velle* with *infin.* (to wish rather, e.g. *morari* *maluit*); 2, see **PROMOTE**; 3, see **ACCUSE**. **preferable**, adj. *potior*, *praeeptandus*, *praestabilior*, or by compar. of any adj. = excellent; see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**. Adv. *potius*. **preference**, n. by verb **PREFER**. **preferment**, n. by special name of office (e.g. *consulatus*), or by *honos* (= office).

**prefix**, I. v. tr. *praepondere*, *anteponere*; *praescribere* (in writing). II. n. *syllaba* *ante* *posita*.

**pregnancy**, n. *praegnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, *Cic.*) **pregnant**, adj. I. *praegnans* (in gen. of women and

animals, fig. = full of anything), *gravidā* (in a more advanced state), *gravidula* (fig.); to be —, *gravidam* or *pregnatum esse*, *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*; to be — by anyone, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; **2**, of language, *presus* (concise); of events, *magni* or *maximi momenti*; see **IMPORTANCE**.

**prehensile**, adj. *quod adprehendendum appon* or *accommodatum est*.

**prejudge**, v.tr. *prius iudicare quam alqs alqd sciat*.

**prejudice**, **I**. n. *opinio praepjudicata*, *alqd praepjudicati*, *opinio praesumpta* (preconceived); *opinio praxi* (= wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (= a false opinion, in the context often simply *opinio* = erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (= fanciful dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against anyone, *male de alqo opinari*; to come anywhere with a —, *alqd praepjudicati offerre*. **II**. v.tr. *alqm alci suspectum reddere*, *alqm* or *alqis animum alienum reddere* or *alienare ab alqo*; to become —d against anyone, *ab alqo alienari*; to become —d, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*. **prejudicial**, adj. see **INJURIOUS**.

**prelate**, n. \* *episcopus*.

**preliminary**, adj. see **PREFATORY**.

**prelude**, **I**. n. **1**, *prooemium*; **2**, fig. *proludio*, *praeludio* atque *praecursio* (Plin. Min.). **II**. v.tr. **1**, perhaps *prooemium canere* (fixing sense by context); **2**, fig. *nuntiare*; see **ANNOUNCE**.

**premature**, adj. **1**, lit. *praematurus*, *praecox* (Plin.), *immaturus*; **2**, fig. *praematurus*, † *praecox*, *immaturus*, *praepropere*. Adv. *praemature*.

**premeditate**, v.tr. *praemeditari* (= to think over beforehand); —d act, *quod ex consulto fit*. **premeditation**, n. *praemeditatio*; see **PURPOSE**.

**premier**, n. = prime minister, perhaps *penes quem est summa reipublicae*.

**premise**, v.tr. *praefari*. **premises**, n. *aedificium* (or in pl.), *domus*, —us (irreg.); see **HOUSE**, **BUILDING**.

**premiss**, n. *propositio* (major), *assumptio* (minor). **premisses**, n. *concessa*, —orum, or *ea quae antecesserunt*.

**premium**, n. *praemtium*.

**premonition**, n. *monitio*, *monitum*. **premonitory**, adj. *quod praemonet*.

**preoccupy**, v. *praeoccupare* (= to seize beforehand), in pass. to be —ied, *totum alci rei deditum esse*. **preoccupation**, n. *praeoccupatio* (lit.), *animus alci rei deditus* (fig.).

**preparation**, n. *praeparatio* (in gen.) *apparatio* (= a getting ready everything), *praemeditatio* (= premeditation, e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (= the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (= the thinking over anything, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus*, —us, *belli*; to make — for a war, *bellum (app)parare*. **preparatory**, adj. *quod alqd parat*; see **PREPARE**. **prepare**, v.tr. *praeparare* (for a future object), (*app)parare* (= to get everything ready), *instruere* (= to provide everything necessary); to oneself for, *se parare*, *se praeparare ad alqd* (in gen.), (*app)parare alqd* (= to make preparation for), *animum praeparare ad alqd*, *se* or *animum componere ad alqd* (to — one's mind), *ante meditari alqd*, *praemeditari alqd* (= to think over, a lesson, etc.) *commentari alqd* (= to think over,

e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatus instruere*.

**preponderance**, **preponderate**, n., v.intr., see **PREDOMINANCE**, **PREDOMINATE**.

**prepossess**, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (= to preoccupy, to get the start of anything, to cause it to be in one's favour), *delentire*, *perculcere* (to win over); to — anyone's mind for anyone, *animum alqis conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **prepossessing**, adj. see **AGREEABLE**, **CHARMING**. **prepossession**, n. *sententia praepjudicata*; see **PREJUDICE**.

**preposterous**, adj. *praeposterus*; see **PERVERSE**.

**prerequisite**, n. see **REQUISITE**.

**prerogative**, n. *quod alci proprium est*.

**presage**, **I**. v.tr. *portendere* (= to foreshow), *praesagire* (= to forebode); see **FORETELL**, **PROPHECY**, **FOREBODE**. **II**. n. *praesagium*.

**Presbyter**, n. \* *presbyter*.

**prescient**, adj. † *praesciens*, or *sagax*; see **WISE**.

**prescribe**, v.tr. *praescribere* (= to order, and of a doctor). **prescripton**, n. **1**, = custom, *usus*, —us; **2**, = medical, *medicamenti praescriptio*. **prescriptive**, adj. — right, *perhaps jus ex usu factum*.

**presence**, n. **1**, *praesentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in anyone's —, *coram alqo praesente* (but *apud alqm* when addressing anyone, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*); **2**, — of mind, perhaps *animus ad omnia paratus*. **present**, **I**. adj. render by circumloc., as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the — Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus*, *nunc amicus*; the — state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Praesens*, = that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time. *Instans*, to signify that which is imminent or at hand; "the —" is represented by *hic*; *haec tempora*, = the — time; according to the — silly custom, *more hoc insulso*; at —, in *praesenti*; for the —, in *praesens (tempus)*; the — tense, *praesens tempus* (Gram.): to be —, *adesse*, *interesse*. Adv. *mox* (= soon), *statim* (= immediately). **II**. v.tr. to — arms, *telum erigere honoris caus(s)a*; see **GIVE**, **INTRODUCE**. **III**. n. see **GIFT**.

**presentiment**, n. † *praesagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *praesagium* (absolute) as a faculty within us); see **FOREBODE**.

**preserve**, **I**. v.tr. **1**, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in gen. to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by anything, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (= to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem cons.*, = to save), *tuere* (= to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), comb. *tuere et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in gen. = to keep), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*, one's health, *valitudinem tuere*; see **KEEP**, **SAVE**; **2**, = to conserve, *condire*. **II**. n. = conserve, *fructus*, —us, *conditus*. **preserver**, n. (*cons)ervator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*. **preservation**, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (= the act), *salus*, —us, f., *incolumitas* (= safety); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primum ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturā datus est, se ut conservet* (Cic.).

**preside**, v.intr. *praesidere*; to — at, *alci rei praesidere*, *alci rei praesesse*. **presidency**, n. *praefectura* or in certain cases (e.g. the Indian Presidencies), *provincia*. **president**, n. *praeses*,

**Adis** (= who presides), **princeps**, **caput** (= head); — at a trial, **qui iudicio praesest**.

**press**, **I.** n. 1, = a machine for pressing, **prelum** (in gen. use it also for printing —), **torcular** (for wine, etc.); 2, fig. e.g. freedom of the —, **libertas** or **licentia alicjs rei scribendae** or **edendae**. **II.** v. tr. 1, in a machine, **prelo premere**, **prelo alqd sub(j)icere**; 2, = to squeeze, **premere**, **comprimere**; 3, = to urge, to — upon, **alqm urgere**, **premere**, **alci instare**, **alqm vezare** (= to worry), **propellere** (= to drive forward); his creditors —ed him, **ei instabant creditores**; to be —ed by business, **occupationibus distinēri**; 4, = to persuade, **alci instare**, **alqd ab alqo (ex)petere**; 5, = to enlist by force, **navitas vi comparare**. **III.** v. intr. to — forward, **contendere** (e.g. to the camp, in **castra**; to go to Rome, **Romam ire**); see **HASTEN**.

**press-gang**, n. **qui navitas vi comparant**. **pressing**, adj. **magni** or **maximi momenti**, **gravis**; see **IMPORTANT**, **URGENT**. **pressure**, n. 1, lit. **pressio** (Vitr.), **pressus**, -us, **compressio**, **impetus**, **nisus**, -us; 2, fig. by circumloc., e.g. under — of danger, **instante periculo** or **periculo coactus**.

**prestige**, n. **nomen** (= mere name), **gloria**, **fama**; see **FAME**, **REPUTATION**.

**presume**, v. intr. 1, = to take liberties, be arrogant, **sibi arrogare**, **sumere ut**; 2, = to assume (a thing to be true, etc.), **putare**; see **SUPPOSE**. **presumption**, n. 1, **arrogantia**; see **INSOLENCE**; 2, = conjecture, **conjectura**; there is a — in favour of anyone, perhaps **hoc pro** or **ab alqo stat**. **presumptive**, adj. **quod ex conjectura cognitum est**, **opinabilis**. Adv. **ex conjectura**. **presumptuous**, adj. **arrogans**; see **INSOLENT**. Adv. **arroganter**. **presumptuousness**, n. see **PRESUMPTION**.

**pretence**, n. **simulatio**, **species**, **verba**, -orum (mere words, opp. to reality); without —, **sine fuco ac fallaciis**. **pretend**, v. tr. and intr. **simulare**; they —ed that they wanted to go hunting, and left the town, **per speciem venandi urbe egressi sunt**. **pretended**, adj. **simulatus**, **opinatus** (= imaginary), **fictus**; see **FALSE**, **IMAGINARY**. **pretender**, n. 1, **simulator**; 2, one who claims the throne, **qui regnum sibi arrogat**. **pretension**, n. 1, **postulatio**; just —, **ius**; 2, **ostentatio**; see **POMP**, **DISPLAY**.

**preterite**, n. **praeteritum (tempus)** (Gram.).

**preternatural**, adj. and adv. **quod praeter naturam**, **praeter modum** or **mirabili quodam modo fit**.

**pretext**, n. **causa**(s), **praescriptio**, **titulus**, **nomen** (= title, false name), **simulatio** (= the pretending of something), **species** (when we make anything bad appear as if it was something very innocent); under the — of, **per causa(s)am alicjs rei**, **nomine** or **simulatione** or **simulatione atque nomine alicjs rei**, **per simulationem alicjs rei**, **simulata alqj re**, **specie** or **per speciem alicjs rei**.

**pretty**, adj. **bellus** (proper term), **pulcher**, **pulchellus** (= rather —, both of persons and things), **formosus** (= well-shaped, of persons), **lepidus** (= neat, of persons and things), **venustus** (= charming, of persons and things), **festivus** (= graceful, elegant), **bonus** (= not inconsiderable, of a quantity). Adv. **belle**, **pulchre**, **formose**, **lepide**, **festive**, **venuste**. **prettiness**, n. see **BEAUTY**.

**prevail**, v. intr. **esse** (= to be), **obtinere** (**fama obtinuit**, Liv.), **adducere alqm ut** (= to persuade), **multum**, **plus valere** or **pollere** (= to have much force), with anyone, **apud alqm**; **morbis crescit**, the disease —s; to — on oneself, **se ipsum vincere**; I cannot — on myself to, etc., **a me impetrare non possum ut faciam**, etc. (so **non possum adducti ut credam**; = I cannot be —ed upon to believe); to

— over, **superare**, **vincere**; to be —ed upon by entreaties, **precibus flecti** (Liv.); a —ing or prevalent opinion, **opinio vulgata**. **prevalent**, adj. (per)vulgatus, communis.

**prevaricate**, v. intr. **tergiversari**. **prevarication**, n. **tergiversatio** (= shift); see **LIE**.

**prevent**, v. tr. **prohibere** **ne** or **quominus impetire**, **obstare**; see **HINDER**. **prevention**, n. **prohibitio** (rare, or by verb). **preventive**, adj. **quod alqd impedit** or **alci rei obstat**.

**previous**, adj. see **PRECEDING**.

**prey**, **I.** u. **praeda**; beast of —, **fera**. **II.** v. intr. **praedari**; to — upon, **alqm bestiarum carere**, **alqd bestia venci** (= to feed upon); fig. **animam**, etc., **(ex)edere**, **consumere**.

**price**, **I.** n. **pretium**; **annonna** (= — of corn); to fix the —, **pretium facere**, **indicare** (of the seller); the — asked with the abl.; **sciat a high, low —, magno, parvo (pretio)**, so too gen. **magni, parvi**, etc.; what is the —? **quanti indicas? quomodo vendis?** (when we ask the seller); **quanti hoc constat?** (= what does that cost? when we ask a person the value of anything); I agree with him about the —, **conveniit mihi cum alqo de pretio**; the — has fallen, **pretium alicjs rei joxit**; to raise the —, **pretium alicjs rei efferre** or **augere**. **II.** v. tr. **pretium alci constitutere**, **pretium vetrici statere**, **pretium enumerare** or **pacisci**. **priceless**, adj. **inestimabilis**.

**prick**, **I.** v. tr. **pungere** (of anything that stings, also gen. of sharp pain), **stimulare** (with a sharp-pointed stick, e.g. **bovem**), **morde(re)** (= to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly); to — with a needle, **acu punge(re)**; to — up one's ears, **aures erigere** or **arrigere**. **II.** n. **punctus**, -us (Plin.), or by verb. **prickle**, n. **aculeus**, **spina** (= thorn). **prickly**, adj. **aculeatus**, **spinosus**.

**pride**, n. **superbia** (= haughtiness), **spiritus**, -us (= high spirit), **insolentia** (= arrogance, insolence), **contumacia** (= obstinacy), **arrogantia** (= arrogance), **fastidium** (when we treat those around us with contempt), **fastus**, -us (= behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse).

**priest**, n. **sacerdos** (in gen. also = priestess), **antistes** (also = priestess), **flamen** (of one particular god, e.g. **flamen Dialis**); high —, **pontifex**, **pontifex maximus**. **priestcraft**, n. **ratio sacerdotum**. **priestess**, n. see **PRIEST**. **priesthood**, n. **sacerdotium**. **priestly**, adj. by the genit. **sacerdotis** or **sacerdotum**. **priestridden**, adj. **sacerdotibus subjectus**.

**prig**, n. perhaps **qui se nimium jactat**.

**prim**, adj. perhaps **de se nimium sollicitus** or **de moribus diligentior**.

**primal**, **primeval**, adj. see **ANCIENT**.

**primary**, adj. **primus**, **principalis**; the — meaning of a word, **naturalis et principalis verbi significatio** (Quint.); = chief, **praecipuus**. Adv. **primo** (= at first), **praecipue** (= chiefly).

**primate**, n. **primas** (Eccl.).

**prime**, **I.** adj. 1, **primus** = first; 2, = excellent, **eximius**, **optimus**. **II.** n. 1, = the best of anything, **fos**; 2, — of life, **aetas rigens**. **prime-minister**, n. **is pones quem summa rerum est**.

**primitive**, adj. 1, = original, **priscus**, **antiquus**; 2, see **PRIMARY**.

**primogeniture**, n. **aetatis privilegium** (Jct.).

**prince**, n. 1, **adolescens** (adol.) or **juvenis** regii generis, **puer** or **juvenis regius** (= a young man of royal blood, son of a king, etc.), **filius principis**, **Alius regis** or **regius**; 2, = king, **rex**;

see SOVEREIGN. **princess**, n. *muller regis generis, muller regis amine urta, regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *Mia regis* or *regia*.

**principal**, I. adj. *primus, princeps, principalis, principatus* (= chief). Adv. *maxime, principis, ante omnia, imprimis, praesertim, maximam partem* (= for the most part). II. n. 1. = head of a school, *magister*; 2. = capital, opp. to interest, *caput, vira, pecunie, nummi*. **principality**, n. *terra principis imperio subiecta*.

**principle**, n. 1. = beginning, *principium, elementum, primitiva, -urum*; 2. = rule of conduct, *dogma, -atis, n., decretum* (in anyone's mode of action); *consilium* (= a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *praecipuum* (= precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor.), *disciplina, institutum, institutio* (= what has become a — through habit), *comba ratio et institutio mea, praecipua institutioque philosophiae, sententia* (= opinion), *judicium* (= judgment), *regula alicui rei* or *ad quam aliquid dirigitur* (never without genit. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis quas honestatis est regula*), *lex* (= law); the highest moral —, *summum bonum, ultimum et finis bonorum*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (= true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon —, and according to what is right), *no gravis* = —; a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo serius*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *rationes* (= according to the adopted —), *iudicio, animi quodam iudicio* (= from a certain conviction), *doctrinae* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *naturae*, from a natural feeling); always to remain true to one's —, *sibi constare*.

**print**, I. n. = an impression, *impressio*. II. v.tr. *exprimere aliquid aliquid re* or *in aliquid re*; to — a book, *librum typis describere, exscribere, exprimere*. **printer**, n. *typographus*. **printing-press**, n. *prelum typographicum*.

**prior**, I. adj. *prior*; see EARLY, BEFORE, PRECEDING. II. n. (of a monastery), in gen. *antistes, -itis, m., \*prior, or magister*. **prior-ess**, n. *priorissa*.

**prism**, n. \**prisma, -atis, n.* (late). **prismatic**, adj. \**prismaticus* (as t.t.).

**prison**, n. *custodia* (lit. = act of guarding; then the place), *carcer, -eris, m.* (= a public —), *ergastulum* (= a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula, -orum, n.* (= chains); to cast into —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula* or *in ergastulum mittere*, *in custodiam* (or *in vincula*) *mittere, trullere, condere, con(j)icere, in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare, includere, custodiam* or *vinculis manare*; to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula, (de)trahere*; to be (continued) in —, *in custodia esse* or *servari, custodia teneri, in carcere* or *in vinculis esse*. **prisoner**, n. *captus, -a* (in gen.); taken — (in war), *homo captus, captivus, -a*; by the police, *comprehensus, -a*.

**pristine**, adj. *pristinus, prius* (= ancient), *prior* (= former).

**prithes!** interj. (*die*) *quaseo, tandem, cedo*.

**privacy**, n. *solitudo*; see SECRECY. **private**, I. adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (= domestic, opp. *forensis*), comb. *domesticus et privatus, secretus* (= secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata*; *peculium, quod sui juris est* (Jct.); — enemy,

(*amicus* (opp. *hostis*); a — life, *vita privata* (in gen.), *historia vitae privatae* (= history of one's — life), *vita otiosa* (= having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (= easy life in retirement) Adv. *clam, secreto, occulte, remotis arbitris* (= without spectators), *privatum* (= in a private capacity). II. n. in the army, *miles privateer*, n. *maris (predatorius)*. **privation**, n. *privatio* (= act of —), *inopia, egestas, paupertas* (= need); see POVERTY. **privative**, adj. *privativus* (Gram.).

**privilege**, n. 1. = a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium, commotum* (= any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; benef. when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three Jct.); 2. = exemption from a burden, *immunitas, gratia, munus, -eris, n., beneficium* (= favour); see FAVOUR. **privileged**, adj. *privilegiarius* (Jct.); = exempt from, *immunitas*.

**privy**, I. adj. see PRIVATE, SECRET. II. n. *cella (familiaris)*. **privy-council**, n. in imperial times *consistoria*. **pry-purse**, n. *fascis*.

**prize**, I. n. *praemium, palma*; to fix a —, *praemium (pro)ponere*. II. v.tr. *magis aestimare* or *facere*. **prize-fighter**, n. *qui praemio proposito contendit, or pugil* (= boxer).

**pro and con**, *in utramque partem*

**probable**, adj. *probabilis, veri similis* (or as one word, *verisim-*). Adv. *probabiliter, verisimiliter* (*verisim-*). **probability**, n. *probabilitas, verisimilitudo* (*verisim-*).

**probation**, n. *probatio*; a time of —, *tempus ad alicuius facultates experiendas constitutum*. **probationer**, n. *alumnus* (sem. -a).

**probe**, I. n. *specillum*. II. v.tr. see EXAMINE.

**probity**, n. *probitas*.

**problem**, n. *quaestio, problematicum*, adj. *dubius, incertus*; see DOUBTFUL.

**proboscis**, n. *proboscis* (Plin.), *manus, -ae, f.* (of an elephant).

**proceed**, v.intr. 1. *progređi*; see GO; 2. = to come from, *oriri*; 3. = to act, *agere, facere*; see ACT; 4. to — against, *item alicui intendere*. **proceeding**, n. *ratio*; legal —, *actio*; to commence —s, *actionem alicui intendere*; = transactions, *acta, -orum*. **proceeds**, n. *reditus, -us, fructus, -us*.

**process**, n. *ratio* = course of proceedings, *actio* (= — at law); in — of time, (*procedente*) *tempore*.

**procession**, n. in gen. *pompae*; at a funeral, *pompae funebres*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*.

**proclaim**, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *elicere* (lit. of authorities = to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (= to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (= to placard, e.g. *edictum*, etc.), *praedicere* (through the herald), *pronuntiare* (= to announce). **proclamation**, n. 1. the act of —, *pronuntiatio, declaratio, praedictio*; 2. = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*; *libellus* (= a written —).

**proclivity**, n. *proclivitas*, but better by circumloc. (e.g. he has a — to do anything, *est sibi aliquid facere*).

**proconsul**, n. *pro consule* (also, but less often, *proconsul*). **proconsular**, adj. *proconsularis*.

**procrastinate**, v.tr., **procrastination**, n. see DELAY.

**procreate**, v.tr. *procreare*. **procreation**, n. *procreatio*.

**procure**, v. tr. (com)parare (= to see that anything is ready, for oneself or for others, e.g. auctoritatem, gloriam, servos, also money), afferre (= to bring, also of things, e.g. auctoritatem, utilitatem, consolationem), acquirere (after difficulty, e.g. quod ad vitas unum pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias), conciliare (= to collect together, e.g. legiones pecunias, sibi benevolentiam alicui, alicui favorem ad vulgus), expedire (= to manage to get, e.g. pecunias), prospicere (= to provide for, e.g. alicui habitationem, alicui maritum); see GET, GAIN, OBTAIN. **procurator**, n. procurator; see MANAGE, MANAGER. **procurer**, n. leno. **procuring**, n. comparatio, conciliatio.

**prodigal**, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT. **prodigality**, n. effusio (as act), sumptus effusi or profusi (as luxury), profusa luxuria (= great luxury); see EXTRAVAGANCE.

**prodigious**, adj. see ENORMOUS. **prodigy**, n. res mira or mirabilis, miraculum.

**produce**, I. v. tr. 1, = to bring forward, proferré, exhibère; aèrè (= to publish); 2, = to bring into existence, (pro)creare (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), gignère, parère, generare (= to bring forth, of living beings), (ef)ferre, (ef)fundère (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; fundère, effundère, always with the idea of abundance), facère, efficère (with the hand, by art and skill). II. n. of the earth, quas terra gignit or parit, ea quae gignuntur terrâ (in gen.), fructus, -ûs, redditus, -ûs, by circumloc. id quod agri efferunt (of the fields). **product**, n. in arithmetic, summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est; see also PRODUCTION. **production**, n. opus, -eris, n. (= work); of art, operu et artificia; whether this is a — of nature or of art, sive est naturae hoc sive artis. **productive**, adj. 1, fertilis; see FRUITFUL; 2, — of, alicui rei efficiens. **productiveness**, n. see FERTILITY.

**proem**, n. prooemium.

**profane**, I. v. tr. † profanare, profanum facere, violare, polluère. II. adj. profanus (opp. sacrum), impius (= impious); — history, historia rerum a populis gestarum. Adv. impie. **profanation**, **profaneness**, **profanity**, n. impietas.

**profess**, v. tr. profiteri; to — the Christian religion, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam sequi; to — to belong to a certain school, persequi with accus. (e.g. Academiam); = to assert that one is something that one is not, se aliquid esse simulare. **professed**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — Christian, qui se Christianum esse dicit), or by manifestus, apertus; see MANIFEST. Adv. per speciem, simulatione alicui rei (= by pretence). **profession**, n. 1, = declaration, professio or by se aliquid (esse) profiteri (e.g. Christianum (esse)); — in opp. to practice, verbo (opp. re (verâ)); 2, = employment, munus, -eris, n. **professor**, n. professor (eloquentiae, etc., Plin., Suet.), better qui aliquid docet. **professorship**, n. by PROFESSOR.

**proffer**, v. tr. promittere; see OFFER.

**proficiency**, n. by scientia (= knowledge), facilitas (= readiness). **proficient**, adj. eruditus, doctus (= learned), sciens alicui rei (= skillful); to be —, multum, parum, etc., proficere; see SKILFUL.

**profile**, n. facies latus alterum, imago obliqua (= likeness in —, Plin.); in the pl. also by the t. t. cataloga, -orum, n. (κατάγραφα (= — portrait, Plin.)).

**profit**, I. n. 1, = material —, lucrum, quaestus, fructus, redditus (all -ûs), emolumentum, compendium (by saving); 2, fig. compendium, fructus,

quaestus (rare); to make much —, multum proficere; see PROGRESS. II. v. intr. 1, = to be serviceable to, ad aliquid proficere, alicui (rei) prodesse, conducere, alesse (of men = to support, so aliquid juvare); 2, = to make progress, proficere; 3, = to make gain, quaestuosum esse, fructum ferre; see PROFITABLE. **profitable**, adj. 1, lit. quaestuosus, fructuosus, lucrosus, frugifer (of lands); see FRUITFUL; 2, fig. fructuosus, frugifer, utilis. Adv. utiliter. **profitless**, adj. = useless, inutilis, vanus, futilis, irritus; see USELESS. Adv. frustra, incassum (= in vain).

**profligacy**, I. n. animus perditus, nequitia, flagitium; see VICE. II. n. homo flagitiosus, etc.; homo sceleratus, (con)sceleratus (= one who has committed crime), homo perditus or profigatus (= incorrigible). **profligate**, adj. flagitiosus, vitiosus, malus, turpis, libidinosus, perditus, nequam, sceleratus, sceleratus. Adv. flagitiose, male, libidinosè, perditè, nequiter, turpiter, varie, sceleratè, sceleratè.

**pro formâ**, adv. dictis causis.

**profound**, adj. altus, profundus (lit. and fig.). Adv. penitus, prorsus; see ALTOGETHER. **profundity**, n. altitudo (lit. and fig.).

**profuse**, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT, LAVISH.

**progenitor**, n. parens.

**progeny**, n. progenies; see OFFSPRING.

**prognostic**, n. signum; to be a — of, aliquid praenuntiare. **prognosticate**, v. tr. see FOREBODE.

**programme**, n. libellus.

**progress**, I. n. 1, = journey, iter, itineris, n.; quite a royal —, relictis iter faciebat; 2, = advance, progressus, -ûs, progressio, processus, -ûs; to make much or little —, multum or parum proficere. II. v. intr. 1, progredi; see ADVANCE; 2, = to improve, proficere. **progression**, n. progressio, progressus, -ûs; see PROGRESS. **progressive**, adj. qui, quae, quod progreditur. Adv. gradatim, pedetentim (patient-).

**prohibit**, v. tr. vetare; see FORBID. **prohibition**, n. interdictum; to issue a —, interdicere alicui rei or ne. **prohibitive**, **prohibitory**, adj. qui, quae, quod vetat.

**project**, I. n. consilium (= plan), inceptum, propositum (= proposal), institutum. II. v. intr. prominere, eminerè, exsurgere, pro(j)ici, projectum esse. **projectile**, n. (telum) missile. **projection**, n. by verb. **projector**, n. auctor.

**proletariat**, n. proletarii.

**prolific**, adj. see FRUITFUL.

**prolix**, adj. longus (= long, opp. brevis, of persons and things), copiosus (= full), verbosus (= making too many words), multus (only of persons); see LONG. **prolixity**, by adj. PROLIX.

**prologue**, n. prológus.

**prolong**, v. tr. prorogare, propagare (= to — the time of, e.g. imperium in annum), producere (= to draw out), extendere (= to extend, e.g. aliquid ad noctem), continuare (= to continue, e.g. militiam, alicui consulum magistratum), trahere (= to — more than we should, e.g. bellum), proferre (= to put off, e.g. diem), prolatare (= to protract, e.g. comitia). **prolongation**, n. productio (in gen.), prorogatio, propagatio (e.g. vitae), prolatio (e.g. diei). **prolonged**, adj. longus, diuturnus.

**promenade**, n. ambulatio (both of act and place).

**prominence**, n. 1, prominentia, eminentia (= a standing out); 2, fig. of rank, etc. fama gloria or by aliquid aliquid praestare; see SUB-

**PASS.** **prominent**, adj. and adv. by *prominere*, *eminere* (= to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish oneself, e.g. *inter omnes*), *exaltare* (= to stand out, lit. e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *excellere* (fig. = to excel in, *alqd re* or *in alqd re*), *praestare* or *superare alqm alqd re* (fig. = to be superior in).

**promiscuous**, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *promiscue*.

**promise**, I. v.tr. *alci alqd* or *de alqd re promittere*, *polliceri*, *alqd (in se) recipere*; = to take upon oneself, *pollicitari* (frequent.), (*de*)*spondere* (formally, by being legally bound), *alci alqd*; also comb. *promittere et spondere*, *promittere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *pronuntiare* (publicly); "I — that," or "I — to," rendered in Latin by the accus. and infin. (gen. the fut. infin., seldom the pres. infin.), e.g. *promitto* or *pollicor me hoc facturum esse*. II. v.intr. = to be likely (e.g. *he — to be a great speaker*, *veri simile est eum futurum esse oratorem*). III. n. *promissio*, *pollicitatio* (the act), *fides* (= word), *promissum* (= the thing promised); to give anyone a — to, etc., *alci promittere* or *polliceri*, with accus. and fut. infin.; to keep, redeem a —, *promissum* or *fidem facere* or *efficere* or *praestare* or *servare* or (*ex*)*solvere* or *persolvere*, *promisso stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisti* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est (ob)servare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem praestare*. **promising**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — pupil, *puer industrius*; a — crop, *seges fertilis*). **promisary**, adj. — notes, *chirographum*.

**promontory**, n. *promontorium*, a small —, *lingua*, *li(n)gula*.

**promote**, v.tr. (*ad*)*juvare alqm* or *alqd*, *adjuvamento esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or (in the fem.) *adjutricem esse alci rei* or *in alqd re* (in gen. = to give any assistance); *alci rei esse (ad)ministrum* (in a bad sense = to be an abettor), *augere alqm* or *alqd* (= to increase), *alci* or *alci rei favere*, *favere alqd* (= to favour), *alci* or *alci rei consulere*, *prospicere* (= to take care of), *alci prodesse* (= to be of use), *consilto*, *studio*, *operi adesse alci* (= to assist anyone by advice and by acting); to — anyone's interest, *servire alci commodis*, *rebus* or *rationibus alci consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicae consulere*, *reipublicam juvare*, *tuere*, *reipublicae salutem suscipere* (= to try to —); = to — in office, anyone, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (anyone's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), (*ex*)*ornare* (= to distinguish), *gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (= to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad* or *in munus* or *ad (superiorem) locum* (= to — to an office, Imperial Rome), *muneri praeficere* (= to appoint to an office, to set over); *tr(ans)ducere alqm in ampliores ordines* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office). **promotor**, n. *auctor*, *adjutor*, *fautor*. **promotion**, n. — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; — to a higher office, *amplior honoris gradus*, —us, *dignitatis accessio*, *officium amplius*.

**prompt**, I. adj. *promptus*. Adv. *cito*; see QUICKLY. II. v.tr. *alqd alci sub(j)icere*. **prompter**, n. *qui alqd alci sub(j)icit*. **promptitude**, **promptness**, n. *celeritas*; see QUICKNESS, READINESS.

**promulgate**, v.tr. *promulgare*. **promulgation**, n. *promulgatio*.

**prone**, adj. 1, = flat, *pronus*; 2, = tending to, *pronus*, *proclivis*, *propensus ad alqd*. **proneness**, n. *proclivitas* (rare), or by adj.

**prong**, n. *dens*, —tis, m. (of a fork).

**pronoun**, n. *pronomen* (Gram.).

**pronounce**, v.tr. letters, etc., *enuntiare*, *asprimere*, *dicere* (= to utter with the voice), *lit(terarum) sonis enuntiare*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; it is difficult to —, *hauri facili dictu est*; = to utter formally, *efferre verbis*; *explicare*, *explanare verbis* (= to explain in words); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere*, *sententiam pronuntiare* (= to announce the verdict of the judge). **pronunciation**, n. *appellatio* (= the — of a letter, etc.); *pronuntiatio* (Quint., always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation); *locutio* (= the act of speaking), *vox* (= the voice of the person that speaks), *vois sonus*, in the context *sonus* (= the tone of the voice).

**proof**, n. *testamen* (= trial); = the act of proving, *probatio*, *demonstratio* (= a strict — of anything; also in mathematics), *argumentatio* (= by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*; = that by which anything is proved (sign in gen.), *signum*, *indictum*, *documentum*, *merimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *specimen* never in the plur. in ancient writers); = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (= reason founded upon facts); *ratio* (= reasonable grounds); to give —, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*; to bring forward many —s for the existence of a Supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docere*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English (e.g. the strongest — is, *Arminianum hoc afferri videtur, quod*, etc.). **prove**, I. v.tr. = to show, *significare*, *ostendere*, *declarare*, (*com*)*probare*, *praestare* (= to perform what we are expected to do); to — anything by one's actions, *alqd praestare re*, *alqd comprobare re*; to — oneself as, etc., *se praebere alqm*, *exhibere alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civilem*), *se praestare alqm* (= to — oneself really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docere*, (*argu*)*mentis demonstrare* (= to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), (*con*)*firmare*, generally *firmare* (= to assert, affirm by reason), *probare alci alqd* (= to — to anyone the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (= logically to — that anything can be done), *evincere* (= to — beyond all doubt); this is —d by showing that, etc., *eius rei testimonium est, quod*, etc.; this —s nothing, *nullum verum id argumentum*; the result —d it, *exitus approbavit*; the mode of proving anything, *probationis genus*, —is, n., *argumentationis genus*, *via*, *ratio probandi* (= way in which anything can be —d), *argumentatio* (= argumentation), *ratio* (= manner in which we proceed in proving anything, Cic.). II. v.intr. = to turn out, *fieri*, *evadere*. **proven**, p.part. e.g. *not —, non liquet*.

**prop**, I. n. 1, lit. *adminiculum* (in gen.), *pedamentum* (for vines), *statumen* (for vines, etc.); 2, fig. *adminiculum*, *firmamentum*, *subsidium*, *praesidium*; see HELP. II. v.tr. 1, lit. *fulcire* (in gen.); 2, fig. *alci adesse*, to be —ped by, *alqd (re) nisi*; see SUPPORT.

**propagate**, v.tr. 1, applied to plants; to — by layers, *propagare*; to — by grafting, *inserere*; = to produce, *gignere*; 2, fig. *gignere* (*et propagare*), *serere* (= to sow). **propagation**, n. 1, by layers, *propagatio*; 2, of a report, etc., *rumorem serere*.

**propel**, v.tr. *propellere*.

**propensity**, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad alqd*; see INCLINATION.

**proper**, adj. 1, *proprius* (= peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (= true, real, opp. *falsus*), *germanus* (= genuine); if we add — in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipsi Argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp.

*verbum translatum*); the — *Metellus, verus et permanens Metellus*; 2, = becoming, *decōrus, honestus*; = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus ad alqd.* Adv. *proprie, vere, comb. proprie verique, germane.* **property**, n. 1, *dominium* (Jct., = the — or the legal title to anything, different from *possessio, possession*), *patrimonium* (= *patrimony*; also fig. with *tanquam* before it, of mental, etc., qualities), *peculium* (= the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessio* (= landed —), *bona, -orum, n., fortunae* (= effects); *census, -ūs* (in gen.); by *res* (sing. or plur.) in a gen. sense (e.g. moveable —, *res mobiles, res quae moveri possunt*); or by *proprius, -a, -um*, also comb. with *poss.* pron. *proprius meus* (yours, etc.), and often by *poss.* pron. alone (e.g. that is my —, *hoc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*); to consider anything as one's —, *suum alqd ducere*; 2, = peculiarity, *proprietas, quod alqs (rei) proprium est.* **property tax**, n. *tributum ex censu collatum.* **proprietary**, adj. by *proprius.* **proprietor**, n. *possessor, dominus.* **proprietorship**, n. *dominium, possessio.*

**prophecy**, n. 1, as the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *verum futurarum, vaticinatio*; 2, that which is prophesied, *praedictum, vaticinium.* **prophecy**, I. v.tr. *praedicere, praenuntiare* (in gen. = to foretell), *vaticinari, canere, augurari* (= to augur). II. v.intr. *futurum praedicere* or *praenuntiare, vaticinari* (= to act the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration). **prophet**, n. *vates, -is, m* and *f.*, † *vaticinator, † futuoripus.* **prophetess**, n. *vates, -is.* **prophetic**, adj. *divinus, praesagens, fatidicus, vaticinus* (= concerning prophecies, e.g. writings). Adv. *divinitus, caelesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino afflatusque* (all = inspired).

**propinquity**, n. *propinquitas* (= relationship), *affinitas* (= by marriage).

**propitious**, adj. *propitius, aequus, † secundus, faustus* (of things). Adv. by adj. **propitiousness**, n. by adj. **propitiate**, v.tr. see **CONCILIATE.** **propitiation**, n. *placatio* (e.g. *deorum*). **propitiatory**, adj. by verb.

**proportion**, I. n. *proportio, commensus, -ūs*, (= measure or size of a thing in — to another, Vitr.), *symmetria* (Vitr.); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (= the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, *ratio arithmetica, geometrica*; in — to, *pro portione alqs rei, pro rata parte, pro* with abl. (e.g. *pro viribus*, in — to one's power); see **PROPORTIONATE.** II. v.tr. *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem.* **proportional**, **proportionate**, adj. *pro portione, pro, prae* with abl., or by *ad* with acc., or by *ut est* with the object compared in the nomin. (e.g. *pro viribus, prae aliis, pro numero, ad cetera, ut tum erant tempora*); see **PROPORTION.**

**proposal**, n. = what anyone proposes, *condicio*; — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to vote for a — in the senate, *pedibus ire in alqs sententiam*; = suggestion, plan, *consilium, ratio, propositum*; to make a —, *condicionem ferre* or *proponere*; to make the — of anything, *alqd proponere* (= to move), *alqd suadere* (= to try to recommend, to advise), *alqd commendare* (= to recommend). **propose**, v.tr. 1, *proponere*; to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare, rogationem* or *legem ferre*; 2, in marriage, perhaps *alqm in matrimonium petere*;

3, see **PURPOSE, INTEND.** **propose**, n. of a law, (*legislator*, in gen. *auctor alqs rei.* **proposition**, n. 1, see **PROPOSAL**; 2, in logic, *thesis* (Quint.); in a wider sense *propositum.*

**propriety**, n. *convenientia, decōrum, honestas.*

**prorogue**, v.tr. *prorogare.* **prorogation**, n. *prorogatio.*

**proscribe**, v.tr. *proscribere.* **proscription**, n. *proscriptio.*

**prose**, n. *prosa* (*oratio*) (Quint.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio astricta, derincta*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poemata*). **prosaic**, adj. *jejunus, frigidus.*

**prosecute**, v.tr. 1, = to carry out, *gerere, facere, exsequi, perficere*; see **DO**; 2, = to bring an action against, *alqm accusare, rem facere de alqd re, alqm postulare.* **prosecution**, n. 1, use verb **PROSECUTE**, 1; 2, *accusatio.* **prosecutor**, n. *accusator.*

**proselyte**, n. *discipulus.* **proselytism**, n., **proselytize**, v.tr. *alqm discipulum facere.*

**prosody**, n. *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.).

**prospect**, n. 1, = view, *prospectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; to have a —, *spectare ad* or *in alqm locum*; 2, = hope, *sper* (e.g. *mercedis*); *speculo* —, *specula.* **prospective**, adj. *futurus*; see **FUTURE.** Adv. *in futurum.*

**prospectus**, n. *libellus.*

**prosper**, v.intr. *crescere* (lit. and fig. = to grow), *protuvire* (lit. and fig.), *bona fortuna at.*

**prosperity**, n. *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *florentes, copiae* (*rei familiaris*) (= good circumstances); general —, *salus, -utis, communis, omnium felicitas.* **prosperous**, adj. *secundus, prosper(us), fortunatus.* Adv. *secunde, prospera, fortunate.*

**prostitute**, I. n. *mulier impudica* (= any unchaste woman), *amica, meretrix, prostibulum.*

II. v.tr. 1, *publicare*; 2, fig. *alqm re abuti.* **prostitution**, n. 1, *vita meretricia*; 2, use **PROSTITUTE**, II. 2.

**prostrate**, I. v.tr. 1, = to throw down, (*pro*) *sternere*; 2, to — oneself before anyone, *ad pedes alqs procumbere* or *se ab(j)icere* or *se submittere* or *prosternere, ad genua alqs procumbere, supplicem se ab(j)icere alci* (as a suppliant); 3, fig. *alqm et animum affligere, percellere, frangere.* II. adj. by part. of verb, to lie —, (*humi*) *jacere.* **prostration**, n. by the verb.

**protect**, v.tr. *tueri, tutari, defendere* (= to ward off, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*); (*pro*) *legere* (= to cover, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*), *munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesidere alci rei, praesidem esse alqs rei, alci praesidium esse, prohibere alqd* (= to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab alqo* or *alqm ab alqd re.* **protection**, n. *tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium, clientela* (= relation of patron and client), *fidus, urz, portus, -ūs, peragium*; to take under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alqs patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law). **protective**, adj. use verb. **protector**, n. *defensor, tutor* (rare), *propugnator* (e.g. *quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic.*), or by verb.

**protest**, I. v.intr. *asserere* (= to affirm with assurance), *affirmare* (= to assure), *adjurare* (upon oath); by the gods, (*ab*) *jurari deos*; = to — against, *intercedere, intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against anything, *alci rei intercedere* (= to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, officially), *interpellare* (= to interrupt a speaker). II. n. *interpellatio* (= interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authorities, etal

**Protestant**, adj. and n. \* a lege pontificia Romani abhorrens. **Protestantism**, n. \* Protestantismus.

**protocol**, n. tabulae, commentarii (in gen.).

**prototype**, n. exemplum.

**protract**, v.tr. producere; see DELAY, PROLONG.

**protrude**, I. v.tr. protrudere. II. v.intr. protrudi, prominere; see PROJECT.

**protuberance**, n. tuber, gibber (Plin.). **protuberant**, adj. eminens, prominens (= projecting).

**proud**, adj. superbus, arrogans, fastidiosus (= disdainful), contumax (= stubborn); to be —, alqd re inflatum or elatum esse or tumere; — flesh, (med. t.t.) caro fungosa (Plin.). Adv. superbe, arroganter, contumaciter, fastidiosae.

**prove**, v.tr. see PROOF.

**provender**, n. pabulum; FORAGE, FOOD.

**proverb**, n. proverbium, verbum (= word); to become a —, in proverbii consuetudinem venire, in proverbium venire, cedere; according to the —, ut aiunt. **proverbial**, adj. proverbii loco celebratus (= well known, e.g. versus), quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venit (= what has become —); see PROVERB. Adv. proverbii loco (= as a proverb), ut est in proverbio, ut proverbii loco dici solet; see PROVERB.

**provide**, I. v.tr. instruere or ornare alqm alqd re (= to — with), alci rei providere, alqd (com)parare, praeparare, alqd alci praebere (= to give). II. v.intr. 1, = to order, jubere, edicere (of an edict); 2, = to — for anyone, alci consulere, providere (= to consult the interests of); = to make adequate provision for, alqm re familiari or copiis or pecuniis instruere; he is —d for, habet unde vivat; to — against, (pro)videre, praecavere ne quid fiat. **provided**, I. adj. — with, alqd re instructus, ornatus, praeditus. II. conj. — that, (dum)modo with subj., et lege or condicione ut or ne. **providence**, n. = forethought, providentia; = divine —, deorum providentia (providentia alons in Quint., Sen.), or use deus or dei (dii). **provident**, adj. providus, diligens (= careful); see CAREFUL. Adv. diligenter, or by adj.; see PROVIDENT. **providentially**, adv. dis faventibus, divinitus. **providing that**, conj. see PROVIDED, II. **provision**, I. v.tr. to — a town, oppidum cibo or rebus necessariis instruere. II. n. 1, to make — for; see PROVIDE, II. 2; 2, = stipulation, condicio; see STIPULATION. **provisional**, adj. by adv. use ad or in tempus. **provisions**, n. cibis, cibaria, -orum, alimentum, victus, -us, comestus, -us, frumentum, res frumentaria (the last three esp. of — for an army).

**province**, n. 1, = duty, provincia, officium; 2, = district, regio (in gen.), provincia. **provincial**, adj. provincialis (= belonging to a province); — (manners), etc., rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus.

**proviso**, n. see PROVISION, II. 2.

**provocation**, n. **provocative**, adj. by PROVOKE.

**provoke**, v.tr. 1, = to call forth, (com)movere (e.g. iram), citare, concitare; 2, = to make angry, alci stomachum movere or facere; see VEX, IRRITATE; 3, to — to anything, alqm ad alqd incitare, concitare, impellere, irritare; see UROE. **provoking**, adj. molestus. Adv. moleste.

**provost**, n. praeses, -idis, m., or alci rei praepositus.

**prow**, n. prora, pars prior navis.

**prowess**, n. virtus, -utis, f.; see VALOUR.

**prowl**, v.intr. vagari, peragrare; to — for plunder, praedari.

**proximate**, adj. by proximus; see NEAR. NEXT. **proximity**, n. see NEARNESS.

**proxy**, n. = agent, procurator, vicarius; by —, per procuratorem; to vote by —, perhaps per alium suffragium ferre.

**prude**, n. mulier putida (= affected).

**prudence**, n. providentia (= foresight), cautio, circumspectio, prudentia, diligentia, gravitas (as moral characteristic). **prudent**, adj. providus, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, prudens, diligens. Adv. provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter; see WISDOM.

**prune**, v.tr. 1, to — trees, arbores (am)putare (= to lop off), tondere (e.g. hedges), purpare, intervellere (Col.), = to tear off branches here and there), pampinare (of vines); 2, fig. amputare, resecare. **pruner**, n. of trees, putator, frondator. **pruning-hook**, n. falx.

**prurience**, n. see LUST.

**pry**, v.tr. and intr. to — into, alqd rimari, investigare, scrutari.

**psalm**, n. psalmus (Eccl.). **psalmist**, n. psalmista, m. (Eccl.). **psalter**, n. psalterium (Eccl.). **psaltery**, n. psalterium.

**pshaw!** interj. phui!

**psychical**, adj. de animo (e.g. — research, investigatio quae de animo fit).

**psychology**, n. \* psychologia (as t.t.), or investigatio quae de animo or mente fit. **psychological**, adj. \* psychologicus; see above. **psychologist**, n. humani animi investigator.

**puberty**, n. aetas puer.

**public**, I. adj. 1, before everyone's eyes, quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est or fit (= in an open place), quod palam or coram omnibus fit (= before everybody's eyes), publicus; not to appear in —, publico carere or se abstinere; a — house, caupona (cop-), deversorium; 2, concerning the State, etc., publicus (in gen., opp. privatus), forensis (referring to — life, opp. domesticus); at the — expense, sumptu publico, de publico, publice, impendio publico; by — measures, publico consilio, publice; the — credit, fides publica; the — opinion, vulgi opinio. Adv. aperte, palam, coram omnibus, in propatulo, in publico, foris. II. n. the —, homines (= the people in gen.), populus (= all the people), vulgus, -i, n. (= the great mass), spectatores (= spectators), auditores (= the audience), lectores (= the readers). **publican**, n. 1, publicanus (= farmer of the public taxes); 2, = innkeeper, caupo (who keeps a public-house). **publication**, n. editio libri (Plin.); = the book itself, liber. **publicity**, n. e.g. of proceedings, consilia palam or coram omnibus inita; to shun —, celebritatem odisse or fugere homines (= not to like to go out), lucem fugere (in gen. = to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public). **publish**, v.tr. a work, etc., (in lucem) edere, emittere, foras dare. **publisher**, n. of a book, qui librum edendum curat.

**pudding**, n. placenta (= cake).

**puddle**, n. see POOL.

**puerile**, adj. puerilis (= both childlike and foolish).

**puff**, I. v.tr. inflare (lit. and fig.); to — up with pride, to be —ed up, superbire, tumescere. II. v.intr. 1, = to blow, flare, spirare; see BLOW; 2, = to pant, anhelare. **puffy**, adj. inflatus.

**pugilism**, n. pugilatus, -us, pugilatio. **pugilist**, n. pugil.



**pug-nosed**, adj. *simus*.

**pull**, I. v.tr. 1, = to tweak, *rellère* (e.g. *œrem*, to — the ear), *rellicare* (Plaut., Quint.); 2, = to drag, *trahère*, *ducere*, *vehere*; to — down, *demoliri*, *dirigere*, *diruere*; to — out, (*rellère*, *eripere*). II. n. *tractus*, -*ūs* (mostly poet.), *nivus*, -*ūs*, *vis*, *impetus*, -*ūs*, or by verb.

**pullet**, n. *pullus gallinaceus*.

**pulley**, n. *trochlea*, *machina tractatoria* (Vitr.).

**pulmonary**, adj. *quod ad pulmones pertinet*.

**pulp**, n. *caro* (Plin., of fruits).

**pulpit**, n. in the context merely *suggestus*, -*ūs*.

**pulsate**, v.intr. *palpitare*, *agitari*, *moveri*.

**pulsation**, n. *palpitatio*, *motus*, -*ūs*; see MOVEMENT. **pulse**, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus*, -*ūs* (Plin., = the beating of the —), *venae* (the — itself); the — does not beat equally, *venae non aequis intervallis moventur*.

**pulse**, n. as a vegetable, *legumen* (or in pl.).

**pulverize**, v.tr. 1, in *pulverem redigere*; 2, fig. *percellere*.

**pumloc**, n. *pumex*.

**pump**, I. n. *antlia*, *tympanum*. II. v.intr. *antliā exhaustire*; to — a ship, *scutinnam exhaustire*.

**pumpkin**, n. *pepo* (Plin.).

**pun**, n. *λογί* (*λόγος*, Cic. in Non.), *facetiae*.

**punch**, n. = a drink, *cal(i)tum* (= hot water and wine).

**Punch**, n. see PUPPET.

**punch**, I. n. 1, = drill, *terebra*; 2, see BLOW. II. v.tr. 1, *terebrire*; 2, *tundere*, *foliēre*.

**punctillo**, n. perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness), *dubitatio* (= doubt, where — keeps from action), *fastidium* (= pride), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety). **punctilious**, adj. *sollicitus* (= anxious), *diligens* (= careful), *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *diligenter*, *accurate*. **punctiliousness**, n. *sollicitudo*, *diligentia*, *religio* (in religious matters).

**punctual**, adj. *diligens* (= exact, careful); to be — to an appointment, *ad* or *in tempus advenire*. Adv. *diligenter*, *ad tempus* (= at the appointed time), *ad diem* (= on the day appointed). **punctuality**, n. *diligentia* (care).

**punctuate**, v.tr. *notis distinguere*, *interpungere* (Sen.). **punctuation**, n. *interpunctio*; — mark, *interpunctum*.

**puncture**, I. n. *punctum* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *pungere*, *compungere*.

**pungent**, adj. *acer*, *acutus*, *acerbus*, *morosus*, all lit. and fig. Adv. *acriter*, *acute*, *acerbe*.

**punish**, v.tr. *punire*, *poena afficere* (= to inflict punishment), *in alqm animadvertere*, *multare*, *castigare* (= to correct, chastise, rebis, *verberibus*); to — anything, *alqd vindicare* (= to avenge), *alqd ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*; to — anyone very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alqo sumere*; to — anyone with exile, fine, or imprisonment, *exilio*, *pecunia*, or *vinculis multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura essequi*; to be —ed, *puniri*, also *poenas dare*, *solvere*, *penitere*, *expendere*, by anyone, *alci*, for anything, *alci rei* (= to pay). **punishable**, adj. *poena dignus*. **punisher**, n. *castigator*, *vindex* (= avenger), *ultor* (= revenger). **punishment**,

n. 1, the act, *castigatio*, *multatio*, *animadversio* (e.g. *vitiū*); 2, the — itself, *poena* (as an atonement), *noxā* (as loss or injury) *malis* (more particularly = fine: the latter the act), *dammum* (= penalty), *supplicium* (= cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (= reproof, in order to correct anyone), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio donorum*; capital —, *poena ritae* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus*, -*ūs*, *poenas* or *animadversionis*; to inflict — on anyone, see PENISEN; to suffer —, *poenam* or *supplicium* (*de*)*pendere*, *expendere*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare*, *subire*, *perferre*, *lucere* or *ferre*.

**puny**, adj. *pusillus* (e.g. *animus*); a man of — stature, *homo brevi staturā*; a — fellow, *homuncio*.

**pupil**, n. 1, *pupula*, *pupilla*, *acies* (= a sharp eye); 2, at a school, etc., *alumnus* (in l.), *alumna* (f.), *discipulus*, *discipula*. **pupillage**, n. *status*, -*ūs*, or *condicio pupilli*.

**puppet**, n. *neurospaston* (Aul. Gell.) (better written as Greek *νευροσπαστος*); see DOLL.

**puppy**, n. 1, *canulus*, *catellus*; 2, fig. *adultulentulus ineptus*.

**purchase**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. (co)emere, *mercari*; 2, fig. *emere*, *redimere*, *mercari*. II. n. 1, act of —, *emptio*; 2, thing bought, *merc* (= merchandise), *quod emptum est* (in gen.). **purchaseable**, adj. *venalis*.  **purchaser**, n. *emptor*.

**pure**, adj. see CLEAR; 1, = free from moral guilt, *purus*, *integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (= without a stain in his moral character, etc.), *castus* (= chaste), comb. *purus et castus*, *castus purusque* (e.g. *lady*, *mind*), *integer castusque*, *sanctus* (= pleasing to God, holy), *isons* (= free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sons*), comb. *purus et isons*, *maculatus* (= spotless, perfect, e.g. *moralis*, a man), *incorruptus*; — virgin, *virgo casta*; 2, = not mixed with anything, lit., *purus* (in gen.), *merus* (= mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *aqva pura*; — wine (ritum) *merus*; — gold, *aurum purum* (*putum*); 3, fig. *purus*, *sincerus*; — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; — joy, *sincerum gaudium*; = clear, *mundus*, *purus*. Adv. *pure*, *integre*, *caste*; = entirely, etc., *prorsus*, *plane*; — spiritual, *ab omni concretionē mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, *mens*, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, *is animi status in quo servatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). **purify**, n. fig. *castus*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus*; — of expression, *incorrupta integritas*, *quasi sanitas* (i.e. healthy vigour), *sanitas* (Quint.); *munditia verborum*, *munditia orationis* (= free from foul language, Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (= abstinence from that which is bad, chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (= holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (= innocence of character), *integritas* (= integrity), *innocentia* (= disinterestedness, opp. *arbitrio*), *gratitas* (= dignity). **purify**, v.tr. (*religare*, *expurgare*, *purum facere* (in gen.)); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (= to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *excusare* (= to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, *excusare consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purioris corrupti consuetudine emendare*. **purification**, n. *purgatio* (in gen.), *lustratio* (= — by an expiatory sacrifice); festival of —, *Februa*, -*orum* (on 15th Feb.). **Purism**, n. in *scribendo* (or *dicendo*) *elegantia*. **Purist**, n. in

*scribendo* or *dicendo diligens*. **Puritan**, n., **Puritanism**, n. *qui de sacris diligentior or religiosior est*. **Puritanically**, adv. *severius*; see STRICTLY.

**purgatory**, n. *purgatorium* (Eccl.). **purgation**, n. *purgatio*, *lustratio*. **purgative**, adj. and n. *medicina alvum purgans, inaniens, bonam faciens, moecens*. **purge**, v. tr. and intr. **1**, of the medical man, *alvum purgare, bonam facere, movere, de(j)icere*; **2**, see PURIFY.

**purrl**, v. intr. *murmurare, sonare, susurrare*.

**purloin**, v. tr. *avertere*; see EMBEZZLE, SIEAL.

**purple**, **I**. n. **1**. = purple colour, *purpura, ostrina* (= the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), *conchylium* (= purple proper), *color purpureus*; **2**, *purpura, vestis purpuria* (= garments, covering, etc.). **II**. v. intr. to grow —, *purpurare*.

**purport**, **I**. n. see MEANING, OBJECT. **II**. v. tr. see MEAN.

**purpose**, **I**. n. *propositum, consilium, institutum, sententia, animus, mens* (our "mind"), *voluntas* (= wish), or *by velle* (e.g. *my — was to go, ire volui*), with this —, *eo consilio, ut*, or by *ad* with gerund or gerundive (e.g. *I was sent for the — of seeking him, ad eum petendum missus sum*); on —, *consulto, de industria, dediti opera*; to what —, *quo consilio*; see WHY; to us —, *without —, nullo or sine consilio, temere*; to the —, *ad rem, apposite*. Adv. *consulto*; see ON PURPOSE. PURPOSE, **I**. **II**. v. tr. *statuere*; see INTEND. **purposeless**, adj. *vanus, inanis, irritus, cassus, inutilis*.

**purr**, v. intr. perhaps *sonitum edere, or gaudia sonitu exhibere*.

**purse**, n. *utrusque, zona, crumena, saoccus*. **purse-proud**, adj. *pecunia superbus*.

**pursuant**, prep. — to, in pursuance of, *secundum alqd* (e.g. of a law, *ex lege, ex decreto*).

**pursue**, v. tr. *alqm persequi, prosequi, consecrari, insequi, insectari, alci insistere, instare*, all lit. and fig. **pursuit**, n. *studium, cupiditas* (= desire for anything), *ars, questus, -us*; to make a — of anything, *alqd facitute or exercere*.

**purveyor**, n. *obsonator, or by providere*.

**pus**, n. *pus* (Cels.). **pustule**, n. *pustula* (Cels.).

**push**, **I**. v. tr. *pellere, tradere, offendere, pulsare, alqm, with, alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*), *sedere alqm or alqd, with, alqd re*; to — forward, *propellere, impellere*; to — back, *repellere*; to — down, *depellere*. **II**. v. intr. to — on, *contendere, instare*; see HASTEN. **III**. n. (*impulsus, -us, impetus, -us*); to make a —, *instare*. **pushing**, adj. *acer*; see EAGER.

**pusillanmous**, adj. *timidus, abjectus, humilis, demissus, fractus*. Adv. *timide, abjecte, humiliter, demisse, au mo abjecto, etc.* **pusillanimity**, n. *timiditas, formido* (= fear), *animus timidus, etc.* (see above), *animi demissio, inflectio, or imbecillitas*.

**put**, v. tr. in gen., *ponere* (e.g. *calcutum*), to — to or near, *apponeere alqd alci rei or ad alqd, proponere alqd alci rei, admovere alqd alci rei, referre alqd ad alqd*; to — a thing in its proper place, *alqd suo loco ponere*; to — away, *abdicere, ponere* (the latter fig. = to lay aside); to — upon, *alqm or alqd imponere or inferre in alqd* (e.g. *merum in equum*), *collocare alqd in alqd re, seldom in alqd or merely alqd re, alqd accommodare alci rei or ad alqd*; to — before anything, *proponere alqd alci rei*; to — anything anywhere, *ponere* (in gen.), *collocare* (at a certain place);

to — on one side, to — by, *seponere, raponere*; to — down, *deponere, demittere* (= to let down); fig. *de(j)icere, ex(s)tinguere*; see DESTROY; to — forward, *producere* (e.g. a candidate, *afferre* (a proof); to — off, *differre*; see DELAY; to — off a dress, *ponere, eruere*; to — on, *inducere*; to — out, *ex(j)icere, extrahere, expellere* (= to expel), *ex(s)tinguere* (= to quench); to — over, *imponere, superponere* (lit.), *praeficere* (fig. of office); to — under, *alqd alci rei supponere or sub(j)icere*; to — the horses to, etc., *equos curru jungere or carpento subangere*; to — to flight, *fugare*; to be — to flight, *fugere, se in fugam dare*; to — to death, *inteficere*; see KILL; to — up at, *deverteere, or deverti, at anyone's house, ad alqm, at a place, ad or in with accus. of the place* (e.g. *ad hospitem, and ad alqm in Albanum, and ad or in villam suam*); to — up with, see BEAR, TOLERATE; to — in, *appellere, portum petere*; see ENTER; to — out to sea, *navem or classem solvere*; see LEAVE.

**putative**, adj. *falsus or qui dicitur esse*.

**putrefaction**, n. by verb PUTREFY, **I** **putrefy**, **I**. v. tr. *putrefacere*. **II**. v. intr. *putrescere*. **putrid**, adj. *putridus, puter* (*putris*). **putridness**, n. *putor* (ante and post class.).

**putty**, n. *gluten (vitreariorum)*.

**puzzle**, **I**. n. **1**, a game, *nodus quidam in lusum oblatas, questio lusoria* (Plin.), *aenigma, -atis, n.*; **2**, a difficulty, *nodus*. **II**. v. tr. *animum distrahere, impedire*. **III**. v. intr. *in alqd re haerere, in angustiis esse*. **puzzling**, adj. *difficilis, ambiguus*.

**Pygmy**, n. *pygmaeus* (= one of the Pygmaes, Plin, etc.); = dwarf, *nanus* (Juv.).

**pyramid**, n. *pyramis, -idis, f.* **pyramidal**, adj. *in pyramidis formam factus*.

**pyre**, n. *pyra, rogas*. **pyrites**, n. *pyrites, -ae* (Plin.).

**pyrotechnics**, **pyrotechny**, n. as tt. *ars pyrotechnica*.

**pyrrhic**, adj. **1**, *in metre pes pyrrhicus* (Quint.); **2**, — victory, perhaps *victoria, ut aiunt, Pyrrhi regis modo incassum relata*.

**pyx**, n. *pyxis* (Eccl.).

Q.

**quack**, **I**. n. **1**, of a duck, by verb QUACK, **II**. ; **2**, an itinerant seller of medicine, *pharmacopola circumsforaneus*; **3**, see IMPOSTOR. **II**. v. intr. *tetinnire*. **III**. adj. *falsus*. **quackery**, n. *ars pharmacopolarum*.

**quadrangle**, n. **1**, a figure, \**quadrangulum*; **2**, a courtyard, *area* (Plin. Min.). **quadrangular**, adj. *quadrangulus* (Plin.).

**quadrennial**, adj. *quat(tuor) annorum*.

**quadrille**, n. *sallatio*.

**quadripartite**, adj. *quadrupartitus*.

**quadruped**, n. *quadrupes*.

**quadruple**, adj. *quadruplex*.

**quaff**, v. tr. see DRINK.

**quag**(mire), n. *palus, -udis, f.*; see BOG. **quaggy**, a-ly. *paluster*; see BOGGY.

**quail**, n. (a bird), *coturnix*.

**quail**, v. intr. *animo deficere*: see TREMBLE.

**quaint**, adj. *lepidus* (= pretty); see **CURIOUS**, **AFFECTED**; *insolitus*, *novus*, *mirus* (= new, strange), *facetus*, *argutus* (= witty); see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**. Adv. *novo* or *insolito* or *miro quodam modo*, *miro*, *facete*, *argute*. **quaintness**, n. use adj.

**quake**, v. intr. *tremere*; see **TREMBLE**. **quaker**, n. *unus ex iis qui se amicos appellant*.

**qualify**, v. tr. I, *instituere*, *instruere*, *argere* (of men); to — oneself, *se praeferare*; 2, = to modify a remark, etc., *extenuare*, *attenuare*, *deminuere*; see **LESSEN**. **qualification**, n. *ius, juris*, n. (= right), *potestas* (= power), comb. *ius potestatisque* (e.g. *provinciae administrandae*, for administering a province); in gen. sense = fit, by adj. **QUALIFIED**. **qualified**, adj. *idoneus*, *accommodatus*, *aptus*, *utilis*, *opportunus ad alqm rem*, *dignus aliqua re* (e.g. *honore*).

**quality**, n. I, *proprietas*, *proprium* (= peculiarity), *natura* (= natural condition), *genus*, *-eris* (= kind), *ratio*, *vis* (= state, condition), *qualitas* (σοῦρος = particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical t. l.), *res quae est alicui rei propria* (= what is the peculiar nature of anything, Cic.); often by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically); it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium*, *nilil quod poenitere possit, facere*; or by the neut. gen. of an adj. instead of the genit. (e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis*; a good, noble —, *virtus*, *-utis*; a bad —, *malum*, *vitium*; 2, = kind, sort, *nota* (e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonae, optimae notae*; of the second —, *secundae notae*; of different —, *diversae notae*).

**qualm**, n. I, lit. *defectio (virtum*, Plin., = faintness), *fastidium* (= loathing); 2, fig., use circuml. (e.g. I have a — of conscience, *mens mihi angitur*).

**quantity**, n. I, *numerus* (= number), *copia* (= plenty), *aliquot* (= a few, several, a considerable number); a great —, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*, *acervus* (= a heap, mass), *turba* (= a confused mass of things or people), *nubes*, *-is* (= a cloud of things, e.g. *pulveris*), *silva* or *quasi silva* (= an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum*), *vis* (= a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus*, *-eris*, n. (= —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*); a very large indefinite — is expressed by *secentis* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *secentas literas uno tempore accepti*); 2, time of syllables in prosody, *\*mensura*, *\*quantitas* (Gram.).

**quantum**, n. *portio*; see **PORTION**, **SHARE**.

**quarantine**, n. *tempus valetudini spectandae praestitum*.

**quarrel**, I. n. *jurgium*, *rixa*, *altercatio*. II. v. intr. *jurgare* (with one, *cum aliquo*), *rixari*, *altercari*; see **DISPUTE**. **quarrelsome**, adj. *rixis deditus*.

**quarry**, I. n. = a stone —, *lapicidinae*, *laetumia* or *laetomia* (Plaut.). II. v. tr. *caedere*, *excidere*.

**quarry**, n. = game, *praeda*.

**quart**, n. (as a measure) *duo sextarii*.

**quartan**, n. *febris quartana*.

**quarter**, I. n. I, = fourth part, *quarta pars* (post Aug., also *quarta* alone; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; 2, = part, district, *vicius*; 3, = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alicui*

*vitalis parere, alicui (victo) vitam dare*. II. v. tr. I, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in gen., = to divide into four parts); to — a man (as a punishment), *in quat(t)uor partes distrabere* (Sen.); 2, *collocare in alio loco* or *apud aliquem*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitia disponere* or *in hospitia dividere* or *in hospitia deducere* (upon the ratepayers); *milites per oppida dispartire*, *militibus hospitia in oppidis praestare* (upon the towns). **quarter-day**, n. perhaps *dies constitutus, dictus* or *certus*, or by exact date.

**quarter-deck**, n. *supplicia*. **quartering**, n. *milites per hospitia dispositi* or *in hospitia divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto (tectis)* or *ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are quartered). **quarterly**, adj. and adv. *trimestris*; money to be paid —, *penunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*.

**quarters**, n. pl. *habitatio* (in gen.), *tectum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (= place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (Plin., place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. So-and-so's, *by habitare apud aliquem*; of troops, *castra*, *-orum*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *stativa*, *-orum*; to take up —, *status ponere*; to be in —, *in stativis esse*; close —, *cominus*; to come to —, *manum conserere*.

**quash**, v. tr. I, see **SQUEEZE**, **CRUSH**; 2 in law, to — an indictment, etc., *rescindere*.

**quaver**, I. v. intr. I, in gen., see **TREMBLE**, **VIBRATE**; 2, in music, *\*vibrissare*. II. n. *octava* (with or without *pars*); a semi —, *post sextadecima*.

**quay**, n. *margo*, *-inis*, m., *crepida*.

**queen**, n. *regina* (also fig.); — bee, *ra apium*. **queenly**, adj. *reginae similis*, *reginae*.

**queer**, adj. *novus*, *insolitus*; see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**.

**quell**, v. tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*, *seditionem*); see **CONQUER**.

**quench**, v. tr. *sedare* (e.g. *sitim*, *iram*), *resinguere*, *ex(s)tinguere*, *explere*, *reprimere*, *depellere*.

**querimonious**, **querulous**, adj. *queribundus*, *querulus*, or by the verb (con)queri (*aliquid de aliquo re*).

**query**, v. intr., **querist**, n. see **QUESTION**.

**quest**, n. to go in — of, see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

**question**, I. n. I, *interrogatio* (= the act of asking a —, and the — itself); (*interrogatus* (= the — asked); *quaestio* (= strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial); *controversia* (esp. = legal controversy); *litigium* (= lawsuit), *res, caus(s)a* (= the matter in dispute); *percontatio* (= inquiry), *disceptatio* (= a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask anyone a —, *interrogari aliquem de aliquo re* (see **INTERROGATE**); a short —, *interrogatiuncula*, *rogatiuncula*, *quaestiuncula*; a — about morals, etc., *de moribus*, etc.; a captious —, *captio*, *interrogatio captiosa*; to bother, confuse anyone with —s, *rogitando aliquem obtundere*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; there is no — about, *non est dubium quia* or *accus. and infin.*; without —, *sine dubio*, *procul dubio*, *certe*, *certo*; the — arises, *quaeritur*, *oritur disputatio*, *existit quaestio*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; it is a very important —, *magna quaestio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); 2, = torture, *quaestio*; to put to the —, *de aliquo in aliquo quaerere* (e.g. *de servo in dominum*, to torture the slave respecting his

master); *questionem de algo habere* (the object of the inquiry in the genitive case). **II.** v.tr. (inter)rogare, explorare, quaerere, percontari; to — anything, ad tuorum revocare; to — anyone, alqm interrogando arripere, alqm rogando obsecrare (in a troublesome manner); see **ASK**, **EXAMINE**, **QUESTIONABLE**, adj. is or id de quo or ra de qua quaeritur or quaeritio est, incertus, anreps, dubius. **questioning**, n. (inter)rogatio, percontatio, quaestio.

**quibble**, **I.** n. captio, cavillatio (esp. in Quint.), ambages, -ae, calumnia. **II.** v.intr. cavillari. **quibbler**, n. cavillator. **quibbling**, adj. captiosus.

**quick**, **I.** adj. **1.** see **LIVE**, **ALIVE**; **2.** see **FAST**, **SPEEDY**; **3.** acer, alacer, alacer et promptus (= active and ready); **4.** = sharp, subtilis; see **SHARP**, **ACUTE**; **5.** — with child; see **PREGNANT**. Adv. **1.** cito, celeriter; see **FAST**; **2.** mor, maturus; see **SOON**. **II.** n. to cut to the —, ad circum revocare (lit.), monere (fig.). **quicken**, v.tr. **1.** animare poet., also fig.; **2.** see **ACCELERATE**; **3.** = to stimulate, accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm. **quickness**, n. calx raris. **quickness**, n. **1.** velocitas, pernicitas; see **SPEED**; **2.** of intellect, perspicacitas, sollicitudo, validitas, ingenii alacritas, celeritas. **quickness**, n. celeritas (lit. and fig.). **quickscented**, adj. sigax. **quicksighted**, adj. perspicax (lit. and fig.). **quicksightedness**, n. perspicacitas, ingenii acies or acumen. **quicksilver**, n. argentum vivum. **quick-tempered**, adj. iracundus; see **IRRITABLE**. **quickness**, adj. acer, acutus, argutus, perspicax.

**quiescent**, adj. by quiescere. **quiescence**, n. see **QUIETNESS**.

**quiet**, **I.** adj. quietus (= abstaining from exertion), tranquillus (= with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. tranquillus et quietus, pacatus (= reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), seditatus (= not excited, calm, e.g. gradus, tempus), placidus (= placid, undisturbed), otiosus (= free from business); a — life, vita quieta or tranquilla or tranquilla et quieta, vita placida, vita otiosa; to lead a — life, vitam tranquillam or placidam or otiosam degere, quiete vivere, otiose vivere, vitam unbratitem colere; a — province, provincia quieta (in gen.), provincia pacata (= reduced to a peaceful state). Adv. **1.** tacite, silentio (= in silence); **2.** quieto animo, tranquille, quiete, placide, seditate, otiose. **II.** n. **1.** (re)quies, -etis, f., tranquillitas, remissio (the two latter after exertion), otium (= freedom from business), silentium (= silence); **2.** fig. quies, -etis, otium, tranquillitas (of mind), pax (= peace, only polit.). **III.** v.tr. quietum reddere, tranquillare or sedare or placare (= to calm), pacare (= to pacify). **quietness**, n. see **TRANQUILLITY**, **QUIET**, **II.**

**quill**, n. **1.** = pen, penna; **2.** of a porcupine, etc., spina; **3.** of a musical instrument, plectrum.

**quilt**, n. stragulum.

**quinquennial**, adj. quinquennis, quinque annorum (in gen. = lasting five years), quinquennalis (= done every five years, also = lasting five years).

**quinsy**, n. cyanche (Cels.), in pure Latin angina.

**quintessence**, n. flos, floris, m. (the proper term); medulla (= marrow).

**quintetto**, n. cantus (-us) e quinque symphonicis editus.

**quip**, n. facellae.

**quire**, n. scapus (Plin., with the ancients = 20 sheets).

**quirk**, n. see **QUIBBLE**, **I.**

**quit**, v.tr. see **LEAVE**, **DEPART**.

**quite**, adv. prorsus, plane, omnino (= altogether, perfectly), plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (= in every respect), penitus, funditus (= entirely, completely); satis (= enough, e.g. satis scio, = I am — certain, valde (= very), magnopere (= greatly)); that is — wrong, falsum est id totum; I am — in love, totus in amorem sum; to be of — a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; — right! ita est: (as answer); — certain, laud dubie (= no doubt); not —, minus (e.g. not — so many); parum (= too little).

**quits**, adv. render by fidem suam solvise; we are —, nihil reliquit est.

**quiver**, **I.** n. pharitrae; wearing a —, † pharetratus. **II.** v.intr. † trepidare, tremere.

**qui-vivo**, n. on the —, by alacer; see **ALERT**.

**quoit**, n. discus.

**quota**, n. (rata) pars (usu. pro rata parte).

**quote**, v.tr. afferre, proferre (= to bring forward), referre (= to report), laudare (with praise), (pro)ponere (as an example), notare (with censure), (com)memorare (= to mention), transcribere (= to copy off); to — an instance, exemplum afferre; commemorare; from which letters I have —d a few passages as an example, ex quibus lit(t)eris pauca in exemplum subjecti. **quotation**, n. **1.** = act of quoting, prolatio, commemoratio; **2.** = passage quoted, locus al-latus, etc.; see **QUOTE**.

**quoth**, v.intr. inquit, ait.

**quotidian**, adj. col(t)idianus.

## B.

**rabbi**, n. \*rabbi.

**rabbit**, n. cuniculus.

**rabble**, n. sentina reipublicae or urbis (= the lowest of the people), faex populi (= the dregs), colluctio, quisquilliae (= refuse), turba (= crowd); see **MOB**.

**rabid**, adj. rabidus; see **MAD**. Adv. rabide.

**race**, n. genus, -eris, n. (also = gens, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs); gens (in a more gen. sense = all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [nomina] in opp. to familia, i.e. the subdivisions of a gens); stirps (= the lineage of a family descended from a gens); progenies (lit. = descent; then also = posterity); proposita (= stock), semen (lit. = seed, meton. for genus), proles, -is, f. (= progeny), nomen (= name), † propago, † sanguis; see **BREED**, **KIND**. **raciness**, n. sucus, comb. sucus et sanguis, sapor vernaculus (= idiomatic —). **raoy**, adj. habens quemdam sucum suum; habens nescio quem saporem vernaculum; solus (= pungent).

**race**, **I.** n. = contest, cursus, -us, certamen, curriculum; to hold —s, cursu certare; horse —, cursus, -us, equorum or equester. **II.** v.intr. (cursu) certare or contendere, pedibus contendere (on foot). **race-course**, n. curriculum (in gen.), stadium (the ancient track), circus (= arena), hippodromos. **race-horse**, n. equus, celes, -etis, m. **racier**, n. on foot, cursor; = a horse, equus.

**rack**, **I.** n. **1.** = manger, fallice; **2.** an instrument of torture, equuleus, tormentum.

**questio** (= examination by torture); to put to the —, in *equuleum alqm imponere, equuleo torquere, dare alqm in questionem*. **II.** v.tr. 1, lit., see above; 2, fig. *torquere, vexare*; see TORMENT, VEX.

**racket**, n. 1, = a bat, *reticulum* (not class.); 2, = noise, *streptitus, -ūs*; see NOISE.

**raoquets**, n. by *plā ludere*; see BALL.

**radiance**, n. *fulgor* (= brightness), *claritas, candor, splendor, nitor*. **radiant**, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus, candidus, splendidus, nitens, nitidus, fulgens*; 2, of expression of face, *felix, laetus*; see HAPPY, GLAD. Adv. *clare, splendide, nitide, feliciter, laete*. **radiate**, v.tr. and v.intr. *radiare*. **radiation**, n. *radiatio* (Plin.).

**radical**, adj. and n. 1, = innate, *insitus*; it is a — fault, *culpa hominibus naturā est insita*, or by *praecipuus* (= chief), *maximus* (= very great); see THOROUGH; 2, Grain. — word, *verbum nativum, primigenium, primitivum*; 3, in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus or studiosus*; a red —, *novarum rerum avidus*. Adv. *radicitus, funditus, penitus, prorsus, omnino*; see ALTOGETHER.

**radish**, n. *raphanus* (Plin.).

**radius**, n. *radius*.

**raffle**, I. v.intr. *aleā ludere*; to — for, *de alqd re aleae jactu contendere*. **II.** n. *alea*.

**raft**, n. *ratis*.

**raster**, n. *anterius, tiquum transversarium, transtrum*, dim. *transstillam*.

**rag**, n. *pannus*. **ragamuffin**, n. *homo pannosus or nequam*. **ragged**, adj. (of men) *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis obsitus* (Ter.).

**rage**, I. n. *rabies, furor, saevitia, ira, iracundia* (see under MADNESS); *aleis rei cupiditas, cupido, studium, aviditas* (= violent desire for, e.g. *gloriae*). **II.** v.intr. *furere* (of men, in poets also of personified objects), *saevire* (= to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against anyone or anything, in *alqm* or in *alqd*. **rag-ing**, adj. see VIOLENT.

**rail**, I. n. = bar, *lignum transversum*; on a railway, *ferrum*; see BAR. **II.** v.tr. to — off, *saepis claudere, consaepire*. **railing**, n. *palus* (= stake, fence), *clathri* (= trellis-work); see FENCE. **railway**, n. *via ferro strata*; to construct a —, *viā ferro sternere*.

**rail**, v.intr. *conviciis or contumeliis uti*; to — at, *alqm conviciis consecrari, alci maledicere, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre*. **rallery**, n. *jocus, cavillatio*.

**raiment**, n. *vestis, vestitus, -ūs, vestimentum, cultus, -ūs, ornatus, -ūs, habitus, -ūs* (esp. in Suet.).

**rain**, I. n. *pluvia, imber, nimbus* (with storm); —bow, *arcus pluvius* (Hor.); in prose, gen. *caelestis arcus, -ūs*, and in the context simply *arcus*. **II.** v.intr. it —s, *pluit*; it —s fast, *magnus effunditur imber, magna vis imbrium effunditur*. **rainy**, adj. *pluvius, † aquosus, † imbrifer*.

**raise**, v.tr. 1, (*af*) *ollere*; 2, *erigere* (e.g. *maium*); 3, see ERECT, BUILD; 4, to — the price, etc., by *efferre* (e.g. *pretium aleis rei*), *carius vendere alqd*; to — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see INCREASE; 5, = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores semine sparso*); 6, = to elevate anyone in condition, *augere, ornare, promovere ad dignitatem or ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare or decorare*; 7, = to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *erigere, vocare*; 8, = to bring together, *colligere, (com)-*

*parare, (com)scribere*; see COLLECT; 9, = to — the voice, by *ollere* (e.g. *clamorem*); 10, = to — a siege, *oppugnatione desistere, oppugnationem relinquere*.

**raisin**, n. *acinus passus, † racemus passus*, in pl. *uvae passae* (Col.).

**rake**, I. n. 1, *pecten, rastrum, radellum, irper* (to break clods or to pull up weeds); 2, = good-for-nothing fellow, *ganeo, nepos, -ētis, n.* (= prodigal), *homo dissolutus or perditus*. **II.** v.tr. *pectine verrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (= to — the ground). **rakish**, adj. *perditus, profligatus, dissolutus*.

**rally**, I. v.tr. 1, to — troops, *aciem or ordines restituere, milites in ordinem revocare*; 2, = to banter, *alqm ludere, irridere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, of troops, *se colligere*; 2, in gen. *se reficere, convalescere* (from illness); see RECOVER. **III.** n. use verb.

**ram**, I. n. *arēs, -ētis, m.* (both of sheep and battering —). **II.** v.tr. *alqd fistucā odore, fistucare*. **rammer**, n. *fistuca, paricula*.

**ramble**, I. v.intr. *errare* (lit. and fig.) about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road) *vagari, palari, a proposito aberrare* (fig.). **II.** n. *ambulatio*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatio*. **rambler**, n. *homo vagus, erro* (= vagrant). **rambling**, adj. *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

**ramification**, n. 1, lit. by *ramis diffundere*; 2, fig. *ius*. **ramify**, v.intr. *dividi*; see also EXTEND.

**rampant**, adj. in gen. *ferox, superbus* (= proud); to be —, *superbire*; in heraldy, *erectus or arrectus*.

**rampart**, n. 1, *vallum* (properly speaking) *agger, -eris, m.* (= a mound, mole); 2, fig. *obsculum, propugnaculum, praesidium*.

**rancid**, adj. *rancidus*.

**rancour**, n. *odium* (occultum); see HATEFUL. **rancorous**, adj. *iratus, iracundus* (= angry), *malevolus, malignus* (= spiteful), *invidus* (= envious), *infestus, inimicus* (= hostile). Adv. *iracunde, maligne, infeste, inimice*.

**random**, adj. *in casu positus, fortuitus*, or by adv.; at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere or facere alqd*).

**range**, I. v.tr. 1, see RANK, II. 2; 2, see ROAM. **II.** n. 1, *ordo, series* (in gen.) *multo continui* (= — of mountains), *teli jactus, -ūs, or objectus, -ūs* (= of missiles); 2, — of thought, etc., by circumloc. (e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*); — of subjects, *rerum frequentia*.

**rank**, I. n. 1, of troops, *ordo, -inis, m.*; the —s, *ordines militum*; to break through the —s, *ordines percurrere*; to throw the —s into confusion, *ordines confurbare*; in their —, *ordinati* (of troops), *ordinatum*; 2, degree in military affairs, *ordo* (*militatum*), or by *gradus honoris or dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris or dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorum esse alqm*) to reduce to the —, in *ordinem cogere*; 3, in civil life = degree, *locus* (*honoris or dignitatis*), *dignitas* (= position in society); a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — the soldiers, *ordines or aciem instruere*; 2, = to place in a particular class, *ordinare, disponere* (= to arrange), (in numero) *habere* (= to consider, e.g. *alqm in amicorum numero*); see CONSIDER. **III.** v.intr. by *in ordinem redigi*; to — with, *colloco esse cum alqm* (in gen.), *paris ordine: duobus* (of two military officers).

**rank**, adj. of plants, *luxuriosus*; of smell, *† graveolens, foetidus*; = very great, *magnus, maximus*.

**rankle**, v.intr. perhaps *mordere* (= to bite), or *pingere* (= to prick).

**ransack**, v.tr. 1, a house, *exaurire, exinanire, nihilum atque inane reddere*; a temple, *fenam evertere et extergere, spoliare extirpare, audire ac spoliare*; 2, = to search thoroughly, *rimari, scrutari*.

**ransom**, I. n. 1, = the money paid as —, *pecuniae quibus alius redimitur*, or by *pretium, pecunia* (e.g. *aliquem sine pretio dimittere, reddere*); 2, = release from captivity, *redemptio*. II. v.tr. *redimere* (*pecunia*).

**rant**, I. n. *sermo tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. II. v.tr. perhaps *sermone tumido uti*, or simply *declamare*.

**ranter**, n. *orator tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*.

**rap**, I. v.intr. at the door, *pulsare* (*fores*). II. n. *pulsatio*.

**rapacious**, adj. *rapax, furax* (= thievish). **rapacity**, n. *cupiditas rapinarum* or *praedae* or *prochie rapinarum, spoliandi cupiditas, rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality).

**rape**, n. *stuprum mulieri oblatum*.

**rapid**, I. adj. *rapidus* (of wind), † *rapax*; see SWIFT, QUICK. Adv. *rapide*. II. n. *vertex, gurgis, -itis, m.* **rapidity**, n. *rapiditas*; see SPEED, QUICKNESS.

**rapier**, n. *gladius* (= sword).

**rapture**, n. *summa voluptas*. **rapturous**, adj. *beatus* (= blessed), *felicissimus* (= very happy); see HAPPY.

**rare**, adj. *rarus* (= not often met with), *inusitatus* (= unusual), *infrequens* (= that is not often met); = thin, *rarus, tenuis, singularis, eximius* (= exceedingly fine, etc.). Adv. *raro*; I am — at Rome, *Romae sum infrequens*. **rarefaction**, n. use adj. (e.g. the — of the atmosphere, *aer extenuatus*). **rarefy**, v.tr. *extenuare*. **rarity**, n. *rarditas, res rara, res rara visu* or *inventu*.

**rascal**, n. *homo sceleratus, sceleratus*. **rascality**, n. *scelus, -eris*, n. **rascally**, adj. *sceleratus, torpis, sceleratus*; see BASE.

**rasc**, v.tr. = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *olacquare*.

**rash**, adj. *praeceps, praecipitatus* (= headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (= inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (= thoughtless). Adv. *inconsulte* (*inconsulto*), *inconsiderate*, *temere*, *nimis festinanter, praepropere*; to act —, *festinantius agere*. **rashness**, n. *temeritas*.

**rash**, n. *eruptio*(nes) (Plin.), *scobics* (= itch).

**rasher**, n. of bacon, *lardi offula*.

**rasp**, I. v.tr. *scobina radere*. II. n. *scobina*.

**raspberry**, n. *morum Idaeum*.

**rat**, n. *mus*. **rat-trap**, n. *muscipula* (Phaed.).

**rate**, I. n. 1, at the —, *pro modo, pro ratione*, but generally *pro*; to buy at a high or low —, *magno* or *parvo emere*; — of interest, *usura, fenus, -oris*, n.; 2, = tax, *vectigal, tributum*; to lay a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alicui* (= to — anyone) and *alicui rei, tributum indicare alicui*; 3, = manner, *modus*; at this —, *in hunc modum*; at any —, *certe, utique*; — of going (of a watch), *motus, -us*. II. v.tr. 1, *aestimare aliquid, aestimationem alicui rei facere*; see ESTIMATE; 2, *alicui imponere tributum*; see TAX; 3, = to scold, *increpare*; see SCOLD. **rateable**, adj. *cui vectigal imponi potest*.

**rather**, adv. 1, *potius* (if we select), *prius* (= before), *multo magis* (= so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam, quin potius, quin immo* (when we substitute something still

stronger, etc.), *immo* (= nay even; also comb. *immo potius, immo vero, immo entituro, immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius, also ac non*; I did not . . . , — . . . (or in similar phrases), *tantum abest, ut . . . ut*; I would —, *by malo, with infin.*; 2, = somewhat, *aliquantum, aliquanto*.

**ratification**, n. *sanctio*, or by *ratify*, v.tr. a treaty, *sanctare pactum, fidem foederis firmare, foedus ratum facere*.

**ratio**, n. *pro rata portione*; see PROPORTION.

**ratlocination**, n. see REASONING.

**ration**, n. *demensum, cibus* or *victus, -us, diuturnus* (= daily allowance of food).

**rational**, adj. 1, = having reason, *ratione praeditus* or *utens, rationis particeps*; 2, = agreeable to reason, (*rationi*) *consonantia*. Adv. *ratione*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere*. **rationalism**, n. *opinio eorum qui in investigatione veri ratione aut (neque divina quiddam lege) utendum esse putant*.

**rationalist**, n. *qui, etc., putet*; see above. **rationality**, n. *ratio*.

**rattle**, I. v.intr. 1, *crepare, crepitum dare* (= to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* (= to make a loud noise), *sonare* (= to sound); 2, *blatere* (= to talk idly). II. v.tr. to — the chains, *vincula movere*; see before. III. n. 1, *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us, sonitus, -us, fragor* (of thunder); 2, a child's plaything, † *crepitaculum*. **rattlesnake**, n. *serpens*.

**ravage**, I. v.tr. *vastare, populari*. II. n. *vastatio, populatio*.

**rave**, v.intr. *furere, insanire, bacchari, delirare*, comb. *delirare et mente captum esse*; = to talk irrationally, † *ineptire* (= to do and say things which are irreconcilable with common-sense), (*h)ariolari* (lit., = to prophesy, then = to talk nonsense; ante class.); *nugari* (= to talk and do silly things), (*h)al*(lyucinari) (= to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

**raven**, n. *corvus*.

**ravening**, adj. *rapax, vorax, edax*. **ravenous**, adj. 1, see RAVENING; 2, = very hungry, *cibi aridus*. Adv. *summa cibi aviditate, voraciter*. **ravenousness**, n. *cibi ariditas, voracitas, edacitas*.

**ravine**, n. *angustiae viarum* (in gen. = narrow passage, path), *fouces, -um* (= doyle), *salvus, -us* (= mountain pass).

**raving**, adj. see RAVE, MAD.

**ravish**, v.tr. 1, *aliquem* (*per vim*) *stuprare*; 2, = to charm, *oblectare*; see DELIGHT. **ravisher**, n. *raptor*, or by verb. **ravishing**, adj. *dulcis, suavis*; see DELIGHTFUL.

**raw**, adj. *crudus* (opp. *coctus*, also of wounds), *incoctus* (= not yet boiled, opp. *coctus*, ante Aug.); half —, *subcrudus, rudis* (of anything in its natural state), *impollitus* (= unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (= not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum, argentum infectum* (opp. *argentum factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis*; of weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp). **raw-boned**, adj. see THIN.

**ray**, n. *radius*; a — of hope, *spes, specula*, or by *lux* (e.g. *lux quaedam civitati agulstata visa est*).

**ray**, n. a fish, *raia* (Plin.).

**razor**, n. *culler tonsorius, novacula*.

**reach**, I. v.tr. and intr. 1, see EXTEND-STRETCH; 2, = to touch by extending, *contingere, attingere*; 3, = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere, praebere*; 4, = to arrive at, *pervenire ad* or *in* with *accus.* (in gen.), *atingere locum*,

napere aliquid locum (esp. by sea); to — the harbor, portum capere, in portum pervenire, perveni; 5, = to arrive at by effort, assequi; 6, of deport, pervenire, accedere, deferri ad aliquid. **II** 1. within —, quod manu prehendi, quod contingi potest; out of — of gunshot, extra telum factum or conjectura.

**reach, reach, v.intr.** nauseare. **reaching, n.** nausea.

**react, v.tr.** 1, to — a play, fabulam iterum or de novo dare (of the author), or edere (of the manager of a theatre), or agere (of the actors); 2, to — upon, aliquid officere (with adv. of the manner in which the affection takes place). **re-act-ion, n.** commutatio (= change).

**read, v.tr.** and **intr.** legere (in gen.; lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. spicas), recitare (= to — aloud, recite), praecire or praecire voce (= to — to anyone in order that he may repeat it after him); to — anything often, lectitare; to — anything in a cursory manner, to glance at, percolere, percolare; fig. to — in the future, praevigilare futura; to — the future in the stars, a siderum positu et quibus conjecturam facere de rebus futura; to — it in anyone's looks, by aliquid in alius vultu or ex toto ore eminet (e.g. pigrum et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitas eminet); a person that is well —, homo satis litteratus, eruditus, disertus; fairly well —, (s)ctus litteris; to be much —, in manibus esse. **readable, adj.** jucundus; see DELIGHTFUL. **reader, n.** lector, recitator (= one who reads aloud), anagnostes (= a slave who reads aloud). **reading, n.** lectio, recitatio (aloud to anyone = recital); want of —, inscitia litterarum; worth —, dignus qui legatur, legendus; a true or false — in an author, vera or falsa lectio. **reading-desk, n.** perhaps pulpitum.

**ready, adj.** 1, instructus, paratus (ad aliquid or with instr.), promptus (= quick, ad aliquid or in aliquid or in aliquid re), com. promptus et paratus, expeditus (= always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, paratus facere aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum; simply with the part. fut. act. (e.g. moriturus, periturus); to be —, ad manum esse, praesto adesse, sur, ad aliquid; at anybody's command, ad nutum alius expeditum esse; to get or make —, parare, instruere aliquid; to get oneself — for, se parare ad aliquid, se expedire ad aliquid, (com)parare, instruere aliquid; = finished, perfectus, absolutus; — money, pecunia praesens or numerata; to pay — money, pecuniam repraesentare; 2, = obliging, officiosus, facillime. Adv. promptly, prompto or parato animo, libenter, libentissimo animo or (of several) libentissimis animis; = easily, facile. **readiness, n.** 1, to be in —, paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons), sub manibus esse (of servants, etc., at hand, etc.), ad manum esse (of persons and things), in promptu esse, paratum or praesens esse, suppeditare (= to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, habere paratum, in expedito; 2, animus promptus or paratus, facillimus, officium, studium.

**real, adj.** 1, = not fictitious, verus (= true, e.g. gloria, laus), certus (= certain), sincerus (= unalloyed), germanus (= true, e.g. brother; hence = genuine, e.g. Stoicus, patria); a — scholar, vere doctus, sometimes by ipse (e.g. the — man, homo ipse); 2, in law, quod ad rem or res spectat, ad res pertinens; a — estate, solum, fundus. Adv. = truly, vere, re, revera (or as two words, re vera), profecto, (enim)vero; ironically scilicet, in question, utane vero? **reality, n.** quod est seu quod esse potest (Vitr.), res, res verae, verum (= a realitia, facta, what really exists, opp. res

factae), veritas, natura (both these words in an abstract sense); in — re, re vera, verum; to become a —, fieri, facti, ad effectum adduci. **realize, v.tr.** 1, = to carry into effect, factum, efficiere, perficere, ad effectum adducere or perducere, ad rem producere; 2, = to grasp mentally, intellegere (animo), repraesentare, ante oculos or sibi proponere; 3, of money, pecuniam redigere or aliquid ulgo pretio vendere. **realisation, n.** effectus, -is, inventio et exagilitatio (= discovery), or by mens concipere.

**realm, n.** civitas, respublica (= state), regnum (= kingdom).

**ream, n.** of paper, viginti scripti (scripti = a cylinder on which twenty sheets were rolled).

**reanimate, v.tr.** 1, lit. perhaps aliquid a morte revocare or mortuum vitam restituere or restituere; 2, fig. to — anyone's hope, ad novam spem aliquid excitare or erigere, novam spem aliquid ostendere.

**reap, v.tr.** 1, (de)metere; 2, prov., as you sow, so you will —, ut sementem feceris, ita metes; to — where we have not sown, alios agros demetere, sub arboribus quam alius consertit legere fructum (Liv.); fig. = to gain, fructum capere, percipere, the fruit of, ex aliquid re, fructum aliquid rei ferre. **reaper, n.** messor. **reaping-hook, n.** falx.

**reappear, v.intr.** redire (= to return).

**rear, n.** agmen extremum or nostrissimum, acies nostrissima or extrema; the — of the enemy, hostes nostrissimi, postremi; to form the —, agmen claudere, copere.

**rear, I, v.tr.** 1, see RAISE, LIST; 2, to — up, plants, etc., alere (in gen.); children, educare, educere; see EDUCATE; 3, fig., see EXALT, ELEVATE. **II, v.intr.** of horses, ex(s)ultare, tollere in arrectum.

**reason, I, n.** 1, = cause, principium, initium, fons, -nis, m. (= source, origin), causa (= cause, comb. causa et semen (e.g. belli), ratio; to state a —, (causam or rationem) offerri (e.g. cur credam, asserere possum, firmissime argumentum offerri videntur); not without a —, non sine causa, cum causis; for this —, that, etc., propterea (quod), quod, quoniam, quambrem, quapropter, quare, videlicet, itaque; by — of, ex aliquid re; there is no —, I have no — in, etc., or why, etc., non est, nihil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quid or cur, with subj. (e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, nihil est quod te moleat); I have — to feel ashamed, est quod me pudeat; what — has he (to say, etc.)? quid est quod, etc.? I have more — to congratulate you than to request you, magis est quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem; = fact, proof, argumentum, res (generally in the pl., opp. verba); 2, ratio (as that which calculates), mens (= understanding), prudentia, consilium (= prudence); void of —, ratione carus, rationis expertus; 3, see RIGHT, JUSTICE; 4, = moderation, aequitas (also = feeling of justice), justitia, fas (of what is right according to the voice of anyone's conscience), moderatio, liberalitas; in —, ex aequo, sicut aequum est, ut par est. **II, v.intr.** ratiocinari (in gen.) disputare or disserere de aliquid re (about anything, animo or secum ratiocinare (with oneself); see ABOVE. **reasonable, adj.** 1, rationi particeps (= rational), modestus (= unassuming), rationi contentus, consentaneus (= in accordance with reason); 2, = inordinate, aequus (= according to — demands), justus (= according to what is right, both of persons and things), meritus (= rightly deserved, e.g. praise), modicus (= moderate, in price, etc.); to buy at a — cost, bene emere. Adv. rationi consentaneus,

*merito, jure, bene, parvo pretio* (= cheaply). **reasonableness**, n. *ratio*; = moderation, *aequitas, justitia, moderatio, modestia*; see REASON. **reasoner**, n. *disputator*, or use verb. **reasoning**, n. *ratiocinatio, argumentatio*; see also REASON.

**reassemble**, I. v. tr. *recolligere*. II. v. intr. *iterum cogi or convenire*; see ASSEMBLE.

**reassert**, v. tr. I. = to repeat, *iterare, iterum confirmare*; see ASSERT; 2. = to re-establish, *restituere* (= to restore), *vindicare* (= to claim).

**reassume**, v. tr. *recipere*.

**reassure**, v. tr. *confirmare, recreare, erigere*.

**rebel**, I. v. intr. *seditionem movere* (= to cause a revolt), *imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere* (of a tribe recently subdued), *imperium alius detractare* (= to refuse to obey anyone), *deserere ab alio or ab alio imperio, desciscere ab alio* (= to desert anyone). II. n. *homo seditiosus, horum consiliorum auctor*. **rebellion**, n. *seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us, rebellio*. **rebellious**, adj. *seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupidus or studiosus*. Adv. *seditiose, turbulenter*.

**rebelly**, v. intr. *reboare, resonare*.

**rebound**, v. intr. *repercuti, repelli* (= to be driven back), *residere* (= to fall back, of persons and things), *resilire* (= to jump back), *resultare* (= to leap back, of things); of echo, *resonare, vocem reddere or remittere, voci respondere*.

**rebuff**, I. v. tr. *repellere, res(j)icere*. II. n. *repulsa* (of a candidate; only poet. in wider sense), or by *repelli*; see REFUSAL.

**rebuild**, v. tr. *alqd totum denuo or de integro aedificare, restituere, reficere, renovare* (= to beautify).

**rebuke**, I. v. tr. *alqm reprehendere de or in alqd re, alqm vituperare de alqd re, alqm objurare de or in alqd re, alqm (verbis) castigare, alqm or alqd increpare, alqm increpitare, alqm alius rei incusare*; see BLAME. II. n. *reprehensio, vituperatio, objuratio, convictio* (= scolding), *castigatio*. **rebuker**, n. *reprehensor, castigator, objurator*.

**rebut**, v. tr. *redarguere, repellere, refellere*; see CONFUTE.

**recall**, I. v. tr. I. *revocare* (the proper term, e.g. an opinion, *sententiam*; a promise, *promissum*), *retractare* (= to recant, e.g. words, *dicta*), *alqd irritum esse jubere* (e.g. *largitiones*), *rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a decree, a will), *mutare* (= to change, e.g. one's opinion, *sententiam*); 2. = to call back, *revocare* (verbally and in writing, lit. and fig.), *alqm reverti jubere* (= to order anyone to return); to — an ambassador, *alqm e legatione revocare*; to — troops from the battle, *signum receptui dare*; to — to their (the people's) minds, *memoriam alius rei renovare or reintegrare*; to — to anyone's mind, *alci alqd in memoriam redigere or reducere, alqm in memoriam alius rei revocare or reducere*; to — to one's mind, *memoriam alius rei repellere or revocare*. II. n. *revocatio*, or by verbs, *receptus, -us* (= signal for — of troops).

**recant**, v. tr. *se sententiam revocare dicere*. **recantation**, n. use verb.

**recapitulate**, v. tr. *enumerare, referre* (= to relate) or more exactly *colligere et commoneere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter*. **recapitulation**, n. *enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio*.

**recapture**, I. v. tr. *recipere*. II. n. by verb.

**recast**, v. tr. I. lit. *recoquere, conflare* (= to melt down); 2. fig. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. = to

mould all anew, Plaut.), *fungere or formare aliquid aliud* (lit. = to make into something quite different), *recoquere* (lit. and fig.), *commutare* (= to transform, e.g. *republicam*), *renovare* (= to give a new shape, e.g. *alqd in legibus*); see TRANSFORM.

**recede**, v. intr. *recedere, retro cedere*.

**receipt**, n. I. *acceptio*, or by circumloc. with *accipere* (e.g. after the — of the money, etc., *pecunia accepta*; after the — of your letters, *litteris tuis acceptis or allatis*); to acknowledge the — of, *testari se accepisse alqd*; to sign the — in a book, *acceptum refert alqd*; 2. of money, a —, *apocha* (Jct., ἀποχῆ) or *accepti latio* (or as one word *acceptilatio*, when the money has really been paid; ac. lat. = a discharge, Ulp. Dig.), *antapocha* (= a written acknowledgment by the party who paid the money, to the effect that he paid it and got a — for it, Jct.); to enter the — of anything, *alqd habere acceptum*; to give a — for, *acceptum alqd testari* (= to acknowledge to have received); 3. = a recipe, a medical prescription, *praeceptum*; to make up a — (of the druggist), *medicamentum ex medici formula diluere*. **receive**, v. tr. I. *accipere* (in the widest sense; also = to take a drink, medicine, poison, etc.), *ferre, nancisci* (of good and evil, accidentally or by chance, without any effort on our part); 2. to — a person, *accipere, excipere, salutare* (= to greet, welcome), *recipere*; to — kindly, *benigne or benigno vultu excipere, benigne salutare*; to — one who arrives (in going to meet him), *aloi obviam venienti procedere*; to — anyone in a ship, carriage, to take in, *tollere alqm*; 3. in one's house, *recipere* (as a benefactor), *excipere* (as a friend), *hospitio accipere or excipere tecto, ad as (domum) recipere*; 4. anywhere, to — as citizen, *ad as(ciscere in numerum civium, facere civem*; into a family, *in familiam assumere*; among the patricians, *inter patricios or in numerum patriciorum assumere*; into a society, etc., *cooptare* (in collegium et in ordinem); among (the number of) one's friends, *in amicitiam recipere, accipere, ad amicitiam ad(s)cribere, amicum sibi adjungere*; not to —, *re(s)icere*; 5. to —, take anything said or done in a certain manner, *accipere, excipere, interpretari* (= to put an interpretation upon it); well, *in bonam partem accipere, boni or equi bonique facere, boni consilium*; not well, badly, ill, *in malam partem accipere; aegre, graviter, moleste, indignè ferre, male interpretari*. **receiver**, n. I. *qui alqd accipit, receptor* (esp. in bad sense, of thieves, etc.); 2. *exactor* (of taxes), *portitor* (of customs). **receptacle**, n. *receptaculum* (= any place where things may be deposited or kept), *cella, cellula* (= store-room, cellar), *horreum* (= store-room, barn), *apotheca* (= repository for wine), *armarium* (for clothes), *claustrum* (for wild beasts), *piscina* (for fish; also in gen. = water reservoir), *cavea* (for birds). **reception**, n. I. in gen. *acceptio*, or by verbs; 2. *receptio, hospitium* (in anyone's house and at his table), *aditus, -us* (= access to anyone), *cooptatio* (into a body, society, etc.); to meet with a good, bad —, *bene, male accipi, benigne, male excipi, at, ab alio*. **receptive**, adj. *aptus ad discendum, docilis*. **receptiveness, receptivity**, n. *docilitas*. **recipient**, n. *qui accipit*.

**recent**, adj. *recens* (of what came only recently, of late, into existence, fresh, = young, opp. *antiquus*, i.e. what existed in former times), also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). Adv. *super, recens* (ante and post clasa.).

**receptacle**, see under RECEIVE.

**recess**, n. I. = retired place, *recessus*. us



**recessus**, -is, *penetrals* (usu. pl. and mostly poet.); — in a room, perhaps *angulus*; 2, = holidays, *feriae*.

**recipe**, n. see RECEIPT, 3.

**reciprocal**, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*, *in vicem*. **reciprocate**, v.tr. *inter se dare*. **reciprocity**, n. *vicissitudo* (= alternation), or by verb.

**recital**, n. *enumeratio, narratio, commemoratio*. **recite**, v.tr. 1, = to repeat aloud, *pronuntiare, recitare*; 2, = to narrate, *enumerare, commemorare, dicere, (c)narrare, referre, exponere*; see NARRATE, SAY. **recitation**, n. *lectio, recitatio*. **recitative**, n. *recitatio notis signisque composita*. **reciter**, n. *recitator*.

**reckless**, adj. 1, = rash, *neglegens, temerarius, incautus, imprudens*; 2, = of anything, *neglegens alqjs*. Adv. *neglegenter* (= carelessly), *temere* (= rashly), *imprudenter* (= inconsiderately). **recklessness**, n. *imprudentiu, socordia, neglegentia, temeritas*; see RASHNESS, CARELESSNESS, or by verbs.

**reckon**, v.tr. 1, *computare, computare rationem rei*; 2, see CONSIDER. **reckoning**, n. *ratio*; to form a —, *rationem habere rei, aestimare rem, rationem inire*; by my —, *mea opinione*, to run your pen through the —, *alci rationes conturbare*; to find your — in, *quæstum facere in re*.

**reclaim**, v.tr. 1, *repellere* (by request), *reposcere* (imperatively), *exigere* (= to collect money that is owing, e.g. *credita*, anything lent), *alqd recipere* (= to recover), *alqm or alqd ab alqd re vindicare*; 2, fig. to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm revocare ad virtutem (a perditâ luxuriâ, etc.), alqm ad officium reducere*.

**recline**, I. v.tr. *reclinare*; to — the head upon the elbow, *nuti or inti cubito, inti in cubitum*. II. v.intr. *jacere* (= to lie), *accumbere, (ac)cubare* (at table). **reclining**, adj. (*re*)*supinus* (on the back).

**recluse**, n. *homo solitarius*; see also HERMIT.

**recognise**, v.tr. 1, *ad)gnoscere, (re)cognoscere* (= to make the acquaintance of anyone a second time); to — anyone by anything, *noscitare alqm alqd re* (e.g. *facie, voce*); 2, = to acknowledge, *cognoscere* (in gen.), *appellare alqm* with accus. of the title (= to declare anyone), (*com*)*probare* (= to approve), *accipere* (= to receive). **recognition**, n. 1, in gen., see RECOGNISE; 2, *comprobatio*. **recognizance**, n. *sponsio, vadimonium*; to enter into —s, *vadimonium facere*.

**recoil**, v.intr. *repercuti, resilire* (lit. and fig.), †*resultare, recellere*; to — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

**recollect**, v.tr. *alqjs rei (com)meminisse, reminisci*, *alqd recordari*, comb. *reminisci et recordari*, or by *memorium alqjs rei tenere* or *habere, memorem* or *hauud immemorem esse alqjs rei* (all = *mavinisse*), *memoriam alqjs rei repellere, revocare, reuocare, redintegrare, memoriâ repellere alqd, subit animum alqjs rei memoria, alqd mihi in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem alqd, alqjs rei, de alqd re* (all = *reminisci*); to — anything quite well, *commemintisse* with genit.; I cannot — it, *memoriâ alqd excessi, delapsus est, e memoriâ alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effluxit, fugit or refugit alqd meam memoriam*. **recollection**, n. *memoria* (= memory, and remembrance), *recordatio* (the act), comb. *recordatio et memoria, memoria ac recordatio*; to bring to one's —, *in memoriam redigere, reducere, revocare*.

**recommence**, I. v.tr. *de integro instaurare* (= to set on foot again), (*red*)*integrare* (= to

begin afresh), *renovare* (= to renew), *iterare* (= to begin a second time), *repetere* (= to repeat, after an interruption). II. v.intr. *renacci*, or by pass. of verbs given above.

**recommend**, v.tr. *commendare*; to — oneself, *gratum esse, placere, probari* (all of persons and things), to anyone, *alci*; by, *se commendare alqd re* (of persons), *commendari alqd re* (of things). **recommendable**, adj. *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis*. **recommendation**, n. *commendatio, laudatio, suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give anyone a — to anyone, *alqm commendare alci, ad alqm de alqd scribere*; his — is of great use to me with, *maximo usui mihi est alqjs commendatio apud alqm*; a letter of —, *litteræ commendaticius*; to give anyone a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per litteras*. **Recommendatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

**recompense**, I. n. *pretium, merces, edis, f., remuneratio, munus, -eris, n.*; see REWARD. II. v.tr. *compensare, remunerari*; see REWARD.

**reconcile**, v.tr. 1, *placare* (by reconciliatory means, in gen., e.g. *numen dirinum*), *expiare* (anything polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manus*); to — a person with anyone, *alqm cum alqo* or *alqm or alqjs animum alci reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere in gratiam*, also *alqm in alqjs gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; to — oneself with, to anyone, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm or alqjs animum or alqjs gratiam, in gratiam cum alqo redire* or *reverti*; 2, = to make congruous, *alqd ad alqd or alci rei accommodare, facere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat or congruat*; fig. of things, to be —d together, *congruere, congruam esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ad alqd re*, both with genit. (e.g. *sapientis est*); 3, = to submit to, *se sub(j)icere, obtemperare* or *parere*, with dat., *alqd subire* or *perferre*; see YIELD. **reconcilable**, **reconciliatory**, adj. 1, *placabilis*; 2, *qui (quæ, quod) alci rei accommodari potest*. **reconciler**, n. *reconciliator gratiæ*. **reconciliation**, n. 1, *reconciliatio concordiæ or gratiæ*; 2, see ATONEMENT; 3, = agreement of things seemingly opposite, by verb RECONCILE, 2.

**recondite**, adj. *reconditus*

**reconduct**, v.tr. *reducere*.

**reconnoitre**, v.tr. to — a locality, etc., *agnoscere qualis sit natura alqjs loci, naturam alqjs loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alqjs loci speculari* (= to explore), *visere alqd* (in gen. = to inspect anything, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (= to spy out, e.g. *littora hostium*); one sent out to —, *explorator*. **reconnoitring**, n. by verbs.

**reconquer**, v.tr. *recipere, recipere* (*recup*).

**reconsider**, v.tr. *denuo, rursus* or *iterum considerare, reputare, etc.*; see CONSIDER.

**record**, I. v.tr. *referre in tabulas, litteras, etc., litteris* or *memoriæ mandare*. II. n. *litterarum, tabulae, historia, monumentum, memoria alqjs rei*. **records**, pl. *annales, -ium, m.* (= annals), *acta* (*publica* or *diurna* or *uriana*, = journal), *fasti* (= calendar), *tabulae* (*publicæ*) (= official state —), *acta Senatûs* (= — of the Senate). **record-office**, n. *tabularium*. **recorder**, n. = keeper of records, *chartularius* (legal, Jct.), *componendis patrum actis delectus* (Tac., of records of the Senate); = a judge, *judex*.

**recount**, v.tr. *referre*; see RELATE.

**recourse**, n. to have — to anyone or to anything, *confugere* or *perfugere ad alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alqjs rei perfugio* uti (fig. e.g. *aquarum*), *deurrere ad alqm* or *alqd, se ad alqm conferre*; in bad sense, *ad alqd descendere*.

**recover**, *I. v. tr.* *recipere*, (e.g. *res amissas*) *recipere*, *reparare*, *repelere*; to — one's debts, *emendare* (Jct.), *nomini sua exigere* (e.g. *amissa*). **II. v. intr.** **1.** *convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere* or *recipere, restitui in sanitatem*; to — from illness, *convalescere e morbo*; **2.** in gen. = to regain a former condition, *se* or *animum colligere, se reficere, se* or *animum recipere* with and without *ex (u) pavore, se recreare ex timore, respirare a metu, respirare et se recipere* (from fright), *se* or *animum erigere* (from a desponding state of mind), *vires, auctoritatem, opes recipere, pristinam fortunam reparare* (= to regain influence, etc.); in law, see above. **recoverable**, *adj.* *quod restitui or reparari, etc., potest, reparabilis*; in law, *quod evinci potest* (Jct.). **recovery**, *n.* **1.** in gen. *reciperatio*; **2.** *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata*; to have, to entertain, no hopes for anyone's —, *alqm* or *alejs salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt*; **3.** in law, *evictio* (Jct.). **reccant**, *n.* **1.** = *apostata, apostata* (Eccl.); **2.** see **COWARD**.

**recreate**, *v. tr.* **1.** = to create anew, *renovare, recreare*; see **RENEW**; **2.** = to amuse, etc., oneself, *requiescere* (= to rest), *animum relaxare, remittere, mentem reficere et recreare* (= to revive). **recreation**, *n.* *requies, -ētis* (= rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), *animi remissio, relaxatio, oblectatio, requies*; for —, *laxandi levandique animi gratia*; to allow oneself a few moments' —, *aliquantulum sibi parcere*.

**recriminate**, *v. intr.* *culpam, crimen, etc., in alqm regerere*. **recrimination**, *n.* *accusatio mutua* (Tac.).

**recruit**, *I. v. tr.* and *intr.* **1.** one's strength, *se* or *vires recreare, reficere*; **2.** to — the army, *supplere, explere, delectibus supplere, supplementum scribere alci, reficere, milites conscribere, delectum habere*. **II. n.** *novus miles* (in gen.), *tiro* (not drilled, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, *milites tirones, milites in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (= reserve); a —ing officer, *compulsitor*. **recruiting**, *n.* *conquisitio, delectus, -ūs*.

**rectangle**, *n.* *figura orthogonia*. **rectangular**, *adj.* *orthogonios*.

**rectification**, *n.* *correctio, emendatio*. **rectify**, *v. tr.* *corrumpere, emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing); see **CORRECT**.

**rectilinear**, *adj.* (*di*)*rectus*.

**rectitude**, *n.* *aequitas, probitas, integritas, honestas, simplicitas, ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus*.

**rector**, *n.* of a grammar-school or college, *scholarum, gymnasii, aculemiae, rector* or *moderator*; to be — of, etc., *praeesse, praefectum esse alci rei*; of a parish, *parochiae rector*, or, where possible, *sacerdos* (= priest).

**recumbent**, *adj.* (*re*)*supinus, †reclinis*, or by *reclinari*; see **RECLINE**.

**red**, *adj.* *ruber, rubens* (= bright —), *rufus* (= light —, auburn), *rutilus* (= fire-red); *rubicundus* (= ruddy), *rubidus* (= dark —), *purpureus* (= purple —), *†sanguineus* (= blood —), *†flammeus* (= flame-coloured); — hair, *capillus rufus* or *rutilus*; the — sea, *Sinus Arabicus*. **redde**, *I. v. tr.* *†ruberescere*. **II. v. intr. (*e*)*rubesere* (= to blush). **red hot**, *adj.* *candens, fervens*. **red lead**, *n.* *minium*. **redness**, *n.* *rubor, pudor*.**

**redeem**, *v. tr.* *redimere, liberare* (= to set free); a pledge, *repingere quod pignori datum est* (Jct.); see also **FREE**. **redeemer**, *n.* *liberator, -inifer*, from anything, *alejs rei* (= deliverer), *redemptor* (by ransom; \* *mundi redemptor*, the — of

the world), \* *servator*; see **SAVIOUR**. **redemption**, *n.* **1.** *redemptio, liberatio* (= deliverance); **2.** in theology, \* *salus* (= salvation), \* *redemptio*.

**redolent**, *adj.* *alqd redolens*.

**redouble**, *v. tr.* *reduplicare, †ingemiscere*.

**redoubt**, *n.* *castellum, propugnaculum*.

**redound**, *v. intr.* *redundare*; to anyone's credit, *esse* with double *dat.* (e.g. *it —s to my credit, est mihi honor*). **redundancy**, *n.* *redundantia*. **redundant**, *adj.* *redundans, impervacaneus*.

**redress**, *I. v. tr.* = to amend, *corrumpere, emendare, restituere, alci rei mederi, alci satisfacere de alq re*; to — a wrong, *turpam arcere*. **II. n.** *satisfactio, remedium, or* by *verb.*

**reduce**, *v. tr.* **1.** = to bring to any state, to — to order, *in integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — a man to poverty, *alqm ad inopiam redigere*; to — to ashes, *incendia delere* (a house, town, etc.), *incendia vastare* (e.g. *omnia*); to — one to despair, *alqm ad desperationem adducere* or *redigere*; **2.** = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., (*im*)*minuere, deminuere* (in gen.); to — the price of, *pretium alejs rei* (*im*)*minuere*; **3.** = to conquer, *vincere, expugnare* (of a stronghold). **reduction**, *n.* **1.** by verbs; **2.** *expugnatio*; **3.** in arith. and logic, *reductio*.

**reduplication**, *n.* *reduplicatio* as *gram. t. t.*

**reed**, *n.* *carex* (= sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (= cane), *canna* (= small —), *calamus*. **reedy**, *adj.* *arundineus*.

**reef**, *I. n.* **1.** *scopuli, saxa* (= rocks); see **ROCK**; **2.** = portion of a sail, *velum*. **II. v. tr.** *vela subducere*.

**reek**, *v. intr.* *fumare*.

**reel**, *I. n.* **1.** = a winder, *glomus* (= ball, e.g. *lini*); **2.** = a dance, *saltatio*. **II. v. intr.** *†turbare, vacillare*.

**reelect**, *v. tr.* *reficere*.

**reestablish**, *v. tr.* *restituere, reficere*. **reestablisher**, *n.* *restitutor*. **reestablishment**, *n.* *restitutio, refectio*; see **RENEWAL**.

**refectory**, *n.* *cenaculum*.

**refer**, *I. v. tr.* **1.** = to direct, etc., anyone or anything to another person, *alqm* or *alqd delegare ad alqm* or *ad alqd, revocare alqm ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *alqm ad Graecorum posturam fabulas*), *re(j)icere* or *remittere alqd ad alqm* (e.g. *causam ad senatum*); **2.** fig. to — anything to a thing, *referre* or *deferre alqd ad alqd*; anything to another matter, *alqd ad aliam rem transferre*; everything to sensual pleasure, *omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre*. **II. v. intr.**, to anyone or to anything, *spectare ad alqd* (intended), *pertinere, referri ad alqd* (really), *alqm* or *alqd attingere* or *perstringere, alejs rei mentionem facere*; it —s to this, that, etc., *hoc eo spectat, ut, etc.*; it —s to those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est, qui, etc.*; to — a speech, a sermon, etc., to anyone, *oratione designatur alqs*; = to appeal to anyone, *provocare ad alqm, appellare alqm* and *alqd* (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), *alqm testari, alqm testem citare* (= to — to anyone as a witness), *delegare, re(j)icere alqm ad alqd* (for better information), *afferre alqd* (= to — to, as a proof), *alejs rei excusationem afferre, alejs rei excusatione uti* (= to — to anything, as an excuse for, etc.). **referable**, *adj.* *qm (quae, quod) ad alqm* or *alqd referri potest*. **reference**, *n.* *arbitr.*

**reference**, *n.* **1.** to anyone, by verbs; **2.** allusion to books, persons, etc.; see **QUOTATION**; **3.** = relation, by *ratio*; to have — to,

*peritiam, referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqd re*; with — to, etc., *hy quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad specimen magnifico ornatu*, Cic.); or by *de* with *abl.* (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *recte non creditis de numero militum*, Cic.).

**refill**, v. tr. *refillere*.

**refine**, v. tr. 1, *liquare* (*vinum*), *purgare* (Plin., gold, silver, etc.); 2, fig. (*ex*)*polire*, *excolere*. **refined**, adj. (*ex*)*politus*, *urbanus*, *comis* (= courteous), *humanus*, *liberalis*, *elegans*; a — *palate*, *palatum subtile*; — *torture*, *exquisitum supplicium*. **refinement**, n. 1, of liquids, etc., by verb **REFINE**, 1.; 2, of manners, etc., *urbanitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *elegantia*; of language, etc., *subtilitas*, comb. *subtilitas et elegantia*, *argutia*.

**reflect**, I. v. tr. to — the rays of light, *reflexos reperculere*, *reperere*. II. v. intr. 1, of the mind, *remittere*; the mind is —ed in the face, *mens in facie tanquam in speculo cernitur*, or *imago mentis est vultus*; to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to dwell on), *commentari alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to think over in private); *alqd* or *de alqd re* *secum meditari*, *alqd secum reputare*, *alqd* (*revolvere*, *memorium alqis rei reperere* or *revocare*; see **THINK**); 2, to — upon, *culpare*; see **BLAME**. **reflection**, n. 1, of rays, etc., *repercussus*, —*ia* (Plin.); 2, = image reflected, *imago*; 3, = thought, *meditatio*, *commentatio*, *cogitatio*, *consideratio*, *deliberatio*, *reputatio*; 4, as quality *mens*, *ratio*, *consilium*; 5, = blame, *reprehensio*: see **BLAME**. **reflective**, adj. 1, *magis consilii*; see **THOUGHTFUL**; 2, Gram. *reciprocus*.

**reflux**, n. *recessus*, —*ia*.

**reform**, I. v. tr. 1, = to make anew, *renovare*, *resituere*; of scattered troops, *ordines restituere*; 2, = to amend, *corrigere*, *emendare*. II. v. intr. *se corrigere*, *mores suos mutare*, *in viam redire*. III. n. *correctio*, *emendatio* (in gen.); of manners, *norma mulatio*. **reformation**, n. 1, see **REFORM**, III.; 2, Eccl., *reformatio*. **reformatory**, n. by circuml. (e.g. *carcer ad sceleratos corrigendos destinatus*), or, where context allows, by *carcer* alone. **reformer**, n. *corrector*, *emendator*.

**refract**, v. tr. *radis infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. **refraction**, n. *refractio radiorum*. **refractory**, adj. *contumax* (= contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (= refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (= of soldiers). **refractoriness**, n. *contumacia*.

**refrain**, v. tr. (*se*) *abstinere*, *se continere ab alqd re*, (*sibi* or *animis*) *temperare ab alqd re* or *quin* or *quominus*; to — from tears, *lacrimas tenere*, *temperare a lacrimis*.

**refresh**, v. tr. *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare*, *reficere* (= to revive, to renew one's physical strength), comb. *reficere et recreare*, *recreare et reficere*; to — anyone by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; to — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — oneself, *animam reparare*, *relaxare*, *integrare* (in gen.); by mental recreation, *animo relaxari*. **refreshing**, adj. *reficiens*, *recreans*, *suavis*, *dulcis*. **refreshment**, n. 1, *refectio* (as act), *id quod corpus reficit* (= what refreshes the body), *delectatio* (= delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind); 2, —s, *cibus*.

**refrigerate**, v. tr. *refrigerare*.

**refuge**, n. *perflugium*, *refugium*, *asylum* (= an asylum for everybody gen. a sacred grove or

temple), *recessus*, —*ia*, *secessus*, —*ia* (= retreat), *receptaculum* (= a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus*, —*us* (lit. = harbour; hence fig. = any place of shelter), comb. *portus et perflugium*, *praesidium*, comb. *perflugium et praesidium salutis*; to seek a — at a place, (*con*)*fugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere* *ad* or *in alqm locum*, *alqo loco perflugio uti*; to have a —, *perflugium* or *receptum habere*. **refugee**, n. *fugitivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exul*, *extorris*, *profugus* (= exile).

**refulgent**, adj. see **BRIGHT**.

**refund**, v. tr. *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*, (*dis*)*solvere* (e.g. a debt, *nomina*; to — a sum of money lent, *ues alienam*), *rescribere* (= to pay money by bill).

**refuse**, I. v. tr. *alqd recusare* (or with accus. and infin., *quin* or *quominus* = to — to do anything), *alqd* (*de*)*negare* (or with accus. and fut. infin.), *alqd detrectare*, *repudiare*, *renuere*, *respuere*; to — anything to anyone, *alqd alci recusare*. II. n. *ramentum* (Plin., = shavings, etc.) *scobis* (= sawdust, smaller than *ramentum*), *retrementum* (of olives, metals, etc.), *interimentum* (of metals, etc., in melting), *purpamentum* (= dirt swept off), *faex* (= dregs, lit. and fig.), *quiquillae* (= sweepings, usu. fig.), *scintilla* (= spark; also fig.). **refusal**, n. *recusatio*, *repudiatio*, *repulsa* (= rejection of a candidate); to give anyone the — of anything, *alci potestatem alqis rei emendae facere*.

**refute**, v. tr. *refellere* (anyone's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (= to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), comb. *refellere et redarguere*, *convincere* (= to convince anyone that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of anything, e.g. *errores*), *revincere* (= to prove the contrary of an assertion), *confutare*, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*, *diluere* (= to weaken, e.g. *crimen*), comb. *refutare ac diluere*, *diluere ac refellere*, *diluere alqd et falsum esse docere*, *dissolvere*; to — anything by testimonies, evidence, *alqd testimoniiis refutare*. **refutation**, n. *confutatio*, *refutatio*, *responsio*.

**regain**, v. tr. *recipere*, *reciperare*.

**regal**, adj. see **ROYAL**.

**regale**, v. tr. see **ENTERTAIN**; to — oneself, see **FEAST**.

**regalia**, n. *ornatus*, —*ia*, *regina*, *insignia regia* (pl.).

**regard**, I. v. tr. 1, *animum intendere in alqd* or *alci rei*, *alqd animadvertere* (or *animam advertere*, = to direct one's attention to), *observare alqd* (= to notice), *intueri* (*in*) *alqd* (= to look at), *respicere alqd* (= to mind), *spectare alqd* (= not to lose sight of); as —s so-and-so, by *pertinere ad*, etc. (= to concern), *attinere ad*, etc. (= to belong to), *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to refer to), *attingere alqm* (= to have reference to anyone): not to —, *neglegere*; 2, = to care for, *alqm* or *alqd carum habere*, *colere*, *diligere* (= to esteem), *magis alqm aestimare*; 3, = to consider, *ducere*, *habere*; see **CONSIDER**. II. n. 1, *respectus*, —*us* (lit., = the looking back; hence consideration of thoughts and sentiments), *ratio* (= reference), *cura* (= care); to have — to, etc., *respectum habere ad alqm*, *respicere alqm* or *alqd*, *rationem habere alqis* or *alqis rei*, *rationem ducere alqis rei*; for oneself, *suam rationem ducere*, *de se cogitare*; out of — for, in Latin often by the dative of the person, e.g. *animadvertionem et supplicium remittere alci*; with — to anything, see **REFERENCE**; 2, = esteem, *alqis caritas*, *studium*, *amor* (= love), *pittas erga alqm* (= dutiful affection); see **AFFECTION**; kind —s (*etiam alqm etiam*) *rata* (*valere*); Cicero sends his —s, *Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. **regardful**, adj.

see ATTENTIVE. **regardless**, adj. in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur, negligens; see CARELESS. Adv. *neglegenter, nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso.*

**regatta**, n. see RACE.

**regency**, n. *regni administratio, interregnum* (= interreign), *procuratio regni* (= the office of a viceroy); to entrust anyone with the —, *administrationem regni in aliquam transferre*. **regent**, n. *procurator regni* or *imperii, interrex*.

**regenerate**, v.tr. *regenerare*; to be —, *renasci*. **regeneration**, n. *regeneratio* (Eccles.).

**regicide**, n. 1, = murder of a king, *regis caedes, -is, f.*, in the context also *parricidium* (*regis*); to commit —, *regem interficere*; 2, = the murderer, *regis interfecto* or *percussor* or *patri-cida*.

**regiment**, n. *legio* (of infantry), *turma equitum* (of cavalry).

**region**, n. *regio* (In gen.), *tractus, -us* (= tract of a country, referring to the distance), *plaga* (only of the — of the sky, also *plaga caeli*), *ora* (lit. = tract on the coast), *pars* (= part, district, also of the sky), *locus, pl.* (places, gen. with an adj. expressing the nature of the soil, e.g. *locus amoena*).

**register**, I. n. *liber* (as note-book), *tabulae* (= tables), *album* (= an official account, report, e.g. of the judges, suitors, applicants, etc.); to enter in a —, *in album referre*. II. v.tr. *in acta publica referre* (of public —s), *in tabulas referre* (In gen.). **registrar**, n. in gen. *qui aliquid in acta publica refert*. **registration**, n. use verb.

**regret**, I. n. *commissio* (= the giving vent to one's compassion), *dolor* (= grief), *desiderium* (= longing), *paenitentia* (= repentance). II. v.tr. *dolere, aegre* or *molestè ferre, lugere* (= to mourn); it is to be —ed, *doleulum est quod*; I —, *doleo*; hence = to repent, *paenitet* or *piget me aliquid rei*; = to feel the loss of, *desiderare, desiderio aliquid tenere*.

**regular**, adj. *ordinatus* (= ordered), *omnibus membris aequalis et congruens* (of the — shape of the human body, also of a — building), *omnibus partibus absolutus et perfectus* (= perfect in gen.), *aequalis* (= equable), *constans* (= not deviating from the — course, e.g. the course of the stars); *certus* (= fixed), *rectus* (= correct); — troops, *miles legionarii* (in the ancient sense, opp. *velites*, = light troops); = legitimate, ordinary, *justus* (In gen.), *legitimus* (= legitimate); a — battle, *justa pugna*; in — array, *acies* (in battle), *composito agmine* (of line of march); the — consuls, *consules ordinarii*; — revenue, *income, status redditus, -us* (opp. *reditus extraordinarius*). Adv. *ordine, constanter* (e.g. *cursum suum servare*), *recte, ordinate, compositè, justè, aequalitèr, legitime*. **regularity**, n. *ordo, constantia, aequalitas, symmetria* (= proportion, Vitr.), *apta compositio* (of words in a sentence). **regulate**, v.tr. *ordinare, componere, dirigere, formare, fingere*; to — oneself by anything, *se ad aliquid accommodare*; see ARRANGE. **regulation**, n. *ratio, ordo, -inis, m., mos, consuetudo, institutum* (of what is customary), *lex* (of what has become almost a law); domestic —, *victus cultusque, privatae vitae ratio*; = order, *jussum, praeceptum, edictum* (= edict); —s, *instituta et leges*; to make a few fresh —s, *quaedam nova instituire*; a few useful —s, *quaedam utilia instituire*, also *quaedam utilitates instituire*; it is a wise — in nature that, etc., *salubriter a natura institutum est, ut* or *quod*.

**rehabilitate**, v.tr. anyone's character, *culpam liberare*.

**rehearsal**, n. *meditatio* (= previous study); to have a —, *praeludere subulae* (of the actor). **rehearse**, v.tr. see above; *praeludere concertui* (of the orchestra and the singer).

**reign**, I. v.intr. *regnare* (as a king), *imperium tenere, imperare, imperium alicuius terrae obtinere*. II. n. *regnum, dominatio, principatus, -ius, imperium*; in the — of, *regnante* or *rege aliquid*; see RULE.

**reimburse**, v.tr. see INDEMNIFY, REFUND. **reimbursement**, n. see INDEMNIFY.

**rein**, I. n. *habena, frenum* (lit. and fig.), *lorum, pl. frenu* or *freni*; to pull the —s, *habenae adducere* (lit. and fig.), to loosen the —s, *frenos dare* (lit. and fig.); to take the —s of government, *clavum imperii tenere*. II. v.tr. *frenare* (lit. and fig.); to — in, *habenae adducere*.

**reindeer**, n. *reno*.

**reinforce**, v.tr. *amplificare* (= to cause to be of greater extent, strength, e.g. a tone), *augere* (= to increase, e.g. an army); to — an army, *auxiliis confirmare, copiis firmare*; to — one's army (of the commander), *novis copiis se renovare* (after the army had been reduced in numbers). **reinforcement**, n. *supplementum, novae copiae* (= new forces), *auxilium* (= allies), *subsidium* (= reserve); somebody receives —, *copiae alicui augetur, subsidium alicui mittitur*.

**reins**, n. *renes, -um, m.*

**reinstale**, v.tr. in (*regnum, etc.*) *restituere*, or by *restituere* (= to restore).

**reinvigorate**, v.tr. see REFRESH.

**reiterate**, v.tr. see REPEAT.

**reject**, v.tr. *rejicere, improbare, repulcare* (the two foregoing = to disapprove), *repudiare* (= to repudiate), *respuere* (= to spit out), *aspernare, aspernari* (= to throw away, *asp.* implies disdain), *condemnare* (= not to consider worth having); to — entirely, *omnino non probare, funditus repudiare, legem suffragiis repudiare* (different from *legem abrogare*, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, *conditionem repudiare* or *respuere*; to — prayers, *preces avernari*. **rejection**, n. *rejection* (e.g. *judicium*), *improbatio, repudiatio, aspernatio, repulsio* (of a candidate).

**rejoice**, I. v.intr. *gaudere* (= to be glad), *laetari* (= to be merry), *gestire* (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), *subridere* (= to smile as a sign of joy); to — at anything, *gaudere, laetari aliquid re* (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple accus. only with a neuter pron. with accus. and infin., and *gaudere* also with *quod*), *delectari aliquid re*; very much, *gaudere vehementerque laetari*; very much at, *magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capere* (or *percipere*) *ex aliquid re, magnas laetitiae mihi est aliquid, aliquid re gaudio exultare* (= to jump with joy); with anyone, *una gaudere, gaudio alicuius gaudere*; see GLAD. II. v.tr. (*ex*)*hilarare, hilarem facere* (= to cheer up), *laetificare* (e.g. *sol laetificat terram*), *laetivum afferre, laetitia et voluptate afferre, laetitiam alicui offerre* or *offerre* (= to fill with joy). **rejoicing**, n. *voluptas, delectatio, gaudium, laetitia*.

**rejoin**, v.intr. 1, see RETURN; 2, see ANSWER.

**relapse**, I. v.intr. *recidere* (in gen., of illness, in *gravio*rem *morbum*); to — into, *recidere in aliquid* (e.g. into former slavery), *relabi*. II. n. use verb.

**relate**, v.tr. 1, = to tell in detail, *aliquid narrare, dicere, commemorare, referre, prodere, trudere* (= to hand down); see TELL; 2, = to pertain to, *spectare, attingere ad, contingere aliquid, or*

by impersonals *attinet, pertinet ad, mod, tui refert*, etc.; see NARRATE. **related**, adj. 1, = connected by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus alicui, necessarius, cognatus, agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis* (by marriage), *consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus* (= near by blood), *non alienus sanguine alicui*; to be most nearly — *proximum esse*; 2, fig. *cognatus, propinquus*. **relation**, n. 1, = connexion, *ratio, conjunctio*; in — to, *ad alqm or alqd, quod ad alqm or alqd attinet, prae alqo or alqd re*; 2, relative, person connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus, genere proximus, necessarius*; comb. *propinquus et necessarius, propinquus et cognatus, propinquus et affinis, cognatus atque affinis*; a near —, *arta propinquitatis or propinqui cognatione conjunctus*; 3, see NARRATION. **relationship**, n. 1, *necessitudo, propinquitas* (in gen.), *cognatio* (by birth), *agnatio* (on the father's side), *affinitas* (by marriage), *germanitas* (of brothers and sisters, or cities springing from the same mother city), *consanguinitas* (by blood); 2, fig. *cognatio, conjunctio*; to have — with anything, *alicui rei finitimum esse*. **relative**, I. adj. opp. to absolute, *quod non simpliciter et ex sud vi consideratur; quod in comparatione (rerum, etc.) positum est, quod ad alqd refertur or spectat*. Adv. *comparate, ex comparatione (rerum, etc.)*. II. n. 1, see RELATION; 2, *relativum* (Gram.).

**relax**, I. v. tr. 1. (*re*)*lazare, remittere, concedere*; 2, in medicine, see OPEN. II. v. intr. = to remit in close attention, (*re*)*languescere, se remittere, remitti, animum remittere or relaxare, requiescere curamque animi remittere* (after hard work), *alqd remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); to for a little while, *alqd intermittere*; in anything, *desistere or (de) alqd re* (e.g. *incepto*); in a contest, *de contentione*. **relaxation**, n. 1, *solutio* (principally of the parts of the body); 2, see MITIGATION (of the law); 3, = remission of application, *animi relaxatio, remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (= amusement), *oblectamentum* (= anything to amuse oneself with or to while away the time). **relaxing**, adj. *gravia*.

**relay**, n. *equi recentes or per viam dispositi*.

**release**, I. v. tr. 1, anyone, *dimittere alqm* (= to let anyone go), *libertatem alicui dare, largiri* (= to set anyone at liberty) *manu mittere alqm* (a slave), *emancipare* (= to emancipate, to free anyone from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere or missum facere alqm, missionem alicui dare, exactionare* (= to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere* (from prison, a state prisoner); to — anyone from anything, *solvere alqm alqd re* (e.g. from service, *militia*), *liberare alqm alqd re* (e.g. *servitute*); 2, = to free from obligation, (*ex*)*solvere, liberare alqd re; remittere, condonare alicui alqd, gratiam alicui rei facere alicui* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *gratiam facere* in Sall.). II. n. *missio* (= dismissal), *liberatio, remissio* (e.g. *poenae*), *apocha* (= receipt for money, J. C.).

**relent**, v. intr. *molliri or moveri pati*. **relentless**, adj. *immisericors, saevus, durus, crudelis*; see CRUEL. Adv. *saevè, crudeliter*. **relentlessness**, n. *saevitia, crudelitas*.

**relevant**, adj. *quod ad rem est*.

**reliance**, n. see RELY.

**relics**, n. *reliquiae* (= remains). **rollet**, n. *vidua*; see WIDOW.

**r** **lief**, n. fig. (*al*)*levatio, sublevatio* (= the — given), *levamentum* (= the — which one gets), *remedium* (= remedy), *auxilium* (= help), *subsidium* (of soldiers), *delenimentum* (= anything calculated to soothe, e.g. *viciae*),

*lazamentum* (= relaxation), *diminutio* (= diminution of taxes, *onarum*), *beneficium* (= — in money); — of a sentinel, see RELIQUA, below; in painting, *eminentia, asperitas*; high —, alto *relievo, imago ectypa* (Sen., as image). **relieve**, v. tr. *exonerare* (= to exonerate, to ease), *levare, allevare* (fig. = to ease), *sublevare* (fig. = both to mitigate and to support), *luxare* (fig. = to relax, to soften), or *ade-se alicui, (de)minuere* (= to lessen, e.g. taxes, *onera*), *subvenire* (= to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*); to — a sentinel, *revocare* (= to recall, e.g. *vigilias, milites ab opere*), *deducere* (e.g. *milites ab opere*); of the soldiers themselves, *alqos excipere, alqis succedere*.

**religion**, n. *religio* (= reverence towards the holy, the sentiment of — and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients, *erga deos* = fear of the gods), *res divinae* (= divine things),  *caerimonia, caerimonias* (= prescribed observances), *sacra, -orum* (= external rites), *lex* (= religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum or deos, homo neglectus deorum, religionum omnium contemptor, religionum neglectus* (= inattentive to outer usages); to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*. **religious**, adj. *pius* (= reverent) *erga Deum, sanctus, religiosus* (= conscientious); — observances, *ritus, religiones, caerimoniae*. Adv. *pie, sancte, religiose*; to be — brought up, *sanctissimo modo educari*.

**relinquish**, v. tr. *relinquere*; see ABANDON.

**relish**, I. n. 1, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste), *gustus, -us*; he has no — for, *alqd desiderium alicui rei*; 2, something tasty, *promulsis, -idis, f., condimentum*. II. v. tr. see ENJOY.

**reluctance**, n. I have a great — to anything, *magnum alicui rei odium ne cepit*; with —, *coactus or invitus, animo invito or aucto*. **reluctant**, adj. *invitus, coactus*.

**rely**, v. intr. (*com*)*fidere alicui rei or alqd re* (= to trust in), *niti alqd re* (= to depend on); —ing upon, *fretus alqd re, nixus (nixus) alqd re, ferax alqd re* (= boldly trusting, e.g. *ea parte civitas*). **reliance**, n. *fides, fiducia*; see CONFIDENCE.

**remain**, v. intr. (*per*)*manere, durare* (= to endure), *stare* (= to stand or stay); to — in health and uninjured, *salvum atque incolumem conservari*; to — faithful, *fidum manere*; to — in your opinion, *in sententia tua (per)manere or perseverare* (opp. to a *sententia decedere*); to — unchanged in your custom, *in consuetudine perseverare*; to — unchanged in your plan, *institutum suum tenere*; to — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *tacri, tacitum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *hac tu tecum habeto, hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*. "It —s" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*; to — snug, *nidum servare* (= to keep in your nest, Hor.); to — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; = to be left, *reliquum esse, relinquere, superesse* (= to survive); *ex multis plura hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit, fate allowed only this one son to — out of many*; = to be left, to be over and above, *restare, superare, superesse*. **remainder**, n. *residuum, reliquum, quod restat*; to get the — by adding and subtracting, *adiendo deducendoque videre quod reliqui summa est*. **remaining**, adj. *reliquus, residuus*. **remains**, n. 1, of anything, *reliquum*, or pl. *reliqua or reliquiae*; of estates, *reliquiae ciborum*, in the context merely *reliquiae*; "the remainder of anything" is also rendered by *quod superest or restat or reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); 2, = a dead body, *cadaver, -eris, n.* (= corpse), *cineres, -um* (= ashes).

**remand**, I. v. tr. 1, = to send back, *remittere*; 2, in law, *comperendinare rem* (= to

defer the sentence until the third day and further), *ampliare rem* (= to adjourn a trial). **II.** n. *comperendinatio* (or *-ātus, -ūs*).

**remark, I.** v.tr. **1.** see OBSERVE, PERCEIVE; **2.** = to express in words, etc., *dicere*; see SAY. **II.** n. **1.** see OBSERVATION; **2.** a — expressed, *dictum* (= anything that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. that — of Plato's is excellent, *præclarum illud Platonis est*; or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —s, *parca ante dicenda sunt*. **remarkable**, adj. *notabilis, mirus* (= wonderful), *notandus, memorabilis* (= worth noticing), *memorata dignus, commemorabilis, commemorandus* (= worth mentioning), *insignis* (= very —, lit. distinguished, of persons and things); *conspicuus* (= striking), *singularis* (= especial), *illustis* (= illustrious), *exiguus, optimus* (= excellent); nothing happened that was very —, *nihil memorari dignum actum*. Adv. *mirè, insigniter, singulariter, egregie, optime*; = very, *valde*, by superl. (e.g. — beautiful, *pulcherrimus*); see VERY.

**remedy, n. 1.** in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamen(tum)* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (= — against, for, lit. and fig.); to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibere*; **2.** in gen., for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against anything, *aleis rei, ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *aleis rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium, subsidium*, against, *aleis rei* (to effect a — in case of anyone being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.); *auxilium* also of persons being ill), *lenimen* (= soothing —). **remedial**, adj. *quod ad remedium pertinet, legalis*; — measures or legislation, perhaps *leges salutare*. **remediless**, adj. † *insanabilis*.

**remember, v.tr.** *meminisse aleis, aleis rei, de alqd re, accus. and infin.*, rel. clause, or subj., *alqd* or *de alqd re recordari, alqd (memorari) repetere, aleis or aleis rei memorem*, or *haut imemorem esse*; I don't — it, *memorari delapsum est, e memoria alqd mihi erit, excidit, ex animo alqd effugit, (cessavit) alqd meam memoriam*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nulum aleis rei adhibet memoriam*; to — anyone, anything with a grateful heart, *grato animo aleis remen prosequi, gratissimum aleis nomen retinere, grati memorari prosequi alqd*; to — anyone with a kind feeling, *memorari aleis cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum meminì, nisi animus or memoria me fallit*. **remembrance**, n. *memoria, recordatio*; see RECOLLECTION, MEMORY.

**remind, v.tr.** (*admonere, commovere, commouere*), *alqm aleis rei or de alqd re*; to — one to do anything, (*adhortari, admonere* ut). **remittance**, n. see REMEMBRANCE.

**remitt, v.tr.** = to send back, *remittere*; to — money, etc., *mittere, emittere, condonare alqd alqd, gratiam aleis rei facere alci*; to — an oath, *iuramentum aleis rei facere alci*; to — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*; to — taxes, *vestigia condonare*; to — a part of a sum, *r mittere alci de summa*; to — a punishment, *poenam remittere*; to — sins, *peccata or delicta alci ignoscere, peccata alci concedere*. **remiss**, adj. see CARELESS, NEGLIGENT. **remission**, n. *remissio* (of tribute, *tributi*); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; to seek — for the past, *remissionem præteritorum peccati*; see PARDON, SIN. **remittance**, n. by *pecunia*.

**remnant**, n. see REMAINDER.

**remodel, v.tr.** see ALTER, RENEW.

**remonstrance**, n. (*admonitio, monitus*,

*-ūs*. **remonstrate**, v.intr. *alqm de alqd re* (*admonere, commovere*, or with *ut* or *ne*, etc. (= to warn), *agere cum alqd de alqd re* (in gen. = to treat, speak with anyone about).

**remorse**, n. *peccati dolor*; to feel —, *conscientiâ (peccatorum) morleri, conscientiâ animi (ex)cruciari, cruciari conscientiâ scelerum suorum*; see also SORROW. **remorseless**, adj. *im-misericors*; see PITILESS.

**remote**, adj. **1.** *remotus, amotus, semotus, disjunctus* (= isolated), *longinquus* (= a long way off); **2.** fig. *ab alqd re remotus, disjunctus, alienus*; see DISTANT. Adv. *remote, præcul* (= far), *vix* (= hardly). **remoteness**, n. *longin-quitus*.

**remount, v.tr. and intr.** *equum iterum conscendere*.

**remove, I.** v.tr. *amovere* (= to carry, to move away, further), *avellere* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *deportare* (then = to — an exile under military escort, esp. also of bringing anything from the provinces), *asportare* (= to carry away), *demovere, removere, submovere* (on one side, persons and things), *tollere, auferre* (= to take away, things; *tollere* also = to erase, e.g. *maculas*, *elucere* (= to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (= to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); *subportare* (= to carry to a place), *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*); to — the things (after a meal), *tollere, auferre* (e.g. *mensam*); to — anyone, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum*), *collocare in c. loco* (= to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis*), *rescribere ad with accus.*, *transscribere* in with accus. (= to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum rescribere, equitum turmas in funditorum alas transcribere*), *alqm alii muneri præficere or præponere* (to another office, situation, etc.); to — anything to a distance, *amovere, removere, abducere, deducere, ablegare* (= to send anyone away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare, relegere* (anyone on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot; but both imply something disgraceful), *amoliri* (anyone or anything, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (of what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, sub-movere* (by degrees), *depellere, repulsare, propulsare* (by force), *emovere* (e.g. *multitudinem e foro*, esp. in Liv.). **II.** v.intr. **1.** in gen. *se (a)movere*; = to go away, *abire, discedere*; = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis or e conspectu abire, e conspectu recedere*; from a place, *excedere, evadere, se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam*, e.g. *de circulo*); **2.** = to change the place of residence, (*emigrare* ex) *loco, demigrare, commigrare, transmigrare, de or ex loco, to, in locum* (= to emigrate to another place, *in alium locum or in alia loco*), *migrare, emigrare domo or e domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion), *proficisci*. **III.** n. *gradus, -ūs* (= step). **removal**, n. **1.** in gen. *deportatio* (in gen., and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, *det.*), *deportatio* (= the removing a pain, *doloris*), *amandatio* (= the sending anyone away, in order to get rid, etc.), *relegatio*, or rarely *ablegatio* (= banishment), *amotio* (= a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminis*); **2.** to — to another place or house, *migratio, demigratio* (= emigration, Liv., Nep.; of a whole order of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio* (= starting).

**remunerate, v.tr.** *refecere, reddere alqd* (in gen.), *remunerari alqm* (in a good sense), for anything with, by, (*com*)pensare *alqd alqd re* (= to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia bene-*

*scelis, merita benefactis*), *rependere alqd alqd re* (= to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum alqd re*), **remuneration**, n. *remuneratio, compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see **REWARD**.

**rend**, v. tr. (*discindere* (= to tear), (*disrumpere* (lit. and fig.), (*dislacerare* (= to lacerate, lit. and fig.), *distrachere, divellere* (= to pull in pieces, lit. and fig.), *diripere* (= to tear asunder). **rending**, n. *dissidium, disruptio, distractio, laceratio*. **rent**, n. = tear, use verb.

**render**, v. tr. 1, *reddere, referre* (= to return, e.g. *gratias* = thanks), *praebere, dare, praestare, tribuere* (= to give); to — service, *operum alci navare*; to — an account, *rationem reddere* or *referre*; 2, = to make, *facere, efficere, reddere*, or by special verbs, e.g. *augere* (= to — greater), *minuere* (= to — less); 3, see **TRANSLATE**. **render up**, v. tr. see **SURRENDER**. **rendering**, n. 1, by verb; 2, see **TRANSLATION**.

**rendezvous**, n. *constitutum* (= an appointment made), *locus ad conveniendum* (= the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*.

**renegade**, n. *qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit*, (*apostata* (Eccl.)); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desciscit ab alqo, transfuga*, m. and f.

**renew**, v. tr. (*renovare*; = to restore, to repair, *reconcinnare, reficere* (more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare (de integro), integrare, redintegrare* (= to begin quite from the beginning), *repetere* (= to repeat), *iterare* (= to do a second time), *refricare* (= to excite again), *referre* (= to bring back), *reconciliare (pacem, gratiam, etc.)*; to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere, bellum reparare, restituere* (two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with anyone, *se restituere in alcijs amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of anything in one's mind, *memoria alqd repetere*. **renewable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) renovari potest*. **renewal**, n. *renovatio, instauratio, redintegratio*; of a war, *rebellio*.

**renounce**, v. tr. *renuntiare alqd* or (post class.) *alci rei, se alqd re abdicare* (e.g. *magistratu*), *alqm* or *alqd ejurare, relinere, repudiare* (= to reject), *remittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqd re* or *de alqd re* (= to stand away from); to — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia decedere*; to — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; to — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam ab(j)icere*. **renunciation**, n. *cessio* (= the yielding of a thing to another), *repudiatio, rejectio*.

**renovate**, v. tr. see **RENEW**. **renovation**, n. see **RENEWAL**.

**renown**, n. *fama* (chiefly in a good sense), *gloria, laus, nomen, claritas, claritudo*. **renowned**, adj. *clarus, illustris*; see **CELEBRATED, FAMED, FAMOUS**.

**rent**, I. n. 1, = profits derived annually from lands, etc., *quaestus, -us* (= what we can gain by anything), *reditus, -us, fructus, -us* (= profit), *redigal* (= tax, then of private rent), *merces, -edis, f.* (= the — which the property brings in); 2, — of a house, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quanti habitat?* to pay much —, *magni habitare*. II. v. tr. 1, to let out, *locare*; 2, = to hire, *conducere, redimere*; cheaply, *parvo conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. **rental**, n. see **RENT**, I.

**reobtain**, v. tr. *recipere, recipere*.

**reopen**, I. v. tr. *iterum recludere* (in gen.) II. v. intr. of wounds, *recrudescere* (also fig.).

**repair**, I. v. tr. *reficere, reparare, (re)parare, restituere, restaurare, reconcinnare*. II. n. to keep in good —, *alqd sartum lectum tueri* **repairs**, pl. use verb **REPAIR**.

**repair**, v. intr. *se alqo conferre* or *recipere*; see also **Go**.

**reparation**, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION, SATISFACTION**.

**repatee**, n. perhaps *alqd acute responsum*, or *quod alqd salsi or salis habet*; see **WIT**.

**repast**, n. see **MEAL**.

**repay**, v. tr. *reddere, referre, reponere, solvere*; to — anyone what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; fig. *passus* or *compensare alqd alqd re, rependere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *damnum alqd re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; see **PAY**. **repayment**, a *solutio* (*pecunias alci creditae*), or by verb.

**repeal**, I. v. tr. *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *tollere* (= to do away with), *abdicere* (= to abolish), *abrogare* (= a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *abrogare legi* (= to substitute one law partially for another). II. n. *abrogatio, derogatio, obrogatio*.

**repeat**, v. tr. 1, *repetere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (= to do, to say a second time, e.g. *scire eadem*), *redintegrare* (= to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *retractare* (= to go through again what has been learnt, read), *decurtare* (gen. in bad sense, = to keep repeating); 2, = to recite, of lessons, etc., perhaps *alqd memoria pronuntiare*; to — with the same words, *alqd isdem verbis reddere*. **repeated**, adj. *repetitus, iteratus*. Adv. *iterum atque iterum, saepenumero, etiam atque etiam, identidem*. **repeater**, n. a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*. **repetition**, n. 1, *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three e.g. verbi); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio, regressus* (of the same words in different clauses, Quint.); 2, of a lesson, see **REPEAT**, 2.

**repel**, v. tr. *repellere, propulsare* (= to drive away by force), *rejicere* (= to throw back), *deterrere* (= to deter, e.g. *verberibus*), *fugare* (= to put to flight); to — an accusation, *culpam a se amovere, crimen dissolvere* or *diluere, suspicionem a se propulsare*.

**repent**, I. v. intr. *mores suos mutare, in rictu redire, ad virtutem redire* or *reverti, ad bonam frugem se recipere*. II. v. tr. 1 —, *paenitentia alci rei*, or with infin., or with *quod* and subj., *subpaenitent me alcijs facti* (a little). **repentance**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.). **repentant**, adj. *paenitens*.

**repertory**, n. *thesaurus*.

**repetition**, n. see **REPEAT**.

**repine**, v. intr. to — at, (*con)queri alqd* or *de alqd re*. **repining**, n. *maeror* (= sorrow), *querela* (= complaint).

**replace**, v. tr. 1, = to put back, *reponere*; 2, to put in place of, *alqm alci, alqd alci rei substituere, alqm in alcijs locum sufficere* (= to elect in place of another magistrate).

**replant**, v. tr. *reserere*.

**replenish**, v. tr. *implere* (in gen. what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (= to fill quite full), *replere* (= to fill to the brim), *opplere* (= to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

**replete**, adj. see **FULL**. **repletion**, a *satisfactio*.

**reply, I.** v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci re*); to — to a charge, *crimimbus respondere, se defendere, or purgare*; to — by letter, *rescribere*; but I —, simply *ego autem or ego vero*. **II.** n. *responsio, responsum* (in gen.), *excusatio, defensio, purgatio* (to a charge), *oraculum, sors* (of an oracle).

**report, I.** v.tr. *nuntiare* (= to announce), *renuntiare* (= to send back information, both *alci alqd*), *certiorem alqm facere de alqā re* (= to inform), *afferre, deferre, referre ad alqm de alqā re* (= to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority), *per litteras significare* (= to inform in writing), *(re)narrare* (in gen. = to relate), *memoriae tradere or prodere*; *ferre, perhibere* (= to say); *renuntiare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received); it is —ed, *dicitur, dicuntur*, etc., with personal subj., or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare, ordine edocere omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). **II.** n. **1.** *relatio* (= formal — to the senate; in gen. sense post Aug.), *narratio* (= narration), *rei aestae expositio, renuntiatio* (of an ambassador), *litterae* (in the form of a letter); **2.** = rumour, *fama, rumor, auditio*; **1** know it by —, *auditu illud accepi*; **3.** = noise, *fragor, crepitus, -us*; see NOISE. **reporter**, n. *qui desert ad alqm* (= who makes a report to anyone), *auctor rerum* (= voucher, authority), *notarius* (= shorthand writer, Plin. Min.).

**repose, I.** v.tr. *reponere*. **II.** v.intr. *quiescere*. **III.** n. *quies, -itis, f.*; see REST. **repository**, n. *receptaculum*; see RECEPTACLE.

**reprehend, v.tr.** *reprehendere*; see REBUKE. **reprehensible, adj.** *culpa dignus, reprehendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus*. **reprehension, n.** *reprehensio, vituperatio, culpa*.

**represent, v.tr.** **1.** *repraesentare* (= to place clearly before one's eyes, Plin.), *exprimere, (ef)tingere* (= to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere, depingere* (= to paint, of the painter), *adumbrare* (= to sketch), *imitari, + simulare* (= to imitate), *indicare, significare* (= to indicate); **2.** = to describe in words, *(de)pingere* (= to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), *(ef)tingere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *aliqui* (= to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effingere, alqis rei imaginem exponere, adumbrare alqd or speciem et formam alqis rei* (= to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (= to describe in its characteristic features); to — anyone in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (Cic.); to — anything in a clear, lively manner, *alqd paene sub aspectum sub(j)icere, alqd sub oculos sub(j)icere*; = to show by reasoning, *alqm de alqā re monere* or with *ut or ne* (= to warn), *alqm alqd docere* (= to inform), *ostendere alci alqd*, or with *accus. and infin.* (= to show in words), *memorare* with *accus. and infin.* (= to mention); to — the advantage of, *alqm docere quanta sit alqis rei utilitas*; **3.** = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alqis partes agere, alqis personam induere or suscipere or gerere* (all both on the stage and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem ritum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare*; **4.** = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis atque ejus deus et dignitatem sustinere*. **representation, n.** **1.** = the act of describing, by the verb; **2.** = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see IMAGE, LIKENESS, PICTURE; **3.** = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *repraesentatio* (t.t. of the elder Pliny); **4.** of a play, *actio* (= the act), *fabula* (= the play); **5.** = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see PART; **6.** = verbal description, *expli-*

*catio, descriptio* (in gen. in words, *descriptio* most particularly = a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (= sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio, sermo* (= diction); **7.** in politics, by the verb; **8.** = the standing in the place of another, by circumloc. (e.g. by *alienā vice fungi, or by senatores a civibus delecti*). **representative, I.** adj. by *vice alqis or officio*; — government, *civitas per quosdam a civibus delectos cives administrata*. **II.** n. *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy), *procurator*; a parliamentary —, *senator suffragiis civium delectus*.

**repress, v.tr.** *opprimere, comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*).

**reprieve, I.** v.tr. **1.** = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare*; **2.** fig. = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *differre, proferre* (= to postpone), *prolatare* (= to delay), *prorogare* (= to delay, put off). **II.** n. by *temporis intervallum, spatium* (= space of time, period in gen.), *prolatio* (= the act of —), *mora* (= delay).

**reprimand, I.** v.tr. *alqm reprehendere de or in alqā re, alqm vituperare de alqā re, alqm objurgare*. **II.** n. *reprehensio, vituperatio, objurgatio* (= blame), *convicium* (= scolding); see BLAME.

**reprint, I.** v.tr. a book, *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare*. **II.** n. see EDITION.

**reprisal, n.** **1.** see RETALIATION; **2.** —s, *ris vi repulsa*; to make —s, *rim vi repellere, par pari referre*.

**reproach, I.** n. as act, *maledictio* (rare), *exprobatio, animadversio*; the actual —, *opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Caes.); *probrum, maledictum, convicium, vox contumeliosa, verbum contumeliosum, contumelia*. **II.** v.tr. *convicium facere, alqm increpitare or incusare, in alqm invehi, alci maledicere, alqd alci ob(j)icere, objectare*; see IMPROVE, BLAME, REVILE. **reproachful, adj.** *contumeliosus* (= abusive), or by verb. Adv. *contumeliose*, or by verb.

**reprobate, I.** adj. *perditus* (= lost to virtue or grace), *profligatus* (= morally ruined), comb. *profligatus et perditus, damnatus* (lit. = condemned; hence meton. = criminal, e.g. *quis te miserior? quis te damnator?*), *sceleratus, scelerosus* (= burdened with crime). **II.** n. *homo perditus*, etc. **reprobation, n.** **1.** see CONDEMNATION; **2.** Eccl. *damnatio, reprobatio*.

**reproduce, v.tr.** *denuo generare or ferre*; to — a piece, *fabulam iterum referre* (Ver.). **reproduction, n.** **reproductive, adj.** by verb.

**reproof, n.** as act, or actual —, *vituperatio, culpa, castigatio, reprehensio, objurgatio, contumelia, animadversio, exprobatio*; to be a ground of —, *opprobrium or crimini esse alci*; to be open to the — of treachery, in *(suum) perfidiae infamiā esse*; see BLAME. **reprove, v.tr.** *alqm vituperare, reprehendere, exprobrare alci alqd or de alqā re, objurgare alqm de alqā re, alqm increpare, increpitare, incusare*; to — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd, vitio dare or vertere alci alqd*. **reprover, n.** *reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator, castigator*.

**reptile, n.** animal *reptans*, or, where possible, by *serpens* (= serpent).

**republic, n.** *civitas libera et sui juris, respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (= a free constitution and a state which has such). **republican, I.** adj. generally by the genit. *reipublicae liberae* or simply *reipublicae* (e.g. a — government, *reipublicae (liberae) forma*);



to give a country a — constitution, *reipublicae formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (if the State was a monarchy before) **II.** n. *reipublicae liberae civis* (= citizen of a republic), *reipublicae liberae studiosus, communis libertatis propugnator* (= one who is or speaks in favour of a — government).

**republish**, v.tr. *librum denuo edere*. **publication**, n. 1, as act, use verb; 2, the book itself, *liber (denuo editum)*.

**repudiate**, v.tr. see REJECT. **repudiation**, n. *repudiatio* (in gen., but rare); of a son, *abdication filii* (= disowning and disinheriting); *divortium, repudium* (of a wife); see REJECTION.

**repugnant**, adj. *pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (= quite contrary), *aversus, alienus* ad aliquid re, *alci rei contrarius, odiosus* (= hateful); see CONTRARY. **repugnance**, n. *repugnantia rerum* (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred); to feel —, *abhorrere ad aliquid re, aliquid fastidire, spernere, aspernari*.

**repulse**, I. v.tr. *repellere* (= to drive back), from, etc., ab, etc., *propulsare* (away), *re(j)icere* (= to throw back). **II.** n. 1, by the verbs; of a candidate, *repulsa*; 2, see REFUSAL. **repulsive**, adj. *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= affected), *intolerabilis* (= unbearable); see DISGUSTING.

**repurchase**, v.tr. *redimere*.

**reputable**, adj. see RESPECTABLE.

**reputation**, n. *dona fama*, generally merely *fama, bona existimatio*, in the context simply *existimatio, gloria* (= glory), *laus* (= praise), *nomen* (= name), *honor* (= esteem); bad —, *mala fama, infamia*. **repute**, n. see REPUTATION; to be in good —, *bene audire*; to be in bad —, *mala audire, in infamia esse, infamem esse, in invidia esse, invidiam habere*. **reputed**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur*.

**request**, I. n. *preces, -um* (= the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, -us* (only in ablat. sing.), *rogatio* (as act), *supplicium* (= humble —, praise to God), *postulatio* (= urgent —, demand); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* **II.** v.tr. *precari* (absolute), anything of anyone, *aliquid ab alio, aliquid ut, etc., orare, rogare*, anything of anyone, *aliquid aliquid* (= to apply for), *aliquid petere, postulare* (of a formal application, = to demand), *contendere ut* (urgently, = to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, *aliquid ab alio*), *precibus exposcere* (= to violently demand, anything, *aliquid*, e.g. *pacem*), *deprecari* (= to — on behalf of, anything, *aliquid*), *implorare* (= to implore anyone, *aliquid*; anything, *aliquid*), *supplicare*; anyone on behalf of, *alci pro aliquid re, petere, postulare suppliciter*; anything of anyone, *aliquid ab alio, orare aliquid supplicibus verbis, orare or rogare aliquid suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare atque orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestarique, orare atque obsecrare, implorare atque obtestari, obsecrare atque obtestari, obtestari atque obsecrare, precari atque orare, petere ac deprecari*; = to invite, *invitare, vocare*.

**requiem**, n. *missa defunctorum* (= mass for the dead, Eccl.).

**require**, v.tr. *postulare, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (= to demand, to consider necessary), (= to need, *esse* with genit. of a noun along with an adj., e.g. *multi laboris est*), *egere aliquid re, ferre* (= to bring about necessity), *imperare*, from anyone, *alci* (= to command), *exigere* (= to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —d, *opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res or tempus postulat, cum res postulabit, si res cogit*; as time may —, *si tempus postulat perit, pro rerum statu or condicione*.

**requirement**, n. *postulatio, postulatium*, or by verba **requisite**, I. adj. *necessarius*; to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (= to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (of what would be missed). **II.** n. *necessitas* (= necessity), *usus, -us* (= use), *res necessaria*; a principal — for anything, *res maxima necessaria ad aliquid*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut, etc.* **requisition**, n. *petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

**requite**, v.tr. *reddere, referre* (= to give back), *aliquid aliquid re compensare or rependere*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*. **requital**, a use verb.

**rescind**, v.tr. *rescindere, abrogare, tollere, abolere, legi aliquid derogare* (= to partly —), *abrogare* (= to — by substitution of another law); see REPEAL, ABOLISH.

**rescript**, n. *responsio, responsum* (= answer in gen.; the former, the act; the latter, the contents of the answer), *sententia* (= a lawyer's decision), *decretum* (= decree), *res judicata* (= decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum* (of the emperor, prince, etc.), *codicilli* (= Ministerial decree, order of the Cabinet, Imperial Rome).

**rescue**, I. v.tr. *liberare aliquid re or ab aliquid re, exsolvere aliquid re, servare ex aliquid re* (e.g. *periculis or ex periculo*), *aliquid alci rei or ab, ex, de aliquid re eripere*; to — one's country from slavery, *patriam in libertatem vindicare*. **II.** n. *liberatio*, or by circumloc. with (con)servare.

**research**, n. *eruditio* (= learning), *investigatio or cognitio rerum*, = inquiry); a man of much —, *vir eruditissimus*.

**resemblance**, n. *similitudo, convenientia, congruentia, analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cic., written in Greek *ἀναλογία*, or rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia morum* (in manners); — with, etc., *similitudo* with genit. (e.g. *morborum, animi*). **resemble**, v.tr. *similem esse* with genit. or dat., *ad similitudinem alci rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius*, = nearer; *proxime*, = nearest), *accedere ad aliquid* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facie alci similem esse, os tantumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *mores alci referre* (in character).

**resent**, v.tr. *aegre or moleste ferre, in mala partem accipere*. **resentful**, adj. *iracundus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *iracunde*. **resentment**, n. *ira, iracundia, stomachus*.

**reservation**, n. *condicio, exceptio*; with this —, that, etc., *hac lege or hac condicione or cum hac exceptione ut, his exceptis*. **reserve**, I. v.tr. *retinere* (= to keep back), *aliquid excipere* (= to except), *aliquid reservare, aliquid reponere* (= to store up). **II.** n. 1, in gen., *cohortes*; 2, = troops, *subsidiaria, -orum, copia subsidiariae, cohortes subsidiariae, (milites) subsidiarii* (in gen.); to keep in —, lit. in *subsidio ponere or collocare*, fig. *aliquid recondere*; 3, see RESERVATION; 4, in manners, *verecundia* (= bashfulness), *modestia* (= modesty), *taciturnitas* (= silence), *cautio* (= caution); without —, *aperte, simpliciter* (= straightforwardly, openly), *sincere, libere, ignave* (= freely). **reserved**, adj. *taciturnus* (= taciturn), *occultus, tectus* (= secret), comb. *cautus et tectus, modestus* (= modest), *verecundus* (= bashful), *cautus* (= cautious), towards anyone, *tectus ad aliquid*. **reservoir**, n. *lacus, -us* (= a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum* (= — of an aqueduct), *cisterna* (= a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water, Plin.), *pitena* (= pond), *aquae receptaculum* (Vitr.).

**reside**, v.intr. 1. *habitare* (locum, in loco, apud aliquid, etc.), *sedem or sedem ac domicilium habere aliquid loco*; see LIVE; 2, fig. *esse or versari*

in alqd re, alci inesse rei. **residence**, n. 1, habitatio (= the residing); if for a time, mansio, commoratio; 2, domus, -ūs, f. (Irreg.), domicilium, aedes, -ium, f. (= house). **resident**, n. 1, by verbs; 2, = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps procurator rerum or legatus.

**residue**, n. pecunia residua, quod residuum or reliquum est. **residuary**, adj. — legatee, heres, -edis, m. and f.

**resign**, v.tr. 1, an office, deponere (provinciam, dictaturam, etc.), of an officer of state, abdicare se magistratu, (a consul) consulari, (a dictator) dictaturā, etc.; also abdicare magistratum (consulatum), abire magistratu (consulatu, etc.), decedere (provincia or ex or de provinciā, = to retire after the expiration of the term of office); 2, = to give up, (con)cedere, deponere, omittere; to — oneself to, to be —ed, alqd aequo animo ferre or pati, se ad alqd submittere. **resignation**, n. 1, abdicatio, ejuratio (dictaturae, etc.); 2, morally, animus submittus or demissus (in opp. to animus elatus).

**resin**, n. resina (Plin.) **resinous**, adj. resinaceus, resinosis (Plin.)

**resist**, v.tr. alci resistere, obstare, repugnare, obsistere, adversari, obniti; to — the enemy, hostibus resistere, hosti se opponere; to — bravely, fortiter repugnare or resistere; anyone's request, preces alqis respicere or respiciere or repudiare. **resistance**, n. pugna, certamen (= contest, fight), defensio (= defence); to render —, resistere (a person or thing, with arms or in words), repugnare (see above), se defendere (in battle); to prepare for —, ad resistendum se parare. **resistless**, adj. and adv. cui nullo modo resisti potest.

**resolute**, adj. fortis (= brave), firmus, constans, stabilis, obstinatus, obfirmatus, obfirmus (= ready), gravis (= serious). Adv. fortiter, praesenti animo, firme, firmiter, constanter, obstinate, graviter. **resoluteness**, n. animi praesentia; see RESOLUTION, 2. **resolution**, n. 1, = dissolution, (dis)solutio, dissipatio (of a whole into parts), explicatio (= explanation); 2, = determination, as quality, constantia, stabilitas, firmitas, firmitudo, gravitas, obstinatio; 3, = purpose, sententia, consilium, propositum; 4, — of a deliberative body, sententia, decretum, scitum (of a popular assembly, esp. scitum plebis or plebiscitum). **resolve**, v.intr. decernere (of magistrates, then in gen.), consilium capere; statuere, constituere; destinare, animo proponere (in one's own mind); censere, placet alci (of the senate); sciscere, jubere, comb. sciscere jubereque (= to make a law, decree, of the people).

**resonant**, adj. resonans.

**resort**, I. v.intr. locum celebrare, frequentare, ad locum ventitare, se conferre, commeari; = to use, uti; to — to extremes, ad extrema decurrere. II. n. 1, conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt; 2, = recourse, use verb.

**resound**, v.intr. resonare, vocem reddere or remittere.

**resource**, n. auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, adiumentum. **resources**, n. = means for an object, facultates, oes, pl., pecunia (= money), bona, -orum (= goods), res familiaris (= private property), fortunae (= prosperous condition), patrimonium (= inheritance), census, -ūs (= property legally valued).

**respect**, I. v.tr. 1, alqm suspicere, vereri (= to fear), revereri (ante and post class.); colere, obsecrare, magni aestimare; 2, = to pay attention to, alqis rationem habere, alci morem gerere; 3, = to relate; see RELATE, 2. II. n. observantia (= esteem), reverentia (= reverence), honor (= esteem); to have, feel — for, alqm vereri; in every

—, omnia, ab omni parte, omni ex parte, in omni genere, omnibus rebus; in — to, de alqā re; see REGARD, II. **respectable**, adj. honestus, spectatus (= tried), bene moratus (= moral), vir bonae existimationis. Adv. honeste, bene. **respectability**, n. dignitas, honestas. **respectful**, adj. observans, venerabilis. Adv. reverenter (Plin.). **respecting**, adj. de with abl.; see ABOUT. **respective**, adj. and adv. proprius, suus, etc. (e.g. our — brothers, nostri fratres), or by quisque (e.g. each has his — duties, sua cuique sunt officia); by alter . . . alter, hic . . . ille.

**respiro**, v.intr. respirare; see BREATHE. **respiration**, n. respiratio, respiratus, -ūs, spiritus, -ūs. **respiratory**, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad respiratum pertinet; — organs, pulmones, pl. (= lungs).

**respite**, n. and v.tr. see REPRIEVE.

**resplendent**, adj. splendidus; see BRIGHT.

**respond**, v.intr., **response**, n. see ANSWER. **respondent**, n. reus (in a criminal trial), is unde petitur (in a civil); see DEFENDANT. **responsible**, adj. by alci ratio reddenda est; to be —, alqd praestare (= to guarantee for); to make oneself — for anyone, alqd in se recipere. **responsibility**, n. by the adj. **responsive**, adj. apertus (= open), by circumloc. (e.g. qui amorem pro amore reddit, — to affection; not —, taciturnus); see also FRANK.

**rest**, I. n. 1, = quiet, tranquillitas, (re)quies, -etis, f., otium, †par; 2, see PROP. II. v.intr. 1, (con)quiescere (in gen.); = to sleep, (con)quiescere, requiescere, quieti se dare or tradere, acquiescere, cessare (= to be unemployed); 2, to — upon, alqd re (in)mitti, suffragari; fig. in alqd re niti, in alqo or alqd re positum, or situm esse; see DEPEND. III. v.tr. see PROP. SUPPORT. **resting-place**, n. tranquillitas ad quietem locus (from the troubles of life), deversorium (= inn, also fig.), sepulchrum (= grave). **restive**, adj. contumax. **restless**, adj. inquietus, commotus, sollicitus (= anxious), turbulentus, turbulentus (of the sea, etc.). Adv. use adj. **restlessness**, n. inquietas, -etis (Plin.), commotio (e.g. animi, = — of mind), sollicitudo.

**rest**, n. = remainder, quod restat, reliquum, residuum. **restitution**, n. use verb. **restoration**, n. rejectio, reconciliatio (e.g. gratiae), or by verb. **restorative**, adj. and n. medicina. **restore**, v.tr. restituere, restitère (in gen.), reducere (= to bring back, e.g. regem), reddere (= to give back); to — to health, sanare, sanum facere, sanitatem alci restituere; see RENEW. **restorer**, n. restitutor, reconciliator (e.g. gratiae).

**restrain**, v.tr. reprehendere (= to seize behind), retrahere (= to pull back, fig. to detain anyone against his will), tenere (lit. = to hold in one's hand), retinere (= to keep back a person or thing, e.g. naves tempestatibus retinentur), continere (= to hold fast on all sides), retardare (= to retard the progress of a person or thing, lit. and fig.), arcere alqm or alqd (= to refuse access to a person or thing), cohibere (= to hinder the free motion of a person or thing, hence fig. to check, e.g. iram), comprimere (lit. = to press together, hence fig. violently to suppress, put a stop to, actions, intentions, passion), reprimere, supprimere (= to repress, hence = violently to check, e.g. aetum), frenare (= to bridle), circumscribere (= to restrict), definire (= to set bounds to); to — anyone from, by cohibere alqd ab alqā re, defendere alqd or alqm ab alqā re, arcere alqm (ab) alqā re (e.g. hostes Gallia, homines ab injuria poena arceat), alqm revocare ab alqā re (e.g. a scelere); to — oneself, se tenere, se continere (= to check oneself), se cohibere, (e.g. in affliction). **restraint**, n. moderatio.

*temperatio, modestia, continentia* (opp. *luxuria*), *impedimentum, mora* (= hindrance), *modus* (= measure).

**restrict**, v.tr. *coercere, reprimere, circumscribere, (de)finire, restringere*; see RESTRAIN. **restriction**, n. see RESTRAINT, LIMIT. **restrictive**, n. *qui (quae, quod) coercit*.

**result**, I. v.intr. *oriri* (in gen.), *feri, evenire, evadere* (= to turn out), *consequi* (alqd or ut), *proficisci, nasci, gigni, existere, ex alqd re*. II. n. *exitus, -us, eventus, -us, effectus, -us, consequentia*; to lead to a —, *exitum habere*; general —, *summa*.

**resume**, v.tr. see RECOMMENCE. **resumption**, n. use verb.

**resurrection**, n. \*a morte ad vitam revocatio, *resurrectio* (Eccl.).

**resuscitate**, v.tr. *resuscitare, alqm ab inferis excitare*; see REVIVE.

**retail**, v.tr. *divendere, distrahere*. **retail-dealer**, n. *propola*.

**retain**, v.tr. *tenere, retinere, obtinere, (con)servare*. **retainer**, n. 1, *cliens* (= client), *unus e suis* (= one of a bodyguard); 2, = fee, *arr(h)u(bo)*.

**retake**, v.tr. *recipere, recipere*; to — from, *alqd alicui auferre*.

**retaliate**, v.tr. *par pari referre*. **retaliation**, n. use verb.

**retard**, v.tr. (*remorari, retardare* (all of a person or thing, and of the person or thing that is the cause), *detinere* (a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus detinebantur*), *producere, differre, proferre* (= to protract); to — from one day to the other, *alqd procrastinare*.

**retire**, v.intr. *recedere* (persons and things), *concedere, abcedere, excedere, secedere* (all with a, etc.), *decedere de* or *ex* (provincia, etc., of a magistrate), *se subtrahere* (imperceptibly), *recedere in otium, se removere a negotiis publicis, se subtrahere a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae* (from public business); to — to a place, *alqd recedere, secedere, se referre* (= to go back), *se abdere in alqm locum* (= to conceal oneself from anything), *recedere ab*, etc. (in gen.), *se recipere ab*, etc., *se removere ab*, etc., *se retrahere ab alqd re* (e.g. from a banquet, a convitio). **retired**, adj. *secretus, remotus, reductus, solitarius*; a — life, *vita umbratilis*. **retirement**, n. *solitudo, vita a rebus publicis remota, vita otiosa, umbratilis, privata ac quieta*. **retiring**, adj. see MODEST.

**retort**, I. v. *regerere alqd alicui*. II. n. *quod alqs alicui regerit*; see REPLY.

**retrace**, v.tr. = to seek again, *alqd ab alqd re repetere*; to — one's footsteps, *pedem referre*; see RETURN.

**retreat**, I. n. 1, *reditus, -us* (= return), *receptus, -us* (of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight); 2, = place of refuge; see REFUGE. II. v.intr. *se recipere* (of soldiers and others), *pedem or gradum referre* (in fighting), *castra referre* (e.g. in tutiora loca, of the general), *exercitum or copias reducere alqd* (e.g. in castra, ad mare).

**retrench**, v.tr. *sumptus minuere, circumcidere, contrahere*. **retrenchment**, n. use verb.

**retribution**, n. *poena* (= punishment).

**retributive**, adj. *pro poena* (= in place of punishment).

**retrieve**, v.tr. see RECOVER. **retriever**, n. *canis*.

**retrograde**, I. v.intr. 1, = to retire, *se recipere, pedem refert*; 2, = to grow worse, *in pejus mutari, deteriore fieri*. II. adj. *pejor, deterior* (=

worse); a — movement, use *retro* (= backwards). **retrogression**, n. *recessus, -us, regressus, -us*.

**retrospect**, n. *respectus, -us* (lit. = looking back), (*praeteritorum*) *memoria*. **retrospective**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd respicit*; to have a — effect, *ad praeterita pertinere*. Adv. by *retro*.

**return**, I. v.intr. *reverti* (in the perfect and pluperfect, *reverti, revereram, seldom reversusum, etc.*; but as part. *reversus* with active meaning), *redire* (of persons and things, e.g. of ships, rivers), *reducere esse* (of persons and things, e.g. ships, etc.), *revenir* (e.g. *domum*), *reverti* (= to wander back), *alqd repetere* (= to seek again); *recurere, revolare* (= to fly back). II. v.tr. *reddere, restituer*. III. n. 1, = going back, *reditus, -us, regressus, -us, reversio* (before a journey is finished); 2, formal —, *renuntiatio, confessio*; to make a —, *renunciare, profiteri*; 3, = giving back, by verb, see II.; 4, see PROFIT, INCOME. **returned**, adj. *redus*.

**reunite**, v.tr. 1, lit. *iterum conjungere*; see UNITE; 2, fig. *reconciliare alqm cum alqo or alii*. **reunion**, n. *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also ASSEMBLY.

**reveal**, v.tr. *patfacere, manifestum reddere, aperire, retere* (rare before Aug.), (*in medium or lucem*) *proferre, evulgare, divulgare*; see DISCLOSE, BETRAY, PUBLISH. **revelation**, a *patfactio*, or by verb; Eccl. *revelatio*, the book of —, *Apocalypsis*.

**revel**, I. v.intr. 1, *comis(s)ari*; 2, see DELIGHT. II. n. and **revelry**, n. *comis(s)atio*. **reveller**, n. *comis(s)ator*.

**revenge**, I. n. *ultio* (= the act of —), *vindictio* (by the gods, the law, magistrates, and others through the law), *ultiscendi cupiditas, ira, trucundia*. II. v.tr. *ultisci alqm or alqd, vindicare alqm or alqd in alqm* (of laws and magistrates), *comb. ultisci et persequi, poenas capere pro alqo or alqis rei, poenas alqis rei exere* (= to claim — for anybody or anything). **revengeful**, adj. *ultionis cupidus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *irato animo*.

**revenue**, n. *rectifigal, reditus, -us*.

**reverberate**, I. v.tr. to — the rays, *radis repercutere, retere*. II. v.intr. see RESOUND. **reverberation**, n. *repercussus, -us* (Plin. Tac.).

**reverence**, I. n. 1, *observantia, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia* (stronger than *reverentia*): religious —, *religio or pietas erga Deum*; as a title use in gen. *vir reverendus*; of a king, *augustus*; 2, to make a —, (*reverenter*) *alqm mitare*. II. or **revere**, v.tr. *alqm observare, colere et observare, or vereri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentiam adversus alqm adhibere, reverentiam alicui habere or praestare*. **reverend**, adj. *reverendus* in gen. (or Eccl.). **reverent**, adj. *verecundus* (= shy, modest), *religiosus, reverendus* (= devout), *pius* (= dutiful). Adv. *reverunde, religiose, pie*; they went — into the temple, *venerabundi templum inire* (Liv.).

**reverie**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought); lost in a —, *in cogitatione defixus, nescio quid meditant*.

**reverse**, I. v.tr. *invertere, (com)mutare, convertere*; see CHANCE. II. n. 1, = change, (*com*)*mutatio, vicissitudo, vicis* (gen.), pl. *vici* more common (mostly poet.), *conversio*; 2, = contrary, *contrarium*; 3, = defeat, *clades, -ia* f.; see DEFEAT; 4, = hind part, *pars avera*. **reversible**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) facile inverti potest*. **reversion**, n. 1, see REVERSE, II.; 2, legal t.t. *hereditas*. **revert**, v.intr. *reverti ad alqm, cedere alicui*.

**review**, I. v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cogna-*

*cere, recensere, recensere, corrigere*; to — an army, *recensere* (i.e. to number), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, *arma, viros, equos cum curi, singulos milites*), *numerum alcijs inire* (e.g. troops), *comib. alqpl recensere et numerum inire, lustrare* (of the censor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), *oculis lustrare, oculis obire* (with a glance); to — a book, perhaps *de libro iudicium exprimere*. **II.** n. **I.** *conspiculus, -us*, or by verbs; **2.**, of troops, *recensio* (with a view to numbering), *lustratio* (= rites at beginning of a —), in gen. *simulacrum pugnae, ludicrum certamen, imago pugnae, iusta belli species* (all in Liv. xl. 6); **3.**, see JOURNAL. **reviewer**, n. *qui de libro iudicium suum exprimit*.

**revile**, v. tr. *convictari, convicium alci facere, alqm convictis consecrari or incensere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre, probris et maledictis alqm vesare, maledictis or probris alqm increpare, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*. **reviler**, n. *convictiator, maledicus*. **reviling**, n. *maledictio, verborum contumelia, probum, convicium*.

**revise**, **I.** v. tr. see REVIEW, CORRECT. **II.** n. *plagula de prelo emandanda, or by verb. revision*, n. *lima* (lit. = file), *emendatio, correctio*; see CORRECTION.

**revisit**, v. tr. *revisere*.

**revive**, **I.** v. intr. *reviviscere, ad vitam redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig. of things), *revirescere, recreari, respirare*. **II.** v. tr. *vitam alcijs restituere, vitam alci reddere*.

**revoke**, v. tr. *irritum esse jubere, abrogare, rescindere* (*legem, etc.*); see ABOLISH, RESCIND. **revocable**, adj. † *revocabilis, qui (quae, quod) facile mutari potest*. **revocation**, n. *revocatio* (in gen.), *abrogatio, rescissio* (of a law); see ABROGATION.

**revolt**, **I.** v. intr. *seditionem movere, imperium auspiciisque abnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, impertium alcijs detrectare, deficere ab alqo or ab alcijs impertio, desciscere ab alqo*. **II.** n. *seditio, defectio, rebellio, tumultus, -us*. **revolter**, n. (homo) *seditionis, qui ab alqo desiscit*. **revolting**, adj. *tueter (tet-), nefandus, foedus, turpis*; see DISGUSTING.

**revolution**, n. **I.** = turning, *conversio, orbis, anfractus, -us (solis), ambitus, -us*; **2.**, political —, *novae res*; see also REVOLT. **revolutionary**, adj. lit. *seditionis, novarum rerum studiosus or cupidus*; fig. *novissimus* (= very strange). **revolutionist**, n. (homo) *novarum rerum cupidus*. **revolutionize**, v. tr. *commutare* (lit. and fig.).

**revolve**, **I.** v. intr. *se (re)volvère or (re)volvi, se circumagere or circumagi, circumverti*. **II.** v. tr. *alqd animo volvere or voluntate*. **revolver**, n. see PISTOL.

**reversion**, n. (com)mutatio; see CHANGE.

**reward**, **I.** v. tr. *praemium alci dare, tribuere, (per)solvère, pretium alci deferre, praemio alqm ornare or decorare, remunerari alqm praemio*. **II.** n. *remuneratio, for, alcijs rei*; (= the thing itself, *praemium or pretium, fructus, -us* (= fruit)). **rewarder**, n. *qui alci praemium dat, etc.*

**rewrite**, v. tr. *iterum scribere*.

**rhapsody**, n. perhaps *dictum grandiloquum, or ampullae* (i.e. *ampullae et sesquipedalia verba*).

**rhetoric**, n. *rhetorica or rhetorice* (*ῥητορικῆ*), pure Latin *ars orandi or bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.). **rhetorical**, adj. *rhetoricus* (*ῥητορικός*), *oratorius*. Adv. *rhetorice*.

**rheum**, n. *gravato, humor*. **rheumatism**, n. *cruciatus, -us, or dolor in gen.*

**rhinoceros**, n. *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

**rhubarb**, n. *radix pontica* (Cels.).

**rhyme**, **I.** n. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus, -us*. **II.** v. intr. *versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes, or versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant, facere*.

**rhythm**, n. *numerus or in the pl. numeri, modus, modi, pl., rhythmus* (Quint.; Cic. uses Greek *ῥυθμός*). **rhythmical**, adj. *numerous*. Adv. *numerose*.

**rib**, n. *costa*; of a ship, *statumen*.

**ribald**, adj. *obscenus*; see FILTHY. **ribaldry**, n. *sermo obscenus, obscenitas*.

**riband**, **ribbon**, n. *redimiculum* (= anything to tie round the head, forehead), *taenia, fascia* (= small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *ritta* (= head-band), *infula* (= fillet, also badge of honour).

**rice**, n. *oryza*; as a dish, by *puls ex oryza cocta*.

**rich**, adj. *dives* (*dis*, opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (= having much property and in a flourishing condition), *opulentus* (= who has means, money, influential), *copiosus, copitis dives or locuples* (= rich in provisions of all kinds, *copiosus* also of a fertile mind), *pecuniosus, magna pecuniae, bene nummatus, argento copiosus* (= having much money), *fortunatus* (= fortunate, wealthy), *beatus* (= who has everything he can wish for), *abundans* (= who has so much that he can give unto others; also of a fertile mind, opp. *inops*), *optimus* (= rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (= considerable, splendid in a gen. sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (= ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), *opimus* (= sumptuous), *pretiosus* (= costly), *lautus* (= luxurious); — in, *dives alq re* (poetic with gen.), *opulentus alq re, uber alq re or alcijs rei, ferax alcijs rei* (= yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens alq re* (where anything exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et beluis frequens*). Adv. *copiose, beate* (= with all blessings), *abundanter, ample* (often in superl. *amplissime*), *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= well, luxuriously). **riches**, n. *divitiae* (= large fortune), *opulencia* (= ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes, f. pl.* (= means wherewith to accomplish a thing), *fortunae* (= blessing of Providence), *facultates, -um, pl., copiae* (= means of all kinds). **richness**, n. *copia, abundantia, ubertas* (of soil, etc.); see ABUNDANCE, FERTILITY.

**rick**, n. *meta* (Col.).

**rid**, **get rid of**, v. tr. *alqm liberare, expedire alqi re, alqm eripere ex or ab alq re* (all three = to free from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), *alqd deponere* (= to lay aside), *dimittere* (= to dismiss); to have got — of, *solutum, vacuum esse alqi re* (e.g. fear); see FREE, DISMISS. **riddance**, n. *liberatio*; good —, *abi (abite)*.

**riddle**, **I.** n. *aenigma, -ätis, n., ambages, -um, f.* (= ambiguity in speech or action); you talk in —s, *ambages narras*. **II.** v. intr. *enigmata loqui*. **riddled**, adj. e.g. — with wounds, *graviter vulneratus, multis vulneribus oppressus*.

**ride**, v. intr. *equitare, equo vehi* (in gen.); to — up to, *equo vehi ad alqm or ad alqd, adeptitare ad alqm or ad alqd, obequitate alci rei*; to — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *adreh* or *advolare, equo admiss* (*equis admissis*) *accurrere*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistere*. **riдер**, n. *equus, -ätis, m.*; to be a very good —, *equiland*!

*peritissimum esse. riding, n. equitatio, equitatus, -us (Plin.). riding-master, n. qui alqm equitare docet.*

**ridge, n. montis dorsum, jugum.**

**ridicule, I. n. (de)ridiculum; see MOCKERY. II. v.tr.** anyone or anything, *irridere, deridere alqm or alqd, in risum vertere* (e.g. cognomen); see **MOCK**. **ridiculous, adj.** *ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, perridiculus, subridiculus; see ABSURD. Adv. (per)ridicule, subridicule, joculariter, deridendus, jocularis* (= facetious). **ridiculousness, n.** by adj.

**rife, adj.** to be — (e.g. a report), *fertur, fama or res percrebescit or percrebitur*.

**rifle, n.** see **GUN**.

**rifle, v.tr.** see **PLUNDER**.

**rift, n. rima; see CRACK.**

**rig, v.tr. armare. rigging, n. armamenta, -orum.**

**right, I. adj. 1. (in geometry) rectus; — angled, orthogonius; see STRAIGHT; = not left, dexter (opp. sinister); the — hand, (manus) dextra; 2, = morally —, aequus, rectus, verus (= true), accuratus, diligens (= careful, accurate), justus; it is —, fas (jusque) est; it is not — of you to, etc., non recte fecisti quod, etc.; it serves me —, jure plector (Cic.); it serves you —, merito tibi accidit; 3, = correct, rectus, verus (true), justus (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by ipse; the — word for anything, verum rei vocabulum; to go the — road, rectam viam ingredi (lit.); to go the — way about it, rectam rationem intrare (= to choose the — remedy); I have got to the — house, ad eam ipsam domum pervenio quo tendo; at the — time, in tempore, opportune, opportuno tempore (= convenient), tempore suo, tempore ipso (= in due time); ad tempus (= at the right moment); to make the — use of anything, recte or bene or sapienter uti alqd re; you are —, res ita est ut dixisti, sunt ista ut dicis; to do what is —, recte agere. II. adv. recte, vere, juste, rite (= duly), jure, merito (= deservedly), bene (= well), diligenter, accurate (= accurately), plane, prorsus (= altogether, I do not — understand, non satis or plane intellego). III. n. = — to do anything, jus, potestas alcijs rei (= power, as a —, to do so); I have a — to do it, jus est alqd facere, potestatem habeo alqd faciendi; fas (= the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence, what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); contrary to all —s, contra jus fasque, contra jus ac fas; by —s, jure, suo jure (= from his own personal —), merito (= deservedly); with the greatest —, justissime, justo jure, optimo jure, merito atque optimo jure, jure meritoque, jure ac merito, merito ac jure. **righteous, adj.** bonus, probus, sanctus, aequus, justus. Adv. bene, probe, sancte, juste. **righteousness, n.** probitas, sanctitas. **rightful, adj.** legitimus, justus, debitus (= due), or quo de jure est. Adv. lege, legitime, juste, jure; see **LEGALLY, RIGHT, II.****

**rigid, adj.** rigidus, rigens (lit., = stiff with cold; then fixed in gen., e.g. eyes, hair; rigidus also fig. inflexible, unsciable, e.g. mores rigidi), immobilis (= immovable, of persons and things), durus (= without grace, delicacy, opp. mollis), severus (= severe). Adv. rigide, dure, severe. **rigidity, n. rigor. rigorous, adj.** see **RIGID**. **rigour, n. rigor** (opp. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, veteris disciplinae, mostly post Aug.), severitas, duritia.

**rill, n. rivus (rivulus very late, except in fig. sense).**

**rim, n. labrum** (= lip), ora (of a shield, etc.); see **EDGE**.

**rime, n. pruina.**

**rind, n. cortex** (of trees), liber (= the inward bark); see **SKIN**.

**ring, I. n. circulus, orbis, -is, m. (in gen.), an(n)ulus** (= — on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), innaures, -ium, f. (= ear —s), = circle, fig. corona, orbis, -is, m., circulus. **II. v.tr. and intr.** tinnire; to — at the door, pulsare fores or januam (= to knock), to — for anyone, (aeris) tinnit alqm accessere (lit.), digitis concrepare (= to snap with the fingers, as the Romans did when they wished to call a slave; of bells, sonare (intr.); to — the bells, campanam pulsare; = to resound, resonare; to — the changes, alqd iterare; = to surround, circumdare; see **SURROUND**. **ring-dove, n. columba** (= blue rock), palumbus, -us, m. and f. (= stock-dove). **ringing, I. adj.** † sonorus, canorus. **II. n. + tiunitus, -us, or by sonus. ringleader, n. auctor, princeps, caput, dux, fax** (lit. = torch), tuba (lit. = trumpet). **ringlet, n. cirrus; see CURL. ringworm, n. lichen** (Plin.).

**rinse, v.tr. eluere, colluere, perluere.**

**riot, I. n. 1. seditio, motus, -us, concitatio** (e.g. plebis contra patres), tumultus, -us (of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), vis repentina (= sudden rising); 2, = extravagant conduct, comestatio (= feasting), rixa (= brawling). **II. v.intr. 1. seditioem** (tumultum, etc.) movere or concitare; 2, = to run riot, comestari (= to revel), bacchari (= to rave), luxurians (= to live riotously). **rioter, n. (homo) seditiosus, turbulentus, etc. riotous, adj. 1. seditiosus, rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comestitiosus ac turbulentus** (e.g. civis); 2, comestitiosus, luxuria. Adv. turbulentus, seditiosus, luxuriose.

**rip, v.tr. 1. scindere, divellere** (= to tear) see **TEAR, CUT**; 2, dissuere (a seam; rare).

**ripe, adj. maturus, tempestivus** (lit. and fig.), coctus; a — old age, senectus, -itibus; — judgment, judicium. **ripen, I. v.tr. maturare** (lit. and fig.) **II. v.intr. maturari, maturescere, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci. ripeness, n. maturitas** (lit. and fig.), maturitas tempestiva (lit.), tempestivitas (lit. and fig.).

**ripple, I. v.intr. perhaps leni murmurare de-fuere, or delabi, susurrare, leniter sonare. II. n. perhaps unda; the — of the waves, leni undarum murmur.**

**rise, I. v.intr. 1. = to get up, (ex)surgere, consurgere** (esp. of a number of people), assurgere (esp. as a mark of honour to anyone, alci); to — in the morning, exurgere (= to awake), (e lectulo or lectulo alone) surgere; from table, a cenâ; to — from illness, e morbo assurgere; of the sun, stars, etc., of sunrise, diluascere, illuascere, (ex)oriri; of the wind, tempest, etc., consurgere, co-oriri; 2, = to increase, surgere, increbescere, crescere; to — in the air, (in) sublime ferrere; of a river, nasci (Plin.), proficisci, gigni, (ex)oriri; to — from beneath, emergere; of thoughts, subire mentem or animum, alci succurrere; of prices, augeri, crescere, ingravescere; to — in dignity, in the world, etc., ad honores ascendere, altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi; 3, = to rebel, co-oriri (e.g. ad bellum); see **REBEL**; to — again, resurgere (Eccl.), **II. n. and rising, n. (ex)ortus, -us** (of the sun, etc.), a(d)scensus, -us (= place where one ascends), — of a hill, so citius leniter assurgens (of a gentle —); = origin, ortus, -us, caus(a), fons, -ntis, m., origo; to give — to, locum alci rei dare or praebere, efficere; see **CAUSE**; — in price, osona carior (of corn), in gen. use verb; = insurrection; see **REBELLION. rising, adj.** of ground, (collis) paul(dulum ex planitie editus or assurgens

**fig.** perhaps *qui gratia (in aet) augetur* (of reputation, etc.); see PROSPEROUS.

**risible**, adj. *quod ad ridendum pertinet*. **risibility**, n. by *ridere* (e.g. I have nothing to excite my —, *non habeo quod rideam*).

**risk**, I. n. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* *alejs rei* (= danger, uncertainty in anything); at my —, *meo periculo*; to take anything at one's own —, *alqd periculi sui facere*. II. v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in periculum* or *discrimen adducere* or *vocare*; to — one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*.

**rite**, n. by *ritus*, -*us*; see CEREMONY. **ritual**, I. adj. *de ritu*. II. n. *liber* or *formula sacrorum*. **ritualist**, n. *homo de sacris (rite faciendis) diligentissimus*.

**rival**, I. n. *aemulus*, fem. *aemula* (in gen.), *rivalis* (as a lover), *competitor* (political). II. adj. *aemulans* *cum alqo*. III. v.tr. (*con*)*certare* or *contendere cum alqo* (= to contest), *aemulari alqm* or *cum alqo* (= to strive for anything which another tries to gain). **rivalry**, n. *aemulatio*.

**river**, I. n. *fluvius*, *flumen*, *amnis*, *rivus* (= rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (= torrent); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*) *fertur*; slowly, *fluvius placide manat*; the — is rapid, *fluvius violentus invehitur*; is low, *amnis tenui fluit aqua*; a swollen —, *rius inflatus*; to direct a — into another channel, *amnem in alium cursum deflectere*. II. adj. *fluvialis*, *fluvialis*, *fluvialis*. **river-basin**, n. *locus ubi omnia flumina in unum defluunt*. **river-god**, n. *numen fluminis*. **river-horse**, 1. *hippopotamus* (Plin.).

**rivet**, I. v.tr. *clav(ulo) figere*. II. n. *fibula ferrea*, *clavus* (nail).

**road**, n. 1. *via* (= the way for going or travelling), *iter* (= the going, or the — itself); on the —, *in* or *ex itinere*; a — goes to, *iter fert alqo*; 2. fig. the right —, *via*; the wrong —, *error*. **roads**, n. pl. = anchorage for ships, *roadstead*, *statio*. **roadside**, adj. by *in itinere*. **roadster**, n. *caballus*.

**roam**, v.intr. *palari* (e.g. *per agros*), *vagari*. **roaming**, adj. *vagus*.

**roan**, adj. *badius albis maculis sparsus*.

**roar**, I. v.intr. of beasts, *mugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudere* (= to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc.), *rugire*, *fremere* (of lions), *vociferari* (of men). II. n. *mugitus*, *ruditus*, *rugitus* (all -*us*), *vociferatio*.

**roast**, I. v.tr. *assare*, *torrere*, *frigere* (the two foregoing = to fry). II. adj. *assus*; — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*, *assa*, n. pl. (several pieces); — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

**rob**, v.tr. *rapere*, *latrocinari* (= to — on the highway); *alqm alqd re depeculari* (men, temples, etc., rare), *alqm alqd re (ex)spoliare*, *despoliare*, *expilare*, *compilare* (= to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *alqd alqd re*), *fraudare alqm re* (by cheating), *alqd alci eripere* (= to snatch away), *adripere*, *auferre* (= to take away); to — of children, *orbare*. **robber**, n. *ereptor* (plunderer), *praedo* (= who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (= burglar), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief); band of —s. *latronum* or *praedonum globus*, *latronum* or *praedonum turba*, or simply *latrones*, *praedones*, or *latrocinium* (Cic.), and fig. of Catiline and his associates). **robbery**, n. *rapina*, *spoliatio* (the act), *latrocinium* (= highway —; *latrocinium* alone or *latrocinium maris* also = piracy), *praedatio* (= taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia et raptus*; to commit —, *rapere*, *rapinas facere*, *latrocinari*, *piraticam facere* or *exercere* (by sea).

**robe**, I. n. *vestis* (= dress in gen.), *amiclus*, -*us* (= anything thrown over), *stola*, *palla* (= dress for the Roman ladies), *trabea* (= robe of state); see DRESS, GOWN. II. v.tr. *vestire*.

**robust**, adj. *robustus*; see STRONG.

**rock**, n. *saxum* (= any mass of stones), *rupes*, -*is* (= steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, = dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes*, -*is*, f. (= ragged —, crag), *comb. saxa et cautes*; fig. *arx* (= castle, —, e.g. *arx est illa spei salutisque nostrae*). **rocky**, adj. *scopulosus*, *saxosus*, *saxeus* (= made of —).

**rock**, I. v.tr. *movere*, *quatre*. II. v.intr. *movere*.

**rocket**, n. by *radius pyrtus*.

**rod**, n. *virga* (in gen.), *serula* (= fennel-giant, for chaunting children), *arundo* (cane), *decempeda* (in land-surveying).

**roe**, n. of fish, *ova*, -*orum*, pl.

**roe**, n. = female deer, *caprea*. **roebuck**, n. *capreolus*, *caprea*.

**rogation**, n. *rogatio* (= the proposal of a law; Eccl. = prayer), *supplicatio* (= prayer).

**rogue**, n. (*homo*) *perfidus*, *nequam*, *scelestus*, *scleratus*, *fraudulentus*, *veterator*, (*tri*)*furcifer* (Com.). **roguey**, n. *fraus*, -*dis*, f., *dolus*.

**roguish**, adj. 1. *perfidus*, *fraudulentus*; see under ROOUE; 2. = saucy, *protervus*, *lascivus*. Adv. *perfade*, *nequiter*, *scelestie*, *sclerate*, *fraudulenter*, *proterve*, *lascive*.

**roll**, I. v.tr. *volvère*, *devolvère* (down). *evolvère* (out), *provolvère* (forward), *convolvère* (together), *rolutare*, *versare* (over and over); to — round anything, *alqd alci rei circumvolvère*, *involvère*. II. v.intr. *convolvi*, *as volutare*, *volutari*; tears — down his cheeks, *lacrimae per genas manant*. III. n. *orbis*, *cylindrus* (= cylinder); = what is rolled up, *volumen* (of paper); = a — of bread, *panis*; — of a drum, *tympani pulsatio* (= beating), or *sonus* (= sound); = list, *album* (e.g. *senator*, -*ium*, Tac.). **roller**, n. *cylindrus* (for rolling things round, or for levelling ground), *phalangae* (put under ships). **roll-call**, n. *album*; to answer to the —, *ad nomina respondere*.

**Roman Catholic**, adj. \* *Catholicus*, \* *qui fidem Romanae Ecclesiae tenet*.

**romance**, I. n. *fabula*. II. v.intr. *fabulari*. **romantic**, adj. *factus* (= feigned), *mirus*, *novus* (= wonderful), *amoenus* (= pretty, of a place). Adv. *ut in fabulis fit*, *fictè*, *mire*, *amoene*.

**romp**, v.intr. see PLAY.

**roof**, I. n. *tectum*, *culmen*; buildings without —. *aedificia hypaethra*; to receive under your —, *hospitio excipere alqm*. II. v.tr. to —, *tecto legere*; to unroof, *nudare tecto*. **roofless**, adj. *hypaethrus*, *nudatus*; = homeless, *sine tecto*.

**room**, n. 1. *locus*, *spatium* e.g. to make —, *viam* or *locum dare*, *locum dare et cedere*; *populum* or *turbam submovere* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subselli vacuam facere* (= to give up one's seat); see SPACE; 2. = apartment, *conclave*, *cubiculum* (= chamber, bed—); *hospitalia*, -*ium*, n. (= guest chambers); dining—, *cenaculum*; (all the —s above the ground-floor were *cenacula*); *cenatio*; a small —, *cenatiuncula*; bed—, *cubiculum* (see Smith, "Dict. Antiq. Art.", *Domus*). **roomy**, adj. *spatiosus*; see SPACIOUS.

**roost**, I. n. *peritica gallinaria*. II. v.intr. *stabulari*.

**root**, I. n. 1. *radix* (= — of a tree: then — of the tongue, hair, feather, mountain, hill, etc.; fig. = origin); by the —s, *radicitus*, *radicibus*; 2. fig. *stirps*, *gens*, -*ntis*, m., *causa*(s) (= cause,

origin, source); with the —, *radicitus, radicibus*. **II** v.intr. *radicari* (lit. Col.), *radices cupere* or *mittere* (lit.), *inhaerescere in mente* (fig. of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (= to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidère, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.). **III** v.tr. *fovere, alere* (fig. = to foster); to — up, *evellere*. **rooted**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus*.

**rope**, n. *restis* (= a thin —), *funis, -is*, m. (= a thick —), *rudens* (= a cable), *retinaculum* (of a ship), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (= anchor —), *funis extensus* (= tight —).

**rosary**, n. **1**, = garden of roses, *rosarium, rosetum*; **2**, = beads, *rosarium* (Eccl.). **rose**, n. *rosa*. **rosy**, adj. *roseus*.

**rosemary**, n. *ros marinus*.

**rosin**, n. *resina*.

**rostrum**, n. *rostra, -orum*.

**rot**, **I** v.intr. *putrescere, putrescere, tabescere*. **II** n. *tabes, -is*. **rotten**, adj. *putrefactus, putridus*.

**rotate**, v.intr. *se volvere, volvi, se circumagere, circumagi*; see REVOLVE. **rotation**, n. *ambitus, -us, circuitus, -us, circumactio* (e.g. *rotarum*), *circulatio* or *circinatio* (of the planets), *cursum, -us* (= course); in —, *ordine*; see SUCCESSION. **rotatory**, adj. † *versatilis*.

**rotundity**, n. *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

**rouge**, **I** n. *fuscus*. **II** v.intr. *fuscare*.

**rough**, adj. *asper* (e.g. road, places, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *salebrosus* (= rugged, uneven), *confragosus* (= craggy, stony), *atratus* (lit. = shaggy; then of thorns, etc.), *asper, gravis* (of weather), *turbidus* (of weather or wind); see STORMY; *horridus* (= standing on end; hence void of refinement, of things and persons, e.g. *verba, rancus* (= hoarse); of character, *inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus*; see SKETCH. Adv. *aspere, dure, duriter, inhumane, inurbane, rustice*. **roughen**, v.tr. (*ex*) *asperare* (lit. and fig.). **roughness**, n. *asperitas* (in gen., e.g. of the climate, *caeli, animi*), *duritia*; of manners, *inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

**round**, **I** adj. *rotundus, globosus* (= globular), *orbiculatus* (lit. = orbicular, like a disk; then — like a ball, — in gen.), *teres* (rounded), comb. *teres et rotundus*. **II** v.tr. **1**, *rotundare, curvare, conglobare*; **2**, fig. *polire, concludere*. **III** n. **1**, see CIRCLE; **2**, in fighting, *certamen*; in music, *cantus, -us* (song); to go the —s, *vigiliis circumire*. **IV** adv. and prep. *circa, circum* (*aliquod*). **roundabout**, adj. and adv. *devius*; a — way, *ambages, -um, circuitus, -us*. **rounded**, adj. *teres* (lit. and fig.), *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*; of style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus*. **roundelay**, n. see SONO. **roundly**, adv. *plane, prorsus* (= altogether).

**rouse**, v.tr. *excitare*.

**roust**, **I** v.tr. to — the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes in fugam dissipare*. **II** n. see MOB, DEFEAT.

**route**, n. see WAY, ROAD, JOURNEY.

**routine**, n. *habitus, -us* (= any art or virtue in which we feel at home, as it were), *usus, -us* (= practice), *ordo* (= order).

**rove**, v.intr. see RAMBLE. **rover**, n. *qui errat*, etc.; = pirate, *pirata, m., praedo*.

**row**, n. *ordo, -inis, m., series*; first, second, etc. — of seats, *sedilia prima, secunda*, etc.; in a —, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*.

**row**, n. **1**, see QUARREL; **2**, see NOISE.

**row**, **I** v.intr. *remigare*; to — with all one's might, *remis contendere*. **II** v.tr. *remis propellere*.

**royal**, adj. *regius*, or by the gen. *regis* (= belonging to a king), *regalis* (= according to the dignity of a king). Adv. *regie, regaliter, regie more*. **royalist**, n. *qui regis jurebus studeat*.

**royalty**, n. **1**, *regis potestas*; **2**, on a book, *fructus, -us, redditus, -us*.

**rub**, v.tr. *terere* (to — off, to — to pieces), *atterere* (= to — against), *conterere* (= to pound), *fricare* (e.g. a floor), *denudare, percutere* (= to stroke); to — out, *delere*.

**rubber**, n. at whist, by *paginis ter contendere*.

**rubbish**, n. **1**, *rudus* (= rubble); see REFUSE; **2**, *nugae, gergae*; see NONSENSE.

**rubble**, n. *rudus*.

**rubric**, n. *rubrica* (Eccl.).

**ruby**, **I** n. *carbunculus* (Plin.) **II** adj. *purpureus*.

**rudder**, n. *gubernaculum, clavus*.

**ruddy**, adj. *rubicundus*. **ruddiness**, n. use adj. (e.g. *color rubicundus*).

**rude**, adj. *rudis* (= inexperienced); — verses, *versus inconditi* or *incompositi*; = unmannerly, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus, inhumanus*; = insolent, *insolens*. Adv. *incondite, incompudice, rustice, inurbane, inhumane, insolenter*. **rudeness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, insolentia, mores rustici*, etc.

**rudiments**, n. pl. *rudimenta*; see ELEMENTS. **rudimentary**, adj. *inchoatus*.

**rue**, n. *ruta*.

**rue**, v.tr. see REGRET, REPENT. **rueful**, adj. see SORROWFUL. **ruth**, n. see PITT.

**ruff**, n. see COLLAR.

**ruffian**, n. *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= assassin), *homo nefarius*, etc. **ruffianly**, adj. *nefarius, nequam, perditus, sceleratus*; see WICKED.

**ruffle**, v.tr. **1**, *agitare*; to be —d, *inhorrescere* (also of a hen, to — her feathers, *gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo, excutuntque sese*, Plin.); **2**, fig. see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

**rug**, n. *stragulum*. **rugged**, adj. see ROUGH, UNEVEN.

**ruin**, **I** n. **1**, —s, *ruinae, parietinae* (e.g. *Corinthi*), *muri diruti* (= walls partly destroyed); **2**, *ruina* (lit. = the falling in, then fig.), *isterium, -us, exitium*; the — of one's fortune, *ruina fortunarum*; that was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*; see DESTRUCTION. **II** v.tr. *persummare* (lit. and fig.), *perdere, aliquid* or *aliquid praecipitare* (e.g. the State), *conficere* (= completely to wear out, exhaust, e.g. *partem plebis tributo*), *prostrare aliquid* or *aliquid* (e.g. the enemy), *affligere* (e.g. the State, etc.), *profigere* (entirely, a person, the State, one's health), also comb. *affligere et perdere, affligere et prostrare, affligere et profigere* (all = *funditus perdere* or *erectere*). **ruinous**, adj. **1**, see PERNICIOUS; **2**, = very great (of expense), *maximus, effusus*.

**rule**, **I** v.tr. and intr. **1**, *regere, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare, rempublicam regere* or *moderari, reipublicae praesesse*; see REIGN; **2**, to — passions, *aliquid* or *aliquid rei temperare*; see RESTRAIN. **II** n. *lex* (e.g. *leges dicendi*), *praescriptum, praeceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (= a ruler or instrument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula armonia, regula ad quam aliquid dirigitur*), *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere praeceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —,

*principere, praescribere*; in a court of law, *edictare*. **ruler**, n. 1, *rector, moderator, qui alci rei praesit*; 2, for drawing, *regula*.

**rumble**, v.intr. (in)sonare, mugire, murmurare.

**rum'nate**, v.intr. *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr., lit. and fig.), *remandere* (tr. and intr., Plin.); see **MEDITATE**. **ruminant**, adj. *ruminalis* (Plin.). **rumination**, n. *ruminatio* (lit. and fig.).

**rummage**, v.intr. *alqd perscrutari*.

**rumour**, I. n. *rumor, fama, sermo* (= talk), *opinio* (= opinion), *auditio* (= what we know by hearsay), comb. *rumor* (or *fama*) *et auditio*. II. v.tr., it is —ed, *fertur*, (*res, fama, etc.*) *percredescit*.

**rump**, n. *clunes, -um*, m. and f.

**rumple**, v.tr. *immundum* (in gen.), *incomptam* (of hair) *facere*.

**run**, I. v.intr. (*de*)*currere* (from a higher place to one that lies lower, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with accus. or the simple accus. = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursum ferri, aufugere* (= to — away), *cursum tendere alqd* (= to — anywhere), *occurrere* (= to — up to), *percurrere* (= to — to a place), *procurrere* (= to — out of), *se proripere* (= to dash forth, e.g. into the street, *in publicum*; out of the house, *foras*), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. *in castris*), *transcurrere alqd* (= to — over anything; then absolute = to — across to, over to anyone, e.g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcursum alqm locum* (= to — about in a place), *cursum, trepidare* (= to — about), *peragari alqm locum* (= to ramble about in a place); to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*; to — a race, *cursum certare, certatum currere*; to — against anyone, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm*; against anything, *impingere ad rei, se impingere in alqd*, so of a ship, *scopulo, etc.*, = to — aground; to — down, fig. see **DECRY**; to — after anyone, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm, cupide appetere alqd* (fig. = to long for); of rivers (= to flow), *inferri, (in)fluere in alqd*; to — into, *influire in, etc., effundi, se effundere* (e.g. in mare); to — into = to enter, *intrare alqd, alqm locum* (e.g. *portum*); to — out of, *exire (ex) alqd loco* (e.g. of ships, carriages); to — round, *ferri, moveri, circa alqd* (e.g. *circa terram, of the sun*); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimae manant per genas*; to — over, *optare, etc., agere in alqm* = to treat lightly, *alqd (oratione, etc.) percurrere, perstringere*; to — to seed, *in semen ire*. II. n. *cursum, -us, citatus* or *effusus*. **runaway**, n. *fugitivus*. **runner**, n. *cursor*. **running**, I. adj. — water, *aqua viva*. II. n. see **RUN**, II.

**rupture**, I. n. 1, *fractura* (e.g. *ossis*); 2, fig. *discordia* (= disagreement); *dissidium*. II. v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffringere*; see **BREAK**.

**rural**, adj. *rusticus, agrestis* (= in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticus* (= peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

**rush**, n. *junceus, (s)cirpus*; made of —, *junceus* or *junceus, (s)cirpeus*; full of —es, *junceus*; a place covered with —es, *juncetum*. **rushlight**, n. see **LAMP**.

**rush**, v.intr. see **RUN**.

**rusk**, n. perhaps *pans tostus*.

**russet**, adj. *fuscus* (= dusky).

**rust**, I. n. *robigo* (rub-, in gen.); also in reference to corn, *situs, -us* (= mould, mustiness), *ferrugo* (= — of iron), *acropo* (= — of copper). II. v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sentire, robigine obducere, robigine infestari* (all in Plin.), fig. *corrupti*. III. v.tr. *alqd robigine obducere, etc.* (Plin., Quint.). **rusty**, adj. *robi-*

*ginosus* (rub-, in gen.), *aeruginosus* (in Sen., of brass and copper).

**rustic**, adj. *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*. **rusticate**, I. v.tr. perhaps *rus relegare*. II. v.intr. *rusticari, rure vivere* or *degere*.

**rustle**, I. v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (= to sound loud); to — (of leaves), perhaps *†susurrare* (= to whisper). II. n. *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us, sonus*.

**rut**, n. *orbita*.

**ruth**, n. see **RUE**.

**rye**, n. *secale* (Plin.).

## S.

**Sabbath**, n. *sabbata, -orum*.

**sable**, adj. *niger, ater*; see **BLACK**.

**sabro**, n. *acinaces, -is*.

**saccharine**, adj. by *dulcis*.

**sacerdotal**, adj. *quod ad sacerdotes* or *sacerdotium pertinet*.

**sack**, I. n. 1, *saccus*; — of leather, *culcus*, see **BAG**; 2, see **PLUNDER**. II. v.tr. see **PLUNDER**. **sackbut**, n. *buccina*. **sackcloth**, n. by *toga sordida*; in — and ashes, *sordidatus*.

**sacrament**, n. *sacramentum* (Eccl.).

**sacred**, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus*; nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nihil antiquius est quam, etc.*; to declare —, *sancire*. Adv. *sancte, religiose, auguste*. **sacredness**, n. *sanctitas, or by religio*.

**sacrifice**, I. n. *sacrificium, sacra, -orum*, n., *res divina* (the act), *victima, hostia* (= the victim); = loss, *factura, damnum*. II. v.tr. 1, *sacrificare, (sacra, or rem divinam) facere* with ablat. of victim, *hostiam immolare, litare* (under favourable auspices), *coedere* (= to slaughter); 2, fig. *alqis rei jacturam facere, alqd alci dare, dedere* (= to give up); to — one's life for, *pro alqd re* or *alqd occumbere, vitam profundere*. **sacrificer**, n. *immolator* (rare), or by verb. **sacrificial**, adj. by genit. of *sacrificium, †sacrificiis*.

**sacrilege**, n. *sacrilegium*. **sacrilegious**, adj. *sacrilegus*. Adv. by adj.

**sacristan**, n. *aedituus*. **sacristy**, n. *sacrarium*.

**sad**, adj. 1, = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis, muerens, afflictus* (= cast down); 2, = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, miserabilis, miserandus, luctuosus*. Adv. *maeste, †triste, miserabiliter, luctuose*. **sadden**, v.tr. *maestitia, dolore, etc., alqm afficere*. **sadness**, n. *maestitia, tristitia, dolor* (= pain), *mucror, aegritudo, acrimonia, miseria* (often in pl.); see **SORROW**.

**saddle**, I. n. *ephippium*. II. v.tr. *equum sternere*; to — anyone with anything, *alqd alci imponere, injungere*. **saddle-bags**, n. *hippoperae* (Sen.). **saddle-horse**, n. *equus*. **saddler**, n. *ephippiorum artifex*.

**safe**, I. adj. *tutus* (*ab alqd re*), *salvus sospes* (= — and sound), *integer* (= whole), *incolumis* (= unharmed), *periculo vacuus* (= free from danger). Adv. *tuto, tute*. II. n. *cella penoria*. **safe-conduct**, n. *fides* (*publica*). **safeguard**, n. *propugnaculum*; see **PROTECTION**. **safety**, n. *salus, -utis, f., incolumitas*; in —, *tutus, etc.* **safety-valve**, n. 1, lit. perhaps *foramen per quod vapor calidus emittitur*; 2, fig. *salutis certa via atque ratio*.



**saffron**, I. n. *crocus*. II. adj. *croceus*.  
**sagacious**, adj. *sagax, prudens, perspicax, rationis et consilii plenus*. Adv. *sagaciter, prudenter*. **sagacity**, n. *sagacitas, prudentia, perspicacitas*.  
**sage**, n. *salvia* (Plin.).  
**sage**, I. adj. see WISE. II. n. *sapiens*.  
**sail**, I. n. *velum*; to set —, *vela dare*; = to set out —, (*navem*) *solvère*; to furl —, *vela abducere*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; to — over, *transcurre, transmitti*; to — past, *praetervehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*. **sailing**, n. *navigatio*. **sailor**, n. *nauta*, m.  
**saint**, n. (vir) *sanctus*, (femina) *sancta, beatus, beata* (Eccl.). **saintly**, adj. *sanctus*.  
**sake**, n. for the — of, *ob, propter, per* (with accus.); *pro, pro, de* (with ablat.), *caus(s)æ* or *gratiæ* (with genit., and more rarely *ergo*, which follows the genit.), or by part. *motus, affectus, coactus* alqñ re.  
**salaam**, n. by *corpus humi prosternere*.  
**salad**, n. *acetaria, -orum* (Plin.).  
**salamander**, n. *salamandra* (Plin.).  
**salary**, I. n. *merces, -ædis*, f. II. v.tr. *mercedem alci dare*; to be *salariæ*, *mercedem accipere*.  
**sale**, n. *venditio* (in gen.), *hasta* (= auction); to offer for —, *alqñ venum dare*. **saleable**, adj. *vendibilis* (= on sale), *quod facile vendi potest*. **salesman**, n. *venditor*.  
**salient**, adj. *praecipuus* (= chief); see PRINCIPAL.  
**saline**, adj. *salsus*.  
**saliva**, n. *saliva*.  
**sallow**, adj. *pallidus*.  
**sally**, I. v.tr. *erumpere, eruptionem facere*. II. n. 1, *eruptio*; 2, fig. *alqñ argute dictum*.  
**salmon**, n. *salmo* (Plin.).  
**saloon**, n. *atrium, exædra, oecus*.  
**salt**, I. n. *sal*. II. adj. *salsus*. III. v.tr. *sale condire, salire*. **salt-cellar**, n. *salinum, concha salis*. **salt-mine**, **salt-pit**, **salt-works**, n. *salifodina, salinae*. **saltiness**, n. *salsitudo*.  
**salubrious**, adj. *saluber, or salubris*. Adv. *salubriter*. **salubriousness**, n. *salubritas*. **salutary**, adj. *salutaris*; see USEFUL.  
**salute**, I. v.tr. *salutare, consulare* (of several): in letters, *alci multam or plurimam salutem dicere, impertire, a(d)scribere*; of sending a message, *so salutem nuntiare, or simply salutem*. II. n. 1, see KISS; 2, milit. t.t. perhaps by *tele alci erigere honoris caus(s)æ* (= by presenting arms), *missilibus effusis alqm excipere* (= by discharge of guns). **salutation**, n. *salutatio, salus* (see above), *alqm salvère jubere*.  
**salvation**, n. *salus, -utis*, f., *conservatio* (in gen.).  
**salve**, I. n. *unguentum*; for the eyes, *collyrium*. II. v.tr. (in) *ungere*.  
**salver**, n. see DISH.  
**salvo**, n. with this —, *hoc excepto, hac lege or conditione*.  
**same**, adj. *idem, eadem, idem*; = — as, followed by *et, ac, que ut, qui (quæ, quod), quam, quasi, cum* with ablat. (*alci rei*), *unus et idem, ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (= self), *eiusdem generis* (= of the same kind); it is not the — whether, *multum interest utrum . . . an*; it is the — to me, *mei nihil interest or refert*; in the — way, *eodem modo*; at the — time, *eodem tempore*; in the — place, *ibidem*; to the — place, *eodem*. **sameness**, n. see MONOTONY.

**sample**, n. *exemplum, specimen, documentum*; see EXAMPLE.  
**sanatory**, adj. *quod alci rei medetur*; see also SALUTARY.  
**sanctify**, v.tr. (con) *secrare, dedicare* (= to consecrate), *sanctificare* (Eccl.) **sanctification**, n. *sanctificatio* (Eccl.). **sanctimonious**, adj. perhaps by *qui se sanctissimum esse simulat*.  
**sanction**, I. n. *confirmatio, auctoritas, fides*; with, without the — of, *jussu, injussu alci*. II. v.tr. *sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere*; see also ALLOW. **sanctity**, n. *sanctitas* (both as moral quality and sacredness of a thing, in which latter sense also *cerimonia and religio*).  
**sanctuary**, n. *templum, penetralia, -ium, delubrum, fanum, † adytum, asyllum* (in the sense of refuge).  
**sand**, n. *arena, sabulum* (*sabulo*, coarse), *saburra* (for ballast). **sand-bank**, n. *syrtis*. **sand-glass**, n. *clepsidra*. **sand-heap**, n. *acervus arenæ*. **sandstone**, n. *testus*. **sandy**, adj. *arenosus, sabulosus* (= full of sand).  
**sandal**, n. *sandalium* (very rare), *crepida, solea*; wearing —s, *crepidatus, soleatus*.  
**sane**, adj. *sanus, sanus et salvus, mentis compositus, animi integer*; to be —, *mentis compos esse*; not to be —, *mente captum esse, mente alienari or alienatum esse, nullius consilii esse*. **santly**, n. use adj.  
**sanguinary**, adj. *sanguinem sitiens* (= thirsting for blood), *cruentus, † sanguineus* (= bloody); see CRUEL, BLOODY. **sanguine**, adj., **sanguineness**, n. see HOPE, HOPEFULNESS.  
**sap**, I. n. *sucus*. II. v.tr. 1, = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*; 2, fig. *corrumpere* (= to spoil), *haurire* (= to drain away). **sapless**, adj. 1, lit. *succo carens*; 2, fig. *ersucus* (Quint.). **sapping**, n. *arbor novella*. **sapper**, n. *qui cuniculos agit*.  
**sapient**, adj. *sapiens, sapientiâ præditus*; to be —, *sapere*.  
**sapphire**, n. *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).  
**sarcasm**, n. *faciliæ acerbae or dictum aculeatum*. **sarcastic**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.  
**sarcophagus**, n. *sarcophagus* (Juv.).  
**sardonyx**, n. *sardonyx* (Plin.).  
**sash**, n. *cingulum*; see BELT; a — window, *fenestra ex lignæ compage confecta*.  
**Satan**, n. *Satânas, -æ*. **satanic**, adj. see DEVILISH.  
**satchel**, n. *pera, sacculus* (Plin.).  
**satellite**, n. *satelles, -itis*, m. and f.  
**satiate**, v.tr. (ex) *satiare, explere, saturare*; to — oneself with food, *cibo satiare*. **satiation** or **satiety**, n. *satietas, saturitas*.  
**satin**, n. *pannus sericus densior ac nitescens*.  
**satire**, n. *satira (satira), carmen satiricum, carmen probrosum, carmen famosum, carmen maledicentis, carmen refertum contumeliis, terrens in alci cupiditatem facti*. **satirical**, adj. *acerbus*; see above. **satirist**, n. *qui libellum or libellos ad infamiam alterius edit, satirarum scriptor, satirici carminis scriptor*. **satirize**, v.tr. *alqm perstringere, acerbe facetiis alqm irridere, carmen probrosum facere in alqm, carmen ad alci infamiam edere*.  
**satisfaction**, n. *satisfactio* (originally = payment of a creditor, then amends to anyone injured), *expletio* (= fulfilment), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *poena* (= penalty). **satisfactory**, adj. *idoneus* (= suitable); see GOOD, EXCELLENT. Adv. *bene, ex sententia*. **satisfy**, v.tr. *satisfa-*

*ore alicui, placere alicui, ex(s)pectationem or desiderium explere.*

**satrap**, n. *satrapes*, -ae and -is, m.

**saturate**, v.tr. see SOAK.

**Saturday**, n. \* *dies Saturni*.

**Saturnalia**, n. *Saturnalia*, -ium, n.

**satyr**, n. *satyrus*.

**saucy**, n. *jus juris*, n., *embamma*, -atis, n. (Plin.), *condimentum*.

**saucepan**, n. *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum*.

**saucer**, n. *patella*; see PLATE.

**saucy**, adj. *petulans, insolens, protervus, procer, immodestus*. Adv. *petulanter, insolenter, proterve, procaciter, immodeste*. **sauciness**, n. *impudentia, os impudens, insolentia, protervitas, procacitas*.

**saunter**, v.intr. *ambulare, morari*; to — about, *vagari*; see LOITER.

**sausage**, n. *tomaculum* (Juv.), *farciimen, hillae*.

**savage**, adj. *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, efferratus* (= wild), *incultus, vastus* (= waste), *ferox, immanis, saevus, trux, atrox* (= cruel), *incultus ferusque*. Adv. *ferociter, immaniter, saeve, atrociter*. **savageness**, n. *feritas, ferocitas, immanitas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

**save**, I. v.tr. 1, = to preserve, (con)servare; 2, = to deliver, liberare, vindicare alqm ab alq re; see FREE; 3, to — money, *compendium* (opp. *dispendium*) *facere*; to — time, *sequi compendium temporis*; to — health, *parcere valetudini*; to — labour, *laborem diminuere*; God — you, *salve, ave, salvere te jubeo* (at meeting), *salve et vixite* (at parting); —d or laid by, *repositus, sepositus*. II. prep. and conj. see EXCEPT. **saving**, adj. *parvus, frugi* (indecl.). **savings**, n. *quod alys parsimoniam collogit, peculium* (= the — of a slave; what a father gives to sons and daughters). **savings-bank**, n. *by mensa publica apud quam alys pecuniam collocat*. **savingness**, n. *parsimonia* (= sparingness), *frugalitas*. **saviour**, n. (con)servator, liberator; of Christ, *Salvator* (Eccl.).

**savour**, I. n. *sapor* (= taste), *odor* (= smell); an ill —, *foetor*; to be in ill —, *male audiri*; to be in good —, *bene audiri*. II. v.tr. *sapere* (= to have a taste), *alqd redolere* (= to smell of). **savoury**, adj. *suavis*.

**saw**, n. = saying, *dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, proverbium*.

**saw**, I. n. *serra*; a tooth of a —, *dens serrae*. II. v.tr. *serra* (*dissecare*). III. v.intr. *serram ducere*. **sawdust**, n. *scob(is)*. **sawed**, adj. *serratus*. **sawing**, n. *serratura*.

**say**, v.tr. *dicere, (e)loqui, (e)narrare, profiteri, fari, praedicare, asserere*; to — that not, *negare*; I — yes, *aió, affirmo*; I — no, *nego*; to — not a word, *tacere*; they, people —, *dicunt, trahunt, ferunt* (with accus. and infin.), or *dicitur, traditur, fertur* (with nomin. and infin.); I will not —, *ne dicam*; — I, *inquam* (so *inquit, ait, —s he*); as they, people —, *ut aiunt, ut dicitur*. **saying**, n. *dictio* (= act of —, and in Quint., the thing said), *verbum, proverbium, sententia, dictum, quod aiunt, illud*.

**scab**, n. *scabies*. **scabby**, adj. *scabiosus*.

**scabbard**, n. *vagina*.

**scaffold**, n. *machina, catasta* (= a place where slaves were exposed for sale); to come to the —, *ad mortem duci*; see EXECUTION.

**scald**, I. v.tr. *aqua ferventi perfundere* (= to burn). II. n. use verb.

**scale**, I. n. 1, of a fish, *squama*; 2, of a

balance, *lanx*; pair of —s, *libra, trutina*. II. v.tr. to — a fish, *desquamare*. III. v.intr. = to weigh, *pendere*. **scaly**, adj. *squamosus*.

**scale**, I. n. 1, = gradation, *gradus, -us*; on the — of, (ad) *instar alicui rei*; on a larger, smaller —, *major, minor*, with noun; 2, in music, *diagramma, -atis*, n. II. v.tr. (*positis scalis*) *(a)bscendere, scalas nocuibus applicare or ad-movere*; see CLIMB. **scaling-ladder**, n. *scalae*.

**scallop**, I. n. *pecten*. II. v.tr. see SCOOP.

**scalp**, I. n. *cutis capitis*. II. v.tr. *cutem capiti detrahere*.

**scalpel**, n. *scalpellum*.

**scamp**, n. see KNAVE. **scamper**, v.intr. see HURRY.

**scan**, v.tr. 1, *inspicere, (per)scrutari, contemplari*; see EXAMINE; 2, in prosody, *pedibus versum metiri* (Gram.). **scansion**, n. use verb.

**scandal**, n. 1, see DISGRACE; 2, see SLANDER. **scandalize**, v.tr. see SHOCK, HORRIFY. **scandalous**, adj. *mali or pessimi exempli, probrosus, turpis*; see DISGRACEFUL.

**scant**, **scanty**, adj. *angustus, artus* (= narrow), *eriguus, parvus*; see SMALL. Adv. *anguste, arte, exigue*. **scantiness**, n. *angustiae, exiguitas*.

**scar**, n. *cicatrix*.

**scarce**, adj. *rarus, singularis*. Adv. *rare*, *acere*. **scarcity**, n. *raritas, res rara, paucitas, inopia, penuria, difficultas* (e.g. = — of money, *difficultas nummaria*); — of provisions, *caritas* (= dearth) *re. frumentariae* (so *vini, nummorum*).

**scare**, v.tr. *terrere*; see TERRIFY. **scarecrow**, n. perhaps *formido*.

**scarf**, n. *fascia, mitella*.

**scarlet**, I. adj. *coccineus* (Plin.). II. n. *coccum*. **scarlet-fever**, n. *febris* (= fever).

**scathe**, v.tr. = to harm, *laedere, nocere, damno esse alicui, detrimentum afferre*; of words, *inordere, pangere*; a scathing remark, *verba quasi aculei, verba aculeata*. **scatheless**, adj. *sine danno, salvus, incolumis*.

**scatter**, I. v.tr. 1, = to throw about, *spargere, serere* (= to sow, of seeds); 2, = to drive away, *dispergere, dis(j)icere, dissipare, dispellere, discutere, fundere* (of an army). II. v.intr. *dis(s)ipari, dilabi, diffugere*.

**scavenger**, n. *qui vicus urbis purgare solet*.

**scene**, n. *scena* (properly = the stage; hence *in scenam prodire, in scenam esse, scenam tenere* = to be master or chief of the stage); the place before the —, *proscenium*; belonging to —s, *scenicus* (used with *artifices, actores, poetae*); = place of action, *locus ubi alqd agitur*; fig. *res, spectaculum, rerum status, -us*; to be behind the —s, *alqd penitus novisse or exploratum habere*. **scenery**, n. 1, of a theatre, *apparatus, -us, ad scenam pertinens*; 2, = prospect, *locus* (or pl. *loca*).

**scent**, I. n. 1, = sense of smell, *odoratus, -us*, or by *nasus* (nose); of dogs, *narium sagacitas*; keen-scented, *sagax*; 2, = an odour, *odor, nidor*; to get — of, *alqd* (e.g. *nummum olfacere*); to put on the wrong —, *alqm in errorem inducere*; 3, = a perfume, essence, *unguentum*. II. v.tr. = 1, to find by —, *alqm or alqd odorari* (of dogs, etc.), *olfacere*; see SMELL; 2, = to perfume, *odoribus perfundere*. **scent-bottle**, n. *arcula* (= box for scents); see BOTTLE. **scented**, adj. *odoratus*.

**sceptical**, adj., **sceptic**, n. *qui se de omnibus rebus dubitare dicit*. **scepticism**, n. *dubitatio de omnibus rebus*.

**sceptre**, n. *sceptrum*; to wield the —, *regere*; see REIGN.

**schedule**, n. *libellus*; see LIST.

**scheme**, I. n. *consilium, ratio*; to form a —, *rationem intrare*; see PLAN. II. v.intr. see above and PLAN.

**schism**, n. *schisma, -ātis*, n. (Eccl.). **schismatic**, n. \* *schismaticus*.

**school**, I. n. 1. *schola, ludus* (*litterarum, ludus discendi*); to go to — to anyone, in *alcijs scholam ire, alcijs scholam frequentare*; 2, fig. that is a — of patience, in *hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; philosophy, the — of life, *philosophia dux vitae, et officiorum magistra*; a — of wisdom, *sapientiae officina*; 3, = body of disciples, *schola, secta*; = teaching, *disciplina*. II. v.tr. *docere*; see TEACH, TRAIN.

**school-fellow**, n. *condiscipulus*. **school-master**, n. *magister*. **school-mistress**, n. *magistra*. **scholar**, n. *discipulus, alumnus, auditor* (= a listener), *tiro* (= a beginner); my —, *alumnus disciplinae meae*; *aliqui magistrum habere, aliqui audire*. **scholarly**, adj. *eruditus*. **scholarship**, n. 1, = learning, *litterarum, doctrina, eruditio*; 2, = prize, *praemium*.

**science**, n. *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (= knowledge), *ars, doctrina, disciplina* (= system of knowledge); the — of music, grammar, etc., *musica, grammatica, -orum*. **scientific**, adj. *quod in artibus versatur*; — principles, *artis praecepta*; = learned or taught, *doctrinam eruditus*. Adv. *erudite*, or by some special noun (e.g. to treat music —, *e musicorum rationibus discere*).

**scimitar**, n. *acinaeas, ensis †falcatus*; see SABRE.

**scintillation**, n. *scintilla* (= spark). **scintillate**, v.intr. *scintillare* (e.g. *scintillant oculi*).

**sciolist**, n. *semidoctus* (e.g. *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro*, Cic.).

**scion**, n. 1, of plants, *surculus*; 2, fig. *progenies*.

**scissors**, n. *forfices* (= shears, barber's —, Mart.), *forficulae* (= small shears or —, Plin.).

**scoff**, I. n. *ludibrium*; see MOCK. II. v.tr. to — at anyone or anything, *aliqui* or *aliquid* in *ludibrium referre, ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *alci ludibrio esse*; see MOCK. **scoffer**, n. *irrisor*; see MOCKER. **scoffing**, n. *ludificatio, cavillatio*; see MOCKERY.

**scold**, I. v.tr. *furgare cum aliquo, objurgare, increpare aliquem*. II. n. *objurgator*; of a woman, *furgis addicta*. **scolding**, n. *objurgatio, convicium*.

**scoop**, I. n. see LADLE. II. v.tr. (*excarpare*).

**scope**, n. 1, = the purpose or drift, *propositum, consilium*; 2, = room or space, *spatium*; 3, = liberty, *copiam, potestas*.

**scorch**, I. v.tr. *amburere, adurere, torrere, torreficere*. II. v.intr. *torreri, arere* (e.g. *herbae arescunt et intescescuntur*, Cic.). **scorched**, adj. *torridus*. **scorching**, adj. *torridus*; see HOR.

**score**, I. n. 1, = account, *ratio, nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiae nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to quit —s, *par pari referre*; 2, in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexis*; 3, in number, *viginti*. II. v.tr. *notare, signare* (= to mark); see also RECKON; = to underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.

**scorn**, I. n. *contemptus, -us, contemptio, fastidium*. II. v.tr. *contemnere, fastidire, spernere, aspernari*. **scorner**, n. *contemptor, animus*

*contemptor*. **scornful**, adj. *fastidiosus*; see also PROUD, INSOLENT. Adv. *fastidiosus*.

**scorpion**, n. *scorpio, scorpius*.

**scot**, n. 1, in reckoning, *symdola* (ante and post class.); 2, in law, — and lot, *caetigal*; — free, *immunis, inultus*.

**scoundrel**, n. *homo nefarius, nequam*; see RASCAL.

**scour**, v.tr. (*detergere, tergere* (or *tergere*), (*expurgare* (= to cleanse), to — the land, *pervagari, percurrere, (de)castare* (in war)).

**scourge**, I. n. = whip, *flagrum, flagellum, lora, -orum*; = plague, *pestis* (lit. and fig.); see PLAGUE. II. v.tr. *virgis* or *verberibus caedere, verberare*. **scourging**, n. by verb.

**scout**, n. *explorator, speculator*.

**scowl**, I. v.intr. *frontem contrahere, corrugare*. II. n. *frons, -nis* f., *asperior, rictus, -us, †torvus, truculentus*.

**scraggy**, adj. *strigosus*; see THIN.

**scramble**, v.tr. = for anything, *aliquid certum arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque ascendere*.

**scrap**, n. *frustum, fragmentum*; the —, *frusta, reliquiae* (of food, cibi).

**scrape**, I. n. *angustia, difficultas*; to be in a —, in *angustis esse*. II. v.tr. *radere*; to — off, *abraderre, defringere*; to — together, *congregere*. **scraper**, n. flesh —, *strigil* or *strigilia*.

**scratch**, v.tr. *scabere, scalpere, fricare, radere*; to — out, *delere*.

**scrawl**, I. n. *litterae male factae*. II. v.tr. = to scribble, *litteris male factis scribere*.

**scream**, I. n. *clamor, vociferatio, ululatus, -us*; of an infant, *vogitus, -us*. II. v.intr. *clamare, clamitare, vociferari, ululare, vagire* (of children).

**screech**, v.intr. *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (scil. avis). **screeching**, n. *ululatus, -us*.

**screen**, I. n. *nubraculum* (= a shady place; a parasol), *praesidium* (= a protection). II. v.tr. *defendere* (= to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardorem solis*, Cic.); see PROTECT.

**screw**, I. n. *cochlea* (for drawing water); *clavus* (= nail). II. v.tr. *clavis adigere aliquid*.

**scribe**, n. *scriba, m., librarius*

**scrip**, n. see PURSE, WALLET.

**scripture**, n. (sancta) *scriptura* (Eccl.), *libri divini, litterales*. **scriptural**, adj. *ad normam librorum divinatorum, libris sacris conveniens*.

**scrivener**, n. *scriba, m.*; see NOTARY.

**scrofula**, n. *struma*. **scrofulous**, adj. *strumosus* (Col.).

**scroll**, n. *volumen*.

**scrub**, v.tr. (*detergere, (de)tergere, tergere*).

**scruple**, I. n. 1, as a weight, *scrupulus*; 2, = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio, haesitatio, cunctatio, religio, scrupulus*. II. v.intr. *animus haerere, haesitare, suspensus esse animo*; to — to, *dubitare* with min.; not to —, *non dubitare*; see HERITATE. in stricter sense *religiosus ac metu teneri, religione obstrictum esse, aliquid religioni habere*; he —s to, *religio ei obstat* or *scrupulosa*, adj. *religiosus, sanctificus, anxius, accuratus, diligens*. Adv. *religiose, anxie, accurate, diligenter*, or sometimes by superl. (e.g. — clean, *mundissimus*).

**scrutiny**, n. *scrutatio*. **scrutineer**, n. *scrutator*. **scrutinize**, v.tr. *scrutari*; see EXAMINE.

**soud**, v.intr. see HASTEN.

**scuffle**, n. *riza*.

**scull**, I. n. (of the head) *calvaria* (Plin.); = an oar, *remulus*, *palma*. II. v.intr. *remigare*. **sculler**, n. *remex*.

**scullery**, n. *culina* (= kitchen). **scullion**, n. *puer culinaris*.

**sculpture**, I. n. I. *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura*, *sculptura* (for distinction see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," art. *Sculptura*); 2, = work carved, *opus*, *-ris*, n., *signum*, *marmor*. II. v.tr. = to work in statuary, *sculpere*, *sculps*. **sculptor**, n. *sculptor*, *statuarum artifex*.

**scum**, n. I. *spuma* (= foam; so of silver, Plin.), *scoria* (Plin., = of metals); 2, fig. *faex*, *sentina* (*reipublicae*, etc.).

**scurf**, n. *furfur*, *furfures* (Plin.), *porrigo*. **scurfy**, adj. *porriginosus* (Plin.).

**scurrilous**, adj. *contumeliosus*, *probrosus*, *scurrilis*. Adv. *contumeliose*, *scurriliter* (Plin.). **scurrility**, n. *contumelia* (or in pl.), *scurrilitas* (Quint.).

**scurvy**, I. n. by *ulcus*, *-ris*, n. II. adj. *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *infimus*.

**scutcheon**, n. *insigne* (or in pl.).

**scuttle**, n. *arca*, *cista* (= box).

**scuttle**, v.tr. and intr. *navem perforare*.

**scythe**, n. *falx*.

**sea**, I. n. *mare* (in gen.), *oceanus*, *pelagus*, -i, n., *pontus*, *laequeor*; the high —, *altum* (= the "deep"); the open —, *silum*; the Mediterranean —, *Mare Magnum*, \* *Mare Mediterraneum*; the Black —, *Pontus* (*Euxinus*); the Adriatic —, *Adriaticum*; the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, *Lacus Asphaltites*; lying on or near the —, *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; an arm of the —, *arsutarius*; —-breeze, *afflatus*, -us, *maritimus* (Plin.); —-calf, *phoca*; —-coast, *ora* (*maritima*); —-faring, *maritimus*; —-flight, *pugna navalis*; —-girt, *circumfluitus*; —-green, † *thalassinus*, *thalassicus* (Plaut.); —-gull, \* *larus* (Linn.); —-man, *navita*; —-manship, *ars navigandi*; —-sand, *arena* (*maritima*); —-sickness, *nausea*; —-water, *aqua marina* (Plin.); —-weed, *alga*. II. adj. *marinus*, *maritimus*, (*maritu*-).

**seal**, I. n. *signum*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*signare*, *obsignare alqd*; —ing-wax, *cera*.

**seal**, n. (an animal) *phoca*.

**seam**, n. *sutura*. **seamstress**, n. *quae acu victum quaerit*.

**sear**, I. adj. *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late). II. v.tr. *arefacere* (ante and post class., = to dry), (*ad*)*urere* (= to burn).

**search**, I. n. *indagatio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*, *inspectio*. II. v.tr. *investigare*, *inquirere*, *explorare*, *indagare*, *scrutari*, *quaerere*, (*ex*)*petere*, *sequi*, *persequi*, *sectari*, *captare*, *aucupari*, *studere rei*; see **SEEK**.

**season**, I. n. (e.g. *anni*, of the year) *tempus*, *tempestas* (= time), *ocasio*, *opportunitas*, *locus* (= occasion). II. v.tr. *condire*. **seasonable**, adj. *tempestivus*, *opportunus*, *ad tempus*. Adv. *tempestive*, *opportune*; not —, *non opportune*, *alieno tempore*. **seasoning**, n. *condimentum* (= the material employed), *conditio* (= the act).

**seat**, I. n. *sella*, *sedile*, *cathedra* (= chair); — at the theatre, etc., *subsellia*; = dwelling, *domicellium*, *sedes*, -is; to have a — in the royal council, *omnibus consiliis principis interesse*; to put a — for anyone, *sellam alci apponere*. II. (or **set**), v.tr. *ponere*, *statuere*, *collocare*, *constituere*; to — yourself, *considerere*, *assidere*, *subsistere*; to — yourself on, *assidere in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *concedere equum*;

see **SET**. III. (to be seated or to sit), v.intr. *sedere*; to be — on anything, *sedere in re*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedere*; to be — in school, *in schola sedere*. **seated**, adj. = rested, *penitus defixus*, *inveteratus*.

**secede**, v.intr. *abire*, *decedere*, *secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *secedere in sacrum montem*, Liv.); so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et alia parte considerere* (Sen.), or by *sententiam mutare*. **seceder**, n. *transfuga*, m. **secession**, n. *secessio*.

**seclude**, v.tr. *secludere*, *segregare*, *removere*, *excludere*, *eximere*, *excipere*. **secluded**, adj. see **LONELY**. **seclusion**, n. *solitudo*; a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.

**second**, I. adj. *secundus*, *alter* (e.g. — father, *alter parens*); in the first place, in the —, *primum*, *deinde*. Adv. *secunde*, *deinde*. II. n. I. in a fight, *qui alci adest*; 2, of time, *momentum* (*temporis*). III. v.tr. I. = to support, *alci adesse*, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*; 2, = to help, *adjurare*; see **HELP**; 3, to — a motion, *in alcis sententiam dicere*; *alci adesse*. **secondary**, adj. *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior*, *minoris momenti*. **secondar**, n. *suasor* (e.g. *leyis*). **second-hand**, adj. *usu inferior factus*. **second-rate**, adj. *inferior*. **second-sight**, n. *praesagium*.

**secrecy**, n. perhaps *taciturnitas* (= strict silence), or *solitudo* (= solitude); to keep anything in —, *rem occultam* or *abditam* or *secretam habere*.

**secret**, I. adj. I. = hidden, *arcanus* (of plans, etc.), *secretus*, *abditus*, *lectus*, *occultus*, *absconditus*, *latens* (all of places, etc.); 2, = furtive, *clandestinus*, *furtivus*. Adv. *clam*, *furtim*, *secrete*, *in occulto*, *occulte*. II. n. *res occulta* or *arcana*, in pl. *arcana*, -orum; *mysterium* (e.g. *epistulae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum*, Cic.). **secrete**, v.tr. see **HIDE**. **secretion**, n. *excrementum* (Plin.).

**secretary**, n. *scriba*, m. **secretaryship**, n. *scribae munus*, -*eris*.

**sect**, n. *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina*. **sectary**, **sectarian**, n. *homo sectae studiosus*.

**section**, n. *pars*, *portio*.

**secular**, adj. *saecularis* (= occurring every age, also Eccl. = temporal, for which in gen. use *civilis*). **secularize**, v.tr. *profanum facere*, or *ad profanum usum redigere*, *exaugurare* (of a temple, or anything consecrated).

**secure**, I. adj. I. = careless, *securus* (i.e. *sine cura*), *incautus*; to be — or free from care about anything, *alqd non timere*; 2, = safe, *tutus*; see **SAFE**. Adv. *secure*, *incaute*, *tuta*. II. v.tr. I. = to make safe, *tutum reddere*; see **PRESERVE**; 2, = to strengthen, *confirmare*; 3, = to tie up, etc., see **FASTEN**; 4, = to arrest; see **SEIZE**. **security**, n. I. = safety, *salus*, -utis, f., *incolumitas*; see **SAFETY**; 2, = pledge, *pignus*, -*eris*, n., *cautio*, *satisfactio*, *vadimonium* (= bail); to give —, *satis dare*, *cavere*.

**sedan**, n. *lectica*.

**sedate**, adj. *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse*, *animo esse tranquillo*. Adv. *sedate*, *placide*, *graviter*. **sedateness**, n. *gravitas*. **sedative**, n. *sedatio* (e.g. *animi*), of a medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compestat*.

**sedentary**, adj. *sedentarius*; see **SEAT**, **SIT**.

**sedge**, n. *ulva*. **sedgy**, adj. *ulvis obductus*.

**sediment**, n. *faex*, *sedimentum* (Plin.).

**sedition**, n. *seditio*; to raise —, *seditionem concitare*, *concitare* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. **seditious**, adj. *seditiosus*; see **REBELLIOUS**. Adv. *seditione*.

**seduce**, v. tr. 1, = to lead astray, a *rectâ viâ* *abducere*, *corrumperè*, *solllicitare* (= to tamper with), *in errorem inducere*; see **PERVERT**; 2, to — a woman, *stuprum cum aliqâ*, or *alci facere*. **seducer**, n. *corruptor*, or by verb. **seduction**, n. *stuprum*, *corruptiela* (of women, etc.); = charm, *illecebrae*, *lepos*. **seductive**, adj. = pleasant, *amoenus*, *qui (quae, quod) alqm corrupit*, etc.

**sedulous**, adj. *sedulus*, *assiduus*, *industrius*, *ucer*, *diligens*, *accuratus*. Adv. *sedulo*, *assidue*, *industrie*, *acriter* (= eagerly), *diligenter*, *accurate*. **sedulity**, n. *sedulitas*, *assiduitas*, *industria*, *diligentia*.

**see**, n. bishop's —, \* *diocesa*.

**see**, I. v. tr. *videre*, *cernere*, *a(d)spicere*, *conspicere*, *spectare*, *intelligere* (= to understand); to — anything from, *cognoscere* or *intelligere aliqd ex re*; to let a person —, *ostendere aliqd, se ostendere*, *conspici*; not to let oneself be — in public, *in publicum non prodire*; = to understand, *perspicere*, *intelligere*. II. v. intr. = to have the faculty of sight, *videre*, *cernere*; to — further (in mind), *plus videre*; to — to, *alci rei prospicere*, *consulere* (or *ut, ne*). **seeing that**, conj. see **SINCE**. **seer**, n. *vates*, -is.

**seed**, n. *semen*; to run to —, *in semen exire* (Plin.); fig. *semen*, *stirps*. **seed-plot**, n. *seminarium*, lit. and fig. **seed-time**, n. *sementis*. **seedling**, n. *arbor novella*.

**seek**, v. tr. *quaerere*, *petere*, (*in*) *vestigare*, *indagare*; to — to do, *studere*, *cupere*, *operam dare ut, etc.*; to — out, *exquirere*; = to endeavour, *conari*; to — a person's ruin, *alci insidias struere* or *parare*. **seeker**, n. *indagator*, *investigator*. **seeking**, n. *indagatio*, *investigatio*.

**seem**, v. intr. *videri*, used personally, e. g. *It —s that you are good, videtis bonus*; to — good, fit, *videri* (e. g. *eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo*). **seeming**, I. n. *species*. II. adj. *factus*, *speciosus*, *falsus*. Adv. *in speciem*, *specie, ut videtur*. **seemly**, adj. *decens*, *decorus*, *honestus*; not —, *indecens*, *indecorus*; *It is —, decet*; *it is not —, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est*.

**seethe**, v. tr. *coquere*; see **BOIL**.

**segment**, n. *segmentum* (Plin.).

**segregate**, v. tr. *segregare*, *seponere*, *se-movere*, *removere*, *sejungere*. **segregation**, n. *segregatio*, *sejunctio*.

**seignior**, n. *dominus*; see **LORD**.

**seize**, v. tr. (*ap*) *prehendere*, *comprehendere* (= to arrest), *rapere*, *urripere*, *corripere*; = to fall on and take, *occupare*, *invadere*; to be —d by illness, *morbo affici*; to be —d with fear, *timore percelli*; to be —d with anger, *ira incendi*. **seizure**, n. *comprehensio*; of illness, *tentatio*.

**seldom**, adv. *raro*.

**select**, I. v. tr. *legere*, *eligere*, *deligere*; see **CHOOSE**. II. adj. *delectus*. **selection**, n. *electio*, *delectus*, -us, *optio* (= choice); = a number chosen, *res selectae*; — of passages, *ecloga*.

**self**, pron. *se*, *ipse*, *ipse se*; I myself, *egomet* (so *tute, ipemet*); of him —, *suamet sponte*; we ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *nosmet, nosmet ipsi*; by one —, *solus*; he is beside him —, *mente est captus*; — command, *imperium sui*, *moderatio*, *continentia*; to possess — command, *in se ipsum habere potestatem*; — deceit, *error*; — denial, *animi moderatio*, *temperantia*; — destruction, *mors voluntaria*; to be guilty of — destruction, *manus sibi inferre*; — evident, (*quasi*) *ante oculos positus*; by — exertion, *sud ipsius manu*; — love, *amor sui*; to have — love, *se ipsum amare*; — preservation, *tuitio sui*, *corporis nostri tutela*; — seeking, *cu-*

*piditas*. **selfish**, adj. and adv. *suavis terra cupidus*. **selfishness**, n. *cupiditas mea* (tua, etc.), *privatae utilitatis studium*, *avaritia*. **self-willed**, adj. *suave opinioni addictus*, *pertinax*; see **OBSTINATE**.

**sell**, v. tr. *vendere*, *divendere* (by retail), *tradere* (= to live by selling), *renundare* (*renundare*): to be sold, *vendi*, *venire*, *venum ire*; to — yourself, *se venditare*, *se vendere alci* (= to take a bribe), *pecuniam accipere ab alio*; to — at a dear rate, *vendere aliqd alci grandi pretio*; he —s cheaper than others, *vendit minoris quam alii*; how much do you — that for? *hoc quanti vendis?* **seller**, n. *venditor*, *institor*, *negotiator*, *nundinator*, *mercator*, *propola*. **selling**, n. *venditio*; see **SALE**, **AUCTION**.

**semblance**, n. *species*, *imago*; see **APPEARANCE**.

**semicircle**, n. *hemicyclium*. **semicircular**, adj. by noun.

**seminary**, n. *schola* (= school), *seminarium* (= seed-plot, fig.).

**senate**, n. *senatus*, -us. **senate-house**, n. *curia*. **senator**, n. *senator*. **senatorial**, adj. *senatorius*.

**send**, v. tr. *mittere*, *legare*, *ablegare*, *amandare*; to — across, *transmittere*; to — away, *ablegare*, *amandare*, *relegare*, *dimittere*; to — back to, *remittere*; to — for, *arcessere*, (*accipere*); to — out, *edere*, *emittere*; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, *milites ex hibernis evocare*; to — forward, *praemittere*; I have nobody to —, *seminem habeo quem mittam*; to — us word with all speed, *fac nos quam diligentissime certioris* (Com.); God — him health, *salvus Deus quaevo ut sit* (Com.).

**senior**, adj. *prior*, *superior*, *grandior* (*natus*, = older), *major* (*natus*); to be a person's —, *alci aetate antiore*, *antecedere*. **seniority**, n. by adj.

**sensation**, n. 1, = a feeling, *sensus*, -us, or by some special noun (e. g. — of pain, *dolor*; — of joy, *gaudium*); to have no —, *omni sensu carere*, *nihil sentire*; 2, = an excitement, perhaps (*animi commotio*); to make a —, *alci admirationem movere*. **sensational**, adj. *mirificus*, *mirus*, *admirabilis*. Adv. *mirè*, *mirifice*, *admirabiliter*. **sense**, n. 1, *sensus*, -us (= the faculty, properly of feeling, that is *facultas* or *vis sentiendi*); — of sight, *sensus videndi* or *visus*; the —s, *sensus*; — of taste, *gustatus*, -us; — of hearing, *auditus*, -us; — of smell, *odoratus*, -us; 2, = mental or moral feeling, *judicium*, *conscientia*, *prudencia*, *sapientia*; 3, = faculty of will, *mens*, *voluntas*; 4, = meaning (of a word), *vis*, *significatio*, *sententia*; to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subijicere*. **senseless**, adj. 1, lit. (*omni sensu carens*); 2, *rationalis experta*; see **FOOLISH**, **MAD**. **sensible** or **sensuous**, adj. 1, *quod sensibus percipi potest*, *sub sensus cadens*, *perspicuus*, *evidens*; 2, = having sound or good sense, e. g. a — man, *animus* or *homo sapiens*, *prudens*. Adv. *ita ut sentiri possit*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*. **sensitive**, adj. 1, = **SENSIBLE**, 1; 2, fig. of quick feeling, perhaps *acer* (= eager), *anxius*, *solllicitus* (= anxious), *accuratus*, *diligens* (= scrupulous, i. e. in discharge of duty), *tener* (= delicate). **sensitiveness** or **sensibility**, n. 1, physical, *qui aliqd facile sentit*; 2, moral, *anxietas*, *solllicitudo*, *diligentia*, or by adj. **sensitive-plant**, n. *actynomene* (Plin.). **sensual**, adj. *cupiditatis serviens*, *libidinosus*. Adv. *libidinosè*. **sensuality**, n. *libido*; see **LUST**. **sentient**, adj. see **SENSIBLE**, 1.

**sentence**, I. n. 1, = logical statement, *sententia* (lit. = opinion); then also the words in

which it is expressed); **2**, = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de alqo, sententiam pronuntiare, alqm damnare, condemnare, iudicium facere de re, de alqo*. **II** v.tr. see above. **sententiosus**, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited). Adv. *verbosè, sententiosè*.

**sentiment**, n. **1**, = opinion, *sententia, opinio, iudicium*; see **THOUGHT**; **2**, = feeling, *sensus, -us, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*; an unpleasant —, *dolor*; to have a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carens*. **sentimental**, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, comb. mollis ac effeminatus*.

**sentinel** or **sentry**, n. *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*; to stand —, *excubias or vigiliis agere, in statione esse*; to place —, *stationem disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere*; see **GUARD**.

**separable**, adj. *separabilis, dividuus, qui (quae, quod) separari potest*. **separate**, **L** v.tr. *separare, sejungere, disjungere, secernere, discernere, dividere*; we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intercallo disjuncti sumus*. **II** adj. and adv. *separatus, etc.*, or by *proprius, suus, viritum, separatum* (e.g. each had his — place, *stationem propriam or suam habuit*; *stationes viritum datae sunt*). **separation**, n. *separatio, disjunctio*. **separatist**, n. *qui a publicis ecclesiae ritibus secedit*.

**September**, n. (*mensis*) *September*.

**septennial**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*.

**sepulchre**, n. *sepulchrum*. **sepulchral**, adj. *sepulchralis*. **sepulture**, n. *sepultura, funus, exsequiae* (= rites of burial).

**sequel**, n. *quod sequitur, eventus, -us, exitus, -us*. **sequence**, n. *ordo, series*.

**seraph**, n. *seraphus* (Eccl.).

**serenade**, **I** v.tr. *alqm concentu honorare*. **II** n. *concentus, -us* (*nocte factus*).

**serene**, adj. **1**, see **CLEAR**; **2**, see **TRANQUIL**.

**serf**, n. *servus*. **serfdom**, n. *servitus, vitis, f.*

**serge**, n. *pannus*.

**serious**, adj. **1**, = grave, *serius* (of things), *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); **2**, = important, *magni or maximi momenti*. Adv. *graciter, severe, triste*. **seriousness**, n. **1**, *gravitas* (= moral weight), *severitas, tristitia* (= sadness); **2**, see **IMPORTANCE**.

**sermon**, n. *contio, or oratio de rebus divinis facta*.

**serpent**, n. *serpens*; see **SNAKE**.

**serried**, adj. *densus, confertus*.

**serve**, v.tr. **1**, = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire alci, operam alci navare or praestare*; **2**, = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari* (ante and post class.), *ministrare*; to — meat, *inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *praebere pocula convivis*; to — as a soldier, *inereri, stipendia facere, militare*; to — under, *sub duce mereri*; to — God, *Deum colere*; = to benefit, *ad alqm or alci conducere, proficere*. **servant**, n. *servus, famulus, verna* (= slave), *ancilla* (= a waiting-woman), *assecta* (contemptuous term), *minister, mancipium* (= bought slave), *pedissequus* (= a footman), *servitium* (collective term, = slaves), *puer*. **service**, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, obsequantia, cultus, -us*; — of God, *cultus Dei, pietas erga Deum*; to confer a — or kindness on a person, *in alqm officia conferre*. **serviceable**, adj. *opportunus, utilis, aptus rei or ad rem, ad usum comparatus, accommodatus*; see **USEFUL**.

**servile**, adj. **1**, *servilis*; **2**, fig. see **ABJECT**, **LOW**, **MEAN**. **servility**, n. *adulatio*; see also **MEANNESS**. **servitude**, n. *servitudo, servitium, servitus, -utis, f.*; to free anyone from —, *in libertatem alqm vindicare, servitute alqm eximere*.

**session**, n. — of Parliament, *senatus, -us* (e.g. during a —, *cum senatus habetur*). **sessions**, n. pl. *cum de alqd re quaeritur*.

**set**, **I** v.tr. **1**, = to place (im)ponere, *statuere, sistere*; **2**, = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*; see **PLANT**); to — in order, *parare* (= to prepare); see **ARRANGE**; to — jewels, *† auro includere*; to — about, *incipere*; see **BEGIN**; to — anyone against another, *inimicitias inter alqos serere*; to — apart, *seponere*; to — aside, see **REJECT**; to — forth, *exponere* (= to expose for sale, etc., and explain); to — on, see **INCITE**; to — on fire, *incendere* (lit. and fig.); to — over, *alci (ret) praeficere*. **II** v.intr. of the sun, etc., *occidere*; to — out, *proficisci*; to — forward, see **PROMOTE**; to — off, see **EMBELLISH**; to be — over, *praeesse*; to — up, see **ERECT**, **APPOINT**. **III** adj. *status, constitutus* (= settled), *praescriptus* (= prescribed); a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consulto*. **IV** n. see **NUMBER**, **COLLECTION**, **COMPANY**. **settee**, n. *lectulus*. **setting**, n. *occurus, -us* (e.g. *solis*).

**settle**, **I** v.tr. **1**, = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*; **2**, = to fix your abode in, *sedem et domicilium collocare alqo loco*; **3**, = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *jurgium or tras, a dispute, quarrel*; so with *controversiam, praelium, bellum*); to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; to — a debt, etc., *solvere, expedire*; **4**, = to put in order, e.g. to — the State, *republicam componere*. **II** v.intr. **1**, *considere, consistere, sedem habere, se collocare*; **2**, see **SINK**; **3**, see **ALIGHT**. **settlement**, n. *constitutio*; — of a daughter, *filiae collocatio*; = agreement,  *pactum, fides, -eris, n.*; = of a colony, *coloniae deductio*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, aedes, -ium* (of private persons), *colonia* (= colony); = of a debt, use verb. **settler**, n. *advena, m. and f., colonus*.

**seven**, adj. *septem, septeni, -ae, -a* (= — each); of — years, *septennis, septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septie(n)s*. **seventh**, adj. *septimus*. **seventhly**, adv. *septimum*. **seventeen**, adj. *septendecim, decem et septem or decem septem or septem et decem, septeni deni* (— each); — times, *septie(n)s decie(n)s*. **seventeenth**, adj. *septimus decimus*. **seventy**, adj. *septuaginta, septuagenti* (= — each); — letters, *septuaginta litterae*, not *septuaginta* (i.e. — alphabetical letters); — times, *septuagie(n)s*. **seventieth**, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

**sever**, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, secernere, disjungere*.

**several**, adj. *nonnulli, plures, aliquot*. Adv. by *unusquisque*, or by *si(n)gillatim*; — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals (e.g. *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes*, = sets of ten or twelve have — wives in common), also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they — required admonition), and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men — twelve acres), so too *viritum*.

**severe**, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus* (the two last of winter, also in gen.), *gravis*. Adv. *severe, rigide, austere, dure, duriter, acerbe, graviter*. **severity**, n. *severitas, gravitas* (of climate and in gen.), *duritia*.

**sow**, v.tr. *suere*. **sowing**, n. *suendi ars*.

**sewer**, n. *cloaca*.

**sex**, n. *sexus, -us*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*. **sexual**, adj. *quod ad sexum pertinet*; — intercourse, *coitus, -us*.

**sexagenarian**, adj. *sexagenarius*; see SIXTY.

**sexton**, n. *acclivus*.

**shabby**, adj. 1, *obsoletus, sordidus* (e.g. *amicus, homo*); 2, fig. see MEAN. **shabbiness**, n. 1, use adj.; 2, *sortes, -ium* (of conduct).

**shackles**, n. *vincula, catenae, compedes, -um*; — for the feet, *pedicae*; for the hands, *manicae*. **shackle**, v.tr. *vinculis colligere, catenis vincire*; fig. *impedire, impedimento esse*.

**shade**, I. n. *umbra*; in the —, *in umbrâ*; under the —, *sub umbrâ*; to be afraid of —s, *umbras timere*; fig. "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbrâ foederis aequi servitutum patii*); *umbra* also = — in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra*, "shade," = ghosts, † *umbræ*; in pl., *manes*. II. v.tr. † *umbrare*; see DARKEN. **shady**, adj. *umbrosus, opacus* (= dark). **shadow**, I. n. *umbra*. II. v.tr. see SHADE. II. **shadowy**, adj. 1, = SHADY; 2, see VAIN, UNREAL.

**shaft**, n. 1, = arrow, *agitta*; 2, = handle, *hastile*; 3, in architecture, *truncus*; 4, of a carriage, *temo* (= pole), or by *lora* (= reins); of a mine, etc., *puteus* (Plin.).

**shake**, I. v.tr. *quatre, tremescere, labefactare, quassare* (= to — often); to — hands, *ungere dexteras*; they — the foundations, *labefactant fundamenta reipublicae*; to — off, *excutere*. II. v.intr. *quassari, agitari, tremere*. **shaking**, n. *quassatio* (in act. sense), *tremor* (in pass. sense).

**shallow**, I. adj. *tenus*; —s or shoals, *vadorum, pl.*; full of —s, *vadorus*; fig. *parum subtilis*. II. n. *vadum*.

**sham**, I. n. *fallacia, dolus*; without —, *sine fuco ac fallaciis*. II. v.intr. *simulare* (to pretend); see FEIGN, PRETEND. **sham-fight**, n. *simulacrum pugnae*; see REVIEW.

**shambles**, n. *laniena*.

**shame**, I. n. 1, = modesty, *pudor, verecundia*, comb. *pudor et verecundia*; *puicitia, comb. pudor et pudicitia*; to have lost the sense of —, *puorem posuisse*; he who has lost his sense of —, *puoris oblitus*; 2, = moral turpitude, *turpitude* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpitude*; *infamia*, comb. *turpitude et infamia*; *dedecus, -oris*, n., comb. *ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula* (= a spot or brand) *et dedecus*; *probrum*, comb. *probrum et dedecus*; *flagitium* (= a crime), comb. *flagitium et dedecus*; to our —, *cum nostro dedecore*; — I *proh pudor!* o *indignum factus!* it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictu*. II. v.tr. *puore*, etc., *alqm afficere*. **shamefaced**, adj. see MODEST. **shameful**, adj. *turpis, foedus* (in gen.), *obscenus* (= obscene), *ignominiosus, probrosus, inhonestus* (= dishonourable), *flagitiosus, nefarius* (= criminal). Adv. *turpiter, foede, obscene, ignominiose, inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie*. **shamefulness**, n. *turpitude, foeditas, obscenitas, ignominia*. **shameless**, adj. *impudens, impudicus* (= unchaste), *invirecundus*; a — (or brazen) face, *os impudens* (so *durum, ferreum*). Adv. *impudenter*. **shamelessness**, n. *impudentia, impudicitia*.

**shank**, n. *crus, cruris*, n., *tibia*.

**shape**, I. n. *forma, figura, species*; to give — to, *formare, fingere alqm*. II. v.tr. (con)formare, *figurare, fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere*; to — itself differently, *mutari*. **shapeless**, adj. *informis, deformis*. **shapely**, adj. *formosus*. **shapeliness**, n. see BEAUTY. **shaping**, n. (con)formatio.

**share**, I. n. 1, *pars, portio, sors*; 2, of a

plough, *vomer*. II. v.tr. *partiri* (e.g. *partianter inter se*; *so partiri praedam in socios, bona cum alqo, curus cum alqo, copias inter se*), *sortiri, dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes*), *alqd cum alqo communicare*. **sharer**, n. *particeps, socius, consors*; in a thing, *alcjs rei*.

**shark**, n. *pristis*; spelling also *p(r)ist(r)is, p(r)ist(r)is*.

**sharp**, adj. 1, lit. *acutus*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer, acerbum*; 2, fig. = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbus, severus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnatur*; 3, = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; 4, of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); 5, of words, *iracundus, mordax* (= biting), *severus, gravis* (= severe); — witted, *perspicax, sagax*. Adv. *acute, acriter, sagaciter, subtiliter* (= wisely), *iracunde, severe, graviter* (= severely). **sharpen**, v.tr. (ex)acere (lit. and fig.). **sharper**, n. *veterator, fraudator, praestigiator*. **sharpness**, n. 1, of edge, by adj., *acutus*; 2, fig. *severitas*; see STERNNESS; 3, — of intellect, (*ingenti*) *acus, -us, f. acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*.

**shatter**, v.tr. 1, *frangere, confringere, diffringere, discidere, elidere, quassare*; 2, fig. *frangere, quassare*.

**shave**, v.tr. (ab)radere, *barbam alcjs tendere* (= to clip); to get —d, *tonderi*. **shavings**, n. *scob(is)* (= sawdust), *assulae, schidiae* (= chips).

**shawl**, n. see MANTLE.

**she**, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it (e.g. *illa, ista, haec, ea*); as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine (e.g. a — friend, *amica*; a — wolf, *lupa*).

**sheaf**, n. *manipulus* (= a handful), *fascis*.

**shear**, v.tr. *tondere* (e.g. *oves*). **shearer**, n. *qui tondet*. **shearing**, n. *tonsurâ*. **shears**, n. *forfices* (Mart.).

**sheath**, n. *vagina*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vaginâ educere*. **sheaths**, v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*.

**shed**, n. *tugurium, taberna*; as military term, *puteus, vinca*.

**shed**, v.tr. (dif)fundere, *effundere, profundere*; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood, see KILL. **shedding**, n. *efusio, profusio*; — of tears, *stetis, -us*; — of blood, *caedes, -is*; — of leaves, by *decidere*.

**sheep**, n. *ovis* (Sic). **sheep-fold**, n. *ovile*. **sheepish**, adj. *insulsus*; see STUPID; a — fellow, *ovis* (Plaut.). **sheepishness**, n. *insulitas, nimia verecundia*. **shepherd**, n. *pastor*.

**sheer**, adj. 1, see STEEP; 2, *merus*; — folly, *mera* or *mazima stultitia*.

**sheet**, n. 1, of a bed, *lodix* (= blanket, Juv.); 2, a — of paper, *scheda, sc(h)ida, schedula, placula* (Plin.); 3, a — of lead, (*plumbi*) *lamina*; 4, of a sail, *pez*. **sheet-anchor**, n. *ancora*. **sheet-lightning**, n. *fulgur, fulmen*.

**shelf**, n. *puteus* (Juv.), *pegma, -atis*, n.

**shell**, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex* (of fruit, etc.). **shell-fish**, n. *concha, conchylium*.

**shelter**, I. n. 1, = covering, *leg(i)men*; 2, = protection, *perfugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. II. v.tr. 1, *tegere, defendere*; 2, *tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam sedem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum solum praebere alci*; see PROTECT.

**shelving**, adj. *declivis*; see SLOPING.

**shepherd**, n. see under SHEEP.

**sheriff**, *n.* perhaps by *praetor*, in mediæval Latin by \* *vicecomes* or *geraia*.

**shew**, *v. tr.* = to bring forward, *elère, ostendère, explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare, declarare, ostendère, exponère, narrare*; to — mercy, *aloi misericordiam impertiri*.

**shield**, *I. n. 1*, *scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven); a — bearer, *armiger*; **2**, *fig.* see PROTECTION. **II. v. tr.** *scuto defendère, clipeo protegère*; to — from danger, a *periculo defendère*; see PROTECT.

**shift**, *I. n. 1*, = refuge or resource, *effugium, ambages, -um, remedium, ratio, consilium, latebra*; a dishonest —, *fratus, doli* (pl.), *ambages*; everyone made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; **2**, = an under-garment, *tunica intertuta*. **II. v. tr.** = to change. (*per*) *mutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *elidère, evitare, subterfugère*; see CHANGE. **shifty**, *adj. 1*, see CUNNING; **2**, see CHANGEABLE.

**shilling**, *n.* *quadraginta octo asses*.

**shin**, *n.* *tibia, crus, cruris, n.*

**shine**, *v. intr.* (*col*) *lucère, splendère, fulgère, nitère, micare* (= to glitter); to — forth, *elucère, affulgère*; to — upon, *aloi affulgère*; it —s with a borrowed light, *luce lucret alieni*.

**ship**, *I. n.* *navis, navigium* (used of smaller vessels), *navis longa* or *rostrata* (= a — of war), (*navis*) *biremis* (= — having two banks of oars, so *triremis, quadremis, quinqueremis*, having three, four, five), *navis praedatoria* or *piratica* (= a pirate vessel); belonging to a —, *navalis, nauticus*; shipping, *naves*, pl.; —wreck, *navisfragium*; one who has suffered —wreck, *navisfragus*; to suffer —wreck, *navisfragium facère*; a —'s captain, *navarchus*; a — owner, *navicularius* (who lets out —s); —s crew, *remigium classicique milites*; master of a —, *magister*. **II. v. tr.** *in navem* (*naves*) *imponère*.

**shire**, *n.* *provincia, ager, \* comitatus*.

**shirt**, *n.* *subucula*.

**shiver**, *I. v. tr.* = to break in pieces, *frangère, confringère, diffringère, elidère*. **II. v. intr.** = to tremble, *tremère* (with fear), *algère* (= to be cold).

**shcal**, *n. 1*, *vadum, vada*, pl.; see SHALLOW; **2**, = a large quantity or number, *turba, grex, caterva*.

**shock**, *I. n. 1*, in battle, etc., *impetus, concursus, congressus*, all —ūs; to bear the —, *sustinère impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; **2**, *fig.* of the feelings, etc., *offensio*; see OFFENCE; **3**, of corn, *frumenti manipulorum aceruus*. **II. v. tr.** *offendère, commovère*; to be —ed, *commovèri*. **shocking**, *adj.* *quod offensionem est, quod offensionem habet* or *affert, odiosus*; a — life, *vita turpis*; see DISGUSTING; to be —, *offensionem esse*. Adv. = very badly, *peissime*, or by superl. (e.g. *peissimus* = — bad).

**shoe**, *I. n.* *calceus, calceamentum, solea* (= sandal); horse—, *solea ferrea* (—s nailed were unknown); —s that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*. **II. v. tr.** *calceare*; to — a horse, *affigère equo soleas ferreas*. **shoe-black**, *n.* *puer qui calceos deterget*. **shoemaker**, *n.* *sutor*.

**shoot**, *I. n.* = sprout, † *germen, surculus, planta, virga, propago* (= layer). **II. v. intr. 1**, to — out, as ears of corn, *spicas, surculos*, etc., *emittere*; **2**, of pains, etc., *angère* (= to torture), or *angi* (= to be tortured); of stars, *volare*. **III. v. tr.** = to cast forth, *jaculari, emittere, jacère*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas* (*e*) *mittere*; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis pelère*; see FIRE. **shooting-star**, *n.* see METEOR.

**shop**, *I. n.* *taberna, officina* (= work—); a bookseller's —, *libraria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*. **II. v. intr.** to go a-shopping, *concursare circum tabernas*, or by *emère* (= to buy). **shopkeeper**, *n.* *qui alias res vendit*, in pl. *tabernarii*.

**shore**, *I. n. 1*, *litus, -oris, n., ora, oeta* (*ἀκρῆ*), *ripa* (= the declining bank or margin), *arena* (= sand); **2**, = support, *fulcrum*. **II. v. tr.** *fulcère*.

**short**, *adj.* *brevis, concisus* (= pruned), *angustus* (= within a small space), *contractor* (= somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (= squeezed together), *paucioribus verbis expressus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerus*); a — cut, *compendium, via compendiarum* (lit. and fig.); to be —, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam, ne nullis, ne plura*; in —, *summatim, ad summum, summa ita sit, in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicas*; a — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; — hair, *capilli torsi*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis, bruma*; the —est night, *nox solstitialis*. **short-legged**, *adj.* *cruribus brevibus*. **short-sighted**, *adj.* *myops* (Jct.), *qui oculis non satis prospicit*; *fig. stultus, imprudens*. **shortcoming**, *n.* *delictum*. **shorten**, *v. tr.* *praecidere, breviorum facère* or *reddere*; to — a syllable, *syllabam corripère*; see CONTRACT. **shorthand**, *n.* *notae*. **shortly**, *adv. 1*, = *compendiosus, summatim, strictim, compresse, paucis verbis, brevis*; **2**, = within a short time, *bravi, propediem, paucis diebus, exiguo spatio*; — before, *brevis ante, paul(l)o ante, proxime, nuper*; — after, *brevis post, paul(l)o post, non ita multo post*; — before a person's death, *hand multum ante* (so *post*) *alcijs mortem*. **shortness**, *adj.* *brevitas, exiguitas, angustiae, compendium, contractio* (= a drawing in).

**shot**, *n.* *teii jactus, -ūs, or coniectus, -ūs, ictus, -ūs, (telum) missile* (= what is fired), *glans* (= ball); to fire a —, *telum emittere*; they were now within —, *jam ad teii jactum pervenerant*; out of —, *extra teii jactum*.

**shoulder**, *I. n.* *humerus*; —-blade, *scapula*. **II. v. tr.** *alqi in humeros tollère*.

**shout**, *I. n.* *clamor, vociferatio, vox, acclamatio*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollère*. **II. v. tr.** (*con*) *clamare, vociferari*.

**shove**, *I. v. tr.* *trudère, impellère*. **II. n.** *impulsus, -ūs*.

**shovel**, *I. n.* *pala, batillum*. **II. v. tr.** *batillo tollère*.

**show**, *I. n. 1*, = an exhibition, *spectaculum, pompa, ludi* (= games); **2**, *ostentatio* (= display), *species* (= appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare, praec se ferre*; for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis alqa forma pugnae fuit*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. **II. v. tr.** *proponere, ostentare alqi, praec se ferre*; to — off, *se ostentare*; see SHEW. **showy**, *adj.* see BEAUTIFUL, OSTENTATIOUS.

**shower**, *I. n.* *pluvia repentina, imber, pluvia*; a plentiful —, *largus imber*; a — of stones, *lapidum imber*. **II. v. tr.** *effundère*. **showery**, *adj.* *pluvius, pluvialis*.

**shred**, *I. n.* *frustum* (= a scrap), *segmentum* (Plin.). **II. v. tr.** *minutum dissecare* or *concidère*.

**shrewd**, *n.* *mulier jurgis dedita*. **shrewd**, *adj.* *prudens, sol(l)ers, callidus, astutus, perspicax, sagax*. Adv. *callide, astute, sagaciter, sol(l)enter, prudenter*. **shrewdness**, *n.* *calliditas, astutia, perspicacitas, sagacitas, prudentia, sol(l)ertia*. **shrewish**, *adj.* see QUARRELSOME. **shrew-mouse**, *n.* *orex*.

**shriek**, *I. n.* *ejulatus, -ūs, ululatus, -ūs*. **II. v. intr.** *ululare*. **III. v. tr.** *clamare*; see SCREAM.



**shrift**, n. a short —, *confestim aliquam necare*; see also CONFESSIO, SHRIVE.

**shrill**, adj. *acutus, argutus*. Adv. *acule, argute*.

**shrimp**, n. I. \**cancer pagurus* (Linn.); 2, fig. see DWARF.

**shrine**, n. *aedicula, delubrum, sacellum*.

**shrink**, v.intr. *se contrahere*; to — through fear, *pedem referre*; to — from duty, *abhorrire, recedere (sibi officio nunquam recedimus, Cic.)*; to — from flight, *pugnam destructure*. **shrinking**, n. I, *alci rei contractio*; 2, see FEAR.

**shrive**, v.tr. *peccata sua sacerdoti fateri* (= to confess), *peccata confitentem absolvere* (= to absolve).

**shrivel**, I. v.tr. *rugosum facere*. II. v.intr. (*cor*)*rugari, contrahi*.

**shroud**, I. n. *mortui vestimentum*. II. v.tr. *involvere, velare, tegere, mortuum vestimento induere*.

**shrub**, n. *frutex*. **shrubbery**, n. *arbusculum*.

**shrug**, v.tr. to — the shoulders, *humeros movere*.

**shudder**, I. n. *horror, tremor*. II. v.intr. *horrire, tremere*; to — greatly, *perhorrescere*.

**shuffle**, I. v.tr. I. = to mix, (*com*)*miscere*; to — cards, *paginas (per)miscere*; 2, = to act deceitfully, *fraudare*. II. v.intr. *tergiversari* (of conduct), *claudicare* (= to limp). **shuffler**, n. *fraudator, homo fallax*. **shuffling**, n. *fraus, -dis, f., dolus, tergiversatio*.

**shun**, v.tr. (*de*)*fugere, vitare, declinare, averari*. **shunning**, n. *devitatio, fuga, declinatio, vitatio*.

**shut**, v.tr. *claudere, operire*; to — the eyes, *oculos operire*; to — the hand, *manum comprimere*; to — in, *cludere*; to — out, *excludere*. **shutter**, n. (for a window), *forlicula, valvae*.

**shuttle**, n. *radius (textorius)*. **shuttlecock**, n. *pila pennata*.

**shy**, I. adj. *timidus, pavidus, verecundus* (= modest); to be — of expense, *sumptibus parcere*. II. v.tr. of a horse, *terreri, saltum in contraria facere*. Adv. *timide, verecunde*. **shyness**, n. *timor, pavor, verecundia, pudor*.

**sibilant**, adj. *sibilans*.

**sibyl**, n. *sibylla*. **sibylline**, adj. *sibyllinus*.

**sick**, adj. *aeger* (used of disorders of mind and body; see ILL.); to rise from a — bed, *assurgere ex morbo*; a — man, *aeger, aegrotus*; to feel —, *nauseare*; to be —, *vomere*, fig. by impers. *taedet aliqui alci rei*; see ILL. **sicken**, I. v.tr. see DISAUST. II. v.intr. *in morbum incidere*. **sickly**, adj. *morbosus*; see ILL, WEAK. **sickness**, n. = sensation of —, vomiting, nausea, vomitus, -us (= illness), *morbus* (= disorder), *aegrotatio* (= condition of —), *valetudo* (properly = state of health or strength; used alone = —, or with *adversa, infirma*, etc.); a contagious —, *contagio, lues, -is, f.* (= the impure cause of the disease); an epidemic, = *pestilentia*.

**sickle**, n. *falsx*.

**side**, I. n. *latus, -eris, n.* (of the body, a hill, etc.), *pars* (= part, party), *regio* (= district), *pagina* (= — of a leaf); on that —, *illinc, ultro*; on this — and on that, *citra ultroque*; on all —s, *quoqueversus, omnibus partibus*; towards all —s, *in omnes partes*; on this —, *hinc*; on both —s, *utrimque*; on each of two —s, *utrobique*; on his — nothing takes place, *ab eo nihil agitur*. II. adj. *obliquus, transversus*; a — blow, *ictus obliquus*; to give anyone a — blow, *gladio aliquo ob-*

*liquo pectore*. III. v.intr. to — with, *alci partibus* or *alci favere, studere, alci studiosum esse*. **sideboard**, n. *abacus*. **sidelong**, adj. *obliquus*. **sideways**, adv. *oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliquo*.

**sidereal**, adj. by gen. *siderum, sideralis* (Plin.).

**siege**, n. *oppugnatio, obsessio, obsidia*.

**sieve**, n. *cribrum*. **sift**, v.tr. *cribrare* (Plin.), *cribro secernere*; fig. *investigare, (per)scrutari, explorare*.

**sigh**, I. n. *suspirium*. II. v.intr. *suspiria ducere, suspirare*. **sighing**, n. *suspiratus, -us*.

**sight**, I. n. I. *visio, visus, -us, videndi facultas, oculus, conspectus, -us* (= view), *a(d)spicatus, -us*; — of the eye, *oculi acies*; at first —, *primo a(d) spectu*; 2, = spectacle, *species* (= an appearance), *spectaculum* (= a show); in —, *in conspectu, ante oculos, in or sub oculis*; he was in —, *sub oculis erat*; to take out of —, *oculis subducere, ex hominum conspectu subtrahere*; I knew him by —, *de facie novi*; to pay at —, *pecunias repraesentare*; to catch — of, *conspicere*. II. v.tr. *conspicari, conspicere*.

**sign**, I. n. *signum, significatio, indicium, vestigium* (= footprint), *nota* (= mark), *insigne* (= badge), *nutus, -us* (= nod); the peculiar — of a thing, *proprium alci rei* (= characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; — of the future, *signum, omen, ostentum, portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*. II. v.tr. I, to — a document, (*con*)*signare aliquid, alci rei (nomen) subscribere*, as witnesses, *scribendo adesse*; 2, see SIGNAL.

**signal**, I. adj. *insignis, notabilis, marivus, insignatus, egregius*. Adv. *insigniter, notabiliter, maxime, insignite, egregie*. II. n. *signum, symbolum*; to give the — for an attack, *signum dare*; for battle, *classicum canere, tubi signum dare*. III. v.tr. see above, SIGNAL. II. **signalize**, v.tr. *declarare* (= to show), *alci or alci rei decori esse* (= to be an honour to), *insignire* (= to make remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus foedum castra etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignire*, Tac.); to — yourself, *se curam reddere*. **signature**, n. *nomen, -inis, n., subscriptio, nomen subscriptum*. **signet**, n. *signum* (= seal). **significance**, **signification**, n. *significatio*; see MEANING. **significant**, adj. see EXPRESSIVE. **signify**, v.tr. *significare* (= to make signs), *valere* (= to be equivalent, e.g. *verbum quod idem valet*), *velle* (= to wish); see also MEAN, ANNOUNCE, PORTEND.

**silence**, n. *silentium, taciturnitas* (= not speaking); to keep —, *tacere, conticere, conticescere, obticere, obmutescere*. **silent**, adj. *tacitus, silens, taciturnus* (= taciturn); to be —, *silere, tacere, linguis favere* (at religious rites); to be — about, *celare, silentio praeterire aliquid*; be — I quit taces! Adv. *tacite, silentio*.

**silk**, n. *bombyx* (Plin.), or *vestis serica*. **silk-worm**, n. *bombyx* (Plin.). **silken**, adj. *sericus, bombycinus* (Plin.). **silky**, adj. see SMOOTH.

**sill**, n. *limen*.

**silly**, adj. *stultus, fatuus, stolidus, infacetus absurdus, excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, ridiculus* (= exalting laughter). Adv. *stulte, stolide, infacete, absurde, inepte, insulse, ridicule*. **siliness**, n. *stultitia, fatuitas, sciditas, ineptiae, vecordia, amentia, insulsiat, ridiculum*.

**silt**, I. n. *limus*. II. v.tr. *limo opplere*.

**silver**, I. n. *argentum*; wrought —, *argenteum factum*. II. adj. and **silvery**, *argenteus*; plated with —, *argentatus*; — mine, *argenti metalla*,

-orum, n.; — foil, *bractea argentea, argenti fodina* (or as one word), *argentaria (fodina)*; — money, *nummi argentei*; — plate, *argentum (factum), vasa argentea, pl.* **III.** v.tr. alqd argento inducere.

**similar**, adj. *similis* (used with the genit. of internal bodily or mental relations, with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui, Cic.*). Adv. *similiter*. **similarity**, n. = resemblance, *similitudo* (*est homini cum Deo similitudo, Cic.*; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines, = similar objects*). **simile**, n. *similitudo, translatio, collatio*. **similitude**, n. = comparison, *similitudo*; see **LIKE**, **SIMULATE**.

**simmer**, v.intr. *fervescere, lente bullire*.

**simony**, n. *simonia* (Eccl.).

**simper**, v.intr. *subridere, stulte ridere*.

**simple**, adj. *simplex* (in gen.); = harmless, *innocentus*; = sincere, *sincerus, probus, integer, sine furo*; = silly, *stolidus, insulsus*; = without ornament, *simplex, sine ornatu*; = sheer, *merus*. Adv. *simpliciter*; see also **ONLY**. **simples**, n. pl. *herbæ (medicinales)*. **simpleton**, n. *homo crassi ingenii, stultus, fatuus, ineptus*; see **FOOL**. **simplcity**, n. *simplicitas* (in gen.), *stultitia* (= folly), *innocentia* (= guilelessness). **simplify**, v.tr. *explicare, simplicem reddere*.

**simulate**, v.tr. = to imitate or pretend, *simulare* (e.g. *mortem, lacrimas, simulavit se furere*). **simulation**, n. *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis*).

**simultaneous**, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est or fit*. Adv. *eodem tempore, simul, unum*.

**sin**, I. n. *peccatum, delictum* (= omission), *flagitium, nefas*; to commit a —, *peccare, delinquere, peccatum committere*. **II.** v.intr. *peccare* (in se, erga alqm, in re; *multa peccantur, delinquere*. **sinful**, adj. *pravis cupiditatibus delictus, impius, improbus, fugitiosus*. **sinless**, adj. *integer, sanctus*. **sinlessness**, n. *virtus sanctitas*. **sinner**, n. *qui peccavit, peccator* (Eccl.).

**since**, I. adv. *abhinc* (e.g. *he died two years —, abhinc annos duos, or annis duobus, mortuus est*); long —, *jam dudum, jam pridem*. **II.** prep. by e, ez, a, ab, post (e.g. — the foundation of the city, *post urbem conditam*); — that time, *ex eo tempore*; many years —, *multis abhinc annis*; — when, *ex quo*; a long time —, *jamdiu*; — childhood, *a pueritiâ, a puero*. **III.** conj. **1.** of time, *cum (quom, quum), postquam* (or as two words); this is the third day — I heard it, *tertius hic dies quod audivi*; it is a long time — you left home, *jam dudum factum est cum abiisti domo*; — he died this is the three-and-thirtieth year, *cujus a morte hic tertius et trigesimus annus*; **2.** of cause, may be rendered by *cum* with subj., or *quandoquidem, quia, quoniam* with indie., thus frequently in Cic. *quæ cum ita sint, — this is so, but observe quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas* (in the indie., Cic.); *so urbs quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur* (Cic.); *quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est*; — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. *multimum iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic.*; *so too quippe qui with indie. or subj.* (all these conjs. follow the ordinary rules of mood); see **BECAUSE**.

**sincere**, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *factus, simulatus*), *integer* (e.g. *te sinceram integrumque conserces, Cic.*), *probus, parus, candidus, verus*; see **HONEST**. Adv. *sincere, integre* (= justly), *probe, pure, candidè, vere, ex animo, simpliciter*; *ours —, in letters, vale (valete)*. **sincerity**, n. *sinceritas, candor, integritas, probitas, veritas* (= truthfulness), *simplicitas*.

**sinecure**, n. *munus omni labor vacuum*.

**sinew**, n. *nervus*; the —s, as = strength, *nervi*. **sinewy**, adj. *nervosus*.

**sing**, v.tr. and intr. *canere, cantare, modulari*; to — much, *cantilare*; to — to the harp, *ad citharam canere*; to — in harmony, *servare modum, ad numerum canere*. **singer**, n. † *cantor, cantrix, cantator, cantatrix*. **singing**, n. *cantus, -us, concertus, -as* (of a number of persons).

**singe**, v.tr. *ustulare, amburere, adurere*.

**single**, I. adj. *unus, solus, singularis, unicus*; a — or unmarried man, *caelebs* (a bachelor); — combat, *certamen unius cum uno*. Adv. *singlem*. **II.** v.tr. to — out, *eligere*; see **SELECT**. **singular**, adj. **1.** as opp. to plural, *singularis*; the — number, *numerus singularis* (gram.); see **SINGLE**, **1.**; **2.** = out of the common way, *singularis* (= very superior, e.g. *Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophiâ prope singularis, = almost standing alone, Cic.*; also in a bad sense, e.g. *singularis crudelitas, nequitia*), *unicus* (= unique), *egregius, eximius, præstantis* (= excellent), *maximus* (= very great); **3.** = strange, *mirus, mirificus, mirabilis, novus, inusitatus, insolens*. Adv. *singulariter, unice, egregie, eximie, præstantèr, insolenter, maxime, mire, mirifice, mirabiliter, nove, inusitate*. **singularity**, n. *insolentia, præstantia* (= excellence), or use adj.

**sinister**, adj. *sinister* (lit. = left-handed; fig. with *mores, natura, interpretatio, etc.*), † *infaustus* (= unlucky); see **ILL-OMENED**, **CORRUPT**.

**sink**, I. v.tr. (sub)mergere, demergere, immergere, deprimere. **II.** v.intr. (con)silere, desiderere, residere, submergi, demergi, immergi; to — in ruins, *collabi, corrûere, mergi*; to — morally, *in (omnia) fugitia se ingurgitare*; to — into sleep, *somno opprimi*; the price —s, *pretium imminuitur*; his courage —s, *animus cadit*; to let one's courage —, *sibi diffidere*; to — into the mind, *in animum penetrare*; to be sunk in debt, *aere alieno obrui*. **III.** n. *sentina*.

**sinuous**, adj. *sinuosus*.

**sip**, I. v.tr. (*primis labris*) *degustare, sorbillare* (ante and post class.). **II.** n. use verb.

**sir**, n. **1.** as title, *dominus*; **2.** in addresses, *vir optime*.

**sire**, n. **1.** *pater, genitor*; see **FATHER**; **2.** see **SIR**.

**siren**, n. *siren*.

**sirocco**, n. *auster*.

**sister**, n. *soror, germana*; father's —, *amita*; mother's —, *matrtera*; grandfather's —, *amita magna*; grandmother's —, *matrtera magna*; — in-law, *glos, gloris, f. (Jet.)*. **sisterhood**, n. *sorum societas* (Eccl.). **sisterly**, adj. *ut sorores solent*.

**sit**, v.intr. *sedere, alqâ re insidere, considere* (= to — down); to — near, *assidere rei or ulci*; to — on, *sedere in re*; to — at table, *accumbere, discumbere, recumbere*; to — above at table, *superior accumbere*; of a court, *haberi* (e.g. *conventus, sedere* (of the magistrates), *we sat up talking till late at night, sermonem in multum noctem produximus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat*; of fowls, *ovis incubare* (Plin.); as milit. term, to — down before a place, *oppidum circumsedere*. **sitting**, n. *sessio* (lit. of a court), *consessus, -us* (of a court, etc.); to break up the —, *consessum, etc., dimittere*.

**site**, n. *situs, -us*. **situate**, adj. *situs, positus, collocatus*; to be — near, *adjacere*. **situation**, n. **1.** = position, *situs, -us, sedes, -is, locus*; if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset*; **2.** = office, *munus, -eris, n.*; see **OFFICE**.

**six**, adj. sex, *sex* (= — each); — or seven, *sex septem* *sex aut septem*; to throw — (at dice), *sententiam mittere*; — times, *sex*(n)s. **sixth**, adj. sextus; the — time, *sextum*. **sixteen**, adj. sedecim (sexd-), *decem et sex, senti den* (= — each); — times, *sedecim*(n)s. **sixteenth**, adj. sextus decimus; one —, *pars sexta decima*. **sixty**, adj. sexaginta, *sexaginti* (= — each); — times, *sexaginta*(n)s. **sixtieth**, adj. sexagesimus; the — time, *sexagesimum*; sixty thousand, *sexaginta milia*; the — thousandth, *sexaginta millesimus*.

**size**, n. l. = measure, *mensura, amplitudo* (= largeness), *parvitas* (= smallness), *proceritas* (= tallness), *altitudo* (= height), *ambitus, -us* (= girth), *spatium* (= extent of surface); to take the — of (*di*)metri; of the — of, (*ad*) *instar alcs rei*; of great, small —, etc., *magnus, parvus*; 2, = glue, *gluten (glutinum)*.

**skate**, l. n. *sola ferrata*. II. v.intr. *soleis ferratis glaciem transcurrere*.

**skain**, n. *stia volumen* or *floram glomus*.

**skeleton**, n. *ossa, -ium, n., ossium compages*; he is a mere —, *viz ossibus haeret*.

**sketch**, l. n. *adumbratio*; see OUTLINE. II. v.tr. *describere, designare, adumbrare* (esp. fig.).

**skewer**, n. *vern* (= spit).

**skiff**, n. *scapha, cymba, navicula*.

**skill**, n. *peritia, scientia, ars, artificium, sol-* (*peritia, calliditas, prudentia, habilitas*). **skilful**, adj. *peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, sollers, sciens, callidus, habilis* (= handy), *prudens* (= with insight), *bonus* (= good); — in the law, *juris consultus*. Adv. *perite, dextere, callide, scienter, prudenter, habiliter, bene*.

**skim**, l. n. *spuma*; to form —, *spumescere*; full of —, *spumosus*. II. v.tr. l. *despumare, spumam eximere*; 2, = to read quickly, *alqd (legendum) percurrere*. III. v.intr. *volare* (= to fly).

**skin**, l. n. *cutis, pellis, membrana, corium* (= hide); to get off with a whole —, *integrum abire*. II. v.tr. *corium detrahere, pelle* or *cortio exuere*; to — over, *ciatricem inducere, (ob)duere*. **skin-deep**, adj. *levis*. **skinny**, adj. see THIN.

**skip**, l. n. *saltus, -us*. II. v.intr. *saltare* (= to leap); to — with joy, *ex(s)ultare*. III. v.tr. = to pass over, *transilire, praeterire*. **skipping-rope**, n. *restia*.

**skipper**, n. *navis magister*; see CAPTAIN.

**skirmish**, l. n. *praelium leve*. II. v.intr. to engage in —s, *praelis parvulis cum hoste contendere*. **skirmisher**, n. *veles, -ilis, m.* (= light-armed soldier, or by verb).

**skirt**, l. n. *limbus, ora*. II. v.tr. to — the shore, *legere oram*; to — or border on, *affinem esse* (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*).

**skittish**, adj. *protervus, lascivus*; to be —, *lascivire*. Adv. *proterve, lascive*. **skittishness**, n. *protervitas, lascivia*.

**skulk**, v.intr. *latere*.

**skull**, n. *calvaria*.

**sky**, n. *caelum*; a bright —, *caelum serenum, an open —, caelum patens*; under the open —; *sub divo, in publico*; from the —, *de caelo, caelitus*. **skylark**, n. *alauda*. **skylight**, n. *fenestra*.

**slack**, adj. *laxus, fluxus, remissus* (= loose), *entus, tardus* (= slow), *sequis, piger* (= idle); — in duty, *neglegens*. **slacken**, v.tr. *laxare*; to — the reins, *laxare habenas*; to — work, *opus remittere*. Adv. *lente, tarde, segniter, neglegenter*. **slackness**, n. *segnitia, pigritia* (= laziness), *neglegentia* (= negligence); — of reins, etc., by *laxus, remissus*.

**slake**, v.tr. *stim ex(s)tinguere* or *aspere, stim depellere* or *sedare*; to — lime, *calcem succurrere*.

**slander**, l. n. *calumnia, (falsa) criminatione falsum crimen, obtractio, maledictio*. II. v.tr. *calumniari, criminari, diffamare, alci obtractare, maledicere, alqm calumniis or ignominiosis afficere, insectari, alci probrum, convicium, contumeliam, etc. facere*. **slanderer**, n. *obtractator*. **slandering**, n. *criminatione, obtractatio*. **slanderous**, adj. *maledicus, famosus*. Adv. *maledice, per calumniam*.

**slant**, adj. *obliquus, transversus*. Adv. *oblique*.

**slap**, l. n. *alapa* (Juv.). II. v.tr. *palma percutere*.

**slash**, l. n. *incisura* (= incision, Col.), *rinus, -eris* (= wound), *ictus, -us* (= blow). II. v.tr. *caedere, incidere, gladio percutere* (with a sword).

**slate**, l. n. to write on, *use tabula*; for a roof, *tegula* (= tile, usu. in pl.); a — quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina*. II. v.tr. *tegulis obtegere* or *consternere*.

**slatters**, n. *muller sordida*.

**slaughter**, l. n. *caedes, -is, f.* (= a cutting down), *occidio, occisio, clades* (fig. = destruction, severe loss), *strages, -is, f.* (fig. = overthrow, destruction); a general —, *internecio*; *trucidatio* (= butchery), *nez* (= violent death); *manu—, homicidium*. II. v.tr. *caedere, concidere* (of a number) *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *madare* (= to slay a victim); see SLAY; *trucidare*. **slaughter-house**, n. *lanidna*. **slaughterer**, n. *lanicus*.

**slave**, n. *servus* (considered as property), *ancilla* (= female —), *verna* (= a slave born in the house), *famulus* (= household —), *mancipium* (= one obtained by war or purchase); the —s, *servitium, servitia, corpora servitia, familia*; to sell as a —, *sub corona vendere*; a — of lusts, *servus libidinum*; to be a — to anything, *alci rei oboedire, inservire*. **slave-dealer**, n. *renaticius, mango* (Quint.).

**slave-labour**, n. *opus servile*. **slave-market**, n. *forum* or *lapis* (e.g. *de lapide emptus, Cic.*)

**slavery**, n. *servitus, -utis, f., servitudo, servitium*; to be in —, *in servitute esse*. **slave-trade**, n. *venditio* (= selling) or *emptio* (= buying) *servorum*. **slave-war** or **-rising**, n. *tumultus, -us, servilis, bellum servile*. **s avish**, adj. *servilis* (lit. and fig.), *vernulis* (lit. and fig., esp. in Tac.). Adv. *serviliter, vernuliter*.

**slaver**, l. n. *sputum* (Cels.). II. v.intr. *sativam ex ore demittere, saliva madere*.

**slay**, v.tr. *interficere, occidere, interficere, tollere, ferire, percutere, absumere, ex(s)tinguere, trucidare, jugulare, necare* (= to put to death). **slayer**, n. *interceptor, occisor, percussor*; — of men, *homicida, m. and f.* (so *tyrannicida, etc.*).

**sledge**, n. *traha* (= a drag).

**sledge-hammer**, n. *malleus*.

**sleek**, adj. *lavis* (= smooth), *nitidus* (= shining); to be —, *nitere*.

**sleep**, l. n. *somnus* (= sleep), *sopor* (= heaviness), *quies, -eis* (= rest); — falls on me, *somnus me opprimat*; to fall to —, *dormitare*. II. v.intr. *dormire, quiescere*; to go to — or bed, *cubitare, ire, se somno dare*. **sleepiness**, n. *veternus* (of the lethargy of the aged), or by adj. **sleepless**, adj. *in-omnis, exomnis, vigilans*. **sleepless-ness**, n. *insomnia, vigilia, vigilantia*. **sleepy**, adj. *semisomnus* (= somnolent), *somni penus, somnus gravis, veteranus, somniculosus* (= sluggish). Adv. *somniculose, or better by adj.*

**sleet**, n. *nix grandine mixta*.

**sleeve**, n. *manica*; to laugh in one's —

*furtim ridere; in sinu gaudere* (= to rejoice in secret).

**sleight**, n. *ars, artificium, dolus*; — of hand, *præstigiæ*.

**slender**, adj. *tenuis* (lit. and fig.), *gracilis* (lit.), *exilis* (lit. and fig.); — provision, *victus, -us, tenuis*. Adv. *tenuiter* (= poorly), *exiliter*. **slenderness**, n. *tenuitas, exilitas* (lit. and fig.), *gracilitas* (lit.).

**slice**, I. n. — of bread (*panis*) *frustum*. II. v.tr. *concidere, secare*.

**slide**, I. v.intr. *labi*. II. n. — on ice, by *in glacie labi*.

**slight**, I. adj. *lævis* (in gen. of clothing, etc., also fig.), *parvi momenti* (= of little account), *tenuis, gracilis, exilis* (= slender), by diminutive (e.g. *opusculum*, = — work). II. v.tr. *parvi, flocci facere, nullam curam alcijs habere, contemnere*.

**slim**, adj. *exilis*; see **SLENDER**. **slimness**, n. *exilitas*.

**slime**, n. *limus*. **slimy**, adj. *limosus*.

**sling**, I. n. *funda*; — for the arm, *fascia, mitella* (Cels.); to have the arm in a —, *brachium mitella involutum habere*. II. v.tr. *mittere, torquere*; to — at, *fundâ petere*.

**slink**, v.intr. to — away, *sece subducere*.

**slip**, I. n. 1, lit. *lapsus, -us*; 2, fig. *lapsus* (rare), *culpa* (= fault), *error* (= mistake); there's many a — between the cup and the lip, *inter os et osfam* (sc. *multa intervenire possunt*); 3, of a plant, *surculus*; see **SHOOT**. II. v.intr. *vestigio falli, labi*; to — away, *aufugere*; to let —, *amittere, omittere*; to — from the memory, *de memoriâ excidere*. **slipper**, n. *solea, crepida*. **slippery**, adj. *lubricus*.

**slit**, I. n.  *fissura* (= a split, Plin.), *rima* (= an opening or leak), *scissura* (= a slit, Plin.). II. v.tr. *incidere* (= to cut into), *studere* (= to cleave), *scindere* (= to tear).

**sloe**, n. *prunum silvestre* (Plin.); — tree, *prunus, f., silvestris* (Col.).

**sloop**, n. see **SHIP**.

**slop**, n. and v.tr. see **WET**.

**slope**, I. n. *declivitas* (downwards), *occlivitas* (upwards). II. v.intr. *vergere, se dimittere*. **sloping**, adj. *declivis, occlivis*.

**sloth**, n. *desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnitias, ignavia, socordia, pigritia*. **slothful**, adj. *desidiosus* (rare), *iners, ignavus, segnis, socors, piger*. Adv. *inertiter, sequiter, ignave*.

**slouch**, v.intr. *discinctum esse*.

**slough**, n. *palus, -adis, f.*; (for swine), *volubrum*; — of a snake, *vernatio* (Plin.).

**sloven**, n. *homo sordidus, discinctus*. **slovenliness**, n. *sordes* (= filth), *incuria, negligentia* (= carelessness).

**slow**, adj. *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (= late); — to learn, *tardus ad discendum*. Adv. *tarde, lente, segnititer, paulatim, pedetentim* (pedetentim). **slowness**, n. *tarditas, segnitias, pigritia*; — of a river, *lentitas*.

**slug**, n. *limax* (Plin.). **sluggard**, n. *homo ignavus*. **sluggish**, adj. *segnis, piger, socors*. Adv. *segnititer, socorditer*. **sluggishness**, n. *pigritia, ignavia, socordia*.

**sluice**, n. *emissarium*.

**slumber**, n. and v. see **SLEEP**.

**slur**, I. n. *macula, labe, -is, dedecus, -oris, n.* II. v.tr. to — over, *extenuare*.

**slut**, n. *mulier sordida, immunda*.

**sly**, adj. *vafes, subdolos, astutus, versutus*; — old fellow, *veterator*. Adv. *vafre, subdole, astute, verrute*. **slyness**, n. *dolus, astutia*.

**smack**, I. n. a taste, *sapor, gustus, -us*. II. v.intr. to — of, *sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam cum sapiunt*, = the honey — a of the grass).

**smack**, I. n. = a blow, *alapa*. II. v.tr. *alapam alci ducere* (Phaedr.).

**small**, adj. *parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis* (= thin), *gracilis* (= slender), *angustus* (= narrow); a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that betrays a — mind, *illud pusilli est animi*; too —, *justo minor, parum magnus*; as — as, how — *quantulus*.

**smallness**, n. *parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, gracilitas, angustia*.

**small-pox**, n. \* *variola*, or by *pestilentia*.

**smart**, I. n. *dolor, morsus, -us, cruciatus, -us*. II. v.intr. *dolere*; to — for, *pienus alci penulere, paenus subire, perferre or luere*. III. adj. 1, = keen, *acer, acerbus, gravis, acutus*; 2, = active, *impiger, callidus* (= clever); 3, = witty, *salsus*; see **WITTY**; 4, = dressy, *lautus, nitidus*. **smartness**, n. 1, = wit, *sal*; 2, dressiness, use adj. **SMART III.**, 4.

**smatterer**, n. *homo leviter lit(ter)is imbutus*. **smattering**, n. *lævis artis alcijs scientia*.

**smear**, v.tr. (*illinere*).

**smell**, I. n. *odoratus, -us* (the sense), *odoratio* (the act), *odor* (the result); an ill —, *foetor*; to have a bad —, *male* (good, bene) *olere*. II. v.intr. to — of, (*redolere alqd*); to —, or have the sensation, *odorari, olfacere*. **smelling-bottle**, n. *vasculum olfactoriolum*.

**smelt**, v.tr. *fundere, coquere* (Plin.), *lupescere*.

**smile**, I. n. *risus, -us*; with a —, *subridens*. II. v.intr. (*sub*)*ridere, irridere alci rei*; fortune — s on me, *fortuna mihi efulget*.

**smirk**, I. n. by *risus, -us, contortus*. II. v.intr. *vultum ad alqd componere*.

**smite**, v.tr. *ferire, percutere*.

**smith**, n. *saber ferrarius* (= a blacksmith). **smithy**, n. *officina ferraria*.

**smoke**, I. n. *fumus*. II. v.intr. *fumare, vaporare, exhalare*. III. v.tr. to — (tobacco), *herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere*; see **FUMIGATE**. **smoky**, adj. *fumosus* (= full of smoke, discoloured by smoke).

**smooth**, I. adj. *lævis, teres*; of words, etc., *blandus*; of the sea, etc., *tranquillus, placidus*; of the temper, *aequus, aequalis, aequalis*. Adv. in gen. by adj.; of words, etc., *blande*; of the sea, etc., *tranquille, placide*; of the temper, *aequo animo, aequaliter, aequaliter*. II. v.tr. *levare, levigare* (in gen.), *limare* (with file), *runcinare* (with plane); of the sea, *tranquillare, sedare*; fig. to — a person's way, *alium alci ad alqm darc*. **smoothness**, n. *lævitas, tranquillitas, aequanimitas*; — of diction, *aequalitas*.

**smother**, v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere*; fear — s his voice, *metus vocem pracludit*; see **STRANGLE**.

**smouldering**, adj. *fumans*.

**smuggle**, v.tr. *merces furtim or portorio non soluto importare or invahere*. **smuggler**, n. *qui merces retitas importat*.

**smut**, n. *fuligo, robigo* (= blight). **smutty**, n. *fumosus* (= smoky).

**snack**, n. *pars, portio, gustus, -us* (= a taste).

**snaffle**, n. *frenum*.

**snail**, n. *cochlea*. **snail's-shell**, n. *cochleae testa*.

**snake**, n. *anguis, serpens, coluber, vipera, draco*. **snaky**, adj. + *viperens, anguineus*.

**snap**, I. v.intr. *crepitum edere, crepare*; = to break asunder, *frangi, diffringi*; = to scold,

*alqm increpare*. **II** v.tr. *frangere*, (*prae*)*rum-  
pere*, *diffringere*, *infringere*; to — the fingers,  
*digitis concrepare*; to — at, lit. and fig. *petere*, *ur-  
ripere*; to — up, see SEIZE. **III** n. *crepitus*, -*us*.  
**snappish**, adj. *morosus*, *difficilis*, *mordax*, *tra-  
cunulus*. Adv. *morose*, *tracunda*.

**snare**, **I** n. lit. and fig. *laqueus*, *plaga*, *insidi-  
dine*, -*arum*; to set a — for anyone, *alci insidias  
suere*; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire  
(ex laqueo)*. **II** v.tr. lit. and fig. *illaquere*,  
*irretire*.

**snarl**, v intr. **1**, lit. *fremere*; **2**, fig. (*sub*)*-  
ringi*.

**snatch**, v.tr. and intr. *rapere*, *corripere*; to  
— away, *surripere*; to — at, *captare*; see SEIZE.

**sneak**, **I** v.tr. *irrepere*; to — into anything,  
e.g. *ad amicitiam reptare* (= to creep); to — away,  
*furtim se subluere*. **II** n. *homo nequam*, *ab-  
tectus*; see CONTEMPTIBLE.

**sneer**, **I** n. *derisus*, -*us*, *irrisus*, -*us*. **II** v.tr.  
*deridere*, *irridere*.

**sneeze**, v.intr. *sternuere*. **sneezing**, n.  
*sternutamentum*.

**sniff**, n. and v.tr. and intr. see SMELL.

**snip**, v.tr. *circumcidere*, *amputare*.

**snipe**, n. *scolopax* (late).

**snob**, n. *homo putidus*.

**snore**, v.intr. *stertere*.

**snort**, **I** v.tr. *fremere*. **II** n. *fremitus*, -*us*.

**snout**, n. *rostrum*.

**snow**, **I** n. *nix*, *nivis*; a — -ball, *nivis gle-  
bula* (late); —flake, *nix*; —storm, *nivis casus*,  
-*us*, or *nives*. **II** v.tr. *ningere*, gen. *impers.*;  
it —s, *ningit*. **snowy**, adj. *nivosus*; —white,  
*niveus*, *colore niveo*.

**snub**, **I** v.tr. **II** n. see REBUKE. **snub-  
nosed**, adj. *simus*.

**snuff**, **I** n. **1**, of a candle, *fungus*; **2**, = com-  
minuted tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius*; —box,  
*pyxis*. **II** v.tr. *candelae fungum demere*; to —  
out, *extinguere*; to — up anything, *alqm nari-  
bus haurire*. **snuffers**, n. *forfices* (scissors,  
Mart.) *candelarum*. **snuffle**, v.intr. *vocem nari-  
bus proferre*.

**snug**, adj. see COMFORTABLE.

**so**, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hunc in modum*, *hoc modo*,  
*ut . . . sic*, *ut . . . ita*, *tam . . . quam*; —  
then, *itaque*, *ergo*; see THEREFORE; — that (= in  
order that), *ut*; — not, *ne*, or by rel. *qui*,  
*quae*, *quod* with subj.; — that, of consequence,  
*ut*; — not, *ut non*; — much, *tam valde*, *tam  
vehementer*, *tantum*, *tantopere*, *adeo*; twice —  
much, *bis tanto*, *alterum tantum*; not — much,  
*minus*, *non ita*; — much . . . as, *tantopere . . .  
quantopere*; — great, *tam multus*, *tantus*, *tantum*;  
— great . . . as, *tantum . . . quantum*; — again,  
*alterum tantum*; — many, *tot*; — many . . . as,  
*tot . . . quot*; just — many, *totidem*; — far, *eo*,  
*eo usque*, *in tantum*, *quoad*, *hactenus*; to carry a  
thing — far, *rem eo adducere*; — far as I can look  
back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*;  
— little food, *tantulus* *cibus*; — few, *tam pauci*;  
as . . . —, *et . . . et*, *tum . . . tum*, *tam . . . quam*,  
*rel . . . vel*; not . . . as, *non tam . . . quam*;  
is it —? *itane sicine?* — quickly, *tam cito*,  
*tam celeriter*; — quickly as possible, *quam pri-  
mum*, *primo quoque tempore*, *simul ac*, *ut pri-  
mum*; as that was painful, — this is pleasant,  
*ut illud erat molestum*, *sic hoc est jucundum*  
(Cic.); — uncivil as, *tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.);  
did you think me — unjust as to be angry with  
you? *aleone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi  
irascere?* (Cic.); — far from, *tantum abest ut*  
. . . non; — often, *totidus . . . quotie(n)s*; grant  
it —, *fac ita esse*; if it had been done (— cour-

teous are you), you would have written it,  
*si si esset factum (quae tua est humanitas),  
scripturus*; — called, *quem*, *quam*, *quod dicunt*,  
*qui*, etc., *dicitur*. **so-so**, adv. *mediocriter*.

**soak**, v.intr. *macerare*; to — np, *bibere*; to  
— through, *permanare* (= to trickle through),  
*madefacere* (= to wet). **soaking**, adj. of rain,  
*efusus*.

**soap**, **I** n. *sapo* (Plin.). **II** v.tr. *apon-  
tillere*.

**soar**, v.intr. *sublime ferri*, *se tollere* (lit. and  
fig.), *subvolare* (of birds, etc.).

**sob**, **I** n. *singultus*, -*us*. **II** v.intr. *singul-  
tare*.

**sober**, adj. *sobrius* (opp. *vinolentus*, used lit.  
and fig.), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *modestus*, *mod-  
icus*, *moderatus* (all = moderate in desires),  
*severus* (= grave). Adv. *sobrie*, *temperate*, *mo-  
deste*, *modice*, *moderate*, *severe*. **sobriety**,  
**soberness**, n. *sobrietas*, *temperantia*, *moder-  
atio*, *modestia*, *severitas*.

**sociable**, adj. *sociabilis*, *comis*, *affabilis*; see  
COURTEOUS, FRIENDLY. **social**, adj. *socialis*,  
*communis*, *civialis* (in political sense), *socialis*,  
*congregabilis* (= disposed to meeting together,  
of bees), *facilis* (= easy of approach, as a quality  
of character); — life, *vitalis societas*, *communitas  
vitae*. Adv. *quod ad societatem vitae pertinet*.  
**socialism**, n. *by forma civitatis in qua om-  
nia aequalitas inter cives existat*. **socialist**, n.  
*qui summam inter cives aequalitatem appetit*.  
**sociality**, n. *socialitas*, *mores faciles* (= socia-  
bility). **society**, n. = the union of several  
persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned  
and commercial men), *sodalitas* (= a brotherhood  
or fraternity), *factio* (= a union which makes a  
party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (= a corpora-  
tion of merchants, artisans, priests); to form —  
with someone, *societatem cum alqo facere*, *vinci*,  
*coire*, *rationem cum alqo communicare* (= to make  
common cause), *societatem contrahere cum alqo*;  
to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (*con-  
scribere*, *alqm in collegium cooptare* (by election):  
= to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft  
*grex* (= a band, e.g. a company of actors); =  
society in general, *societas humana* (*hominum*  
or *generis humani*); civil —, *societas civilis*; =  
as an assemblage, *coetus*, -*us*, *conventus*, -*us*  
(*virorum feminarumque* or *mularumque*), *circulus*  
(= a circle or gathering, whether in the streets  
or in houses, a club); to go into —, *in circulum  
venire*; to avoid —, *vitare coetus*, *hominum con-  
ventus fugere*, *hominum fugere*, *abstinere con-  
gressu hominum*, *se a congressu hominum sepe-  
gare*.

**sock**, n. see STOCKING.

**socket**, n. of a candlestick, *nymp*; of the  
eye, \* *oculum oculi*.

**Socratic**, adj. *Socraticus*.

**god**, n. *caespes*, -*itis*, m.; a green —, *caespis  
vivus* or *viridis*.

**soda**, n. *nitrum*.

**sodden**, adj. *madidus*.

**sofa**, n. *lectulus*.

**soft**, adj. *mollis*, *lens* (= gentle), *effeminatus*  
(= effeminate). Adv. *molliiter*, *leniter*, *effeminatè*.

**soffen**, **I** v.tr. (*e*)*mollire*, *molligare*, *lenire* (lit.  
and fig.). **II** v.intr. *molliri*, *molliscere*. **soft-  
ness**, n. *mollitia* or *mollities*.

**soho**, interj. *heus! heus tu! che!*

**soil**, **I** n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*;  
poor —, *solum erile*. **II** v.tr. *inquicare*, *pe-  
luere*, *maculare*; see DEFILE.

**sojourn**, **I** v.intr. *cum alqo* or *in alqo loco  
commorari* (= to tarry), *solum habere in loco*, *per-*

*grinari in urbe or in gente* (as a foreigner). **II.** n. *moru, commoratio, peregrinatio*. **sojourner**, n. *hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* (= foreigner), *advena*, m. and f. (= alien).

**solace**, I. n. *solatium, solatio* (= the act), † *solamen, levamen(tum)* (= an alleviation). **II.** v. tr. *alqm (con)solari, alci solatium præbere, dare, afferre*.

**solar**, adj. *solaris*, or by genit. *solis* (= of the sun).

**solder**, I. n. *ferrumen* (Plin.). **II.** v. tr. *conferruminare* (Plin.), (*in*)*plumbare*.

**soldier**, n. *miles, -itis*; common —, *miles gregarius, manipularis*; foot —, *pedes*; horse —, *equus*; to serve as a —, *stipendia facere, merere or mereri*, with genit. or dat. **soldierly**, adj. *militaris, rei militaris peritus*. **soldiery**, n. *militis*, or as collect. *miles*.

**sole**, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*; — survivor, *superstes, -itis, m.* Adv. *solum (modo), tantum (modo)*. **solitary**, I. adj. *solus, solitarius* (of persons), *solus, desertus, avius, devius, secretus* (of places). **II.** n. see HERMIT. **solitude**, n. *solitudo* (both as state and lonely place).

**sole**, n. of the foot (*pedis*) *planta, solum*; — of a shoe, (*calcei*) *solea* (= a sandal), *solum*.

**sole**, n. = fish, *solea*.

**solecism**, n. *soloecismus* (= offence against grammar); see also IMPROPRIETY.

**solemn**, adj. *sollemnis*, originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, which may be expressed by *summa religione inbutus*, and by *sanctus, religiosus*. Adv. *sollemniter, sancte, religiose*. **solemnize**, v. tr. *celebrare*. **solemnization**, n. *celebratio*. **solemnity**, n. I, *sollemne* (e.g. *sollemne clavi figendi*, Liv.; *vestrum illud sollemne serventis*, Cic. = an established custom); = profound religious sentiment. *reverentia*; 2, see GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.

**solicit**, v. tr. *sollicitare, poscere, deprecare, expetere*, comb. *deprecare atque expetere, obsecrari, orare alqm alqd*. **solicitation**, n. *preces, -um, (ef)flagitatio, rogatio, obsecratio*; at the — of, *alqis rogatu, alqo rogante, precando*. **solicitor**, n. I, *qui rogat, qui poscit*; 2, *advocatus*; see ADVOCATE. **solicitous**, adj. *sollicitus* (= concerned, moved with anxiety), *anxius*; see ANXIOUS. Adv. *sollicitè, anxie*. **solicitude**, n. *sollicitudo, cura, anxietas*; to be an object of —, *curae esse alci*.

**solid**, adj. *solidus* (in most senses of the English, = firm, lasting), *stabilis, firmus*; see STABLE; — food, *ebus, atro* (= meat). Adv. *solide, stabiliter, firme*; — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solidu, -orum*. **solidity**, n. *soliditas*.

**soliloquy**, n. *meditatio* (= meditation), *cum alqs secum loquitur*. **soliloquize**, v. tr. *ipsum secum loqui*.

**solitary**, adj. see under SOLE.

**solo**, n. *unius cantus, -us*; on an instrument, *quod alqs solus fidibus, etc., canit*.

**solstice**, n. *solstitium* (= summer —), *bruma* (= winter —); relating to the —, *solstitialis, brumalis*.

**solve**, v. tr. (*dis*)*solvere* (properly = to loosen, and hence to — knotty points), *enodare* (= to undo a knot); see EXPLAIN. **solubility**, n. use verb. **soluble**, adj. I, lit. *quod dissolvi potest*; 2, fig. *quod explanari potest*. **solution**, n. I, = act of dissolving (*dis*)*solutio*; 2, = what is dissolved, *dilutum* (Plin.); 3, = explanation, *enodatio, expositio, (dis)solutio, explicatio*. **solvent**, I. adj. *qui solvendo (par) est*. **II.** n. *quod ad alqd dissolvendum vim habet*.

**some**, adj. used with nom. *aliquis* (*aliqua, aliquod*), *quis* (after *si*, e.g. *si quis hoc dicit*), *aliquot* with gen. (e.g. *aliquot hominum*); — . . . others, *alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii*; — one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped (e.g. *habeo quem mittam*); — one, I know not who, *nescio qui or quis*; — (as a softening term), e.g. — fifteen, etc., *homines ad quindecim Curioni assenserunt*; *abhinc menses decem fere*, = ten months ago; *nactus equites circiter triginta*, = having obtained — thirty horsemen; in — way or other, *quacumque*; there is — reason, *non sine causis*; it is — comfort to me, *non nihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *aliquando, aliquandiu*. **somehow**, adv. *nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto*. **something**, n. see SOME; when emphatic, *aliquid, nonnihil*. **sometimes**, adv. *aliquando, nonnunquam, subinde, interdum*. **somewhat**, n. *aliquantulum, nonnihil*. **somewhere**, adv. *alicubi, alqo loco, nonnusquam*. **somewhither**, adv. *aliquo*.

**somersault**, n. *saltus, -us* (= leap); to turn a —, *dare saltus*.

**somnambulist**, n. *qui in somnis ambulat*.

**somniferous**, adj. † *somnifer, somnificus*.

**somnolent**, adj. see SLEEPY.

**son**, n. *filius, +natus*; a little —, *filioles*; foster —, *alumnus*; a — in-law, *gener*; a step —, *privignus*; —s and daughters, *liberi*.

**song**, n. *cantus, -us, canticum, cantilena* (contemptuously, e.g. *eadem cantilena*, = the same old —), *carmen, modus*. **songster**, n. *cantor, vocis et cantus modulator*; f. *cantrix, pœtria*.

**sonorous**, adj. *sonorus, canorus, clarus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *sonore, canore, clare*.

**soon**, adv. *cito*; *brevi tempore* (= in a short time), *mox, jam, propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (= straightway); — after, *paull(ulo) post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (= shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *maturate alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturime*; as — as, *quam primum, simul ac or atque, ut (primum)*; as — as, *simul ac*. **sooner**, adv. = rather, *potius, libentius*; I had —er, *mallem*.

**soot**, n. *fuligo*. **sooty**, adj. *fuligine oblitus*.

**sooth**, n. *verum, veritas*; in —, *vere, certe*; for —, *scire, profecto*. **soothsay**, v. tr. *praedicere*. **soothsayer**, n. (*hæcuspex*, m.); see PROPHET. **soothsaying**, n. *auguratio, augurium*.

**soothe**, v. tr. *mulcere, levare, placare, sedare, levare, mitigare, tranquillare*. **soothing**, adj. by part. or by blandus. Adv. *plande*.

**sop**, I. n. *frustum, ofa* (panis). **II.** v. tr. *macerare* (= to soak).

**sophism**, n. *sôphisma* (Sen.), *c. p. tio*. **sophist**, n. I, *sôphista*, m.; 2, fig. *homo captiosus*. **sophistical**, adj. *captiosus*. Adv. *captiose*. **sophistry**, n. *ars sophistica, fallaces dicend. artes*.

**soporific**, adj. † *soporifer, soporus, somnificus* (Plin.).

**sorcerer**, n. *veneficus*. **sorceress**, n. *venefica, maga, saga*. **sorcery**, n. *ars magica*.

**sordid**, adj. *sordidus* (= unclean, mean), *abjectus, humilis* (= despicable), *avarus* (= greedy); see MEAN. Adv. *sordide, abjecte, humiliter, avarè*. **sordidness**, n. *sordes, avaritia*.

**sore**, I. n. I, *ulcus, -eris*, n.; see ABSCESS; 2, fig. *molestia*; see TROUBLE. **II.** adj. *quod alqm dolore afficit*; fig. to be — about anything, *alqd graviter ferre*. **III.** adv. *acgre, graviter, moleste*; — wounded, *comphribus confectus rubricibus*.

**sorrel**, n. *oxya*.

**sorrel**, adj. *spadix*.

**sorrow**, I. n. *dolor, aegritudo, maerititia, molestia, tristitia, acerbitas, poenitentia* (agere poenitentiam rei, = to have — for), *desiderium* (= longing), *luctus, -us* (= mourning). II. v.intr. *dolere, maerere, dolore affici, lugere, desiderare, contristari, ulym juvenilet alcis rei*. **sorrowful**, adj. *tristis, nuustus, lugubris, dejectus, afflictus, molestia affectus*; to be —, *dolere, aegritudine affici, se maerori tradere, contristari*. Adv. *maeste*; see SADLY.

**sort**, I. n. *mos, modus, ratio, genus, -eris, n.* (= kind or manner); after a —, *quodammodo*; after the same —, *similiter*; in what —? *quomodo?* in like —, *pari ratione*; of what —? *cujusmodi? qualis?* of this —, *hujusmodi*; of that —, *eiusmodi, istiusmodi*; he is not the — of man to, *non is est qui with subj.* II. v.tr. (in *generu*) *digerere*; see SEPARATE. III. v.intr. = to be suitable, *aptum esse*; see SUIT. **sorting**, n. *diribitio*.

**sortie**, n. *excursio, eruptio*; to make a —, *erumpere*.

**sot**, n. by *homo ebriosus*. **sottish**, adj. *ebriosus, vinulentus*.

**soul**, n. *anima* (= the living principle), *animus* (= the emotional nature), *spiritus, -us* (= breath, spirit), *mens* (= the intelligence); by my —, *ita vivam ut, etc., ne vivam si, etc.*; from my —, *ex animo*; with all my —, *toto animo*; — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo*; not a —, *nemo*.

**sound**, adj. (as opposed to unsound or rotten) *sanus* (= in a natural state, hence our sane, o-p-p-insane), *salvus* (= safe), *incolumis* (= uninjured), *soepes* (= escaped from peril), *integer* (= entire, whole), *firmus, robustus* (= strong), *saluber* (*locus*), *salutaris* (*herba, ars*), comb. *sanus et salvus*; to be — in health, *bona or prospera valetudine uti, bene valere*; = deep, of sleep, *altus, artus*; of knowledge, etc., *altus, accuratus*. Adv. *sane, salve, integre, firme, robuste, alte, arte, accurate*. **soundness**, n. *sanitas, bona or firma or prospera valetudo* (of health), *salus, -utis* (in gen.), of argument, *gravitas*.

**sound**, I. n. = noise, *sonus, sonitus, -us, vox, clamor, strepitus, -us, fremitus, -us* (= din); a high —, *sonus acutus*; deep —, *sonus gravis*; soft —, *sonus levis*. II. v.tr. *sonare* (in gen.); to — a trumpet, *tudam inflare*; to — an alarm, *tudā signum dare*; to — a march, (*vasa*) *conclamare*; to — a retreat, *receptū canere or signum dare*. III. v.intr. *sonare, sonitum edere, canere* (of trumpets).

**sound**, v.tr. = to test depth, perhaps *tentare quae sit altitudo* (*maris, fluminis, etc.*); fig. see EXAMINE.

**sound**, n. = strait, *fretum*; see STRAIT.

**soup**, n. *jus*.

**sour**, I. adj. *acidus* (= sharp), *acerbus, amarus* (= bitter), *acer*; somewhat —, *subacidus*; to be —, *acere*; to turn —, *acescere*. Adv. *acerbe, acide, acriter, morose*. II. v.tr. *alqm exacerbare*; see ENBITTER. **sourness**, n. *acerbitas, amaritudo* (lit. and fig.), *morositas* (fig.).

**source**, n. *fons, -ntis, m., caput*; to take its — in, *profluere ex alqo loco*, fig. *fons, caus(a), principium, stirps*; see FOUNTAIN.

**south**, n. *meridies, plaga* (or *regio australis or meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridiem spectans*; — wind, *ventus meridians, ventus australis* (opp. to *ventus septentrionalis*), *auster* (= the — wind properly); the — east, *regio inter ortum drumalem et meridiem spectans*; — east wind, *euronotus* (= — — east), *vulturinus* (= — — east one-third —); — western, *inter occasum bru-*

*malem et meridiem spectans*; — west wind, *aficus*; — — west, *inter meridiem et occasum aetis spectans*; — — west wind, *libonotus* (Plin.); west — west wind, *subvesperus*. **southern**, adj. *meridianus* (in later writers *meridians* or *meridialis*), *in meridiem spectans, australis*. **southwards**, adv. *in or ad meridiem*.

**southernwood**, n. *abrotonum* (*abrotonum*).

**sovereign**, I. adj. *sui juris, alii non subiectus*; — remedy, *remedium efficacissimum*. II. n. *rex, dominus, princeps, imperator, tyrannus*. **sovereignty**, n. *summa rerum or imperii* (*summum imperium, dominatio, dominatus, -us, principatus, -us, regnum, tyrannus, -idis, l.*; to rise to the —, *rerum potiri*).

**sow**, n. *sua*.

**sow**, v.tr. *serere* (lit. and fig.), *semen spargere, seminare* (from *semen*, = a seed); as you —, so shall you reap, *ut sementem feceris, ita metta sower, n. sator*. **sowing**, n. *satio, satus, -us, sementis*.

**space**, n. *spatium, locus*; fig., to give — to, *locum dare, indulgere rei*. **spacious**, adj. *spatiosus, amplus*. **spaciousness**, n. *amplitudo*.

**spade**, n. *pala*.

**span**, I. n. *palmus* (Plin.); the — of life, *exigua vitas brevis*; the — of the arch was 20 ft., *arcus viginti pedes latus erat*. II. v.tr. *jungere* (e.g. *flumen ponte*, = to — the river).

**spangle**, I. n. *bractea*. II. v.tr. (*bracteis*) *distinguere*.

**spaniel**, n. by *cantis*.

**spar**, n. *lapis (-idis) specularis* (= a stone, Plin.).

**spar**, n. *vectis, m.*; see STAKE.

**spar**, v.intr. *pugnis certare*.

**spar**, n. *obex, vectis, m.*

**spare**, v.tr. *alci or alci rei parcere*.

**spark**, n. *scintilla, igniculus*; a — of hope, *spes exigua, specula*. **sparkle**, v.intr. *scintillare, fulgere, nitere*; see GLITTER. **sparkling**, n. *nitore*.

**sparrow**, n. *passer, -eris, m.*

**spasm**, n. *spasmus, spasma, -ctis, n.* (Plin.) *tetanus* (of the neck). **spasmodic**, adj. by adv. = by fits and starts, perhaps *haud uno tenore*.

**spatter**, v.tr. *a(d)spargere*.

**spawn**, I. n. *placum ova, -orum*. II. v.tr. *ova gignere*.

**speak**, v.intr. *fari, loqui, dicere, sermocinari* (= to converse); to — Greek, *Graeca lingua uti, Graece loqui*; = to make a speech, *dicere, loqui, verba facere, orationem habere contionari*; to — of, *alqm or alqd dicere, de alqo re, = to — about*; to — to, *alqm affari, appellare, compellare, alloqui*; to — together, *colloqui*; to — for, or to, something, *testem esse alci rei*; to — for and against, *in utramque partem disputare*. **speaker**, n. *orator* (= orator), *qui dicit* (= person speaking). **speaking**, I. n. *locutio, sermo*. II. adj. (e.g. a — likeness, *vera alcis imago*). **speech**, n. 1, *oratio*; the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio et oratio*); 2, = a set —, *oratio*; *contio* (before a popular assembly). **speechless**, adj. see DUMB.

**spear**, I. n. *hasta*; see LANCE. II. v.tr. *hasta transfigere*.

**special**, adj. *praecipuus, eximius, egregius* (= excellent), *proprius, peculiaris* (= — to anyone or anything). **speciality**, n. *quod alci or alci rei proprium est*. **specially**, adv. *praecipue, eximie, egregie, imprimis* (in *primis*), *maxime, prae ceteris, praecipue, valide, or by superl. (e.g. — good, optimus)*.

**specie**, n. aurum or argentum signatum.

**species**, n. genus, -eris, n., *species*: the human —, genus humanum. **specific**, I. adj. proprius, peculiaris; — charges, etc., singuli (= one by one). II. n. see REMEDY

**specify**, v.tr. si(n)gillatim enumerare, de-notare. **specification**, n. enumeratio.

**specimen**, n. specimen, documentum, exemplum.

**specious**, adj. having a fair appearance, speciosus, fucatus, simulatus (= feigned).

**speck**, n. macula (= a spot), labe, -is (= a stain), nota (= a mark); = a fault, vitium. **speckle**, v.tr. (com)maculare, maculis alqm conspergere. **speckled**, adj. maculis distinctus, maculatus.

**spectacle**, n. spectaculum. **spectacles**, n. perhaps vitrea ad (oculorum) aciem adjuvandum apta.

**spectator**, n. spectator.

**spectre**, n. see GHOST.

**speculate**, v.intr. 1. cogitare, quaerere, in-quirere de alqâ re; see INQUIRE; 2, in business. quaestui servire. **speculation**, n. 1, cogitatio (= thought); to be sunk in —, in cogitatione defixum esse; scientific —, rerum contemplatio; philosophical —, philosophia; 2, — in business, negotium; to be absorbed in —, emendi et vendendi quaestu et lucro duci. **speculative**, adj. e.g. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.). **speculator**, n. qui quaestui servit, quaestuosus.

**speech**, n. see SPEAK.

**speed**, I. n. celeritas, velocitas, properatio, festinatio. II. v.tr. see PROSPER. **speedy**, adj. celer, velox, properus. **speedily**, adv. cito, celeriter, velociter, prope, festinanter, festinans.

**spell**, I. n. incantamentum, carmen. II. v.tr. syllabas lit(terarum) ordinare. **spell-bound**, adj. defixus, stupens, stupefactus. **spelling**, n. ars lit(terarum) recte ordinandarum.

**spend**, v.tr. pecuniam erogare (esp. of public money), (in)sumere (in alqm rem), in alqâ re sumptum or impensam facere; to — time, tempus, diem, astatem, etc., agere, degere, consumere, (con)terere (= to waste); to — the night, pernoctare; I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui; fig. to — oneself, alci rei deditum esse; to — itself, see ABATE. **spendthrift**, n. nepos.

**spew**, v.tr. (e)vomere. **spewing**, n. vomitus, -us.

**sphere**, n. sphaera, globus; fig. = an office, munus, -eris, n., officium (= duty); to keep in one's own —, se rerum suarum finibus continere. **spherical**, adj. globosus.

**sphinx**, n. sphinx, -ngis, f.

**spice**, I. n. condimentum (lit. and fig.); a — of anything (e.g. of the Devil), nonnihil alci rei. II. v.tr. aromatibus or aromatis condire. **spicy**, adj. 1, (aromate) conditus; 2, fig. salsus.

**spider**, n. aranea. **spider's-web**, n. aranea (Plaut.), texta aranei (Plin.).

**spike**, I. n. clavus (= nail), cuspis, -idis, f. (= head of a weapon). II. v.tr. (e.g. cannon), tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

**spikenard**, n. nardus (Plin.).

**spill**, v.tr. effundere. **spilling**, n. effusio.

**spin**, I. v.tr. 1, nêre, †stamina ducere, texere telam; 2, versare (= to turn), circumagere, in orbem agere. II. v.intr. circumagi. **spinning**, n. use verb. **spinner**, n. qui or quae stamina net. **spindle**, n. fusus.

**spine**, n. spina (properly = a thorn, then the backbone). **spinal**, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad spinam pertinet.

**spinster**, n. innupta, virgo.

**spiral**, adj. tortuosus (of a line); see CROOKED

**spire**, n. turris; a — on a tower, perhaps fastigium (= gable).

**spirit**, n. spiritus, -us (properly = breath or air), = animation or vigour, spiritus, sanguis; = soul, animus, mens, spiritus, ingenium; a lofty —, animus excelsus; of little —, homo parvi animi; = the prevailing feeling, mens; = the peculiar tone of thought, ingenium, natura; = temper, disposition, animus, studium, indoles, -is, f., ingenium; — of the age, horum temporum or hujus aetatis ratio, or mores, -um, m.; = meaning, sententia, voluntas; = strong drink, vinum or liquor acrior; to understand the — of a writer, mentem scriptoris asequi; a disembodied —, anima; the Holy —, \*Spiritus Sanctus or Sacer; an evil —, daemon; the — of the departed, manes, -ium. **spirited**, adj. animosus, generosus, fortis; see BRAVE. **spiritless**, adj. ignavus, demissus, fractus; = empty, inanis; see COWARDLY. **spiritual**, adj. (not sensuous) by the gen. animi or ingenii; = without body, corpore carens, ab omni concretione mortali segregatus; — mind, animus religiosus, pius erga Deum; opp. to secular, \*ecclesiasticus. Adv. animo, mente; = religiously, caste, religiose, pure, pte. **spiritualism**, n. by credere animus mortuorum cum hominibus communicare. **spiritualist**, n. qui inter mortuos ac vivos commercium esse putat. **spirituality**, n. animus rerum divinarum studiosus. **spiritualities**, n. redditus ecclesiastici.

**spit**, n. (= utensil to roast meat on), veru.

**spit**, v.intr. (ex)spuere. **spittle**, n. see SALIVA.

**spite**, I. n. odium occultum, simulas obscura, malevolentia, livor; to have or show a —, succensere alci, odium occultum gerere adversus alqm; in — of, adversus, or in with accus., or by cum (e.g. vit cum manere illi liceret), or by abl. abs. (e.g. in — of the laws, legibus contemptis). II. v.tr. see ANNOY. **spiteful**, adj. malignus, malevolus, fividus. Adv. maligne, malevole.

**splash**, v.tr. a(d)spargere.

**spleen**, n. lien, splen; fig. odium, livor, invidia. **splenetic**, adj. 1, lienosus; 2, malevolus, malignus.

**splendid**, adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, (prae)clarus. Adv. splendide, nitide, magnifice, (prae)clare. **splendour**, n. splendor, fulgor, nitor; lit. and fig. apparatus, -us (= pomp).

**splice**, v.tr. partes inter se texere.

**splint**, n. canalis, ferulae (Cels.). **splinter**, n. ossis fragmentum (of a bone), ligni assula or fragmentum (of wood).

**split**, I. n. fissura (Plin.), scissura (Plin.). II. v.tr. (dis)findere, scindere. III. v.intr. (dis)findi, dissilire (= to leap apart).

**spoil**, I. n. praeda; the — of war, spolia, -orum; — taken from the person of an enemy, exuviae. II. v.tr. 1, spoliare; see PLUNDER; 2, = to injure, corrumpere; see DESTROY; 3, = to indulge too much, nimis alci morigerari. **spoiler**, n. praedator, spoliator. **spoiling**, **spoliation**, n. spoliatio, expilatio, direptio.

**spoke**, n. (of a wheel), radius (rotae)

**spondee**, n. spondëus (scil. pes)

**sponge**, I. n. spongia. II. v.tr. spongia ab-stergere. **sponge-oake**, n. placenta. **spongy** adj. spongiosus (Plin.).

**sponsor**, n. sponsor.

**spontaneous**, adj. libens. Adv. ultro, sponte (sua), suo motu. **spontaneousness**, spon-



**tanely**, n. by *arbitrium* (e.g. *quod alibi arbitrio factum est*).

**spoon**, n. *cochlear* (*cochleare, cochlearium, Plin.*), *ligula* (= ladle). **spoonful**, n. *cochlear*.

**sport**, I. n. 1. *ludus* (= game), = to hunting, *venatio*; 2. = mockery, *ludibrium*; to make — of, *alci illudere*; see **MOCK**. II. v. intr. *ludere*; to — about, *lascivire*. **sportive**, adj. *lascivus* (= playful), *iocosus* (= jocular); n. **PLAYFUL, JOCKER**. Adv. *lascive, jocosè*. **sportiveness**, n. *lascivia, jocus*. **sportsman**, n. *venator*.

**spot**, I. n. 1. *macula* (lit. and fig.), *nota* (= mark; also = diatribe); see **STAIN**; 2. = place, *locus*. II. v. tr. *notare* (lit.), *maculare, inquinare* (fig.). **spotless**, adj. *sine maculis, castus, purus, sanctus, integer*. Adv. *sine maculis, caste, pure, sancte, integre*. **spotted**, adj. *maculosus*.

**spouse**, n. *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *conjugis* (the husband or the wife).

**spout**, I. n. *os*; = pipe, *stula*. II. v. intr. *crumpere, exsillire*.

**sprain**, n. and v. tr. perhaps by *convellere* (Col.), *manare, vertere* (fig.).

**sprawl**, v. intr. *humi prostratum facere*.

**spray**, n. of the sea, *spuma* (= foam).

**spray**, n. of a tree, perhaps *virgula*; see **SPRIG**.

**spread**, I. v. tr. (*expandere* (= to lay open), *expandere* (= to unfold), *extendere* (= to stretch out), *sternere* (= to lay out or flat), *spargere* (= to scatter), *serere, disseminare* (= to sow seed broadcast), *differre, divulgare* (= to make common), *dilatare* (= to stretch out). II. v. intr. *patere, extendi* (lit.), *perrebrare, increbrare, divulgari* (fig.). **spreading**, adj. † *fulvus*.

**sprig**, n. *surculus, virgula*.

**sprightliness**, n. *niacritas* (= eagerness), *faciunt, ail, -is, m.* (= wit); see **EAGERNESS**, **Wit**. **sprightly**, adj. *alacer, facetus, salus*.

**spring**, I. n. 1. = origin, *origo, ortus, -us, fons, -nis, m.* (= source), *principium, causa*; = fountain, *fons, scuturigo* (rare); 2. = first season of the year, *ver, tempus vernum*; the — of life, *inens aetas*; 3. = — in machinery, perhaps by *machinatio* (e.g. *machinatio quidam moveri, Cic.*) II. v. intr. *salire* (= to leap); to — down, *desilire*; to — forward, *prosilire*; to — from, to take origin in, *ex alio or alibi re (c)nacl, (ex)iri, proficisci*; to — out, *prosilire, prorumpere*; to — up, *crevere* (= to grow), *surgere* (= to rise, of winds, etc.). III. v. tr. to — a leak, *rimas agere*; to — a mine, *uniculum igni explodere*. **spring-tide**, n. *aequus, -us, maximus*.

**sprinkle**, v. tr. *aliquid aliquid re spargere, (ad) spargere, conspergere*.

**sprite**, n. *faunus* (= faun), or *nympha* (= nymph).

**sprout**, I. n. *surculus*; see **SHOOT**. II. v. intr. *germinare* (Plin.).

**spruce**, adj. *comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus, elegans*. Adv. *compte, belle, ornate, nitide, eleganter*.

**spur**, I. n. *calcar* (lit. and fig.). II. v. tr. *equo calcitra sublere* or *equum calcitibus concitare* or *stimulare*.

**spurious**, adj. *adulterinus, falsus*.

**spurn**, v. tr. *fastidire, aspernari, repudare*; to — with the foot; see **KICK**.

**spurt**, I. v. intr. *summa et contendere*. II. n. *visus, -us*; see **SPURT**.

**sputter**, v. tr. *spuere*; to — out, *balbutire* (= to stammer).

**spy**, I. n. *explorator, speculator, cubarius*. II. v. intr. *explorare, speculari*.

**squabble**, I. n. *rum, altercatio*. II. v. intr. *rizari*.

**squadron**, n. *equitum turma, ala*; — of ships, *classis*.

**squalid**, adj. *sordidus, squalidus, spurcus*; see **DIRTY**.

**squall**, I. n. *suhita tempestas*; = crying, *edgitus, -us*. II. v. intr. *ragire*.

**squalor, squalidity, squalidness**, n. *sordes, -is, f.*, usu. in pl. *squalor, spurcitia, spurcicies*. Adv. *sordide, squalide, spurce*.

**squander**, v. tr. *profundere, effundere, perdere, dissipare*. **squanderer**, n. *nepos, -os, m.*

**square**, I. adj. *quadratus*. II. n. *quadratus, n.* III. v. tr. *quadrare*.

**squash**, v. tr. see **CRUSH**.

**squat**, I. v. intr. *subidere*. II. adj. *labus corporis brevis atque oherus*.

**squeak**, I. n. *stridor*. II. v. intr. *stridere*.

**squeamish**, adj. *fastidiosus, delictus*. **squeamishness**, n. *fastidium*.

**squeeze**, I. n. *compressio*. II. v. tr. *premere, comprimere*; to — out, *exprimere*.

**squib**, n. see **LAMPOON**.

**squint**, v. intr. *limis or perveris oculis oculis spectare, strabonem esse*; to — at, *limis oculis intueri aliquid or aliquid*.

**squire**, n. \* *armiger*.

**squirrel**, n. *sciurus* (Plin.).

**squirt**, n. and v. tr. see **SYRINGE**.

**stab**, I. n. *ictus, -us* (= a blow), or *valua, -tris, sicut factum*. II. v. tr. (*con)stidere, or sid* or *pugione ferire, sic conficere* (= to slay by stabbing, etc.). **stabber**, n. *sicarius*.

**stable**, I. adj. *stabilis, firmus*; fig. *constans, propositi tenax*. II. n. *stabulum* (= stall, or in pl.). III. v. tr. *stabilire*. **stability**, n. *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.

**stack**, I. n. *meta* (of hay), *cumulus, ocerus, strues, -is, f.* II. v. tr. *cumulare*; see **PILE**.

**staff**, n. *baculum, bacillum, scipio* (carried before officials), *fastis, m.* (= cudgel); an augur's —, *lituus*; the — of a spear, *hasta*; shepherd's —, *pedum*; herald's —, *calceus*; to lean on a —, *baculo inniti*; — of officers, *legati et praefecti et tribuni militum*; any other — (of assistants) *socii, (= colleagues) adiutores, ministri*.

**stag**, n. *ceruus*.

**stage**, n. 1. of a theatre, *proscenium, scena* (lit. = the wall which closed the — behind); 2. fig. *scena* (e.g. to go upon the —, *in scena prodire*); 3. = degree, *gradus, -us*; = part of a journey, *iter, itineris, n.* **stage-coach**, a *vehiculum publicum*.

**stagger**, I. v. intr. *titubare, vacillare, incertum ire pedibus*. II. v. tr. *animum movere, percutere*. **staggers**, n. *vertigo*.

**stagnant**, adj. 1. *stagnans*; 2. fig. see **SLOW**. **stagnate**, v. intr. 1. † *stagnare*; 2. perhaps *hesitare, languere*.

**staid**, adj. see **SOBER**.

**stain**, I. n. 1. *macula, labe, -is, decoloratio* (the act); 2. fig. *macula, labe, -is, f.*, *vera* (= mark), *dedecus, -oris, n.*; see **SHAME**. II. v. tr. 1. see **DYE, DIRTY**; 2. fig. *maculare, foelare, palluere*; to — a reputation, *aliquid estimacionem violare, aliquid fuisse or aliquid actum turpitudinis incurrere, aliquid in/namida (ad)spargere*; = to discolour, *decolorare*; = to dye, *tingere, inficere*. **stainless**, adj. *purus*; see **PURE**.

**stair**, n. *gradus*, -ūs; a — case, *scalae* (*scalis habito tribus*, = I dwell up three pair of —s).

**stake**, I. n. *palus*, *stipes*, -itis, m.; as instrument of punishment, *palus* (= — to which criminals were bound; where burning is implied, better use *igni interficere*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus*, *fris*, n. (= a bet), *quod ponitur*; to be at —, *agi*, *periclitari*, *in discrimen adduci*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*. II. v.tr. (*de*)*ponere*.

**stale**, adj. *vetus*, *obsoletus*, *exsolutus* (= worn out); to become —, *obsolescere*.

**stalk**, I. n. *caulis* (of a herb), *caudex* (of a tree), *scapus*, *culmus* (= green stalk), *calamus* (= reed); see **STEM**. II. v.intr. (*magnifice*) *incedere*, *†spatiari*.

**stall**, I. n. *stabulum*; = a little shop, *taverna*; = a seat in a choir, *scilla*. II. v.tr. *stabulare*.

**stallion**, n. (*equus*) *admissarius*.

**stamen**, n. *stamen*.

**stammer**, I. v.intr. *balbutire*. II. n. use verb.

**stamp**, I. n. *nota*, *signum*, *imago* (*impressa*); persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplodio*. II. v.intr. *pedibus calcare*, *pulsare*, *pedem supplantare*. III. v.tr. to — under foot, *conculcare*; = to mark, *signare*, *notare*, *signum* or *notum* *imprimere*; to — money, *nummos signare* or *cutere*.

**stanch**, v.tr. see **STAUNCH**.

**stand**, I. n. *mora* (= delay), *locus*, *statio* (= place for standing); = prop, *statumen*, *adminiculum*; = sideboard, etc., *aducus*; to come to a —, *subsistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*; to take a —, *locum capere*; to be at a —, *haerere*, *animi pendere*. II. v.intr. *stare*, *consistere*; to let a thing —, *non movere alqd*; It —s written, *lit(t)eris conscriptum est, legitur*; to — good, *obtinere*; to — against, *alci resistere*; to — still, *quiescere*; to — aside, *recedere*; to — by anyone, *alci adesse*; to — fast, *consistere*; to — for an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; to — good in law, *lega vultre*; to — on ceremony, *cum alqo comiter sed haud familiariter agere*; not to — on ceremony, *cum alqo amicissime agere*; to — in the way, *alci obstrere*; to — out, *eminere*, *prominere*; to — out to sea, *relu dare*; to — up, *surgere*, *erectum stare*, *horrere* (= to bristle); to — before a person, *assurgere* (or of several, *consurgere*) *alci*. III. v.tr. see **ENDURE**. **standing**, I. adj. or part. *stans*; = lasting, *diuturnus*, *perpetuus*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra statera*; — army, *milites*. II. n. *gradus*, -ūs, *locus*, *ordo*; see **RANK**; of long —, *vetus*; of short —, *recens*. **standstill**, n. to be at a —, *haerere*.

**standard**, n. 1, = flag,  *vexillum*; to raise a —, *vexillum tollere*; to hoist or display a —, *vexillum proponere*; *aquila* (i.e. the eagle of the legion); 2, = measure, *regula*, *norma*. **standard-bearer**, n. *vexillarius*, *signifer*, *aquilifer*.

**stanza**, n. *versuum series*.

**staple**, I. n. 1, *emporium* (= market); 2, see **HOOK**. II. adj. — commodities, by *res alcijs terrae propriae*.

**star**, n. *astrum*, *sidus*, -ēris, n. (= a collection of —s, also = *astrum*), *signum* (= a sign in the skies), *stella*; = a distinguished person, e.g. *Africanus sol alter*, = a — of the first magnitude; the —s of the State, *lumina civitatis*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (Gram.); the — under which one is born, *sidus natalicium*. **star-gazer**, n. *astrologus* (= interpreter of stars). **starlight**, adj. *sideribus illustris* (Tac.). **starry**, adj. *stellifer*, *astris distinctus et ornatus*.

**starboard**, adj. and n. *latus navis dextrum*.

**starch**, n. *amylum* (Plin.).

**stare**, I. n. *obtusus*, -ūs. II. v.intr. *obtusum in re figere*, *conspicari*, *intueri*, *stupere* (with astonishment).

**stark**, adj. *rigens* (with cold); see **STIFF**.

**starling**, n. *sturnus* (Plin.).

**start**, I. n. 1, *saltus*, -ūs (= jump); by fits and —s, *haud uno tenore*; 2, see **BEGINNING**, **COMMENCEMENT**; 3, = settling out, *profectio*; to get the — of anything, *alqm antecedere* (lit.), *alqm superare* (fig.). II. v.intr. 1, *trepidare*, *exprorescere*; 2, see **BEGIN**; 3, = to set out, *profectisci*. III. v.tr. *initium alcijs rei facere*, *alqd instituire*.

**startle**, v.tr. (dim. of **START**) *alci metum inficere*, *alqm improviso, de improviso, imprudenter* or *neopinantem opprimere*. **startling**, adj. *mirandus*, *mirificus*.

**starve**, I. v.tr. *fame* or *inediā necare*, *consumere*. II. v.intr. *fame* or *inediā necari*, *consumi*.

**state**, I. n. 1, *status*, -ūs, *condicio*, *locus*, *res*, *fortuna*; a good —, *res securae*; a bad —, *res adversae*; 2, = rank, *homo mei loci atque ordinis*; 3, = a city or commonwealth, *civitas*, *respublica*, *regnum*, *imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptu publico*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius et administrator reipublicae gerendae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; 4, = grandeur, *cultus*, *ornatus*, *apparatus* (all -ūs), *magnificus*. II. v.tr. *narrare*, *praedicare*, *dicere*, *proferri*, *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *asseverare*. **stately**, adj. of carriage, *erectus* (= upright), *nobilis* (noble); of banquets, etc., *luculus*, *magnificus*. **stateliness**, n. use adj. **statesman**, n. *vir reipublicae peritus*. **statesmanship**, n. *ars reipublicae regendae*. **station**, I. n. 1, see **POSITION**; 2, see **RANK**. II. v.tr. see **PLACE**, **SET**. **stationary**, adj. *stativus* (*stativa castra*), *immobilis*, *inmotus*, *quod non movetur*, *fixus*. **stationer**, n. *chartarius* (= a paper-seller; very late). **stationery**, n. see **PAPER**.

**statistics**, n. by *res* (*singulae*), (of details); *omnia* (of information collectively).

**statue**, n. *statua*, *simulacrum* (= likeness), *signum*, *imago*. **statuary**, n. see **SCULPTOR**, **SCULPTURE**.

**stature**, n. *statura*; a man of low, etc., —, *homo parvae, magnae, procerae staturae*.

**statute**, n. *lex*. **statutable**, adj. *legitimus*.

**staunch**, I. adj. *firmus*, *solidus*, *bonus*; a — friend, *amicus certus*, *fidus*, *fidelis*. II. v.tr. *sanguinem sistere*, *cohibere* (Cels.).

**stay**, I. v.tr. 1, = to prop, *fulcire*, *fulcire et sustinere*, *statuminare* (by a post or beam), *adminiculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); to — yourself on, *niti* (or *inniti*) *alqī re* (in *alqī re*), *in alqī* (in *alqm*); 2, = to stop, arrest, (*de*)*morari*, *detinere*, *cohibere*; see **CHECK**. II. v.intr. = to abide or tarry, *commorari*, *manere*, *versari*; to — with, *apud alqd manere*; to — much anywhere, *locum frequentare*. **stays**, n. use *mamillare* (Mark).

**stead**, n. in — of, *pro*, *loco*, *vice*, *in locum, in vicem alcijs*; in — of, etc., *tantum abest, ut, etc., non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the consul, *pro consule*; to be in — of a father, *pro patre esse alci*, *cum debeat* or *deberet* (e.g. in — of going, he did this, *hoc facit, cum ire deberet*).

**steady**, **steadfast**, adj. *stabilis*, *firmus* (lit. and fig.), *constans*, *gravis*, *fidus*, *fidelis* (fig.). Adv. *firme*, *graviter*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *fide*, *fideliter*. **steadiness**, **steadfastness**, n. *stabilitas*, *firmitas*, *constantia*, *gravitas*, *sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

**steak**, n. *offella, offula*; a beef—, *offula carnis bubulae*.

**steal**, v.tr. *furtum facere, furari, surripere* (subr-), *auferre, intercipere*; to — out of the city, *clam se urbe subducere*; to — over anyone (of sleep, etc.), *aliqui subire*. **stealer**, n. *fur*.

**stealth**, n. by —, *furtim, clam*. **stealthy**, adj. *furtivus* (e.g. amor), *clandestinus, occultus, tectus*. Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam, occulte, tecte*.

**steam**, I. n. vapor, *uapor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke). II. v.tr. *vaporare*.

**steamboat**, n. *navis vi vaporis (neque velis) impulsæ*. **steam-engine**, n. *machina vi vaporis impulsæ*.

**steed**, n. *equus*.

**steel**, I. n. *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*. II. v.tr. see **HARDEN**.

**steep**, I. adj. *præruptus, præceps, arduus*. II. n. *locus præceps*. III. v.tr. *aquæ macerare* or *mollire*; see **SOAK**. **steepness**, n. use adj.

**steeples**, n. *turris* (= tower), perhaps *fustigium turri superpositum* (for a — on a tower). **steepchase**, n. see **RACE**.

**steer**, v.tr. *gubernare, regere*; to — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam*).

**steerage**, n. and adj. *puppis* (e.g. — passengers, *qui in puppi vehuntur*). **steering**, n. *gubernatio*. **steersman**, n. *gubernator* (so *reipublicæ*), *rector* (fig.).

**steer**, n. = young bull, *juvencus*.

**stem**, I. n. *arboris stirps* or *truncus* (of a tree), *caulis, calamus* (of a plant); = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus, -eris*, n. II. v.tr. *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; to — the tide, *aestum marinum sistere*; to — the sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*; see also **RESIST**.

**stench**, n. *foetor, putor* (ante and post class.).

**step**, I. n. = a stair, *gradus, -ûs*; = a pace, *gradus, passus, gressus*, all -ûs; to take —s, *agere, agere et moliri, consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; to keep — with, *aliquis gradus acquirere*; fig. *parem esse alci*; — by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*. II. v.intr. *gradi, vadere*; to — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; to — over, *transire, superare aliquem*. **step-brother**, n. *filius vitrici* (on the father's side), *filius novercae* (on the mother's). **step-daughter**, n. *privigna*. **step-father**, n. *vitricus*. **step-mother**, n. *noverca*. **step-sister**, n. *filia vitrici* or *novercae*. **step-son**, n. *privignus*.

**stereotype**, n. *formae litterarum fixæ*. **stereotyped**, adj. *tritus*; see **TRITE**.

**sterile**, adj. *sterilis* (lit. and fig.). **sterility**, n. *sterilitas* (lit. and fig.).

**storing**, adj. *verus, bonus*.

**stern**, adj. † *torvus, durus, severus, austerus*. Adv. *dure, duriter, severe*. **sternness**, n. *severitas*.

**stern**, n. *puppis* (= poop).

**stew**, I. v.tr. *carnem (igne lento) coquere*. II. n. *caro (igne lento) cocta*.

**steward**, n. *procurator, curator, dispensator, administrator, villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum curator*. **stewardship**, n. *cura, procuratio, dispensatoris munus, -eris, n., administratio*.

**stick**, I. n. *baculum, bacillum, radius* (= wand), *virga* (= rod), *clava, fustis, -is* (= cudgel), *palus*. II. v.intr. I. *haerere, adhaerere, cohaerere* (= to — together); 2, fig. *haerere, haesitare, dubitare*. III. v.tr. (af) *figere* (= to — to), *desigere, praefigere* (= to — before), *insigere*; see **STAB**. **sticking-plaster**, n. *implastrum* (Plin.). **stickle**, v.intr. *summo studio in or ad aliquid in-*

*cumbere*. **stiockler**, n. *qui summo studio in aliquid incumbit*. **stiocky**, adj. *lentus, tenax*.

**stiff**, adj. *rigidus, rigens, durus*; — in character, *perlinax, inexorabilis, rigidus*; in manners, perhaps *rusticus, agrestis, parva comis*; to be —, *rigere*. Adv. *rigide, dure, duriter, pertinaciter, rigide, rustice, parva comiter*. **stiffen**, v.tr. *durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. **stiffness**, n. *rigor, rigiditas* (lit. and fig.), *rusticitas* (fig.).

**stifle**, v.tr. 1, *suffocare, spiritum interciedere*. 2, fig. *opprimere, exstinguere*.

**stigma**, n. *nota*. **stigmatize**, v.tr. *notam (turpitudinis) inungere alci*.

**stille**, n. *claustra, -orum* (= barrier).

**still**, I. adj. *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (= gentle), *immotus* (= motionless); — night, *nox tacita*; be —, *taceas, quæso! quæso!* II. v.tr. *sedare, reprimere, restringere, exstinguere, lenire, pernicitare*; to — hunger, *famem explere*. III. Adv. 1, = up to this time, *adhuc, etiam, etiamnunc* (or *etiamnum*); 2, with compar. (e.g. — more), *etiam magis*; = especially, *praesertim*; 3, see **NEVERTHELESS**. **stilling**, n. *sedatio*. **stillness**, n. *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*.

**still**, n. \* *alembicum*.

**stilts**, n. *grallæ*. **stilted**, adj. see **INFLATED**.

**stimulant**, n. *vinum* (= wine). **stimulate**, v.tr. *stimulare, excitare*; see **ENCOURAGE**. **stimulus**, n. *stimulus, incitamentum, irascimentum* (mostly in pl.), *calcar* (= spur).

**sting**, I. n. *aculeus*; the wound from a —, *ictus, -us*. II. v.tr. *pungere* (lit. and fig.) *aculeos infigere*. **stinging**, adj. *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

**stingy**, adj. *parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus*. Adv. *parce, sordide, maligne*. **stinginess**, n. *parsimonia, tenacitas, malignitas*; see **MEANNESS**.

**stink**, n. and v.intr. see **SMELL**.

**stint**, I. n. *inopia*; see **NEED**. II. v.tr. *aliquid alci porce dare*; *aliquem aliquam rem privare* (= to deprive of).

**stipend**, n. see **SALARY**. **stipendiary**, adj. *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.

**stipulate**, v.intr. *stipulari, pacisci*. **stipulation**, n. *stipulatio, pactum, condicio*.

**stir**, I. n. *motus, -ûs, tumultus, -ûs, turbatio*. *strepitus, -ûs*; to be in a —, *moveri, agitari*. II. v.tr. (com)movere; to — oneself, *moveri*. III. v.intr. *moveri, progredi*; see **GO, ADVANCE**.

**stirrup**, n. perhaps *lorum ad pedes sustinendum ex ephippiis pendens*. (The Romans rode without stirrups, see Smith's "Dict. Antiq." art. *Ephippium*.)

**stitch**, I. n. — in the side, *lateris dolor*. II. v.tr. (com)suere.

**stock**, I. n. (*arboris*) *truncus, stirps, stipula, -itis, m.*; —s for ship-building, *navalia, -ium* (= a dock); the —s (as instrument of punishment), by *pedicæ* (= fetters); a — or family, *gens, stirps*; descended from a noble —, *claræ honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens numerus rerum*; — dove, *palumbæ, -is, m. and f.*; — jobber, *argentarius*. II. v.tr. *instruere*; see **PROVIDE**. III. adj. see **COMMON, TRITE**. IV. adv. — still, *inmotus*.

**stockade**, n. *rallum*.

**stocking**, n. *tidiale, -is, n.* (Suet.).

**stoic**, n. and n. *stoicus*. **stoical, stoically**, adj. and adv. *stoico, ut stoici*. **stoicism**, n. *ratio stoicorum*.

**stomach**, *I. n. l. stomachus*; **2**, = anger, *stomachus*. **II. v. tr.** *stomachari*, alqd indigne ferre. **stomacher**, *n. manillare* (Mart.).

**stone**, *I. n. lapis, -idis, m., saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.); — of fruit, nucleus, see **KERNEL**; precious —, *gemma*; to throw —s at, *lapides con(j)icere in alqm*; a —-breaker, *lapicida, m.*; — quarry, *lapicidinae*; a —'s-throw, *lapidis jactus, -us*. **II. v. tr.** *lapides in alqm con(j)icere*. **stoning**, *n. lapidatio*. **stony**, *adj. lapideus* (of stone), *sarcus, lapidosus, sarcosus* (= abounding in stones). **stony-hearted**, *adj. durus, ferreus*.

**stool**, *n. scabellum*.

**stoop**, *v. intr. se inclinare, pro linare, se demittere*. **stooping**, *I. n. corporis inclinatio*. **II. adj. pronus, inclinat**.

**stop**, *I. v. intr. (con)sistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere* (= to stay), in a place, *alqo* (or in *alqo*) *loco, versari in alqo loco, morari*; = to cease, *ab alqo re cessare, alqd omittere*. **II. v. tr.** *sistere*; = to hinder, *prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire*; a sedition, etc., *ex(s)tinguere, compescere*; = to block up, *viam intercludere, a bottle, etc., obturare, ocludere*; = to punctuate, *interpungere* (Sen.). **III. n.** *impedimentum, mora*; see **HINDRANCE**; — (in printing), *interpunctum*; without —, *sine mora*. **stoppage**, *n. obstructio, impedimentum, retentio* (= holding back), of the bowels, *alvus at(ly)stricta* (Cels.). **stopper**, *n. obturamentum* (Plin.).

**store**, *I. n. copia, magna vis, abundantia* (= plenty); to have a —, *abundare, affluere re*; — of provisions, *convectus, -us* (for the army), *alimento, -orum, annona*; — house, *apotheca, horreum* (= granary); — room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria*. **II. v. tr.** *coacervare, repouere, condere, instruere, ornare re*; to — yourself with, *sibi comparare alqd, providere rei*.

**storey**, *n. tabulatio, tabulatum*.

**stork**, *n. ciconia*.

**storm**, *I. n. tempestas, procella*; fig. *tempestas, fluctus, -us*; = a violent attack, *impetus, -us, vis*; a — cloud, *nimbus*. **II. v. tr.**, e.g. *urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare*; to take by —, *vi capere*. **III. v. intr.** *furere, saevire*; see **RAGE**. **storming**, *I. n. expugnatio*. **II. adj.** — party, (*milites*) *ad urbem oppugnandam missi*. **stormy**, *adj. 1, lit. turbidus, procellosus*; **2**, fig. *iratus* (= angry), *tumultuosus*. Adv. *irate, turbide*.

**story**, *n. res, narratio, narratiuncula, fabula* (= fable); to tell a —, *narrare*; = a falsehood, *mendacium*; a —-teller, *narrator, mendax* (= liar).

**stout**, *adj. crassus, obesus* (= fat), *vastus, amplus* (= large), *fortis, constans, virilis, valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens* (= strong); see **FAT, STRONG**. Adv. *fortiter, constanter, acriter, pro viribus suis, valide, robuste*. **stoutness**, *n. 1, see CORPULENCE*; **2**, see **COURAGE, ENDURANCE**.

**stove**, *n. focus, caminus*.

**stow**, *v. tr.* see **STORE**. **stowage**, *n. locus*.

**straddle**, *v. intr. varicare* (ante and post class.). **straddling**, *adj. varicus*.

**straggle**, *v. intr. vagari, deerrare, palari*.

**straight**, *I. adj. (di)rectus, erectus* (= upright); a — line, *linea directa*; a — way, *recta via*. **II. adv.** — way, *recto itinere, statim, confestim* (= immediately), *prolinus* (= both —forward and immediately). **straighten**, *v. tr. corrigere* (lit. and fig., in former sense mostly ante and post class.). **straightforward**, *adj. simplex*; see **FRANK, UPRIGHT**.

**strain**, *I. n. intentio, contentio* (corporis,

*nervorum*; opp. *remissio*); = tune, see **TUNE**; in this —, *ita, sic* (= thus), or by rel. sentence (e.g. *quae cum dixisset, abiit*, having spoken in this —, he went off). **II. v. tr.** (*in)tendere, intente, contendere in or ad alqd, contra alqm or alqd*; = to sprain, see **SPRAIN**; = to filter, see **FILTER**.

**strait**, *I. adj. artus* (arcus), *angustus, strictus* (= bound up). **II. n. fretum**; the — of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosphorus Thracicus*; = a narrow path, *viam or locorum or itineris angustiae*; = a difficulty, *angustiae*; = poverty, *inopia, res durae or angustae*. **straiten**, *v. tr. in angustias adducere*.

**strand**, *I. n. litus, -oris, n., ripa, acta*. **II. v. tr.** *navem valis or litoribus illidere or impingere, in litus c(j)ict*.

**strange**, *adj. 1*, = foreign, *pergrinus, externus, exterius* (= outward, the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus*); the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes*, as opp. to *socii*, *extraneus* (= not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (= coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *barbarus* (= not Roman); **2**, = unversed in, a stranger to, in *alqa re peregrinus or alienus, hospes, or rudis*; — in this city, *ignarus hujus urbis*; **3**, = unusual, *insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus*; that seems — to me, *mirum hoc mihi videtur, miror, admiror hoc*; **4**, = not belonging to one, *alienus*; to fall into — hands, in *alienas manus incidere*; **5**, = unsuitable, *averse, alienus*; to be —, *alienum esse, abhorrere ab*. Adv. *mirum in modum, mirifice, mirabiliter, inusitate*. **strangeness**, *n. novitas, insolentia, or by adj. stranger, n. hospes, -itis, m. (in gen.), externus* (opp. *civis*), *alienigena, m. (opp. indigena), adventa, m. and f. (= incomer), barbarus*.

**strangle**, *v. tr. strangulare, laqueo intermere, gulam laqueo frangere*.

**strap**, *I. n. lorum* (of leather). **II. v. tr.** *loris* (con)stringere (= to bandage).

**stratagem**, *n. ars, dolus, consilium, astus, -us, insidiae*. **strategic**, *adj. quod ad prudentem ducem pertinet*. **strategist**, *n. dux prudens or peritus*. **strategy**, *n. ars belli gerendi*.

**stratum**, *n.* perhaps *stratum* as t.t., or by circumloc. (e.g. *genus aliud alicui impositum*). **stratify**, *v. tr.* perhaps by *digerere, disponere*.

**straw**, *I. n. stramentum*. **II. adj. stramenticium**. **strawberry**, *n. fragum*.

**stray**, *v. intr. (ab)errare, vagi, pall*.

**streak**, *I. n. linea, nota* (= mark). **II. v. tr.** *lineis or variis coloribus distinguere*.

**stream**, *I. n. flumen* (= flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso*. **II. v. intr.** *fluere, effundi in rem*; to — together, *undique convenire*.

**streamer**, *n. vexillum, signum*.

**street**, *n. via, vicus* (= the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (= the broad open roads or promenades in a city), *angiportus, -us* (= narrow crossways, streets, or alleys); a public —, in contrast with the houses, was called *publicum*; in *publico* (opp. to *in privato*); = in public, on the high road); to remain all night in the —, *jacere et pernoctare in publico*.

**strength**, *n. vis* (or in pl. *virtus, nervi, robur -oris, n., opes* (= resources), as passive quality, — of resistance, *firmitas*; to feel your —, *sibi confidere*; to have — in, *multum valere re, excellere in re*. **strengthen**, *I. v. tr. corroborare, (con)firmare*; to — yourself, *se reficere*. **II. v. intr.** by

pass. *carroborari*, etc.; see also INCREASE.  
**strengthened**, adj. *confirmatus*. **strengthening**, n. *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetuae libertutis, animi*).

**strenuous**, adj. *strenuus* (opp. *iners, ignavus*), *impiger, acer*; see ACTIVE. Adv. *strenue, impigre, acriter*. **strenuousness**, n. (9) *navitas, studium*.

**stress**, n. *rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus*, -*eris*, n.; with —, *cum vi, graviter*; to lay — on, *alqd re niti* or *confidere, in re spem* or *fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestas, procella*.

**stretch**, I. v.tr. (*ex*)*tendere, contendere, intendere*; to — forth or out, *protendere, porrigere*; to — the iron under the hammer, *ferrum proluere incude*. II. v.intr. see REACH. III. n. *contentio, intentio, nisus, -us* (= effort); at a —, *uno tenore*; — of land, *campus*. **stretcher**, n. see LITTER.

**strew**, v.tr. *sternere* (= to lay on the ground), *spargere* (= to scatter).

**strict**, adj. 1, = accurate, *accuratus, diligens*; to tell in — confidence, *alqd alci in aurem dicere*; 2, *severus, rigidus*; see SEVERE. Adv. = truly, *re veri, reapse*; = accurately, *accurate, diligenter*; = severely, *severe, rigide*. **strictness**, n. *accuratio, diligentia, severitas*; see SEVERITY. **stricture**, n. *animadversio, reprehensio*; see BLAME.

**stride**, I. n. *ingens gradus, -us*. II. v.intr. *ingentes gradus ferre*.

**strife**, n. *certatio, certamen, contentio* (in gen.), *disceptatio, controversia, altercatio* (= dispute), *jurgium, rixa* (= quarrel); — in a lawsuit, *lis*. **strive**, v.intr. (e)*niti, coniti, contendere, operam dare, conari, studere, ut*; to — after, (co)niti, *contendere ad alqd, (ex)petere, affectare, captare alqd, rei studere, sequi* or *persequi alqd*; to — against, *obniti, resistere*; to — with or against, *configere, concertare*. **striving**, n. see EFFORT; — after, *alcijs appetitio, contentio*.

**strike**, v.tr. *ferire, percutere, pulsare, verberare* (= to lash), *caedere*; to be struck, *vapulare*; to — (as a clock), *sonare*; to — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; to — a flag or yield, *vezillum demittere*; the lightning —s, *de caelo tangitur alqd*; to be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; to — a coin, *cadere*; see COIN; to — the mind, *percutere, percellere* (= to shock); to — a bargain, *pacisci*; to — against, *alqd offendere, in alqd incurrere*; to — against rocks (of a ship), *saxis illidi*. **striking**, adj. see REMARKABLE.

**string**, I. n. *linum, linea, flum, funiculus* or *vinculum* (= cord); — of leather, shoe —, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus*; — of a dart, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chorda, nervus, fides, -ium*. II. v.tr. to — an instrument, *lyrae, citharae, etc.*, *nervos aptare*; to — together; see BIND. **stringent**, adj. see SEVERE.

**strip**, I. v.tr. *spoliare, nudare, denudare, eruere, alci vestem detrahere*; to — a person of his wealth, *alqm opibus spoliare*. II. n. *purs*; — of paper, *scidula chartae*; — of cloth, *lucina*.

**stripe**, I. n. 1, see STREAK; 2, see STROKE. II. v.tr. see STREAK.

**stripling**, n. *adolescens*.

**stroke**, I. n. 1, *verber*; see BLOW; 2, see LINE; 3, of lightning, *fulmen*; 4, of fortune, etc., *eventus, -us* (*felix* = lucky, etc.); = artifice, *ars* (e.g. a master —, *summa ars*); to put the finishing — to, *alqd ad finem perduere*. II. v.tr. *alqm permulcere, demulcere*.

**stroll**, I. n. *ambulatio*. II. v.intr. *ambulare*; see WALK, WANDE

**strong**, adj. *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, lucertosus, fortis*; to be — (in influence), *pollere*. Compare *Etruria tantum pollens terris marique*, Liv.; *pollere pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate*; comb. *pollens polleusque*, Sall.; a — wind, *ventus vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis, firmus*; — memory, *memoria (alcijs rei) tenax*; — position, *locus munitus*. Adv. *rudide, firme, firmiter, fortiter*; = very, *valde* or *vehementer*, or by compound (e.g. *movèri*, = to be moved; *commovèri*, = to be — moved).

**strophe**, n. *strophæ* (late).

**structure**, n. *aedificium, oedes, -is, f, opus, -eris*, n., *monumentum* (= a building), *structura* (= the kind of building; *structurae perietum, structurae antiquae genus*, Liv.; also = the substance); fig. *structura verborum* or *vocum*; — of a sentence, *forma, ratio*.

**struggle**, I. n. *luctatio*; see CONTENTION. II. v.intr. *luctari*; to — with each other, *luctari inter se*; to — with the difficulty, *luctari cum difficultate*; see CONTEND, FIGHT.

**strumpet**, n. *scortum, meretrix*.

**strut**, v.intr. *superbe incedere*.

**stubble**, n. *stipulae*.

**stubborn**, adj. *pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, contumax*. Adv. *perniciter, perversiter, obstinate, contumaciter, obstinato animo*. **stubbornness**, n. *pernicia, perversicia, contumacia, obstinatio* (usually of a good quality), *obstinatus animus*.

**stucco**, n. see PLASTER.

**stud**, I. n. *bullæ*; = button, *fibula* (= clasp); = a number of horses, *equi, equaria*. II. v.tr. *alqd re distinguere*.

**study**, I. n. *studium, studia, meditatio* (= thought); = room for —, *conclave*. II. v.tr. *litteris studere, litteras tractare*; to — something, *alci rei studere, incumbere* or *operam dare*. **student**, n. *alcijs rei studiosus*. **studio**, n. *conclave* (pictoris, of a painter, etc.). **studious**, adj. *litterarum studiosus, in studiis literarum versatus*. Adv. *summo studio*.

**stuff**, I. n. *materia, materies*; = baggage, *impedimenta, -orum, sarcinae*; household —, *suppeller, -lectilis, f*; kitchen —, *culinaria*; = — gown, etc., *textile*; as an exclamation, *augst! gerrae!* II. v.tr. (re)*ferire, replere*; see FILL. **stuffing**, n. *farctum* (Plin., of food), *tomentum* (of cushions).

**stultify**, v.tr. *alqm stultitiae coarguere* or *convincere*.

**stumble**, v.intr. *offendere*. **stumbling**, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a — block to, *esse offensioni alci*; things which are — blocks, *quæ habent offensionem* (Cic.).

**stump**, n. *caudex, stipes, -itis, truncus*.

**stun**, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps *alqm sensu privare*; 2, fig. *oblundere, stupefacere, perterere, percellere*. **stunned**, adj. 1, *sensu privatus*; 2, fig. *stupefactus*.

**stunt**, v.tr. *alcijs incrementum impedire*.

**stupefy**, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporum afferre, habere*; to be stupefied, *torpescere, stupecere, torpere, stupere*. **stupefaction**, n. *stupor, torpor*.

**stupendous**, adj. *ingens, inmanis*; see WONDERFUL.

**stupid**, adj. *stupidus, stolidus*; see FOOLISH. Adv. *stupidè, stolidè*. **stupidity**, n. *stupiditas, animus stolidus, or stupidus*. **stupor**, n. *stupor, torpor*.

**sturdy**, adj. 1, see **STRONG**; 2, see **CONVI-  
DENT**.

**surgeon**, n. *acipenser*.

**stutter**, v.intr. *balbutire*; see **STAMMER**.

**sty**, n. *hara, suile*.

**style**, I. n. 1, in gen. *genus, -ëris, n., ratio, habi-  
tus, -us* (of dress, etc.), *mos* (= custom); 2, in lan-  
guage, *dicendi or scribendi genus, orationis or ser-  
monis genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio*; the — is the  
man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio*. II.  
v.tr. *appellare*; see **NAME**. **stylish**, adj. *speciosus,  
elegans, nitidus, lautus, magnificus*. Adv. *speci-  
ose, eleganter, nitide, laute, magnifice*. **stylish-  
ness**, n. *elegantia, magnificentia, laetitia*.

**suave**, adj. *urbanus, blandus*; see **COURTEOUS**.  
**suavity**, n. *urbanitas*; see **COURTESY**.

**subaltern**, I. adj. *inferioris loci*. II. n.  
perhaps *subcenturio*.

**subcommissioner**, n. *procurator, vica-  
rius*.

**subdivide**, v.tr. *iterum dividere*; see **DIVIDE**.  
**subdivision**, n. *pars*.

**subdue**, v.tr. in *imperium alcjs redigere,  
dicioni suae sub(j)icere alqm, sui juris facere,  
subigere, domare*.

**subject**, I. v.tr. *sub(j)icere*; to — yourself, *se  
imperio alcjs sub(j)icere*; see also **EXPOSE**. II.  
n. 1, *ciui or regi subjectus*, or by *ciuis*; 2, in  
grammar or logic, *subjectum*; 3, = matter dis-  
cussed, etc., *res, quaestio, argumentum*. III.  
adj. *imperio or dicioni alcjs subjectus, parens,  
obnoxius alcj*; to be —, *esse in alcjs dicione*; to  
be —, *sub alcjs imperium cadere*. **subjec-  
tion**, n. *servitus, -utis, f.*; to hold in —, *alqm in  
officio retinere, alqm oppressum tenere*. **subjec-  
tive**, adj., according to one's own view, e.g.  
viewed —ly to myself, *meo quidem iudicio*; *sotuo  
or ejus or eorum quidem iudicio*; as opposed to  
objective, *opinio*, opp. to *res*. **subjectivity**,  
n. *quod in opinione constat, or quod per homi-  
num iudicium percipi potest*.

**subjoin**, v.tr. *sub(j)icere, subjungere*.

**subjugate**, v.tr. *domare, in dicionem suam  
religere*; see **SUBDUCE**.

**subjunctive**, adj. — mood, *modus subjun-  
ctivus or conjunctivus* (Gram., and in Quint. fig.).

**sublimo**, adj. *sublimis, elatus, excelsus*; see  
**LOFTY**. Adv. *sublime* (usually lit.), *elate, excelsae*.

**sublimity**, n. *sublimitas* (Quint.), *elatio, ex-  
celsitas*.

**sublunary**, adj. *infra lunam positus*.

**submarine**, adj. *quod sub mari (positum)  
est*.

**submerge**, v.tr. *submergere*. **submer-  
sion**, n. use verb.

**submit**, v.tr. *submittere*; *submittere se alcj,  
se alcjs imperio sub(j)icere, in alcjs potestatem  
se permittere, alcj cadere or concedere, alcj dare  
manus*. **submission**, n. *obsequium (as act),  
animus submitus (as state)*. **submissive**,  
adj. see **OBIEDIENT**.

**subordinate**, I. adj. *inferior, alcj subjectus*.  
II. v.tr. 1, see **SUBDUCE**; 2, to give an inferior  
place to, *alqd alcj rei posthabere*. **subordina-  
tion**, n. 1, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina*  
(of soldiers); against —, *contra morem obsequii*;  
want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia  
militum*; see **OBIEDIENCE**; 2, = placing below,  
*alqd alcj rei posthabere*.

**suborn**, v.tr. *subornare*.

**subpoena**, n. *denuntiatio testimonii*.

**subscribe**, v.tr. *subscribere*; = to agree to,

*assentiri*; = to give one's name or support to,  
*nomen profiteri*. **subscriber**, n. *subscriptor*  
(= one who writes under), *qui se alqd daturum  
proffertur* (to a charity, etc.). **subscription**,  
n. *scriptio* (= that which is written under),  
*stips* (= alms), *collatio* (= collection).

**subsequent**, adj. (*sub*)*sequens*. Adv. *postea*;  
see **AFTERWARDS**.

**subserve**, v.tr. *alcj subservire, alcj esse  
usui, auxilio esse alcj, ajumento alcj esse, alcj  
obtemperare*. **subservience**, n. *obtemperatio,  
obsequium*.

**subside**, v.intr. *residere, considere, remitti,  
cadere* (= to fall).

**subsidy**, n. *subsidium, vectigal, tributum*  
(= tax).

**subsist**, v.intr. *subsistere, stare in re*; to —  
on, *vesci* (e.g. *lacte et carne*, Sall.). **subsist-  
ence**, n. *victus, -us, alimenta, -orum*.

**substance**, n. *natura, corpus, -ëris, n., res*; =  
property, *res, bona, -orum*. **substantial**, adj.  
*verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti* (= im-  
portant), *aliquid* (e.g. — victory, *aliquid vic-  
toriae*). Adv. *magna ex parte*. **substantiate**,  
v.tr. see **PROVE**. **substantive**, n. *nomen*  
(Gram.).

**substitute**, I. n. *vicarius*. II. v.tr. *alqm  
in alterius locum substituere, sufficere* (of the elec-  
tion of a magistrate as —) **substitution**, n.  
use verb.

**substruction**, **substructure**, n. *sub-  
structio*.

**subterfuge**, n. *deverticulum, latebra, ars,  
tergiversatio*.

**subterranean**, adj. *subterraneus*.

**subtle**, adj. *subtilis, t tenuis* (= thin, slen-  
der); *argutus, acutus*; see **CLEVER**, **CUNNING**.  
Adv. *subtiliter, tenuiter, argute, acute*. **subtle-  
ty**, n. 1, = fineness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 2, of  
intellect, etc., *acies, acumen, subtilitas, captio*.  
**subtleties**, n. *argutiae*.

**subtract**, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo delu-  
cendoque videre quae reliqua summa fiat*). **sub-  
traction**, n. by *deducere*.

**suburb**, n. *suburbium* (very rare). **sub-  
urban**, adj. *suburbanus*.

**subvert**, v.tr. *subvertere*. **subversion**, n.  
*eversio*; see **DESTRUCTION**.

**succeed**, v.intr. *alcj succedere*; so in *locum  
alcjs, in paternas opes*; (also in time, *aetas aetali  
succedit*), *alqm (sub)sequi*; = to have success, *suc-  
cedere, bene, prospere, optime cadere, evenire*. **Suc-  
cess**, n. *exitus, -us, bonus, res secundae, felicitas,  
prosperitas, successus, -us*. **successful**, adj.  
*felix, faustus, comb. felix faustusque*. Adv. *feli-  
citer, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententia*. **suc-  
cession**, n. *successio* (in office, etc.); = order,  
*series, continuatio*; in —, *ex ordine*. **succe-  
ssive**, adj. *alii post alios, continuus*. Adv.  
(ex) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*. **successor**,  
n. *successor*.

**succinct**, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevis, breviter*.

**succour**, I. n. *auxilium, subsidium*. II.  
v.tr. *auxiliari alcj, juvare alqm, auxilio alcj esse  
or venire alcj, succurrere*; see **HELP**.

**succulent**, adj. *sucusus* (Plin.), *suci (sucri)  
plenus*.

**succumb**, v.intr. *succumbere alcj rei* (e.g.  
*somno, senectuti, labori*).

**sueh**, adj. pron. *talis* followed by *qualis, ejus-  
modi, ejus generis ut, etc.*; — is your courtesy,  
*quae tua est humanitas*; nor am I — a fool, *ne tu  
sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that  
. . . ? *adeone es hospes hujusce urbis ut . . . ?*

*at nos ii sumus qui esse debemus* (= If we are — as we ought to be); *videndum est ut ad liberalitatem utamur quas prosit amicis, noccat nemini* (= we must take care to use — liberty as may benefit our friends and injure none).

**suck**, I. v.tr. *sugere, bibere* (= to drink). II. n. *suctus, -us* (as act); to give —, *mammam alci prædere, ad ubera admittere* (of animals). **sucker**, n. *surculus, planta*. **suckle**, v.tr. *mammam alci dare* or *prædere*. **suckling**, n. (*infans*) *lactens*. **suction**, n. *suctus, -us*.

**sudden**, adj. *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*. Adv. *subito, ex tempore, inopinato, necopinato, improviso, de improviso*; to attack anyone —, *opprimere imprudentem*. **suddenness**, n. use adj.

**sue**, v.tr. *postulare, citare, item aucti intendere, iudicio alqm persequi, in jus vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; to — for an office, *ambire magistratum*; to — for the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *sollicitare, efflagitare*; see ENTREAT, BEG; to — for payment, *nomina exigere*.

**suet**, n. *sebum* (= tallow); beef —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

**suffer**, I. v.tr. *pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (= to bear); = to permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; see ALLOW, PERMIT; to — grief, *e dolore animi laborare, angī animo*; to — loss, *detrimentum capere* or *pati*; *damnum, detrimentum, or iacturam facere*; to — shipwreck, *navfragium facere*; to — pain, etc., *dolorem accipere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus (in se) admittere* (Caes.); to — harm or inconvenience, *alqo affici incommodo*; to — or undertake many labours, *multos subire* or *adire labores*; I — for my rashness, *de poenas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). II. v.intr. *dolorem ferre* or *pati, dolore affici, (ex)cruciari, poenas dare* (as punishment), *laborare, aegrotare* (= to be ill). **sufferance**, n. *patientia*; see PATIENCE. **sufferer**, n. *aeger, aegrotatus* (in illness), *qui alqd patitur* (in gen.). **suffering**, n. *dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery), *res adversae, casus, -us, calamitas*.

**suffice**, v.intr. *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri, nec vires sufficere cuiquam*); *satis esse alci rei* or with infin., *suppeditare alci ad alqd*. **sufficient**, adj. *satis, quantum satis est*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*); — for, ad, e.g. *ad dicendum temporis satis habere*. **sufficiency**, n. *quod satis est*.

**suffocate**, v.tr. *suffocare*.

**suffrage**, n. *suffragium* (alci, for anyone); to give one a —, *ferre suffragium* (= to vote), *suffragium inire*; = the right of —, *suffragium*.

**suffuse**, v.tr. *suffundere*.

**sugar**, n. *saccharum* or *saccharon* (Plin.); — candy, *saccharum crystallinum*; — plum, *cup-jellia, -orum*.

**suggest**, v.tr. *monere alqm alqd*, or with ut, *sub(j)icere alqd alci*; see MENTION. **suggestion**, n. *admonitio, monitum, consilium*. **suggestive**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd repraesentat* (of what recalls something else); see SUGGEST.

**suicide**, n. *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem concutere*.

**suit**, I. n. 1, *actio, lis, caus(a)*; see ACTION; 2, of clothes, *vestis, vestitus, -us*; of cards, *chartae* or *paginae ejusdem generis*; 3, = petition, *rogatio*; in love, use verb Woo. II. v.tr. *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; or by deceit, *convenit, impers*. **suitable**, adj. *congruens, idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, conveniens, ad with ad and accus.*, etc.,

*dignus with abl.*, or *qui with subj.*; of time, *opportunus*; see APPROPRIATE. **suitableness**, n. *congruentia, convenientia, opportunitas* (of time). Adv. *congruenter, idonee, apte, accommodate, convenienter, digne, opportune*.

**suite**, n. 1, of persons, *comitatus, -us, comitis, -um*; 2, of rooms, *conclavia, -ium*; see ROOM.

**sultor**, n. 1, see CANDIDATE; 2, see LOVE.

**sulky, sullen**, adj. *morosus, contumax, letricus*. Adv. *morose, contumaciter*. **sulkiness**, n. *morositas, contumacia*.

**sully**, v.tr. *maculare, inquinare*.

**sulphur**, n. *sulfur*; dipped in —, *sulfuratum*.

**sultan**, n. *imperator Turcicus*.

**sultry**, adj. *aestuosus*. **sultriness**, n. *estus, -us*.

**sum**, I. n. *summa*; of money, *pecunia, cæcis* in Cic. *summa pecuniae*; for a large, small, etc., —, *magni, parvi (pretii), magno, parvo (pretio)*; this is the — of what I have to say, *haec summa est*. II. v.tr. *summam facere, computare, rationem alci rei inire, ducere, of speech, etc.*, to — up, *breviter repetere*. **summary**, I. n. see EPITOME. II. adj. 1, *brevis*; see CONCISE; 2, = hasty, *arrogant, inconsideratus, arrogans*. Adv. *breviter, sine mora, inconsiderate, arroganter*.

**summer**, adj. and n. *aestas, tempora, -um, aestiva*; at the beginning of —, *aestate incipere*; at the end of —, *aestate extrema*; — house, see ARBOUR.

**summersault**, n. see SOMERSAULT.

**summit**, n. 1, *acumen* (= peak), *culmen, vertex*, also by *summus* (e.g. *summus mons*); 2, *ag. culmen, fastigium*, or by *summus* (e.g. *summa gloria*, = the — of glory).

**summon**, v.tr. 1, *alqm appellare, citare, diem alci dicere*; see CITE; 2, in gen. (*ad*)*vocare, convocare, accessere, citare*; to — to surrender, *irritare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum colligere*. **summons**, n. by verb or in abl., *accessitu, accitu* (= at the — of); as legal t. use verb.

**sumptuary**, adj. *sumptuarius*. **sumptuous**, adj. *sumptuosus* (Cic.); see COSTLY. **Magnificent**. Adv. *sumptuose*. **sumptuousness**, n. (*magnus*) *apparatus, -us*; see MAGNIFICENCE, LUXURY.

**sun**, n. *sol, -is, m.*; the rising —, *sol ortus*; setting —, *sol occidens*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, -us, occasus, -us, solis*; from — rise to — set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit*, or by impers. *increscit, dilucescit, illucescit*; the —'s disk, *orbis solis*. **sunbeam**, n. *radius solis*. **sunburnt**, adj. *adustus*. **Sunday**, n. *Dies Dominica* (Ecl.). **sundial**, n. *solarium*. **sunrise, sunset**, n. see under SUN. **sunshine**, n. *sol*. **sunny**, adj. 1, lit. *apricus*; 2, fig. *hilaris, felix*.

**sunder**, v.tr. *separare, disjungere*; see SEVER.

**sundry**, adj. *diversi, -ae, -a, plures, nonnulli*.

**sup**, v.tr. *sorbere*; = to take supper, *caena*.

**superable**, adj. *superabilis*.

**superabound**, v.intr. *superare, superesse*.

**superannate**, v.tr. *alqm loco suo senectutis causi movere, rude donari*. **superannated**, adj. *ob senectulem muneribus ut solutus*.

**superb**, adj. *magnificus, lautus*; see SPLENDID.

**supercilious**, adj. *superbus* (= proud), *ast*

**dious** (= disdainful); see HAUGHTY. **super-cilliousness**, n. *fastus, -ūs, superbia*.

**supererogation**, n. *quod alqs sponte sua (neque officio coactus) facit* (= work of —).

**superficial**, adj. *exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *lævis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*. Adv. *strictim, lèviter*; a man — *learned, homo lèviter lit(t)eris imbutus*. **superficiality**, n. *lèvitas*.

**superficies**, n. *summus* with a noun; *superficies* (*aquæ, testudinis, corporum*).

**superfine**, adj. *subtilissimus, tenuissimus* (= very fine).

**superfluous**, adj. *supervacaneus, supervacuuus* (mostly post Aug.); to be —, *supersesse*.

**superfluity**, n. *quod supervacaneum est*.

**superhuman**, adj. *divinus, major quam pro homine*; a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; — size, *humana specie amplior*.

**superintend**, v.tr. *alqd (pro)curare, præcæss alci or alci rei*. **superintendence**, n. (*pro)curatio, administratio alcijs rei*. **superintendent**, n. *qui rebus præest*; (*pro)curator*; see AGENT.

**superior**, adj. *superior, præstantior, melior* (e.g. comp. of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT. **superiority**, n. *prior locus, priores partes*.

**superlative**, adj. *superlattivus* (gram.), *excellens, præstans, præstantissimus, optimus* (e.g. superl. of good); see GOOD, EXCELLENT.

**supernal**, adj. † *supernus, caelestis*; see HEAVENLY.

**supernatural**, adj. *naturam superans, supra naturæ leges or vires positus, or by caelestis, divinus*; to happen by — agency, *divinitus fieri*. Adv. *divinitus*. **supernaturalism**, n. *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt*.

**supernumerary**, adj. in gen. *justum numerum superans or excellens*; of soldiers, *a(d)scriptivus, a(d)scriptivus, accensus*.

**superscribe**, v.tr. *inscribere in alqd re*. **superscription**, n. *inscriptio* (also = the title of a book).

**supersede**, v.tr. *in locum alcijs substitui, alci succedere*.

**superstition**, n. *superstitio*. **superstitious**, adj. *superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus, superstitioni obnoxius*. Adv. *superstitiose*.

**superstructure**, n. *aedificium*; see BUILDING.

**supervene**, v.intr. see FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

**supervise**, v.tr. (*pro)curare*; see SUPERINTEND. **supervision**, n. (*pro)curatio*.

**supine**, I. n. *supinum* (gram.). II. adj. 1. *supinus* (on the back); 2. = indolent, *socors, negligens*. Adv. *socorditer, neglegenter*. **supineness**, n. *socordia, neglegentia*.

**supper**, n. *cena*.

**supplant**, v.tr. 1. lit. *supplantare*; 2. fig. *in alterius locum irrepere*.

**supple**, adj. *mollis, flexibilis, lentus*.

**supplement**, n. *supplementum* (quite class. only of — to troops), in gen. *id quod additum est*.

**suppliant**, adj. and n. *supplex*. **supplicate**, v.tr. *supplicare, obsecrare alqm*. **supplication**, n. *supplicatio* (only of formally decreed state —), *obsecratio*.

**supply**, I. v.tr. *supplere, suppeditare* (= to furnish); see FURNISH. II. n. *subsidium, supplementum* (of troops); in gen. *copia, suppeditatio*; — of provisions, *commæatus, -ûs*.

**support**, I. v.tr. 1. = to bear up, *sustinere, ferre, fulcire*; see PROP; 2. = to keep, to feed, etc., *alere, sustinere, sustentare* (quite class. in this sense); 3. = to help, *alci alere*; see HELP; 4. at an election, *alci suffragari* (= to vote for), in wider sense, *alci favere*. II. n. 1. lit. see PROP; 2. = maintenance, *sustentatio* (as act), *alimentum, victus, -ûs* (= food, etc.); 3. = help, *adjumentum, auxilium*; see HELP; 4. at an election, *suffragium*, in wider sense, *favor*. **supporter**, n. *adjutor*; at an election, *suffragator*, in wider sense, *fautor*; see HELPER, PARTISAN.

**suppose**, v.tr. *ponere* (= to lay down), *opinari, opinione præcipere*; — it is so, *ponere fac ita esse, esto*; — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*; I — he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; see also BELIEVE, IMAGINE, THINK. **supposing that**, conj. *fac ita esse*; see ABOVE. **supposition**, n. *opinio, conjectura*. **supposititious**, adj. *subditus*.

**suppress**, v.tr. *supprimere, reprimere, abolere*; to — sedition, *restinguere seditionem*. **suppression**, n. use verb.

**suppurate**, v.intr. *suppurare*. **suppuration**, n. *suppuratio* (Plin.).

**supreme**, adj. *supremus, summus*; the — Being, *Deus, Optimus, Maximus*. **supremacy**, n. *principatus, -ûs* (in gen.), *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dominatus, -ûs, dominatio* (= lordship); see POWER. Adv. *præcelyne, maxime*.

**sure**, adj. *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trustworthy), *fidélis* (= faithful); it is —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cui exploratum sit?* to be —, *he had the rods, fasces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin hoc certum, persuasum est vobis, exploratum or compertum habetis*; I am —, *compertum est mihi*. Adv. *certe, certo* (= certainly), *nimirum, profecto*, or more strongly *im(m)o (ent)imero* (= really), *saltem* (= at least). **surety**, n. *res, -dis, ni., præes, -dis, m., sponsor* (of a person), *vadimonium* (= money given as bail).

**surf**, n. see FOAM, WAVE.

**surface**, n. *superficies* (Plin.), or by *summus* with noun (e.g. — of water, *summa aqua*).

**surfelt**, I. n. *satietas, fastidium* (lit. and fig.), comb. *satielus et fastidium, crapula* (= — after a debauch); = too much food, *nimius cibus*. II. v.tr. 1. *fastidium alci alcijs rei morere*; to — oneself, *se ingurgitare*; 2. fig. *satiare, saturare*.

**surge**, I. n. *fluctus, -um*. II. v.intr. *fluctuare*, lit. and fig.

**surgery**, n. *chirurgia* (Cels.). **surgeon**, n. *chirurgus, vulnerum medicus* (Plin.).

**surly**, adj. *morosus*; see ILL-TEMPERED. Adv. *morose*. **surliness**, n. *morositas*.

**surmise**, I. n. *conjectura, præsagium* (*tempestatis futurae, malorum*). II. v.tr. *susplicari, augurari, præsagire*.

**surmount**, v.tr. *transcendere* (lit.), *superare* (lit. and fig.). **surmountable**, adj. (*ex)superabilis*.

**surname**, n. *cognomen* (as Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero); he has a —, *alci cognomen Flacco or Capitonis est*.

**surpass**, n. *alci or alqm antecellere, excellere, alqm (ex)superare, alqm or alci præstare* (lit. and fig.).

**surplice**, n. *vestis sacerdotalis*.

**surplus**, n. *rel(liquum, quod superest*.

**surprise**, I. n. (*ad)miratio*; of a sudden attack, *subita incurio, adventus, -ûs, repentinus*.



**II.** v. tr. *alqm necopinantem opprimere, alqm de proviso excipere*; see also **ASTONISH**. **surprising**, adj. see **WONDERFUL**.

**surrender**, **I.** v. tr. *se dare, se dedere in alqjs fidem, se tradere*. **II.** n. *deditio*; to make a —, (*oppidi*) *deditionem hosti* or *ad hostem facere, in deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*); = giving up, *traditio*.

**surreptitious**, adj. *furtivus, subrepticus* (Plaut.). Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam*.

**surrogate**, n. *vicarius*.

**surround**, v. tr. *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo, alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis*, Cic.; *amiculo circumdatus*); *circumvenire, circumcludere, circumvallare* (in a siege); fig. *alqjs pueritiam robore circumdare*.

**survey**, **I.** v. tr. *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intrudri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (= to — carefully, to go over), (*in*)*visere* (= to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (= to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (= to look all round a thing); to — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; to — in mind, *contemplari animo* or *animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo*, or merely *contemplari* or *considerare, contemplari et considerare*; (*perlustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, pendere* (= to weigh)); = to measure land, *agrum metiri*. **II.** n. *contemplatio, observatio, conspectus, -us*; see **VIEW**. **surveyor**, n. (of land) *decempedator, metator*.

**survive**, v. intr. *superstitem esse*. **survival**, n. use verb. **survivor**, n. *superstes, -itis*.

**susceptible**, adj. *capax* (e.g. *capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax*), *inclinatus, pronus, proclivis* (mostly in bad sense), *ad alqd, comib. inclinatus et pronus*. **susceptibility**, u. use adj.

**suspect**, **I.** v. tr. *suspitari* (*alqd de alqo, alqm*), *suspicere* (usu. in past part.). **II.** n. *alci suspectus*. **suspicion**, u. *suspicio*. **suspicious**, adj. *suspiciosus* (= causing suspicion and ready to suspect). Adv. *suspiciosae* (= in a way to excite suspicion); = with suspicion, use adj. or *curiosus* (= inquisitive).

**suspend**, v. tr. *suspendere* (*nidum tigno, columbam ab alqo malo, alqd collo or e collo* or *in collo*); to — oneself, *se suspendere*; = to interrupt, delay, *differre*; to — anyone from office, *alqm alqo loco (sub)movere*. **suspense**, n. *dubitatio, haesitatio*; to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare*. **suspension**, n. *dilatatio* (= delay); — of hostilities, *indutiae*.

**sustain**, v. tr. *sustinere* (= to support, *ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest*, Cic.); *re framentaria all et sustineri*; see **STUPPORT**. **sustenance**, n. *alimentum, victus, -us*.

**sutler**, n. *liza*.

**swaddle**, v. tr. *fasciis involvere*. **swaddling-bands**, n. *fasciae*.

**swagger**, v. intr. *gloriari, se jactare*.

**swain**, n. *agrestis, rusticus, colonus*.

**swallow**, n. *hirundo*.

**swallow**, v. tr. *sorbere* (fig. † *colla, alqd animo*), (*de*)*vorare* (lit. and fig.).

**swamp**, **I.** n. *palus, -udis, -ilgo*; — a, *palustris, -ium*. **II.** v. tr. (*de*)*mergere, immergere*. **swampy**, adj. *paluster, -tris, -tre, and palustris, -e, -iliginosus*.

**swan**, n. *cygnus*.

**sward**, n. see **GRASS**.

**swarm**, **I.** n. *conventus, -us, frequentia*; — of bees, *examea, omea apium*. **II.** v. intr. *am-*

*fluere*; to — as bees, *examinare* (Col.); see **ASSEMBLE**.

**swarthy**, adj. *fuscus, furrus, adustus*.

**sway**, **I.** n. *imperium, dominatio, dominium, dicio*. **II.** v. tr. *regere, imperare, imperium habere* or *exercere*; see **RULE**.

**swear**, v. tr. and intr. *jurare, iurjurandum jurare* or *dare*; to — falsely, *fulsum jurari* (an oath I do not think binding), *pejorare, perjurare*. **swearing**, n. *execrationes, maledicta, -orum*.

**sweat**, **I.** n. *sudor*. **II.** v. intr. and tr. *sudare*.

**sweep**, **I.** v. tr. **1.** *verrere*; **2.** fig., see **EXAMINE**. **II.** v. intr. to — along, *verrere, percurrere*. **sweeper**, n. *qui scopis conterriti*. **sweepings**, n. *quisquiliae, -arum, f.*

**sweet**, adj. *dulcis* (= — to the taste, e.g. *dulcior melle, Ov.*), *suavis* (= agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus, jucundus, blandus* (= pleasant). Adv. *dulciter, dulce, suaviter, jucunde, blande*; to taste —, *dulci esse sapore*. **sweeten**, v. tr. *dulcem reddere*.

**sweetheart**, n. *deliciae*. **sweetness**, n. *dulcedo, dulcitus, suavitatis, jucunditas*.

**swell**, **I.** v. intr. (*in*)*umescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri* (= to increase); to be swollen, *tumescere*. **II.** v. tr. *inflare* (e.g. *spem alqjs inflare*), *tumescere*; to — the sails, *vela tendere*. **swelling**, n. *tumor, struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Plin., both natural, as hump on camel, and of disease), *panus* (Plin.), *scirrhus, -itis*, n. (Plin.).

**swarve**, v. intr. *declinare de* or *a* (*a proposito, a malis*, opp. *appetere bona*).

**swift**, adj. *citus, properus* (= making haste, hurrying), *velox* (= brisk, fast; e.g. *pedes velocissimi*), *celer* (= active, expeditious), *pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= sprightly). Adv. *cito, citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, perniciousiter*. **swiftness**, n. *celeritas, rapiditas, velocitas, perniciousitas*.

**swill**, v. tr. *ingurgitare* (*se, se rino*; so fig. *se in flagitia*).

**swim**, v. intr. *nare, natare*; to — over, *transire*.

**swimmer**, n. *natator, nandi peritus*. **swimming**, n. *natatio, ars natandi, scientia natandi*.

**swindle**, v. tr. *fraudare* (*alqm pecuniâ*). **swindler**, n. *fraudator*. **swindling**, n. *fraudatio*.

**swine**, n. *sus, porcus* (= pig); — herd, *subulcus, suarius* (Plin.).

**swing**, **I.** v. tr. *agitare, vibrare, jactare*. **II.** v. intr. *agitari, vibrari, jactari*. **III.** n. *facculus quo se jactat ulq.* **swinging**, n. use verb.

**switch**, n. *virga, vimen*.

**swoon**, v. intr. and n. *animo linqui*; see **FAINT**.

**swoop**, **I.** n. *impetus, -us*. **II.** v. intr. to — upon, *impetum in alqm or alqd facere*.

**sword**, n. *gladius, ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *acinaces* (= a Persian —); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (e vagina) educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*; see **KILL**.

**sycophant**, n. *delator* (Tac.: = an accused) *assentator, adulator* (= a flatterer). **sycophony**, n. *sycophantia, assentatio, adulatio*.

**syllable**, n. *syllaba*.

**syllogism**, n. *syllogismus, ratiocinatio* (Sen.). **sylogistic**, adj. *syllogisticus* (Quint.).

**sylvan**, adj. *silvester*.

**symbol**, n. *symbolum, signum, imago*; see **SIGN**. **symbolic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. *quod per imaginem alqjs rei fit*).

**symmetry**, n. *symmetria, proportio, concordia, aequalitas*; — of the limbs, *apta membrorum compositio*; — in style, *concinna*. **symmetrical**, adj. *par, similis, aequalis, congruens*. Adv. *pariter, similiter, congruenter, equaliter*.

**sympathy**, n. 1, = attraction of bodies, etc., *mixtura* (= agreement among things, in Cic. ways written as Greek *συμπάθεια*), *consensus, s, or concordia rerum*; 2, as mental feeling, *cietas* (e.g. *laetitia cum alqo*, with anyone's y), *animus dolore, laetitia*, etc., *alqis affectus*. **sympathetic**, adj. and adv. *doloris or laetitia alqis affectus*. **sympathize**, v.intr. *unã iulere et dolere, eadem sentire*.

**symphony**, n. *symphonia*.

**sympptom**, n. *alqis morbi nota or indicium*; *signum*.

**synagogue**, n. *synagoga* (Eccl.).

**synchronism**, n. *aequalitas temporum*.

**syncope**, n. see FAINT.

**syndicate**, n. *societas*; see COMPANY.

**synod**, n. *synodus* (Eccl.).

**synonym**, n. *vocabulum idem significans or clarans*. **synonymous**, adj. *idem significans or clarans*.

**synopsis**, n. *synopsis* (Jct.); see EPITOME.

**syntax**, n. *syntaxis* (Gram.), *orationis constructio, verborum quasi structura*. **syntactical**, adj. *quod ad orationis constructionem pertinet*.

**syringe**, I. n. *sipho* (Suet.). II. v.tr. *per phoram in(j)icere*.

**syrup**, n. *potio dulcia*.

**system**, n. *formula or descriptio* (e.g. *philosophiae, reipublicae*), *instituta, praecepta, -orum* (= iles). **systematic**, adj. *ad artem redactus, per tuis praeceptis ordinatus*. Adv. *ordinate, (ex) ordine, compositè*. **systematize**, v.tr. *in rtem redigere*; see ARRANGE.

## T.

**tabby**, adj. *maculosus*; see also GREY.

**tabernacle**, n. 1, see TENT, HABITATION; *tabernaculum* (Eccl.).

**table**, n. 1, *tabula* (= a board for various purposes, e.g. with an account, a will, a law, etc., written upon it; a list of things to be sold by auction, and which were written on boards, and hung outside the stalls of money-changers); 2, = an article of furniture, *mensa* (= — for holding dishes and for other purposes; then meton., the contents of the dishes, the fare, meal, e.g. the Emperor's —, *mensa principis*), *monopodium λοναδίου*, = a — with only one foot of ivory, generally made of the wood of the citrus of Africa); to set or lay the —, *mensam (ap)ponere*; to sit down at —, *accubare*; to rise, get up from —, *surgere a cenã*; at —, *apud mensam, super mensam, inter cenam, super cenam, inter epulas*; 3, = fare, *cena, victus, -us*; a good —, *lauta cena, autus victus*; a bad —, *tenuis victus*; for general arrangement of — at feasts, see Smith "Dict. Antiq.," art. *Triclinium*; at the head of the —, *medius* (= the middle position, *medius* seems to have been the highest); above or below anyone, *supra, infra alqm*; foot of the —, *pes mensae*; — cover, — cloth, *linteum in mensã ponendum or positum*; — linen, *mappa* (= — apkin); — service, *vasa, -orum*; — talk,

*sermo*; 4, = tablet, *tabula*; — of laws, *legis or legum tabula*; 5, the Lord's —, \**mensa Domini*; see SACRAMENT, SUPPER, COMMUNION, ALTAR; 6, = many particulars, *index*. **table-land**, n. *planities magna et edita*. **tableau**, n. see PICTURE. **tablet**, n. *tabula, tabella* (also = voting —), *cera* (= smeared with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares, -ium* (Plin.), *codicilli* (= — consisting of several leaves, a kind of memorandum-book). **tabular**, adj. = set down in tables, *per indices expositus*; to give a — view of anything, *per indices exponere alqd*.

**tact**, adj. *tacitus* (both of persons and of things); see SECRET. Adv. *tacite*. **taciturn**, adj. *taciturnus*. **taciturnity**, n. *taciturnitas*.

**tack**, I. n. 1, = a small nail, *clavulus*; see NAIL; 2, = plan, *consilium, ratio*; to try a fresh —, *novum consilium experiri*. II. v.tr. see NAIL. III. v.intr. *navem sectere*. **tackle**, n. for fishing, *instrumenta piscatoria, -orum*. **tackling**, n. *armamenta, -orum, n*; see RIGGING.

**tact**, n. *dexteritas*; see CLEVERNESS, TALENT.

**tactics**, n.pl. *res militaria*. **tactician**, n. *rei militaris peritus*.

**tadpole**, n. *ranunculus*.

**taffeta, taffety**, n. *pannus sericus*.

**tall**, n. *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam moovere*; — of a comet, *stellae crines, -um*.

**tailor**, n. *sartor*.

**taint**, I. v.tr. 1, in gen., *imbuerè alqd re*; 2, = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere, inquinare*; *vitiare* (hg.; e.g. *corn, frumentum*). II. v.intr. *corrumpi, vitari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *aurae*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* (= to become bad). III. n. 1, = tincture, color (e.g. *veritatis, urbanitatis, antiquitatis*), *fucus* (e.g. *alqis rei fuco illitus, tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei species imponere, inducere*); 2, *contagio* (lit. and hg.); see CORRUPTION. **tainted**, adj. *vitiatus, or by putrescere*.

**take**, I. v.tr. *sumere* (= to — anything in order to make use of it), *capere* (= to lay hold of, to seize; then to — possession of anything in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town), *rapere* (= to seize quickly), *arripere* (= to — up, to snatch away), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *tollere* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), *(de)promere* (= to —, fetch anything from a place where it had been kept hitherto), *auferre* (= to have carried away, — up, away), *eripere* (= to — by force), *expugnare* (= to storm, always with the idea of the victory being obtained after resistance); not to — anything, *alqd non accipere, deprecari* (e.g. *manus*); to — anyone on one side, *alqm secretum adducere*; to — money from one (i.e. a person is bribed), *pecuniam ab alqo accipere*; to — from, = to quote, *transferre*; this passage I have — verbally from Dicaearchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli*; to —, lay hold of anyone, *alqm medium arripere* (= to put one's arm round anyone's waist and hold him fast); to — anyone round the neck, *in alqis collum invadere* (= to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *alqm comprehendere*; = to receive, *recipere in alqd* (e.g. *in ordinem senatorium*), *assumere in alqd* (e.g. *in societatem*); to — anyone in, into one's house, *alqm ad se or ad se domum*, or simply *alqm domum suam recipere*; = to accept, claim from anyone, *accipere ab alqo, percipere ab alqo*; to — anything or anyone to, for, as (i.e. to fabricate anything from a material), *facere or fingere or effingere or exprimere alqd ex alqã re*; anyone as, for (i.e. to appoint), *alqm, with the accus. of the office to which anyone is elected* (e.g. *alqm arbitrum, alqm imperatorem*),

**sumere, accipere, elipere, habere**; to — back again, *reducere*; to partake of, *sumere* (something to eat or to drink, e.g. *cibum potioneque*), *potare* or *bibere* (= to drink, e.g. *medicamentum*), *accipere* (when it is given); to — (= to understand) the word (term) in various meanings, *verbum in plures partes accipere*; — n as a whole, *omnino*, or by *universus*; to — in good part, *in bonam partem accipere, belle ferre, boni or aequi bonique fucere*; to — it ill, amiss, *in malam partem accipere, aegre (or graviter or moleste or indigna) ferre, male interpretari*; to — anyone's part, *ad alij partes transire, sequi alqm, facere cum alqo*; to — to be true, as such, *ponere* (= to state), *sumere* (= to — for granted, admit, in speech, in a disputation), *velle*, with *accus.* and *infin.* (= to be of opinion, to mean); to — for certain, *sumere or habere or putare pro certo, fingere, facere* (the foregoing two = to suppose, to — a case); to — away, *alqd alci auferre, eripere*; to — down (in writing), *lit(t)eris consignare, lit(t)eris mandare, scriptura persequi*; to — off, *alqd alci or alci rei or ex alqd re detrahere* (e.g. *tegumentum humeris*); to — oneself off, *furtim deire, clam se subducere* (secretly), *se abripere, se proripere* (quickly); to — out, *eximere, out of, alci rei, de or ex alqd re (out of a place), excipere de or ex* (= to — away from a place), *promere ex* (e.g. arrows out of the quiver, money out of the public treasury, medicine out of a box, etc.), *educere ex*; fig. = to select, *excipere ex*, etc. (e.g. *verba ex orationibus*); to — up, *toltere*; to — upon oneself, *subire* (anything dangerous), *in se recipere* (= to — the responsibility for anything). **II.** v.intr. to — to, *se conferre, concedere alqo* (= to retreat); to — to books, *lit(t)eris studere, urgere alqd (e.g. studia, = eagerly to be engaged in)*; see **APPLY, RESORT, LIKE**; to — after, see **IMITATE, RESEMBLE**; to — up with, *satis habere, contentum esse alqd re* (= to be contented with), *acquiescere in alqd re*. **taking, n.** *expugnatio* (of a city).

**tale, n.** *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *historia* (= narrative), *memoria* (= recorded event), *expositio* (= exposition, description; concise, *circumcisa*; short, *brevile*), *fabella* (= a short fable, brief tale, or story). **tale-bearer, n.** *delator* (= informer), *sycophanta m.* (= sycophant). **tell, I.** v.tr. (?) *narrare alqd alci, referre* (= to report), (*com*) *memorare* (= to mention), *dicere* (= to say), *enumerare* (= to recount), *prodere (memoriae), posteris tradere, scriptum relinquere* (= to hand down to posterity, of historians), *alci rei auctorem esse* (= to vouch for the truth), *exponere, explicare* (= to describe), *persequi* (from beginning to end); = to count, *numerare*. **II.** v.intr. = to have effect, *valere*; a telling speech, etc., *oratio gravis*. **teller, n. 1.** = anyone who tells anything, *narrator, auctor rerum gestarum*; **2.** = one who numbers, *qui alias res numerat*.

**talent, n. 1.** = a weight and a coin, *talentum*; **2.** = mental faculties, *ingentum* (= natural gift), *indoles, -is* (= — in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus, -utis, f.* (= cleverness, skill), *comb. ingentum et virtus, facultas* (= power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenit facultas*; who has —, *ingeniosus, eximit ingenii, magno ingenic praeditus*. **talented, adj.** a very — man, a great genius, *homo ingeniosus, homo eximit ingenit*; to be —, *ingento abundare, incredibili magnitudine consilii atque ingenit esse*.

**talisman, n.** *amuletum* (Plin.).

**talk, I.** v.intr. familiarly, of several, *sermocinari*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se, (con)fabulari* (mostly ante class.); to — nonsense, *garrere* (= to — too much, familiarly and in a

contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= to — incessantly, making many words about nothing), (*h*) *ariolari* (like a soothsayer), *alucinari* (without thinking), *ugari* (= to — foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with *accus.*); to — over, see **DISCUSS**. **II.** n. = familiar conversation, *sermo, colloquium, sermonis cum alqo communicatio*; foolish —, *gerrae, nugae, ineptiae*. **talkative, adj.** *garrulus, loquax*. Adv. *loquaciter*. **talkativeness, n.** *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **talker, n.** (*homo*) *garrulus or loquax*.

**tall, adj.** of a man, *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procerus, procerd staturd, (ex)celsus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo staturd procerd*. **tallness, n.** *proceritas*, or by *adja*.

**tallow, n.** *sebum*; a — candle, *sebacus* (late).

**tally, v.intr.** *convenire alci rei*; see **FRUIT**.

**Talmud, n.** \* *Talmudum*.

**talon, n.** *unguis*.

**tamarisk, n.** *tamarix* (Col.).

**tambourine, n.** *tympannum*.

**tame, I.** adj. **1.** *cicur* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus, mansuefactus* (= tractable, of animals and of men), *placidus* (= mild, gentle, peaceable, of men and of animals), *mitis* (= meek, who easily yields, of men and animals); to grow —, *mansuescere, mansuefieri, mitescere* (opp. *ferititer servare*); **2.** fig. *demissus, abjectus, ignavus* (e.g. *animus*); of language, etc., *jejunus, frigidus*. Adv. *demisse, abjecte, ignave, jejunae, frigide*. **II.** v.tr. *mansuefacere, mansuetum fucere or redire, domare* (= to subdue wild beasts and tribes; then also fig. passions), *frangere* (lit. = to break; then fig. = to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passions), *frenare* (lit. = to bridle; hence fig. = to curb, rule passions), *refrenare* (lit. = to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coercere* (fig. = to keep within bounds, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *comprimere, reprimere* (lit. = to press together or back, repress; fig. forcibly to restrain passions), *composcere* (= not to allow to become too strong, to check, *quiescere*), *moderari alci rei* (fig. = to moderate), *placidum reddere* (= to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (= to soften), *mitem reddere et mansuetum* (= to make tractable, the two foregoing of men), *delentare* (= to soothe, to gain, e.g. *alqm argento, plebem minere*). **tameness, n.** by *adja* and *verba*. **tamer, n.** *domitor*, fem. *domitrix*. **taming, n.** *domitus, -is* (of animals).

**tamper, v.intr.** see **MEDDLE**; = to tempt, *sol(l)licitare*.

**tan, I.** n. *cortex coriarius*. **II.** v.tr. to — skins, *subigere, depetere* (= to knead, work anything well till it is soft), *conficere* (= to get up, ready); to — (of the sun), *colorare*. **tanner, n.** *coriarius* (Plin.).

**tangent, n.** *linea circulum contingens*.

**tangible, adj.** fig. *quod manu tenere possumus, quod manu tenetur orprehenditur, tractabilis*.

**tangle, I.** v.tr. see **ENTANGLE**. **II.** n. *scrus, -us, nodus*.

**tank, n.** see **RESERVOIR**.

**tantalize, v.tr.** see **TABE**.

**tantamount, adj.** as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem, tantidem*; see **SAME**.

**tap, I.** n. = a light blow, *plaga livida*. **II.** v.intr. *leviter ferire*.

**tap, I.** n. of a cask, *obturamentum* (Plin.,

= stopper) **II**. v. tr. (vinum, etc.) *de dolio promēre, dolium relinēre* (= to take the pitch off).

**taphouse**, n. *taberna*.

**tape**, n. see **RIBBON**.

**taper**, n. *ceruus*.

**tapestry**, n. *pictura acu facta, stragulum pictum* or *aulaeum, velum* (= curtain).

**tapis**, n. to bring on or upon the —, by *commemorare alqd, mentionem alqis rei facere, in meliorem proferre*.

**tar**, n. *piz liquida* (Plin.).

**tardy**, adj. *tardus, lentus*. Adv. *tarde, lenta*.

**tardiness**, n. *tarditas*.

**tare**, n. a vetch, *ricia*.

**target**, n. 1, see **SHIELD**; 2, a — to shoot at, *scopus, -i* (Suet.).

**tariff**, n. *formula (ex quā portoria (= harbour dues, etc.) exiguntur)*.

**tarnish**, **I**. v. tr. 1, lit. *inquinare*; see **STAIN**; 2, fig. *impugnare, obcurare*: to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori officere*. **II**. v. intr. of metals, *inquinari*.

**tarpsaulin**, n. *linteum pice munūm*.

**tarry**, v. intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cesare* (from idleness), *morari, commorari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tergererari* (= to try to evade, make evasions), comb. *cunctari et tergererari, dubitare* (when one is undecided), *hesitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or on account of difficulties, to hesitate); we must not —, *nulla mora est, maturato opus est* (= no time is to be lost); without —ing, *sine moro, prope, festinante*.

**tart**, n. *scribita, crustulum*.

**tart**, adj. 1, of the taste; see **SOUR**; 2, of the temper, *acerbus, amarus, morosus, stomachosus*. Adv. see **SOURLY**; *acerbe, morose, stomachosus*. **tartness**, n. 1, see **SOURNESS**; 2, *acribitas, morositas, stomachus*.

**tartar**, n. in chemistry, \**tartarus*; salt of —, \**sal tartari*.

**task**, **I**. n. = what is imposed by another, *penam* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in gen.), *opus, -is*, n. (= work); it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = lesson, *penam*, see, however, **LESSON**; to take anyone to — on account of, *nitium alqis rei ab alqo (re)pendere* or *reponere*. **II**. v. tr. *penam alci dare* or *imponere*: to — oneself with, *alqd faciendum sibi proponere*. **task-master**, n. *operis exactor*.

**tasel**, n. perhaps *ambriue* (= fringe).

**taste**, **I**. v. tr. = to try by eating a little, *gustulu explorare, gustare* (= to take a little of anything; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitiae*), of anything, *(de)gustare alqd, gustare de alqo re* (a little off the top); then fig. to — the pleasures of anything, e.g. *degustare vitam, honorem*; to — first, before, \**† praegustare* (lit.), *(de)libare alqd* (lit. and fig.). **II**. v. intr. *supere, alqo sapore esse*: to — like, of, *supere* or *resipere alqd* (lit.), *redolere alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam*, Cic.); bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *juvunde supere*. **III**. n. 1, objectively, lit. as quality of things, *sapor*; anything loses its —, *alqis rei sapor non permanet*; fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulsius*; 2, subjectively, lit. the ability to —, *gustatus, -us, gustus, -us* (however, Cic. only uses *gustatus*, mostly post class.); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus, for, alqis rei* (Cic.), *elegantia* (= refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *venustus* (= grace in any one Plin.), *judicium* (= judgment in matters of

—), *intellegentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *aures, -ium*, and comb. *aures et iudicium alqis* (as far as the — depends upon the ear, e.g. *alqis* or *temporis auribus accomodatuta*); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in gen.), *subtile* or *expusitum* or *positum iudicium* (= acute judgment), *iudicium intellegens* (of a connoisseur); without —, *homo parum elegans*; with —, *acile*; *commode* (e.g. to dance, *saltare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibiis ornare*); according to my —, *quantum ego aspicio, quantum equidem iudicare possum*. **tasteful**, adj. *pollus* (= refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man), *elegans, venustus* (= graceful; both the foregoing of persons and things). Adv. *polite, eleganter, venuste*. **tasteless**, adj. 1, lit. *nihil vapidus* (of wine, Col.), *sine sapore*; anything is —, *alqis rei sapor nullus est*; 2, fig. *inelegans, insulsius, infacitus* (infac-); see **RUNE**. Adv. *ineleganter, insulsee, infacite* (infac-). **tastelessness**, n. 1, lit. *cui nullus sapor est*; 2, fig. *insulsius*.

**tatter**, n. *pannus*; see **RAO**. **tattered**, adj. *pinusius*.

**tattle**, **I**. v. tr. *garrere*. **II**. n. *sermunculus* (rare), or perhaps *sermo stultus*. **tattler**, n. *homo garrulus*.

**tattoo**, v. tr. *notis compungere*.

**taunt**, **I**. v. tr. *alqd* or *de alqo re alci* ob (s)ficere, *conviciari, cavillari alqm* (= to satirize). **II**. n. *convicium*; see **INVECTIVE**. **taunting**, adj. *contumeliosus*. Adv. *contumeliose*.

**tautology**, n. *ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio* (Quint.). **tautological**, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

**tavern**, n. *caupona*. **tavern-keeper**, n. *caupo*.

**tawdry**, adj. *speciosior quam decet* (= too showy); see also **VULGAR**.

**tawny**, adj. *fulvus*.

**tax**, **I**. n. *rectigal, tributum*; to lay on a —, *rectigal, tributum imponere alci* and *alci rei, tributum indicere alci*: to collect a —, *rectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*: to exempt from a —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from a —, *immunis tributorem*, in the context *immunis* (sup. *rectigalia*). **II**. v. tr. *tributum* (= income — or poll —) or *rectigal* (= property —) *imponere alci* or *alci rei*; to — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. **taxable**, adj. *rectigalis*. **taxation**, n. *tributorum in singula capita distributio*. **tax-gatherer**, n. *rectigalium exactor*.

**tea**, n. the plant, \**thea* (Linn.; necessary as t. t., not class.).

**teach**, v. tr. anything, *(e)locere* (in gen., also = to show, explain, prove), *praecipere, praecepta dare de alqo re* (= to give precepts), *tradere* (= to lecture upon, to —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *profiteri* (= to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *ostendere, declarare* (= to show, declare); to — anyone, *alqm instituere, instruere, erudire, (e)locere alqm alqd* or *de re, instituere, erudire alqm alqd re, in alqd re, tradere alci alqd* (see before), *imbuere alqm alqd re*. **teachable**, adj. *qui (quae) doceri potest, docilis*. **teachableness**, n. *docilitas*. **teacher**, n. *doctor, magister* (= master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *praceptor* (giving instruction, Cic.), *actor (alqis rei), explicator alqis rei* (of one who explains), *professor* (= a public —, Quint., Suet.), *ludimagister*, or as two words, *ludi magister* (= schoolmaster, principal of a school), comb. *magister atque doctor, praceptor et magister, dux et magister*. **teaching**, n. *doctrina, eruditio, institutio, disciplina, professio* (= public —

**tear, n. fugum.**

**tear, n. lacrima, fletus, -us** (= weeping, constant flowing of —); with many —, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis, magna (cum) fletu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flere* (= to weep). **tearful, adj. lacrimans, lacrimosus, fletilis.** Adv. *fletiliter, multis cum lacrimis, magno (cum) fletu. **tearless, adj. siccus** (e.g. eyes), *sine lacrimis.**

**tear, I. v.tr. to — into pieces, (dis)scindere, concindere** (very rare), *concerpere, discerpere, (di)laniare, (di)lucere* (= to lacerate), *tellere, erudre* (e.g. *oculos*, = to — up by the roots), *convellere, divellere* (= to — in pieces), *distrahere, disferre* (= to — in different directions), *diripere, eripere* (= to — away from, *aliquid alicui*; see SEIZE); to be torn by passion, etc., *disferri, distrahi*, or by special verb (e.g. to be torn by anguish, *angui*; by apprehension, *sollicitum esse*); = to — down, *rescindere*; to — open, *resignare* (= to — open a letter), *rescindere* (lit. and fig.), *diripere, dirumpere* (= to break in two, forcibly). **II. v.intr. see HURRY, RUSH.**

**tease, v.tr. aliquid fatigare** (= to plague), *vezare* (= to worry), *negotium alicui facessere, aliquid aliquid* (e.g. *rogando*), *obtundere.*

**teasel, n. dipsacus (dipsacos, Plin.).**

**teat, n. mamma.**

**technical, adj. a — term, artis vocabulum, vocabulum apud artifices utitatum**; — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new — terms, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil praeter verborum novitatem interest.* **technicality, n. use adj. technology, n. ars officinarum.**

**tedious, adj. longus, longinquus** (of what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molesus, laetii plenus* (= wearying), *lentus* (= slow; of a war, *lentum et diturnum*); it would be —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne longus sim.* Adv. *molente, lente, cum taedio.* **tediousness, n.** of anything, *moestia quam (or taedium quod) aliquid alicui offert.*

**teem, v.intr. surgere** (= to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; *plenum esse alicui rei* (e.g. *succi*, as a human body, Ter.), *dilatatum esse aliquid re* (= to be extended as it were through anything, e.g. *lacte*, as an udder); see ABOUND. **teeming, adj. see FRUITFUL.**

**teethe, v.intr. dentire** (Plin.); see TOOTH.

**teetotal, etc. vino exempli causa (se) abstinere**; see ABSTAIN, ABSTINENCE.

**telegraph, n. ast. t. telegraphum quod dicitur.**

**telescope, n. \* telescopium.**

**tell, v.tr. see under TALK.**

**temerity, n. temeritas.**

**temper, I. v.tr. temperare** (lit. and fig.); to — with anything, *aliquid aliquid re miscere* (lit. and fig.); see MIX. **II. n. 1.** = character, *ingentium* (= peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (= character); 2. = anger, ira, *tracunctia*; to be in a —, *irasci, tracunctum esse.* **temperament, n. temperantia**; see TEMPER, DISPOSITION, **temperance, n. continentia** (= abstaining), *temperantia* (= being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido, libidines*), *moderatio, modestia, frugalitas* (= moderation), *abstinentia* (= abstinence from anything). **temperate, adj. temperans, temperatus, continens** (= moderate in the enjoyment of anything), comb. *moderatus ac temperatus, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans, moderatus, modestus* (= moderate), *sobrius* (= sober), *frugi* (= frugal), *abstinens* (= abstinent), *abstemius* (= abstemious); of climate,

*temperatus.* Adv. *temperanter, temperata, continenter, moderate, modeste, sobrie, frugaliter.* **temperateness, n. temperantia**; see TEMPERANCE. **temperature, n. temperatis** (= the blending of —, so, mild —, *aeris, caeli*, etc.), *temperies* (e.g. of the atmosphere, *aeris*), or by *caelum* (e.g. *salubre, serenum*, or with noun, *caeli clementia*, etc.). **tempered, adj. good—, mitis**; ill—, *morosus.*

**tempest, n. tempestas** (= unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procella* (= hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storm in a State); a — arises, *tempestas (or procella) venit or oritur or cooritur*; a — threatens, *tempestas (or procella) imminet or impendit, alicui* (lit. and fig.). **tempestuous, adj. procelloribus** (lit.), *turbidus, turbulentus* (lit. and fig.), *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas*; then fig. = violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingentium; homo, vehemens* (= vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *ventus*; then of man = passionate). Adv. *procelloribus* (lit.), *turbide, turbulente, violenter, vehementer.* **tempestuousness, n. violentia** (e.g. *venti, maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *vehementia.*

**templar, n. \* (eques) templarius, -as, f.**

**temple, n. aedes sacra** (of a god; *aedes* alone can only be said if the genit. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum, Junum, delubrum, aedicula, sacrarium* (= shrine); in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands for his — (e.g. *Jupiter, Vesta*), *sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge).

**temples, n. (part of the head) tempora, -as.**

**temporal, adj. = pertaining to this life, externus** (referring to the world without), *humani* (referring to a man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester*, Eccl.); — affairs, *res externae*; — things, treasures, *fortuna, res familiaris, opes, -um, f.*; — welfare, *hujus saeculi felicitas*; if opposed to "spiritual," *profanus* (opp. *sacer*), in gram., — augment, *augmentum temporale.* **temporality, n. res externa.**

**temporary, adj. temporarius** (very rare before Aug.), *temporalis*, better by *ad* or *in tempus* temporarily, adv. *ad* or *in tempus* (= for the time being). **temporize, v.intr. temporibus inservire.**

**tempt, v.tr. anyone, aliquid (al)tentare, alicui sententiam tentare** (= to sound anyone, what his opinion is), *sollicitare aliquid or alicui animam* (= to try to persuade anyone to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio or pecunia*), *aliquid ad* or *in aliquid invitare, illicere, pellicere, allicere, vocare, adducere* or *inducere.* **temptation, n. tentatio** (= the act of trying anyone or a thing), *sollicitatio* (= the act of tempting anyone to, etc.), *corruptelatum illecebras* (= allurement wherewith to tempt anyone); to lead anyone into —, *aliquid in diacrimen vocare or adducere, aliquid sollicitare pellicere.* **tempter, n. tentator** (Hor., and Eccl. of the Devil).

**ten, adj. decem; deni, -as, -a** (= — each, also = — at once); containing —, *denarius*; the number —, *decussis*; — o'clock, *hora quarta*; of — years, *decennis* (Plin.); — times, *decies* (also = as in English, I have told you — times, *decies dixi*). **tenth, adj. decimus.**

**tenable, adj. quod teneri potest.**

**tenacious, adj. tenax alicui rei** (lit. and fig., mostly poet. and in post-Ang. prose); see FIRM. Adv. *tenaciter.* **tenaciousness, tenacity, n. tenacitas.**

**tenant, I. n. conductor, (incola, m. and f., hab-**

lator (in gen.), *inquillus* (of a house). **II.** v.tr. see INHABIT. **tenancy**, n. *alcs rei conducendae condicio*. **tenantry**, n. use pl. of TENANT, or *tenants*, -ium.

**tend**, v.tr. *curare, colere*.

**tend**, v.intr. **1.** = to go, *tendere*; see GO; **2.** = to relate, *ad alqd pertinere, spectare, tendere*. **tendency**, n. *inclinatio, proclivitas ad alqm, studium alcs rei*; see INCLINATION. **tender**, v.tr. and n. see OFFER.

**tender**, adj. *tener, mollis, delicatus* (= delicate), *misericus* (= —-hearted), *amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= indulgent). Adv. *molliter, delicate*, comb. *delicate ac molliter, indulgenter*. **tenderness**, n. **1.** = softness, etc., *teneritas, mollitia* (mollities); **2.** = affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

**tendon**, n. *nervus* (Cels.).

**tendrill**, n. *clavicula, avuls, pampinus*, m. and f. (of a vine), *viticula* (Plin.).

**tenement**, n. see HOUSE.

**tenet**, n. *praeceptum, placitum, decretum*; the —, *disciplina, ratio* (Stoicorum, etc.).

**tennis**, n. *pila*. **tennis-court**, n. *locus pro pila luditur*.

**tenour**, n. *tenor* (= uninterrupted course, e.g. *vitae, consulatus*), *sententia* (= meaning); see MEANING.

**tense**, n. *tempus, -oris*, n. (Gram.).

**tension**, n. *intentio*.

**tent**, n. *tentorium, tabernaculum* (often = a hut), *contubernium*; general's —, *praetorium*; a pitch a —, *tabernaculum collocare, ponere, constituere*.

**tentacle**, n. *corniculum* (in gen., Plin.).

**tentative**, adj. and adv. *experientia, prolatio, tentatio* (e.g. *tentatione usus*), or by verb *nti* (*quae, quod*) *tentat*.

**tenterhooks**, n. to be on —, *ex(s)pectatione nngi*.

**tenuity**, n. see THINNESS.

**tenure**, n. *possessio* or *possidere*.

**tepid**, adj. *tepidus, tepens*; to become —, *teperere*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepefacere*. Adv. *teptide* (Plin.). **tepidness**, n. *tepor* (also *ig.* = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings; Tac.).

**tergiversation**, n. *tergiversatio*.

**term**, I. n. **1.** see LIMIT, BOUNDARY; **2.** = limited time, *dies* (in gen., in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa, dies stata* or *statuta* or *constituta* (or in masc.); a time named, fixed, e.g. *ofl x —, diem statuere* or *constituere* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), *lien dicere* (for settling a law dispute); **3.** in gram., see EXPRESSION, WORD; **4.** the arts, see TECHNICAL; **5.** see CONDITION; to be on good —s with anyone, *cum alqo familiariter vivere, alcs familiaritate uti*. **II.** v.tr. see NAME. **terminal**, adj. *quod certis diebus fit*. **terminate**, I. v.tr. see LIMIT, END. **II.** v.intr. *finiri, terminari*; see END. **termination**, n. *confectio, finis, -is, exitus, -us*. **terminology**, n. *artis vocabula, -orum*; — of a sect, etc., *verba, -orum* (*sua* or *alcs propria*).

**termagant**, n. *mulier jurgis addicta*.

**terrace**, n. *pulvinus* (= flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (= a place on the top of the house for basking in the sun), *ambulatio* (= a covered or open place for walking).

**terrestrial**, adj. *qui* (*quae, quod*) *terram incolit, ad terram pertinens, terrestris, terrenus* (= of the earth, opp. to *caelestis*, e.g. of animals, etc.);

as opp. to heavenly, *terrestris* (Eccl.), better expressed by *humanus* (opp. to *divinus*).

**terrible**, adj. *terribilis* (= exciting terror), *terrificus, horribilis, horrendus* (= horrible), *atrox* (= fearful, e.g. man, deed, bloodshed), *inmanis* (= monstrous, unnatural, cruel), *dirus* (= portentous), *formidulosus* (= causing fear), *foedus* (= detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, war, fire), *incredibilis* (= incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. *stupiditas*). Adv. *terribilem* or *horrendum in modum, atrociter, foede, foedum in modum*. **terrific**, adj. see DREADFUL, TERRIBLE. **terrify**, v.tr. *alqm* (*per*) *terrere*, see FRIGHTEN. **terror**, n. *terror* (in a subjective sense = fear, in an objective sense, that which causes —); also in the pl. *formido, metus, -us, pavor* (all in subjective sense); with —, *terrore percussus, terrore coactus*.

**territory**, n. *territorium* (= field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions, etc., by *ager, terra, regio*. **territorial**, adj. *qui* (*quae, quod*) *ad agrum pertinet*.

**terse**, adj. e.g. style, by *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (e.g. *densior hic, ille copiosior, Quint.*), *strictus* (Quint.), or by *paucis verbis* (*uti, etc.*). Adv. *presse, breviter, paucis verbis*. **terseness**, n. *brevisitas*, or by *oratio pressa, etc.*

**tertian**, n. (*febris*) *tertiana*.

**tesselated**, adj. *tessellatus*.

**test**, I. n. see TRIAL, EXAMINATION. **II.** v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd* (also *alqm*), *periculum facere alcs rei* (also *alcs*), *explorare*; to be —ed, to stand the —, *usu* or *re probari*.

**testaceous**, adj. *testaceus* (Plin.).

**testament**, n. **1.** *testamentum* (= will); see WILL; **2.** the New —, *Testamentum Novum*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.). **testamentary**, adj. by *testamento institutus, etc.*, *testamentarius* (in Cic. *lex test.* = a law about wills; in Plin. *adoptio test.*). **testator**, n. *testator* (Suet. and Jct.), or *is qui testamentum facit*. **testatrix**, n. *testatrix* (Jct.). **testify**, v.tr. *testari* (in gen.), *testificari, testimonio confirmare* (= to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse, testem esse* (= to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (= to affirm, or *testificari* in this sense). **testimonial**, n. perhaps by *testimonium honorificum*; *lit(t)erae commendaticiae*, = letters of recommendation; see CERTIFICATE. **testimony**, n. *testimonium*.

**testy**, adj. *morosus*; see PEEVISH.

**tether**, v.tr. and n. see TIE.

**tetrameter**, n. *tetrametrus* (very late).

**tetrarch**, n. *tetrarcha*, m. **tetrarchy**, n. *tetrarchia*.

**text**, n. **1.** = the words of a writer, *verba, -orum* (= the words of an author quoted by a commentator); **2.** — of Scripture, *exemplum Sacrae Scripturae propositum*.

**textile**, adj. *textorius*. **textual**, adj. *quod ad verba scriptoris pertinet*. **texture**, n. *flectura, textum, textus, -us* (both poet. and post Aug.); see WEB.

**than**, conj. after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comparison (e.g. after *male*, I would rather; *praestat*, it is better, *quam*; or by the ablat., e.g. *virtus est praestantior quam aurum* or *praestantior auro*; if there is a number before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus*, *minus*, *minor*, *major* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex menses, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (= more —, etc.), *minus trecenti*



*ne*; only — not, — by any means, *ut ne* (*ne* being placed before — which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (= he took care —, etc.); I say — . . . not, etc., by *nego* with accus. and infin., e.g. he asserts — there are no gods, *deos esse negat*. **E**, — in exclamations, **I**, when we express a wish, oh — *ut!* *utinam!* *o si* (see **OH**); God grant —, etc., *furit Deus, ut*, etc.; — not! *utinam ne!* **2**, in general exclamations, by accus. and infin. (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum! te inultas aerumnas propter me incidisse!*

**thatch**, n. *stramentum*. **thatched**, adj. — house, *casa stramento lecta*.

**thaw**, **I**. v.tr. (*dis*)*solvère*, *liquefacere*. **II**. v.intr. (*dis*)*solvi*, *liquefieri*, *liquefcere*, *et tabescere calore*, *glaciem tepefactam molliiri*. **III**. n. use verb.

**the**, def. art. not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see **THAT**); — more, etc., . . .

more, etc, quo . . . eo or hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora capiunt*, = — more they have, — more they want; in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque* . . . *ita*, e.g. *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur* (= — better a man is, with — more difficulty he suspects, etc., . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque arquissimo animo moritur*; — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die*; — with an adj. or adv., e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo or hoc major*; so much — better, *tanto melius*.

**theatro**, n. *theatrum, scaena*. **theatrical**, adj. *scaenicus, theatralis* (= belonging to the theatre; very late = also low, vulgar), (e.g. *dress, habitus, venustas*, in this sense), also by the genit. *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. Adv. *more histrionum*.

**theft**, n. *furtum*. **thief**, n. *fur*. **thieve**, v.intr. see **STEAL**. **thievish**, adj. *furax*. Adv. *furtiviter*.

**their**, poss. pron. *suus* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *sud caus(s)i, eorum caus(s)i, propter eos* (see before). **theirs**, poss. pron. *suus* or *illorum*.

**them**, pers. pron. *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *eis*, etc. **themselves**, see **SELF**.

**theme**, n. = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus* (= question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (= material, contents, e.g. *epistulae*).

**then**, adv. *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now). *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; — that is at that time, after something foregoing), *illo (ro) tempore*.

**thence**, adv. *illinc (ilkim), istinc, abhinc* (= from that place; *hinc et illinc*, hence and —, hither and thither). **thenceforth**, adv. *inde, ex ea tempore*.

**theocracy**, n. *regnum quo Deus ipse rex habetur, or theopatia*.

**theogony**, n. *deorum generatio*.

**theology**, n. *theologia* (Eccl.), or *rerum divinarum scientia*. **theologian**, n. *theologus* or *litterarum sanctarum studiosus*. **theo-**

**logical**, adj. *theologicus*, or by the genit. *litterarum sanctarum*.

**theorem**, n. *perceptum* (translation of the Greek *θεώρημα*, Cic.)

**theory**, n. *ratio* (= science of anything in gen., e.g. *belli*), *doctrina* (= literary or theoretical knowledge), *ars, praecepta, -orum* (= rules); — of moral duties or obligations, *conformatio officiorum* (Cic.); — and practice, *ratio atque usus, -us*; to combine —, *doctrinam ad usum adjungere*.

**theoretical**, adj. *quod in cognitione versatur, in speculatione or in cognitione et aestimatione positus* (Quint.), *quod ad artis praeceptis proficiuntur* (= according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, *alqd ratione cognitum habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri*. Adv. *ratione, ex artis praeceptis*. **theorist**, n. *qui artem ratione cognitam habet*.

**theosophy**, n. \* *throsophia* (as t.t.). **theosophist**, n. \* *theosophus*.

**therapeutics**, n. *ars medendi, medicina*.

**there**, adv. = in that place, *ibi; illic, isthic*; to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where, *ibi ubi, illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habes, accipe, vides* (e.g. *librum*); = thither, *illuc*; see **THITHER**. **thereabouts**, adv. *prope* (= near), *ferne, fere* (= nearly). **thereafter, thereupon**, adv. (*ex*)*inde (exin), deinde (dein), statim* (= immediately); see **AFTERWARDS, THEN**.

**therefore**, adv. *igitur, itaque, ergo* (igitur never at the beginning), *ideo, eo, idcirco, propterea* (= for that reason), *proinde* (= hence), *quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca* (= wherefore). **therein**, adv. *in eo, in eis (eis)*, etc.

**thermometer**, n. \* *thermometrum* (as t.t.).

**thesis**, n. see **THEME**.

**they**, pers. pron. *ii* or *eae, illi* or *illae, ipsi* or *ipae*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

**thick**, adj. *crassus* (= stout, compact, opp. *tenuis* (= thin) and *macer* (= meagre)), *pinguis* (= fat, stout, opp. *macer*), *optimus* (= who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (= well-fed, opp. *gracilis* and (of animals) *strigosus*), *corpore amplo* (= of large-sized body), *turgens, turgidus* (= swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (= dense, opp. *rarus*, = single, scarce, solitary), *spissus* (= impenetrable, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (= crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (= curdled, of milk, also of air); when we express the measure of anything, — is either rendered by *crassus* with accus., or by *crassitudine* with the genit. of the measure (e.g. *quat(t)uor pedes crassus, quat(t)uor pedum crassitudine*); *creber, frequens* (= many); a — voice, *vox obtusa* (Quint.); — skin, med. *callosus* (lit.), *durus* (fig.). Adv. *dense, episse, confertim, crebro, frequenter*. **thicken**, **I**. v.tr. *densare, spissare, concrecere* (= become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.). **thicket**, n. *dumetum, fruticetum, or locus sentibus obsitus*. **thickness**, n. *crassitudo, spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obesitas* (= fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum, crebritas, frequentia*. **thick-set**, adj. see **THICK, STOUT**.

**thief**, n. see **THEFT**.

**thigh**, n. *femur*.

**thimble**, n. *digitum munitum*.

**thin**, **I**. adj. *tenuis* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (= fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *gracilis, exilis, macer* (= meagre, opp. *obesus*), *strigosus* (= lean, of animals), *rarus* (= not close together, e.g. hair,



opp. *densus*), *angustus* (= narrow), *liquidus* (of anything liquid), *dilutus* (= diluted, e.g. wine, colour). **II.** v.tr. *attenuare*; of trees, *colluare* (of clearing the ground of trees, post-Aug. of a single tree); *interluare* (Plin.). Adv. *leniter*, *gracilliter*, *rare*. **thinness**, n. *lenitas*, *exilitas*, *gracillitas* (= slenderness), *raritas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness).

**thine**, pron. *tuus*.

**thing**, n. 1, = event, *res*, *negotium*; —a, *res*, *rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl. (e.g. wonderful —s, *mira*), or by some noun (e.g. foolish —s, *neque*, *ineptiae*); a tiresome —, *lentum* (= slow), *molestum negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia*, *in primis* (in *primis*, *praecipue*; 2, = any substance, *res*, *suppellex* (= household furniture), *vasa*, *orum* (= vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcinae* (= effects which we carry with us when travelling); = clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus*, *us*.

**think**, v.intr. and tr. 1, abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense); *cogitare*, *intelligere* (= to have clear ideas); 2, with an object, anything, *aliquid cogitare*, *aliquid cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *aliquid cogitatione et mente complecti*, *aliquid mente concipere*, *aliquid cogitatione* or (*de*) *pingere* (= to picture anything in one's mind); — about, *de aliqua re cogitare*; 3, = to suppose, *opinari*, *putare*, *arbitrari*, *censere*, *credere*; 4, see **PURPOSE**; 5, = to judge, *judicare*, *sentire* (= to have a certain opinion), comb. *sentire et judicare*, *statuere* (= to fix). **thinker**, n. = a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator*, *homo acutus ad excogitandum*. **thought**, n. *cogitatio* (= the act of —, what we have been thinking of), *cogitatum* (= what we have been thinking about), *mens* (= disposition, then = opinion, view), *memoria alius rei* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), † *sensus*, *-us*, *mens*, *animus* (= mind), *notio* (= notion), *opinio* (= opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (= conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (= view, plan), *conjectura* (= conjecture), *dictum* (= — as expressed); —s, *cogitata mentis*, or by circumloc. *quae mente concipiuntur, quae in animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus*, or often simply by the neut. pl. of the pron. or adj. (e.g. *ista tua*); to be in deep —, in *cogitatione defixum esse*. **thoughtful**, adj. in *cogitatione defixus* (= lost in thought), *sapiens*, *prudens* (= wise). Adv. *sapienter*, *prudenter*. **thoughtfulness**, n. see **THOUGHT**. **thoughtless**, adj. *soecus* (= who does not think), *stupidus* (= slow from stupidity), *inconsultus*, *neglegens*, *indiligens* (= neglectful), *imprudens* (= without foresight), *temerarius* (= rash). Adv. *inconsulte* (or *inconsulto*), *neglegenter*, *indiligenter*, *imprudenter*, *temere*. **thoughtlessness**, n. *cordia* (= slowness to think), *stupiditas* (= stupidity, habitual), *neglegentia*, *indigentia*; see **CARELESSNESS**.

**third**, adj. see **THREE**.

**thirst**, I. n. *sitis* (lit. and fig.) **II.** v.intr. *sitire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig. to — after, *sitire aliquid*. **thirsty**, adj. *sitiens* (lit. and fig.; after, *aliquid rei*). Adv. *sitienter* (fig.).

**thirteen**, adj. *tredecem*, more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *tertius decem* or *deni tertius*; — times, *tredecim*(s). **thirteenth**, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*. **thirty**, adj. *triginta*; — each, *tricens*, *-ae*, *-a*; — times, *tricens*(s), *trigesim*(s). **thirtieth**, adj. *trigesimus* (*tric*), *-ae*, *-um*.

**this**, dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc* (or *qui*, *quae*, *quod* at the beginning of a new sentence, if —

refers to persons or things, in "and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —," etc.; the conjs. are left out when we use *qui*); — one, *haec*, *haecce*, *haecce*; — ... that, *alter* ... *alter* (of two); *this* ... *that*? *uter* ... *uter* (of two), *hic* ... *ille* or *iste*; on — side, *cis*, *contra*; what is on — side, *citerior*.

**thistle**, n. *carduus*.

**thither**, adv. *eo*, in *eum locum*, *ad id loci*, *huc* (= hither), *illuc*, *illo*, *isthuc*, *istio*; hither and —, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

**thong**, n. *lorum*; see **STRAP**.

**thorax**, n. *thorax* (Plin.); see **CHEST**.

**thorn**, n. *spina* (= — of plants, also — bush) *sentis*, *-is*, in. and f., *repres*, *-is*, in. (= — bush); — bushes, *senticetum* (ante class.) and in the pl. in this sense, *repres*, *sentes* (= hedge of —) *dumetum*, *dumi* (= a place full of brambles, a thicket). **thorny**, adj. *spinosis* (lit., fig. = of perplexed meaning), † *sentis* (= rough with thorns), *abacinosus*, *ariduos*, *acuminosus* (fig.); — paths, etc., of the Stoics, *dumeta Stoicorum* (Cic.).

**thorough**, adj. see **COMPLETE**. Adv. *prorsus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see **COMPLETELY**. **thoroughbred**, adj. *generosus*.

**thoroughfare**, n. by *transitus*, *-us*, *transrectio* (= a passing through), *iter* (*peritium*), *via* (*pervia*, = road), or by the verbs *transire*, *transvehere*.

**thou**, pers. pron. *tu*, *tute* (emphatic).

**though**, conj. see **ALTHOUGH**.

**thousand**, adj. *mille* (properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as nom. or accus.; as a noun, it governs the genit. (e.g. *mille passuum*); but *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *millia*, *-ium*; several —s, the pl. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals (e.g. 2,000, *duo et duo milia*); 10,000, *decem et dena milia*), the noun in the genit. (e.g. 30,000 armed men, *trecenta milia armatorum*), except when we say 3,300, and so on (e.g. *habuit tria milia trecentos milites*); = unnumberable, *mille* (= 1,000) or *secenti* (*secc.*, = 600; both = immense); a — times, *milliesim*(s). **thousandth**, adj. *milliesimus*.

**thralldom**, n. see **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE**, **SERVITUDE**.

**thrash**, v.tr. to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *exterere*, *frumentum deterere* (Cic.), *messam pelticis flagellare*, *spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks); = beat; see **BEAT**. **thrashing**, n. *tritura*. **thrashing-floor**, n. *area*, or more explicitly, *area in qua frumenta deterrantur*. **thrashing-machine**, n. *tribulum*.

**thread**, I. n. 1, lit. *filum*, *linea*, *harum*, *licium*, † *subletemen*, *stamen*; 2, fig. of a narrative. *filum* (= quality, kind), better use *narratio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a needle, *filum per acumen con(j)icere*; to — one's way; see **GO**. **threadbare**, adj. *obsoletus* (of clothes), *tritus* (of topics, etc.).

**threat**, n. (com)minatio, *deavntiatio*. **threaten**, v.tr. *minus juare*; to — anyone with, *aliquid minitari*, (com)minari, *denunciare aliquid* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it —s to, etc., in *eo est ut*, etc., or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act. (e.g. *odis in nocis ignis eruptura sunt*); to — = to be near at hand (of war, etc.), (im)minare, *impendere*, *instare*, *ingruere* (poet.), and in Tac. **threatening**, adj. *minax*, *minitandus* (lit. of persons), *instans*, *imminens* (= near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *praecens* (= near, e.g. reprobation, danger). Adv. *minaciter*.

**three**, adj. *tres, tria*; *trini, trinæ, trina* (= three together); a period of — days, *triduum*; —fold, *triplex*; —footed, *tripes*; — hundred, *trecenti*; — thousand, *tria millia*. **threefold**, triple, adj. *triplex, triplex, tripartitus* (part.) in *tres partes divisus*. **thrice**, adj. *ter*; twice or —, *bis terque, iterum ac tertium*; — more, *triplo plus*. **third**, I. adj. *tertius*; a — time, *tertium, tertio*; in the — place, *tertio*; there is no — course, *nihil tertium est, nihil habet ista res medium*. Adv. *tertio*. II. n. *tertia pars*; heir to a —, *heres ex triente*; two —s, *e tribus duæ partes, bes, hexis* (= two —s of a whole (e.g. the as) consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8–12ths or 2–3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besse*).

**threshold**, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.).

**thrift**, n. *frugalitas, parsimonia*. **thrifty**, adj. *frugi, parvus*. Adv. *frugaliter, parce*.

**thrill**, I. v.tr. *commovere*. II. v.intr. 1, of notes, *resonare*; see **RESOUND**; 2, — with joy, etc., *ex(sultare, laetitia) gestire, efferri, commoveri*. **thrilling**, adj. 1, see **SHRILL**; 2, = exciting, *mirificus, mirus, horrendus*; see **WONDERFUL**.

**thrive**, v.intr. by *crecere*; see **PROSPER**.

**throat**, n. *jugulum, guttur*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*.

**throb**, I. v.intr. by *salire, palpitare*; see **BEAT**. II. n. *cordis palpitatio* (Plin.).

**throe**, n. *dolor*.

**throne**, n. *solum* (lit. = an elevated seat, — in gen., in particular = the royal —), *suggestus, -us* (= elevated seat, elevation in gen.), *sedes, -is, f.*, or *sella regia* (lit. = the king's —), *regnum* (fig. = royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig. = the highest power); to sit on the —, *sedere in solio* or *in sede regii* (lit.), *regem esse, regnare* (fig. = to reign, to be king); to ascend the —, *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum* or *imperium adipisci* (= to come upon the —).

**through**, I. n. *frequentia*. II. v.tr. *frequentare*; see **CROWD**.

**throatle**, n. *turdus*.

**throatle**, I. n. see **WINDPIPE**. II. v.tr. *suffocare, animam or spiritum interdare*.

**through**, prep. *per* with accus. of place and time (e.g. *per tres dies*, or *tres dies* alone, = — three days; *per Africam*, = — Africa; *per te*, = — you); as denoting the instrument or means, it was — you (i.e. on account of), *propter te erat or te auctore*; — and —, *penitus, prorsus, omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**. **throughout**, I. prep. see **THROUGH**. II. adv. see **THROUGH AND THROUGH** above; see **BY**.

**throw**, I. v.tr. *jacere, factare* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (= to let go), *con(j)icere* (= hurl), *in(j)icere* (= to — into) *alci rei or in alqd*; — anything at anyone, *petere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); to — stones at anyone, *lapides mittere* or *con(j)icere in alqm, lapidibus petere alqm, lapidibus alqm prosequi*; to — dice, *talos or tesseras jacere*; let the die be thrown (fig.), *jecta alea esto*; to — about, *jaclare* (e.g. *tempestate jaclari in alto*); to — anything, *spargere, disjungere*; to — across, *trans(j)icere alqd trans alqd* or double accus. (e.g. *exercitum* (trans) *Rhodanum*); to — a bridge across a river, *flumen ponte junare*; to — away, *ab(j)icere*; to — oneself in to, *se alci rei dedere, alci rei studere*; to — open, *patere*; to — out; see **REJECT, REMARK**; to — up; see **BUILD, VOMIT**. II. n. *jacus, -us* (in gen. and of dice), *conjectus, -us* (in gen.), *alea* (= — of the dice, fig.), *missus, -us* (of stones, etc.). **thrower**, n. *jaculator*. **throwing**, n. † *conjectio*: see **THROW**, II.

**thrust**, I. v.tr. see **PUSH, DRIVE, PIERCE**; to — oneself; see **INTRUDE**. II. n. *ictus, -us, plaga* (= blow), *petitio* (= attack).

**thumb**, I. n. (*digitus*) *pollex*. II. v.tr. *pollice terere*. **thumbscrew**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. to apply the —, *pollicem* (paul) *latim*) *contundere*.

**thump**, I. n. see **BLOW**. II. v.tr. see **BEAT**.

**thunder**, I. n. *tonitrus, -us, tonitruum, -i, fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fragor caeli or caelestis*); fig. = noise, clamor, *sonitus, -us*. II. v.intr. (*in*) *tonare* (impers., trans., and intr.) also fig. of a strong voice). **thunder-bolt**, n. *fulmen*; struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*. **thunder-storm**, n. *tonitrua et fulmina, tempestas cum tonitribus*. **thunder-struck**, adj. *obstupefactus*.

**Thursday**, n. \* *dies Jovis*.

**thus**, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see **SO**.

**thwart**, I. v.tr. see **HINDER**. II. n. *transstrum*.

**thy**, pron. *tuus*; see **YOUR**.

**thyme**, n. *thymum*.

**tick**, **ticking**, I. n. of a clock, *sonus or sonitus, -us* (*aequalibus intervallis factus*). II. v.intr. perhaps *tempus sonitu indicare, sonare*.

**ticket**, n. *tessera* (Suet.), probably the best word for a ticket for theatre, etc. (Admission to Roman theatres was free).

**tickle**, v.tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig. e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi titillare*); *quasi titillationem adhibere alci rei* (e.g. *sensibus*); to — the palate, *palatum tergere* (Hor., of anything we eat). **tickling**, n. *titillatio*. **ticklish**, adj. 1, lit. *titillationis minime patiens*; 2, fig. of persons; he is very — in that respect, *huc re facile offenditur*; of things, *lubricus et anceps*.

**tide**, n. 1, *aestus, -us* (*maritimus*), or in pl., *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both —s), *aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *bis affluunt bisque remeant aestus maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis* (Plin.); 2, fig. *mutatio* (= change), or by *crecere ac decrescere*. **tidal**, adj. *quod ad aestum pertinet*; — wave, *unda* (*aestu facta*).

**tidings**, n. *nuntius alci rei*; see **NEWS**.

**tidy**, adj. *nitidus*; see **NEAT**.

**tie**, I. v.tr. see **BIND**; to — a knot, *nodum facere, in nodum colligere*. II. n. 1, *nodus* (= knot), *vinculum*; 2, of friendship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, conjunctio, necessitudo* (also of kinship).

**tier**, n. *ordo, -inis, m.*; see **ROW**.

**tiger**, n. *tigris*.

**tight**, n. *strictus, adstrictus* (= fitting —), *angustus, artus* (= narrow); a — shoe, *calceus urens* (when it hurts); — rope, *funis contentus*.

**tighten**, v.tr. *stringere, adstringere* (e.g. chain, *vinculum*; a shoe, *calceum*). *intendere, contendere* (= to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum intendere* or *contendere*; the skin, *culem intendere*, comb. *contendere et adducere*; to — the reins, *habenas adducere* (opp. *remittere*). Adv. and **tightness**, n. use adj.

**tile**, n. *tegula, imbrex* (for roof), *tessera* (for paving).

**till**, I. prep. 1, to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* with accus. (= to a certain point), *in, usque in* with accus. (= about as far as), *tenus* with ablat. (put after the noun to fix the end); 2, as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (= — what time)? — *to-day, usque ad*

*hunc diem, hodie quoque*; — to-morrow, in *crux-tinum*; — late at night, *ad nullam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*. **II.** conj. *dum, donec, quoad* (= as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); not —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*; see **UNTIL**.

**till**, v. tr. *arare* (= plough), *colere* (= cultivate); see **CULTIVATE**. **tillage**, n. *aratio, cultus, -us, cultura*. **tiller**, n. *arator* (= ploughman), *agricola, (agri)cultor*.

**till**, n. = money —, *arca*. **tiller**, n. *clavus*.

**tilt**, n. see **COVER**.

**tilt**, I. v. tr. *invertere*. **II.** v. intr. = fight, by *hastis ex equis pugnare*; see **TOURNAMENT**.

**timber**, n. *materia* or *materies*; to fell —, *materiam caedere, materiarum* (once in *Caes.*)

**time**, I. n. 1, *tempus, -oris, n. dies* (= the day), *spatium* (= — as a period) † *aevum, intervallum* (= interval), *aetas* (= age), *tempestas* (= season), *saeculum* (= a long —, a generation), *otium* (= leisure), *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suae aetatis*; in our —, *nostrae memoriae*; at the right —, *tempore (tempori, temperi) ad tempus, tempestive, opportune, in tempore*; in ancient —s, *antiquitas*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at every —, *omni tempore*; from — to —, *interdum* (= now and then); for all —, *in omni tempore*; in good —, *mature* (e.g. to rise, *urgere*); against the —, *sub or ad tempus*; in the mean —, *interea, interim*; according to — and circumstance, *pro tempore et pro re, ex re et tempore*; to require — for, *tempus postulare ad*; it is — to go, *tempus est ut eamus or ire*; eight —s eight, *otio octies multiplicata*; 2, in music, *tempus, numerus, modus*; to beat —, *manu intervalla signare*; in —, *numerose*. **II.** v. tr. *tempus observare finem certo tempore alci rei imponere*. **timely**, I. adj. *maturus* (of fruits, etc., fig. *acri maturus, Veig.*), *tempestivus, opportunus*. **II.** adv. *mature, tempestive, opportune*. **timepiece**, n. see **CLOCK**. **time-server**, n. *adulator, assentator* (= flatterer).

**timid**, adj. *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verecundus* (= bashful), *formidinis plenus* (= full of fear), *ignavus* (= cowardly); to be —, *timidum, etc., esse, meture, timere*; don't be —, *omitte timorem*. Adv. *timide, pavidè, trepidè, verecunde, ignave*. **timidity**, n. *timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. **timorous**, adj. see **TIMID**.

**tin**, n. *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

**tinoture**, n. (in med.) *liquor medicatus*; = a slight colouring, color, *fucus* (lit. and fig.).

**tinge**, v. tr. *imbuerè, colorare, inficere, tingere* alqd alqd re, alqd alci rei inducere.

**tinder**, n. *fomes, -itis, m.*

**tingle**, v. intr. 1, in the ears, *aures tinnere*; 2, see **ITCH**.

**tinker**, n. a(h) *enorum refector*.

**tinkle**, v. intr. *tinnire*; see **RESOUND**. **tinkling**, n. † *tinnitus, -us*.

**tinsel**, n. 1. lit. *bractea* (= metal leaf); — cloth, *pannus auro intextus*; 2, fig. *fucus, species*.

**tip**, I. n. *cacumen, summa, ultima pars*; see **POINT**. **II.** v. tr. (*prae*)*acuere* (= sharpen), alqd alci rei *prae**figere*; — over, *invertere*; see **OVERTURN**. **tiptoe**, n. 1, lit. in *digitos erecti* (from Quint.); 2, fig. (*ex*)*spectatione, etc.*) *intentus*.

**tipple**, v. intr. see **DRINK**. **tippler**, n. *potor*; see **DRUNKARD**. **tipsy**, adj. *temulentus, ebrivus*. Adv. *temulenter, or by adj.*

**tire**, I. v. tr. (*de*)*fatigare*. **II.** v. intr. (*de*)*fatigari*. **tired**, adj. (*de*)*fatigatus, defessus,*

*lassus, lassitudinis confectus, tiresimus*, adj. *importunus, molestus* (lit. and fig.), *lentus* (= slow). **tiring**, adj. *quod (de)fatigat, or by laboriosus*; see **LABORIOUS**.

**tiro**, n. *tiro*; *rudis et tiro*.

**tissue**, n. 1, † *textus, -us*; see **TEXTURE**; 2, fig. *series*, or by *totus* (e.g. the thing is a — of falsehoods, *tota res e mendacis constat*).

**tit-bit**, n. *cup(p)edia, -orum, or cup(p)ediae*.

**tithe**, I. n. *decuma, decima pars*. **II.** v. tr. *decumas imponere*.

**title**, n. *titulus* (in gen.), *inscriptio, index* (= of a book), *nomen* (= name), hence comb. *titulus nomenque* (Ov.), *praescriptio* (= introduction to a senatorial decree, etc.); to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; a — (as an honour), *nomen, appellatio* (in addressing anyone); to give anyone a —, *alqm appellare with accus.* of the title (e.g. *regem*); = right, *judicium*; see **RIGHT**. **titled**, adj. by birth, etc., *nobilis*. **titular**, adj. by *nomina*, opp. to *re*.

**titter**, v. intr., see **LAUGH**.

**title**, n. *minima pars, aliquid ex alqd re*; **title-tattle**, n. see **CHATTER, GOSSIP**.

**title**, n. to a —, by circumloc., e.g. by *subtiliter, acu* (e.g. *rem acu tetigit*), *res ipsa*.

**to**, prep. (denoting motion towards) *ad* (in gen.) *in* (= into) with accus. (*ad eum locum proficisci, to go — that place; ad alqm venire, to come — someone*), with towns and small islands *accus.* without *ad*, but not if *urbem, oppidum* be used in apposition with the name of the place, *ad alq* also with *usque* (e.g. *usque ad Romanam profectus est, he went (i.e. as far as) Rome*); with *a, ab*, it denotes the extreme points of motion or distance (*Aquitania a Garumna ad Pyreneos montes pertinet, A. extends from the Garonne — the Pyrenees*), the direction of a word or speech (*incitare ad cenam*); limit in time (*Sophocles ad senectutem tragœdias fecit, = Sophocles made tragedies down — extreme old age; ad diem solvere, = to pay — the day*); — is properly the sign of the Latin dative (*mihî dedit librum, = he gave a book — me; mihî venit auxilio, = he came — my aid*); sometimes the force of — is given by the genit. (*desiderium edendi, = desire to eat*), also by an infin. (*me iussit ire, = he commanded me — go*), by the supine (*spectatum iri, = he came — behold*), or by the gerundive with *ad* (*profectus est ad ludos spectandos, = he has gone — see the games*); after *dignus, worthy, use* *qui* and the subj. (*dignus est qui laudetur, = he is worthy — be praised*); = in order to, *ut or ut* with subj. *In* with the accus. properly means "into," denoting entrance (as *in domum intravit, = he went into his house*), but sometimes the idea of entrance or of penetration, is dropped, so that the Latin *in* corresponds with our — or till (e.g. *in aram confugit, = he fled — the altar; in eandem sententiam loquitur, = he speaks — the same effect; indulgens in or ergo patrem, severus in filium, = indulgent — (or towards) his father, severe — his son*). Special phrases — *my, thy house, ad me, ad te, — this or that place, huc or illuc*; — the temple of *Vestae, Jupiter, ad Vestae, Jovis*; — the country, — home, *rus, domum*; to look — the west, *in occidentem spectare*; — a man, *ad unum*; to compare anyone — anyone, *alqm cum alqo comparare*. **to-day**, I. n. *hodiernus dies*. **II.** adv. *hodie*. **to-morrow**, I. n. *crastinus dies*. **II.** adv. *cras*.

**toad**, n. *bûfo*; — stool, *fungus*. **toady**, n. and v. tr. see **FLATTER**.

**toast**, I. v. tr. 1, = scorch bread, *torrere*; 2, = drink health, *salutem alci propinare*. **II.** n. 1, *panis tostus*; 2, use verb, see above 1. 2.

**tobacco**, n. \*herba nicotiana, = the plant, \*tabacum (as smoked).

**toe**, n. (pedis) digitus.

**together**, adv. unā (cum), simul, comb. und simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim; all —, ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi (opp. singuli).

**toil**, I. n. magnus labor. II. v.intr. multo sudore et labore facere alqd; see LABOUR, WORK.

**toilsome**, adj. laboriosus, operosus; see LABORIOUS, DIFFICULT. Adv. laboriose, operose.

**tollet**, n. cultus, -ūs, ornatus, -ūs; to make one's —, se vestire.

**token**, n. signum; see SIGN.

**tolerable**, adj. 1, = what can be tolerated, tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis; 2, = middling, tolerabilis, mediocris, modicus. Adv. tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, satis (= sufficiently). **tolerate**, v.tr. tolerare, ferre, with sense of acquiescence, aequo animo ferre; in religious matters, aliena sacra alci permittère; see BEAR; = to allow anything being done, pati alqd fieri, sinere, permittère. **tolerance**, n. indulgentia (= indulgence), tolerantia, toleratio (= bearing of anything); in matters of religion, indulgentia erga sacra aliena.

**toll**, n. vectigal (in gen.), portorium (as excise duty, transit, at a —bar); — keeper, exactor portorii, portitor.

**toll**, v.intr. and tr. by sonare.

**tomb**, n. sepulchrum, tumulus (lit. = mound). **tomb-stone**, n. lapis, -idis, m., cippus, monumentum.

**tome**, n. liber; see BOOK.

**ton, tun**, n. as a vessel, serica (oval), dolium (round); as a measure, of liquids, centum urvie (liquid measure), perhaps maximum pondus, -eris, n. (in avoirdupois weight). **tonnage**, n. calculated by the number of amphorae (i.e. Roman cubic feet), e.g. navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum est.

**tone**, n. 1, sonus, sonitus, -ūs, vox (from the mouth or a musical instrument); 2, fig. see CHARACTER.

**tongs**, n., fire —, forceps, m. and f.

**tongue**, n. lingua (also fig. = neck of land, language), ligula (= neck of land), exumen (of a scale), sermo (= language).

**tonic**, n. medicina quae stomachum corroborat.

**tonilla**, n. tonsillae.

**too**, adv. etiam, quoque, praeterea (e.g. unum etiam vos oro, = one thing — I ask of you; non sophistae nimium, sed philosophi quoque, = not the sophists only, but the philosophers —); — much, nimium, nimio; — great, nimis magnus; by comparative, he is — learned to have said that, doctior est quam qui hoc dixerit; to act — hastily, festinantius agere, per imprudentiam facere alqd.

**tool**, n. in sing. use special word (e.g. rastrum, = rake, gardener's —); pl. as collective, instrumentum (e.g. rusticum).

**tooth**, n. dens, -ntis, m. (in the mouth, also of an anchor); a hollow —, dens cavus or cavatus (Plin.); false —, dentes empti (Mart.); — ache, dolor dentium; to have —, laborare ex dentibus; —pick, dentiscalpium (Mart.); — powder, dentifricium (Plin.); —some, dulcis.

**top**, I. n. 1, summus with noun (e.g. summus mons); from — to toe, totus, or by adv. penitus, omnino, prorsus (= altogether); see SUMMIT; 2, a child's —, turbo. II. adj. summus (= highest); — heavy, gravior (= heavier than is right).

**topaz**, n. topazius or chrysolithus (Plin.).

**topee**, n. potato, poto.

**topic**, n. argumentum; see SUBJECT.

**topography**, n. locorum descriptio.

**topsy-turvy**, adv. to turu —, omnia turbare et miscere.

**torch**, n. fax, taeda (= a piece of wood), funale (= wax candle).

**torment**, I. v.tr. (ex)cruciare (lit. and fig.), torquere (lit. = to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), stimulare (= to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience), angere (= to distress), vexare (= to let anyone have no rest and peace); to — anyone with questions, aliquem rogitando obtundere. II. n. cruciatus, -ūs (lit. and fig.), tormentum (lit. = torture; then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind), comb. cruciatus et tormentum, doloris stimuli (= excruciating pain). **tormentor**, n. vexator (fig.).

**tornado**, n. turbo.

**torpedo**, n. torpido (= the fish, and perhaps as t.t. for the explosive).

**torpid**, adj. torpens (lit. and fig.).

**torpor**, n. torpor.

**torrent**, n. torrens; — of rain, imber torrentis modo effusus; — of words, flumen verborum.

**torrid**, adj. torridus.

**tortoise**, n. testudo; — shell, testudinis putamen (Plin.), testudinis testa (Var.).

**torture**, I. n. tormenta, -orum, n. (lit. and fig., as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as equuleus (= rack); cruciatus, -ūs (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience), quaestio (of slaves), verbera, -um (= lashes). II. v.tr. 1, lit. (ex)torquere, excarnificare (rare), in equuleum imponere, (ex)cruciare; to — anyone at a trial, (tormentis) quaerere de aliquo, also de alqd re; 2, fig. (ex)cruciare; see TORMENT. **torturer**, n. tortor, carnifex (= executioner).

**toss**, I. v.tr. mittere, jaculari, jactare; see THROW, HURL. II. n. jactus, -ūs, jactatio.

**total**, I. adj. totus, cunctus, universus, omnis. Adv. omnino, plane, prorsus, funditus (with verbs of destroying, etc.), penitus or by totus (e.g. totus ex fraude factus). II. n. summa (of a debt); also in summa exercitus tuenda, the whole, i.e. the main part of the army, Caes., solitum (of a debt). **totality**, n. universitas, summa or by adj. TOTAL.

**totter**, v.intr. labare, † nutare, vacillare (to vacillate), titubare (like one that is drunk, asleep, etc.).

**touch**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. tangere, attingere, contingere (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); 2, fig. = affect, (con)movere, aliquid dolore, etc., officere; = relate to, pertinere ad; — at (of a ship), (navem) appellere, appelli ad or in; to — upon, leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere, breviter perstringere. II. n. tactus, tactus, -ūs (= the act or sense); fig. a — of art, etc., perhaps aliquid, with gen. of noun. **touching**, I. adj. animum (com)movers, miserationem or misericordiam movens. II. prep. de; see CONCERNING. **touchstone**, n. coticula, lapis Lydius (Plin.); fig. obrutus (= test, whether anything is first-proof). **touchy**, adj. mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e.g. animus, Cic.), irritabilis (= irritable), iracundus.

**tough** adj. lentus (lit. and fig.). **toughness**, n. lentitia.

**tour**, n. iter, itinervis, n.; to make —, etc., iter facere. **tourist**, n. see TRAVELLER.

**tournament**, n. by *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*.

**tow**, n. *stappa*.

**tow**, v.tr. *trahere*; to — line, *fasis*, —*is*.

**toward**, I. prep. *ad*, *in*, *versus* (always after its noun) with *accus.* (e.g. *ad orientem*, — the east, *Brundisium versus*); also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, = [motion] — the mountain); to go — anyone, *obviam ire alicj*; with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, — a person, *adversus*, *erga*, *in* with *accus.* (*est enim pietas justitia adversus deos*, = piety is justice — the gods); genit. merely (*caritas patriae*, = love — one's native land); *ad meridiem*, = — midday; *sub vesperum*, = — evening. II. adj. see **DOCILE**, **OBEDIENT**.

**towel**, n. *mantile* (*mantle*).

**tower**, I. n. *turris*; a — of strength, *fig.*, *ars* or *praesidium*. II. v.intr. *ex alqo loco eminare, exstare*; to — over, *alci loco imminere*; to be in a —ing rage, *iracundia effert*.

**town**, I. n. *urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum*, *municipium* (= a free city, esp. in Italy); —'s-people, *oppidant*; — hall, *curia*; —ship, *urbis ager*. II. adj. *urbanus*.

**toy**, I. n. see **PLAYTHING**, = *trifles, nugae*. II. v.intr. see **PLAY**.

**trace**, I. n. *vestigium*, *indiciu(m)* (= sign), in the pl. comb. *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *veneni*), *significatio alqis rei* (= indication, e.g. *timoris*). II. v.tr. 1, = to draw, mark out, *delineare, designare* (with the pencil); *des.* also *fig. verbis, describere* (with the pencil or pen), *adumbrare* (= to shadow out); 2, = to follow by footsteps, (*odore persequi alqm* or *alqd* [lit. of dogs, etc.]; then of men), *odorari* (lit. and fig.), *indagare* or *investigare alqm* (lit. and fig.). **tracer**, n. *investigator* (sem. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. **tracing**, n. *investigatio, inlayatio*. **track**, I. n. 1, see **PATH**; 2, see **TRACE**. II. v.tr. *alqis rei vestigia persequi*, also *persequi alqm* or *alqd*; see **TRACE**.

**tract**, n. I. *spatium* (= space in gen.), *tractus*, —*is* (= district); see **REGION**, **DISTRICT**; II. = *treatise, libellus*. **tractable**, adj. *tractabilis, docilis, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens factis* (= willing). Adv. *obsequenter, obedienter*. **tractableness**, n. *obsequium, obediencia, docilitas, facilitas, obsequium*.

**trade**, I. n. 1, see **COMMERCE**; 2, = the business anyone has learnt, *ars* (= art, also any mechanical skill, as in Liv. of the — of a butcher), *artificium*; *ars operosa* (= an art which produces something), *negotium servile* (of the lower —s, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves), *ars sordida, quaestus*, —*is sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*). II. v.tr. *rem gerere et lucrum facere* (= to do a good —, Plaut.), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotari* (of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.). **tradesman, trader**, n. *caupo* (= huckster); see **MERCHANT**.

**tradition**, n. *traditio* (= handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —", by *memoria* if = remembrance in gen.), *lit(t)eræ* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral). **traditionl.** **traditionary**, adj. *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in gen.), *lit(t)eris custoditus* (in writing).

**traduce**, v.tr. see **SLANDER**.

**traffic**, I. n. *commercium*; see **COMMERCE**. II. v.intr. *mercaturam facere*; see **TRADE**.

**tragedy**, n. 1, *tragoedia*; to perform a —, *tragoediam agere*; 2, *fig. casus*, —*is tragedian*, n. = *tragic actor, tragoedus, tragicus actor*. **tragic**, adj. *tragicus*; in a — manner, *tragicus more*; *fig. tristis* (= sad), *luctuosus* (= mournful, e.g. *castrum*), *miserabilis* (= wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (= frightful, e.g. *rus, event*). Adv. *tragicè, miserabiliter, atrociter*. **tragicomedy**, n. *tragicomoedia*.

**train**, I. v.tr. 1, see **DRAW**; 2, = to educate, (*educere, instituere*; to — soldiers or athletes, *exercere*; see **EDUCATE**. II. n. 1, of a gown, etc., *serma, atis*, n. (= robe with —), or by *quod trahitur, quod verrit terram* (= sweeping the ground, of long dresses); 2, = procession, *pompæ*; 3, = series, *ordo, series*. **trainer**, n. of horses, *equorum domitor*; of athletes, *magister (gladiatorum magister, etc.)*. **training**, n. *disci(j)lina* (in the widest sense); in war, *militiae* or *militaris disciplina*; in law, *juris civilis discip.*; in philosophy, *philosophiae discip.*; *exercitatio* (= exercise, both physical and other, e.g. *exerc. dicendi*, in speaking); see **EDUCATION**.

**trait**, n. 1, = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primi velut lineis alqd designare*); 2, in a person's character, by adjs.; an excellent —, *praecleara* (e.g. *praec. hoc quoque Thrasylbuli*), or by *proprium*, followed by genit. e.g. *quod oratoris proprium est*, or by genit. and *est* (e.g. *supientis est*, = it is the — of a wise man).

**traitor**, n. *proditor, majestatis* or *perduellionis reus* (= one accused of high treason). **traitorous**, adj. see **TREACHEROUS**.

**trammel**, n. and v.tr. see **FETTER**.

**tramp**, I. v.intr. see **TRAVEL**, **WALK**. II. n. 1, *iter* (= journey); 2, *grassator* (= footpad).

**trample**, v.tr. and intr. (*pedibus*) (*cruciatum*) *alqd*; *fig.* to — under foot, *deridere* (= to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. *religion, res divinas*), *opprimere*; see **TREAD**, **DESPISE**, **OPPRESS**.

**trance**, n. *secessus, -us mentis et animi e corpore, animus a corpore abstractus*.

**tranquill**, adj. *tranquillus*. **tranquillity**, n. *tranquillitas* (lit. and fig.); see **QUIET**, **CALM**. **tranquillize**, v.tr. *tranquillare*.

**transact**, v.tr. *business, rem gerere, optare, transigere*; see **DO**. **transaction**, a. *res, negotium*; see **BUSINESS**.

**transcend**, v.tr. *praestare alci alqd re, (et) superare alqm, excellere alci* (in *alqd re*) or *inter alqos*; see **EXCEL**, **SURPASS**. **transcendent**, adj. *praestans, singularis, eminentis*; see **EXCELLENT**. **transcendental**, adj. *quod sensus et sensibus percipi non potest, quod sub sensus non cadit, quod sensibus non subiectum est*.

**transcribe**, v.tr. *transcribere*; see **COPY**. **transcript**, n. *exemptum* (= copy).

**transfer**, I. v.tr. *tra(n)s(,)ficere*, (lit. *legiones in Siciliam*), *tra(n)s(,)ducere* (lit.), *transportare* (lit.) *transferre* in with *accus.* (lit. *bellum in Italiam*); then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *a Graeco in Latinum*; then = to use in a fig. sense, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam in alqm*, *transmittere* in with *accus.* (= to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere* in or *ad* with *accus.* (= to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amor in alqm, omnes suas laudes ad alqm*); = to make over, as a right, (*concedere alqd alci, transcribere alqd, to anyone, alci* (in writing, Jct.); to — a part of, *cedere alci alqd de alqj re*. II. n. *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).

**transferable**, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.  
**transference**, n. *tra(n)slatio*.

**transfiguration**, n. *transfiguratio* (Eccl.).  
**transfigure**, v.tr. (com)mutare; his countenance was —d at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*; *transfigurare* (Eccl.).

**transfix**, v.tr. 1. *transfigere*, (com)rodere; 2. *fig. defigere* (alqm gladio).

**transform**, v.tr. *totum denuo Angere* (lit. = to form anew); to — into *transformare in alqm or in aliud*, (com)vertere in alqm or alqd (e.g. in canem), (com)mutare; see CHANGE. **transformation**, n. use verb.

**transfuse**, v.tr. *transfundere*. **transfusion**, by the verb.

**transgress**, I. v.tr. *transcendere* (e.g. *jus gentium, morem*), *violare* (e.g. *foedus, jus gentium*). II. v.intr. *ab officio discedere, alqd contra leges facere*. **transgression**, n. *violatio* with gen. (= the act of —, e.g. *juris gentium, foederis*), *peccatum, delictum* (= fault, etc.); see CRIME, FAULT. **transgressor**, n. *violator alqjs rei*, or by verb; see also CRIMINAL.

**transient**, adj. *brevis, fugax, caducus, instabilis, mutabilis, fluxus, incertus*. **transit**, n. *transitus, -us* (in gen. = the best word for — of a planet); goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transcentes*; — duty, *portorium*; — in a general sense, see PASSAGE. **transition**, n. *transitio* (from one party to another, etc.), *transitus, -us* (lit., and in Quint. fig. of words, etc.), *transgressio* (lit. rare), *trajectio, tra(n)sjectus, -us* (lit.). **transitive**, adj. In grain., a — verb, *verbum transitivum*. **transitory**, adj. see TRANSIENT.

**translate**, v.tr. into another language, (com)vertere (in gen.), *transferre* (word for word, Quint.), *reddere* (= to render accurately), *interpretari* (= to interpret); to — into Latin, in *Latine* (com)vertere, *Latine reddere*; lit., faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo or de verbo exprimere, verbum pro verbo reddere*. **translation**, n. *liber scriptoris conversus or tra(n)slatus*; — of a speech, *oratio conversa*. **translator**, n. *interpres, -itis, m.* and *f.*

**transparent**, adj. *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

**transmarine**, adj. *transmarinus*.

**transmigration**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. — of souls, *animarum in nova corpora (quasi) migratio*).

**transmit**, v.tr. *mittere alci or ad alqm*.  
**transmission**, n. *missio*, or by verb.

**transmute**, v.tr. see CHANGE.

**transom**, n. *signum transversum or transversarium, transrum*.

**transparent**, adj. 1. *pellucidus, tra(n)s-lucidus, perspicuus*; to be —, *pellucere, lucem transmittere*; 2. fig. *evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *evidenter, sine dubio, manifeste*. **transparency**, n. *vitri pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perspicuitas*.

**transpire**, v.intr. 1. *exhalari, emanare*; 2. = to escape from secrecy, *(di)ulgari, pervulgari, efferri* (forus or in vulgas), *percrebrescere*.

**transplant**, v.tr. *transferre* (= to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*), *tra(n)sducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam, gentem in Galliam*). **transplantation**, n. *tra(n)slatio*.

**transport**, I. v.tr. 1. *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (= to bring across, things), *transmittere, tra(n)sficere* (= to send across the water, persons and things);

= to send to penal settlement, *relegare*; see BANISH; 2. fig. to be —ed (with delight, etc.), *efferrī, exultare*, or by special verb (e.g. *gaudere*). II. n. 1. *navigium vectorium, navicula vectoria* (= a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (= ship of burden); 2. *animus gaudio or laetitia gestiens*; see RAPTURE. **transportation**, n. 1. by verb; 2. see BANISHMENT.

**transpose**, v.tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters, Quint.). **transposition**, n. *tra(n)s-jectio* (of words), *transmutatio* (Quint.).

**transubstantiation**, n. by *transubstantiatio* (Eccl.).

**transverse**, adj. *transversus, transversarius* (lying across). Adv. *transverse, e transverse*.

**trap**, I. n. *muicipulum or muicipula* (Phaed., mouse —), *laqueus* (= noose, —, lit. and fig.); see SNAKE. II. v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig.); see ENSNARE. **trap-door**, n. (*parva*) *janua*. **trappings**, n. *ornamentum, ornatu, -us, equorum* (in gen.), *phalerae* (= horses' head and neck ornaments).

**trash**, n. 1. *quisquillae* (= sweepings), *viles or vilissimae res*; see WASTE; 2. = nonsense, *gerrae, nugae*. **trashy**, adj. see WORTHLESS.

**travail**, I. v.tr. *parturire*. II. n. *dolor quem in puerperio alqs perperitur*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); in —, by *parturire*.

**travel**, I. v.tr. *iter facere* (in gen.), *peregrinari* (abroad), *proficisci in or ud circa, obire, circumire* (with accus.), *peragrarē, perlustrare*. II. n. *iter, itineris, u.* (in gen.), *peregrinatio* (abroad). **traveller**, n. *iter faciens, viator* (= wanderer on foot), *vector* (= passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator, peregrinans* (= one who travels or resides abroad).

**traverse**, v.tr. 1. see CROSS; 2. = to wander over, *pervagari* (intentionally), *obire, † pererrare* (without a defined purpose), *peragrarē, lustrare, perlustrare*.

**travesty**, n. see PARODY.

**tray**, n. *serculum*.

**treacherous**, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus, infidēlis, infidus, fallax, dolosus* (= cunning), *subdolosus* (in a bad sense, = sly). Adv. *perfidiose, dolose*; see FAITHLESS. **treachery**, n. *proditio* (= betrayal of a town, etc.; also *amicitiarum, Cic.*), *perfidia, fraus, -dis, f., dolus (malus), infidelitas*.

**treacle**, n. *condimentum ex saccharo factum*.

**tread**, I. v.intr. *ingredi*; to — in the footsteps of anyone, *alqjs vestigijs ingredi*; see WALK. II. v.tr. to — upon, *calcare*; to — under foot, fig. *oblerere (et calcare)* (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare, proculcare* (lit. = to trample down); then fig., e.g. *senatum, Italiam*. III. n. (*ingressus, -us, vestigium, pes, pedis, m.*; trodden path, *via trita*).

**treason**, n. *majestas, majestatis (laesae or minutae) crimen*; to commit —, *majestatem minuere or laedere*. **treasonable**, adj., adv. by circumloc. with *majestas* (e.g. *accused of treason, laesae majestatis accusatus*).

**treasure**, I. n. *thesaurus, gazae* (lit. = treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince), *opes, -um, divitiae* (= riches), *copa* (= quantity, store). II. v.tr. *accumulare, coacervare* (= to heap up money, —s), *condere, reponere* (= to store). **treasure-house**, n. *thesaurus*. **treasurer**, n. *praefectus aerarii* (Plin.). **treasury**, n. *aerarium*.

**treat**, I. v.tr. = to be engaged in anything, *tractare alqm or alqd, curare alqm or alqd* (= to attend to), *disputare, disserere de alqd re, prosequi alqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of

(illness), *curare morbum*; to — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards anyone, *alqm habère, alqd re afficere, alqo uti*; to — well, ill, etc., *bene, male, etc.*; to — as an enemy, (*in*) *hostium numero habère alqm, pro hoste habère or ducère alqm*; = to entertain, *invitare* (in gen.); see ENTERTAIN. **II.** v.intr. to — with (= to negotiate), *agere cum alqo de ulp'i re*. **III.** n. *delectatio* (= delight), *spectaculum* (= a show); to give anyone a —, perhaps *alqm (delectandi cura(s)u) invitare*; see ENTERTAINMENT. **treatise**, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (on a learned topic; class. only of oral discussion), *liber, libellus* (= the book in which a subject is treated). **treatment**, n. *tractatio, curatio* (= attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *sævitia*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*. **treaty**, n. *pactio, pactum* (= a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* = what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus, -ûs* (= agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (= a — of peace or alliance concluded between the generals of two belligerent States, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *foedus, -eris, n.* (= alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu*, comb. *ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *facere or iure, icere, ferire or pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpere*.

**treble**, **I.** adj. 1, see THREE, TRIPLE; 2, — voice, *vox t'rumina or acuta*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd triplex facere*.

**tree**, n. *arbor, f.*; apple —, pear —, etc., *malus, f., pirus, f.*, etc.; see under name of special fruit; 2, see PEDIGREE.

**trefoil**, n. *trifolium* (Plin.).

**trellis**, n. see LATTICE.

**tremble**, v.intr. *tremère* (in gen.), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (= to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *vacillare* (= to shake), *horrere* (= to shudder with cold, fear, or persons); to — for fear of anything, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgus ac securis dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *extremiscere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to cause to —, *alqd tremescere*. **trembling**, **I.** adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (= constantly). **II.** n. *tremor*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *intrepide*.

**tremendous**, adj. 1, *terribilis*; see TERRIBLE; 2, *ingens, immanis*. Adv. *valde, vehementer, magnopere, maxime*.

**tremulous**, adj. see TREMBLING, **I.**

**trench**, **I.** n. *fossa*; see DITCH. **II.** v.tr. *fossam f'clere or facere*; to — upon, see ENCROACH.

**trencher**, n. see PLATE.

**trepan**, **I.** n. *modiolus* (Cels.). **II.** v.tr. *calvarium or os capitis modiole perforare*.

**trespass**, **I.** v.intr., lit. *in alienum fundum ingredi* (Jct.); fig., see TRANSGRESS. **II.** n. 1, lit. uso verb; 2, fig. *alcjs rei violatio* (the act), *injuria alcj rei illata* (as a fact); see TRANSGRESS. **trespasser**, n. lit. *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*; fig. *alcjs rei violator*.

**tress**, n. *comae* (= hair).

**trial**, n. *tentatio* (temp.), *experimentum, experientia* (= the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk), *periculum* (= experience gained with respect to anything, even with attending danger), *conatus, -ûs* (= attempt); to make a —, *periculum facere alcjs rei*; — in law, *judicium, interrogatio* (= examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *quaestio* (as a whole); put on his —, *alqm postulare or accusare alcjs rei*. **try**, v.tr. *tentare* (= to — to find a thing out, what it

is, etc.), *experiri* (= to see how it answers, as the result of *tenture*), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm or alqd*), *periculum facere alcjs or alcjs rei, explorare* (= to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.); = to attempt, *tentare* (temp.), *conari* (generally with infin.; with respect to the beginning of an undertaking), (*enitit ut or ne*; in law, to — a case, *judicare, cognoscere or quaerere de alqd re*. **tried**, adj. *spectatus, cognitus, probatus*, comb. *spectatus et probatus*. **trying**, adj. *gravis, molestus*; see TROUBLESOME.

**triangle**, n. *trigōnum, triangulum*. **triangular**, adj. *triangulus, triquetrus* (= three-sided).

**tribe**, n. 1, *tribus, -ûs, f.* (= a division of the people among the Romans); by tribes, *tribalim*; fellow —man, *tribulis*; 2, in wider sense, *gens, populus*; see NATION. **tribal**, adj. by genit. of *tribus, -ûs, or gens*.

**tribulation**, n. *miseria, res miserae or afflictivae*; see TROUBLE.

**tribunal**, n. 1, *tribunal* (= platform for the magistrates in the forum, e.g. in Rome for the praetor); 2, *judicium* (= COURT, which see); to summon anyone before a —, *alqm in iudicium vocare*.

**tribune**, n. *tribunus militum or militaris* (= military —), *tribunus plebis* (of the people). **tribuneship**, n. *tribunatus, -ûs, tribunicia potestas*.

**tribute**, n. *tributum, vectigal* (often in kind), *stipendium* (in money). **tributary**, **I.** adj. *vectigalis* (= paying taxes), *tributarius* (= paying poll and land tax), *stipendiarius* (= paying a certain sum annually, of persons, more particularly of States that pay —). **II.** n. — of a river, by circumloc. (e.g. a — of the Rhone, *Aumen quod in Rhodanum infuit*).

**trick**, **I.** n. *dolus* (= cunning), *frusus* (= deception), *ars, artificium* (= artifice), *machina* (= stratagem), *techna* (Com.); all manner of — s, *astutiae*; conjuror's —, *praestitias*; to play anyone a —, *dolum alcj nectere*. **II.** v.tr. and intr. see DECEIVE, DECEPTION. **trickery**, n. *fallacia*; see DECEPTION. **trickish**, adj. *versutus*.

**trickle**, v.intr. *manare, † vorare, stillare alqd re*.

**trident**, n. *tridens*.

**triennial**, adj. † *triëtricus*. **triennium**, n. *triennium*.

**trifle**, **I.** n. *res parva or parvula, res minima, munusculum* (= a small present), *res parvi momenti* (= a matter, thing of trifling importance), often also by the adja. *parvus, levis, perlevis*; — a, *res parvae or minutae, nugae* (the latter also of insignificant —); to buy anything for a —, *parvo or villi enere*. **II.** v.intr. *lasciviri* (= to play), *nugari* (= to talk nonaense), *ludere* (= to play, to frolic), *tinepire* (= to play the fool); to — opp. to act seriously, *alqd negligere*. **trifler**, n. *avagator*. **trifling**, **I.** adj. *levis, parvus*; see UNIMPORTANT. **II.** n. *lascivia* (= playfulness), *nugae, ineptiae* (= absurdities), *ludus* (= game).

**trigonometry**, n. \**trigonometria* (as t.t. not class.).

**trilateral**, adj. *tribus lateribus*.

**trill**, **I.** n. perhaps *vox or sonus vibrans* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. the voice in singing, *vibrare* (late).

**trim**, **I.** adj. see NEAT. **II.** v.tr. in gen. *alqd curare* (= to put in due order); = to decorate the body, etc., (*exornare* (e.g. *varia veste*); to — the hair, *recidère* (= to lop off what is too long, e.g. *capillos*), (*de*)*condère* (= to cut off, shave, e.g.

the hair, heigra, etc.); to — trees, arboris (am-) putare; to — timber, etc. (in carpentry) (arid) dolare, arid polire; to — the sails, vela facere, vela pondere. **III.** v.intr. in politics, consilia mutare, or fortunae invertere. **IV.** n. 1, see **DREAM**, **ORNAMENT**; 2, of a ship, perhaps by *navis suis ponderibus librata*. **trimmer**, n. qui consilia mutat. **trimming**, n. clarus (= a stripe of purple on the robes of the senators and equites), ornatus, -us, ornamentum (= ornament). **trimeter**, n. versus (-ūs) trimetrus (trimetros).

**Trinity**, n. trinitas (Eccl.). **Trinitarian**, n. qui triplicem Dei naturam esse dicit.

**trinket**, n. an(n)ulus (= ring), torques, -is, m. and f. (= necklace), or by other special noun; in pl. mundus (multebriis) collectively.

**trio**, n. = three together, tres, tria; in music, concertus (-ūs) trium vocum.

**trip**, I. v.intr. 1, offendere; 2, fig. errare, labi, labi et cadere, offendere; to — along, celeriter ire. **II.** v.tr. supplantare alqm. **III.** n. 1, see **STUMBLE**; 2, **ERROR**; 3, = a journey, iter; see **JOURNEY**, **EXCURSION**.

**tripartite**, adj. tripartitus (triper-).

**tripe**, n. omāum (= the thick fat intestines of a bullock, Schol. Hor. Ep.), omentum porci (Juv.).

**triple**, adj. triplex; see under **THREE**.

**tripod**, n. tripod.

**trireme**, n. (navis) trirēmis.

**trisyllable**, n. trisyllābum verbum.

**trite**, adj. (= often repeated, worn), (con)tritus, communis, communis et contritus.

**triumph**, I. n. 1, in honour of a Roman victory, triumphus; to celebrate a —, triumphare, triumphum agere or habere, orare (if inferior to a —); to celebrate a — over anybody or over a people, de alqo or ex alqā terrā triumphare; 2, fig. victoria (= a victory), ex(s)ultatio, laetitiam, gaudium (= joy). **II.** v.intr. 1, triumphare, triumphum agere or habere, orare (of a lesser triumph), over, de alqo; 2, fig. ex(s)ultare, laetari; over anyone, vincere alqm. **triumphal**, adj. 1, = belonging to a Roman triumph, triumphalis; — procession, triumphus; in a —, in triumpho, per triumphum, triumphans; 2, fig. or triumphant, = victorious, victor; = in high spirits, gesticus, elatus, ex(s)ultans.

**triumvir**, n. triumvir. **triumvirate**, n. triumviratus, -ūs.

**trivial**, adj. by (con)tritus, communis, lvis, parvi momenti; see **TRIFLING**. **triviality**, n. by adj.

**trochee**, n. trochaeus.

**troop**, I. n. caterva, grex; —s, globus, manus, copiae, milites, manus, -ūs, f., ala (of horse), cohort (= cohort). **II.** v.intr. convenire, coire, confluere. **trooper**, n. eques, -itis, m.; see **CAVALRY**, **HORSE**.

**trope**, n. verbum tra(ns)latum, verbi tra(ns)latio, tropus (Quint.).

**trophy**, n. 1, tropaeum; 2, fig. see **MEMORIAL**.

**tropical**, adj. 1, = fig. tra(ns)latus; 2, = belonging to the Tropics, by genit. of noun; see **TROPIC**; — heat, aestus, -ūs, ardentissimus. **tropic**, n. in astronomy, circulus, orbis, m.; — of Cancer, circulus solstitialis; of Capricorn, circulus brumalis; the —s, = very hot countries, regiones torridae.

**trot**, I. v.tr. citato gradu or perhaps solutim ire (of a horse), citato equo vehi (of the rider). **II.** n. gradus, -ūs, citatus, gradus solutilla.

**troth**, n. fides; to plight —, fidem alci dare.

**troubadour**, n. poeta amatorius (as poet), citharoedus (as singer).

**trouble**, I. v.tr. agitare (= to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), exagitare (= to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the State, also of the conscience), commovere (= to disturb), (con)urbare, perturbare (= to confuse anyone, or anyone's mind); = to afflict, sol(l)icitare, sol(l)icitum habere, sol(l)icitudine or aegritudine afficere, sol(l)icitudinem or aegritudinem alci afferre, alqm vexare, angere, excruciare alqis animum et sol(l)icitare; may I — you to hand me this book, des mihi, quaeso, hunc librum; to — oneself about anything, alqd curare; not to — about anything, alqd negligere; to — anyone with entreaties, alqm precibus obtundere or fatigare. **II.** n. 1, = disturbance of mind, animi motus, -us, perturbatio, sol(l)icitudo (= painful anxiety), angor (= anxiety, anguish); 2, = molestation, labor, molestia, onus, -tris (= burden), incommodum (= inconvenience), difficultas (= difficulty); see **ANNOYANCE**; to give — to, molestiam alci afferre; see under I.; 3, = pains, opera; to take — over anything, alci rei operam dare; great —, omnibus viribus contendere ut; with great —, acre, viz; without —, sine negotio. **troubler**, n. turbator, or by verb. **troublesome**, adj. molestus, gravis (= giving great trouble), incommodus, iniquus (= inconvenient), durus (= hard), operosus, laboriosus (= laborious), odiosus (of what we hate), difficilis (of what has its difficulties), comb. gravis et incommodus, gravis et odiosus, laboriosus molestusque, odiosus et molestus.

**trough**, n. alveus.

**trousers**, n. bracciae.

**trowel**, n. trulla (late, but trullissare, = to use a —, Vitruv.).

**truant**, adj. and n. by qui iudo liti(erarum) abest.

**truce**, n. indutiae.

**truck**, n. 1, = barter, (per)mutatio rerum; 2, see **BARROW**.

**truckle**, v.intr. morem alci gerere (= to please), alci assentire.

**trudge**, v.intr. see **WALK**.

**true**, adv. verus; sincerus, germanus (the two foregoing = genuine), comb. verus et sincerus, verax (= veracious), fidus, fidelis (= faithful); in answers, —! certe; see **YES**; as — as I live, I know, ita vivam, ut scio; as — as I live, I don't know, ne vivam si scio. Adv. vere, sincere, profecto (= certainly), sane, certe, certe quidem; see **REALLY**. **trueborn**, **truebred**, adj. (e.g. Englishman), verus et sincerus (e.g. Stoicus), germanus. **truehearted**, adj. fidelis, simplex. **trueheartedness**, n. (animi) fidelitas, simplicitas. **truth**, n. veritas (as quality), verum (= what is —); to speak —, verum, vera dicere; strict —, summa veritas; historical —, historica fides (Ov.); according to —, ex re; in —, vero, sine dubio, profecto, plane, enimvero, or as two words, enim vero; see **INDEED**, **REALLY**. **truthful**, adj. verus, verax, veridicus (rare). Adv. see **IN TRUTH** above. **truthfulness**, n. veritatis studium or amor.

**trump**, v.tr. and n. where possible use word from dice (e.g. Venus, iactus, -us, venerus or basilicus); a —, = good fellow, optimus (Aomo). **trump up**, v.tr. fingere; see **INVENT**.

**trumpery**, n. see **TRASH**, **TRIFLE**.

**trumpet**, I. n. tuba (straight), bucina, lituus, cornu (curved), classicum (usually = signal given by cornu); the — sounds, classicum canit (caedere also in pass., classicum canit jubili. Caes.,



so also *bellicum, canere* and *cant*; to sound the — for retreat, *receptui canere*. **II.** v.tr. fig. = to propagate praise, *lacinatorem esse alejs rei, alqd pradiicare*. **trumpeter**, n. *tubicen, bucinator*; fig. *bucinator*.

**truncheon**, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*, m.

**trundle**, v.tr. *volvère*.

**trunk**, n. 1. of a tree, *truncus, stirps*; 2. of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used); 3. = chest, *arca*; see CHEST; 4. of an elephant, *manus, -ia* (Cic.), *proboscis* (Plin.).

**truss**, n. = bandage, *fascia*; — of hay, *fascis*.

**trust**, I. n. 1. = confidence, *fiducia, fides, spes, bona* or *bona*; — in oneself, *fidencia*; 2. anything —ed to anyone, *quod alicui mandatum* (in gen.), *crediditum* or *depositum est*; 3. = credit, i.e. to take on —, *fide sui emere*. **II.** v.intr. (*con*)*fidere, credere, alicui fretum esse alio* or *aliqui re* (= to build on); not to —, *alici diffidere*. **III.** v.tr. *alqd alicui* (*con*)*credere, committere, commendare*; to — yourself altogether to, *se totum alicui committere, omnia consilia alicui credere*. **trustee**, n. *custos, administrator, procurator*; see TRUSTY. **trustworthiness**, n. *constantia, fides*; see under TRIAL. **trustworthy**, adj. *certus, firmus, constans* (opp. *variis, mobilis*), *certus et constans, firmus et constans, fidelis, fidelis*.

**tub**, n. *dolium, mulctra* (= milk-pail), *labrum* (= vat).

**tube**, n. *tubus*; see PIPE.

**tuber**, n. *tuber, -eris*, n. (= anything that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling). **tubercle**, n. (in anatomy), *tuberculum* (Cels.). **tuberosus**, adj. *tuberosus*.

**tuck**, I. v.tr. to — up a garment, *succingere*; the hair, *comam in nodum religare, capillos in nodum colligere*. **II.** n. see FOLD.

**Tuesday**, n. \**dies Martis*.

**tuff**, n. *tophus (tosus)*.

**tuft**, n. e.g. a — of hair, *crinis* (or pl. *crines*), of wool, *flocus*; a — of grass, *fasciculus* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (= — or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume of a helmet). **tufted**, adj. *cristatus*.

**tug**, I. v.tr. *trahere*. **II.** n. *navis quas altam navem trahit*.

**tuition**, n. see INSTRUCTION.

**tulip**, n. \**tulipa*.

**tumble**, I. v.intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. in *luto*), *se vultare*; see FALL. **II.** v.tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. **III.** n. see FALL. **tumbler**, n. 1. = acrobat, *petaurista*, m.; 2. = glass, *poculum*; 3. see PIGEON.

**tumid**, adj. *tumidus, inflatus, turgens, tumens*; — words, *ampullae* (Hor.).

**tumour**, n. *tumor, tuber, -eris*, n. (= any swelling), *struma* (= scrofulous —).

**tumult**, n. 1. = great noise, *tumultus, -us, tumultuatio* (rare), *streptus, -us*; see NOISE; 2. = excitement of the mass, *seditio, motus, -us, concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus, -us* (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see REBELLION. **tumultuary, tumultuous**, adj. *tumultuosus, turbulentus* (= turbulent), comb. *seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see DISORDERLY, NOISY. Adv. *tumultuose, turbulente*.

**tumulus**, n. *tumulus*.

**tun**, n. *dolium, cupa* (= cask), as liquid measure use *centum urnas*; see TON.

**tune**, I. n. = a short air, *canthus, -us, cernam* (= song), *modi, numeri, moduli*; to be in —, *concentum serrare*; out of —, *obsonus*. **II.** v.tr. a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere serris ut concentum serrare possint* (Cic.). **tuneful**, adj. *canorus, musicus*; see MUSICAL. **tuner**, n. by the verb. **tuning**, n. by the verb.

**tunic**, n. *tunica*.

**tunnel**, I. n. *cuniculus*. **II.** v.tr. *excavare facere*.

**tunny**, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

**turban**, n. *mitra*.

**turbid**, adj. *turbidus* (= disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, sky, *caelum*).

**turbot**, n. *rhombus*.

**turbulence**, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio, tumultus, -us*; see TUMULT. **turbulent**, adj. *turbulentus*.

**tureen**, n. *patina*.

**turf**, n. *caespes, -itis*, m. (= sward, sod).

**turgid**, adj. *tumidus*; see TUMID.

**turmoil**, n. *turba*; see TUMULT.

**turn**, I. v.tr. to — a wheel, etc., (*con*)*torquere, circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mills), *distorque* (in different directions); to — anything round, *in orbem torquere* or *circumagere, rotare* (like a wheel); *vertere* (e.g. *navem, currum*), *convertere* (quite round, stating the *terminus ad quem*, hence with *ad* or *in* with accus.), *versare* (lit. = to twirl about, fig. *mentem ad omnia malitiam, etc.*), *flexere* (= to bend, lit. and fig.), *circumvertere, intorquere* (round towards one side, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*), *retorquere* (back, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*); to — one's back, (*con*)*verti, se* (*con*)*vertere* (lit. *terga* (*con*)*vertere* = to take to flight, of soldiers), *obire, decedere, discedere* (= to go away); to — the mind to, *animum ad alqd advertere*, or in one word *alqd animadvertere*; to — the scale, by *facere ut altera laus deprimatur* (lit. or fig.); to — a coat, *vestem reficere*; to — with a lathe, *tornare*; = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere*; see SELL, TRANSFORM, CHANGE; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos con*(j)*icere* is *alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (= send away); see DISMISS; to — out; see EXPEL; to — over; see TRANSFER, CONSIDER. **II.** v.intr. *se* (*con*)*vertere, con*(j)*verti*; to — from side to side, *se versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); see CHANGE, BECOME; to — away, *se acerere*; to — back, *redire, reverti*; to — in, *cutim ire*; see BED; to — into; see CHANGE, BECOME; to — off, *desistere, desinare de alqd re*; to — out; see BECOME; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire, bene* or *prosperè cadere, prosperè procedere* or *succedere*; very well, *alci res juuste, feliciter prosperèque evenire*; head — a round, by *vertigine laborare*; of leaves, *colorem mutari*. **III.** n. 1. *rotatio* (of a wheel); see TURNING; 2. see WINDING; 3. see CHANGE; 4. of affairs, things take a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversa est*; things take a bad —, *res male vertit, omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; 5. it is your —, *nunc tuae sunt partes*; 6. in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought; see FORM, CAST, SHAPE, MANNER; 7. in writing, e.g. to give a good shape, etc., *sententiam apte conformari*; to give a more elegant —, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different —s, *variae figurae et verba*. **turn against**, I. v.tr. *alqm ab alqo alienare*. **II.** v.intr. *ab alqo alienari*. **turn over**, v.l. see UPSET; to — a book, *librum evolvere*; to — a new leaf, *mores emendare*. **turncoat**, n. *qui de sententiâ decedit, qui sententiam et consilium mutat*. **turner**, n. *qui alqd torquet*. **turning**, n. 1. *rotatio* (e.g. *mechanorum*,

Vitr.), *rotatio* (Vitr.), *circumactio* (round, Vitr.), *conversio*, *circumactus*, -*ūs*, *flexus*, -*ūs* (= bending), *declinatio* (= — aside, e.g. of the body); see *DEVIATION*; **2**, = the art of —, *ars tornandi*; **3**, of a road, or *flexus viae*, or *iter* or *via*. **turnkey**, n. *janitor* or *custos carceris*. **turnpike**, n. *tabernus ad viarum rectigal exigendum constructa*, or perhaps *taberna rectigalis*.

**turnip**, n. *rapum*.

**turpentine**, n. *resina terebinthina* (Cels.).

**turpitude**, n. *turpitudine*; see *DIBORACE*, *SHAME*.

**turret**, n. *turricula*.

**turtle**, n. **1**, — dove, *turtur*; **2**, a fish, *testudo* (= tortoise).

**tush**, interj. *st!*

**tuak**, n. *dens*.

**tutelage**, n. *tutela*; see *PROTECTION*. **tu-**

**tulery**, adj. — god, of a place, *deus praeses loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutela* or *cuius in tutela locus est*; of a family, *penates*, -*ium*, m. (= the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares*, -*(ium)*, m. (= the house or family gods of the Romans). **tutor**, n. **1**, see *GUARDIAN*; **2**, *magister*, *praeceptor*; private —, *praeceptor domesticus*; see *TEACH*.

**twang**, **I**. v.intr. e.g. bows, *crepare*, *crepitare*, *sonare*. **II**. n. *crepitus*, -*ūs*, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -*ūs*.

**tweak**, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

**twoezers**, n. *volsella*.

**twelve**, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (= — each), — times, *duodece(n)s*; — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni et ducenti* (= 1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the pl.). — hundred times, *millie(n)s et ducentie(n)s*. **twelfth**, adj. *duodecimus*; heir to the — part, *heres ex uncta*. **twelvemonth**, n. *annus*.

**twenty**, adj. *viginti*, *vicens* (= — each). **twentieth**, adj. *vicésimus*.

**twig**, n. *virga*, *surculus*, *rāmulus*.

**twilight**, n. *crepusculum*; in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo vespere*.

**twin**, n. and adj. *geminus*; —s, *gemini*.

**twine**, **I**. v.tr. *circumvolvère*, *flectere*, (*in*)*torquere*; see *TWIST*. **II**. v.intr. *implitari*, *imploti*; to — round anything, *alqd circumplecti*, *se circumvolvère alci rei* (= to wind round, e.g. arbori, of a plant). **III**. n. *linum*; see *STRING*.

**twinge**, **I**. v.tr. *urere*; see *PINCH*. **II**. n. *dolor*, *cruciatus*, -*ūs*; sharp —s of pain, *acres dolorum morsus*; — of conscience, *dolor*.

**twinkle**, v.intr. †*coruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (= to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (= to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *scintillare* (= to sparkle, of the eyes, etc.). **twinkling**, n. **1**, *fulgor* (= brightness, e.g. *armorum*); **2**, in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

**twirl**, v.tr. *versare*; see *SPIN*.

**twist**, **I**. v.tr. (*in*)*torquere*, *obtorquere* (in past part. *obtorca gula*, = twisted neck), (*in*)*flectere*, *nectere*, *texere* (= to form, put together, weave). **II**. v.intr. *se torquere*, *flectere*, *torqueri*, *flecti*.

**twit**, v.tr. anyone with anything, *alqd alci ob*(*f*)*icere*.

**twitch**, v.intr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

**two**, adj. *duo*, *binī* (= — each); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *biennium*;

— footed, †*bipes*; — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, †*bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — edged, *bipennis*; — handed, *duas manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti*, *ducent* (= — hundred each). **twice**, adv. *bis*; — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero parte major*.

**type**, n. **1**, = model, *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *forma*; **2**, = symbol, *figura*, *significatio*, *imago* (Eccl.); **3**, = letters, *lit(t)erarum formae*.

**typical**, adj. *typicus* (Eccl.). **typify**, v.tr. *alqd sensibus sub*(*j*)*icere*, *oculis* or *sub oculis* (*alci*) *sub*(*f*)*icere*; see *REPRESENT*. **typographical**, adj. e.g. — error, *\*mendum typographicum*, *erratum typographicum* (not class.).

**tyrant**, n. *tyrannus* (= a usurper; afterwards = a despot, anybody that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an adj., such as *crudelis*, *intolerandus*, *saevus* et *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos*, Cic.), *dominus* (= sovereign ruler), *comb. dominus et tyrannus*; in gen. sense, = cruel person, *homo crudelis* (*saevus*, etc.). **tyrannical**, adj. *tyrannicus* (of usurpers, despot, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (= cruel). Adv. *tyrannice* (= in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* = to act as master, judge, etc. in *alqm*, Cic.), *crudeliter* (= cruelly).

**tyrannise**, v.intr. to — over anyone, *tyrannical crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannice in alqm statuere*; to — over a State, *civitatem servitute oppressam tenere*. **tyranny**, n. *tyrannis*, -*idis*, f., or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus*, -*ūs*, or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *crudelitas* (= cruelty in gen.).

**tyro**, n. see *TIRO*.

## U.

**ubiquity**, n. *omnipraesentia* (Eccl.), or by qui (*quae*, *quod*) *omnibus locis praesens est*. **ubiquitous**, adj. *omnibus locis praesens*.

**udder**, n. *uber*, -*eris*, n.

**ugly**, adj. *dēformis* (= disfigured), *turpis* (= shameful), *tēter* (= nasty), *obscēnus* (= obscene), *foedus* (= abominable, horrible: all both lit. and fig., of persons and things). Adv. *dēformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter*, *tēterime*, *obscēne*, *foede*. **ugliness**, n. *dēformitas*, *turpitudine* (= moral —), *obscēnitas foeditas*.

**ulcer**, n. *ulcus*; see *ABSCESS*. **ulcerate**, **I**. v.intr. *suppurare* (Plin.). **II**. v.tr. *ulcerare*. **ulcerous**, adj. *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

**ulterior**, adj. = further, *ulterior*; see *FURTHER*; of places, objects, etc., *quae reliquas sunt, quae restant*, or by *alia*, *etera*.

**ultimate**, adj. *extrēmum*, *ultimus*; see *FURTHEST*, *LAST*, *FINAL*. Adv. *ad extrēmum*, *ad ultimum*, *postremo*; see *LAST*, *END*. **ultima tum**, n. perhaps *extrēma conditio*.

**ultra**, Latin, only in composition; to be — *Tory*, *ultra modum optimatum partes amplecti*.

**ultramarine**, n. *color caeruleus* or *cyaneus* (Plin.).

**umbrage**, n. **1**, see *SHADE*; **2**, fig. to give — to, by *alqs alqd argre* or *molestē fert* or *partitur*, *in offensionem alci cadere*: to take — at, *fastidire alqd* (= to disdain); see *OFFENCE*. **umbrageous**, adj. see *SHADY*.

**umbrella**, n. *umbella* (= parasol, Mart., Juv.), *†umbraculum* (Ov.).

**umpire**, n. *arbiter* (= arbitrator); decision of an —, *arbitrium*.

**un-**, a prefix, as a particle of negation or of privation; by the prefix *in* (e.g. *ingratus*), or by *non* (when a thing cannot and does not exist), or by *sine* with a noun in the ablat.

**unabashed**, adj. 1, = firm, *constans*, *firmus*, *interritus*; 2, = shameless, *impudens*.

**unabated**, adj. *integer* (= whole).

**unable**, adj. by circumloc. with *non posse*, *nequire*.

**unaccented**, adj. *syllaba sine accentu caesuratum*.

**unacceptable**, adj. *ingratus*.

**unaccompanied**, adj. 1, *solus*, *incomitatus*, *sine comitatu*; see ALONE; 2, of the voice, *sine symphonia* (Plin.).

**unaccomplished**, adj. *imperfectus*, *inchoatus* (= only commenced); to leave anything —, *aliquid inchoatum or imperfectum ac rude relinquere*.

**unaccountable**, adj. see INEXPLICABLE.

**unaccustomed**, adj. *insuetus* (of persons and things), to anything, *aliquid rei or ad aliquid, insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor, spectaculum, verba*), *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to anything, *aliquid rei or in aliqua re* (e.g. *vera audiendi*, and *in dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to anything, *ad aliquid*.

**unacquainted**, adj. with anything, *aliquid rei ignarus* (= who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus aliquid rei* (= inexperienced), *inscius* (= ignorant of anything), *rudis aliquid rei or in aliqua re*.

**unadorned**, adj. *inornatus* (in gen.), *incomptus* (e.g. *caput*); then = without rhetorical ornament, e.g. speech), *simplex* (e.g. *crinis*), *parus* (of style, language, in Cic. generally = free from foreign terms and constructions).

**unadulterated**, adj. *sincerus* (= quite genuine), *integer* (= free from spurious mixtures, opp. *vitiatus*), comb. *sincerus integerque*, *incorruptus* (= incorrupt, pure, e.g. *sensus, Aedes*).

**unadvisable**, adj. *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius*, *inconsultus* (= rash), *quod sine consilio fit, quod vix parum prodest*. **unadvised**, adj. *inconsideratus*, *imprudens*, *temerarius*, *inconsultus*. Adv. *sine consilio*, *inconsiderate*, *imprudenter*, *temere*, *inconsulte*.

**unaffected**, adj. 1, = simple, *simplex* (e.g. *ctibus*, also of words), *candidus* (= clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *infectus* (of an orator, *juvenculus aliquid*, Quint.); — ease and grace (in speeches, etc.), *genus dicendi candidum*, *simplicitas* (in manners); 2, = not moved, *immutus*, *constans*; to remain — under, etc., *non affici*, or more strongly (*com)moveri aliquid re*. Adv. *simpliciter*, *sine iuoco ac fallacia*.

**unaffrighted**, adj. *interritus*.

**unaided**, adj. *sine auxilio*, *nullius auxilio adutus*, *non adutus*.

**unalienable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alienari non potest*.

**unalleviated**, adj. *non mitigatus*; see ALLEVIATE.

**unallowable**, adj. *illicitus*.

**unalloyed**, adj. *purus* (lit.), *sincerus* (fig.).

**unaltered**, adj. *immulatus*, *integer* (as before), or by *non mutari*.

**unambitious**, adj. *modestus*, or by circumloc. *qui honores non petit*.

**unamiable**, adj. *difficilis*; see INTIMPERED.

**unanimity**, n. *consensus*, *consensio sententiarum*, *concordia*; see AOREE, CONCORD. **unanimous**, adj. *concor*, *unanimes*. Adv. *una voce, una mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo aliquid una voce aliquid defendere*; — to demand battle, *proelium postulare*; *communis sententia statuere aliquid*; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, = they all to a man determine; *causis populi suffragiis consulere declarari*, = to be appointed Consul —; *omnium in unum congruentem sententiae*, = all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiae absolvi, condemnari*, = to be acquitted, to be condemned —.

**unanswerable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) refelli non potest*. **unanswered**, adj. to leave or remain —, by *ad aliquid non respondere* (of anything said or written), *ad aliquid non respondere* (with regard to something written).

**unappalled**, adj. *interritus*.

**unappeased**, adj. *non satiatum*.

**unapproachable**, adj. of places, *inaccessus*; of persons, *ad quem aditus, -us, difficilis est*.

**unarmed**, adj. *inermis*, *inermis* (of things), *nudus*.

**unasked**, adj. (*sud*) *spon*, *ultra*.

**unassuming**, adj. *modestus*; see MODEST.

**unattainable**, adj. *quod attingi non potest*.

**unattempted**, adj. to leave nothing —, *nil in expertum omittere, omnia experiri*.

**unattended**, adj. *incomitatus*, *sine comitibus*.

**unauthentic**, adj. *sine auctore editus* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ab haud idoneis auctoribus vulgatus* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo salis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

**unauthorized**, adj. *illicitus*; to be — to do a thing, *faciendi aliquid jus or potestatem non habere, jure aliquid facere non posse*.

**unavailable**, adj. *haud in medium prolatus*, *inutilis* (= useless). **unavailing**, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *inutilis*.

**unavenged**, adj. *inultus*.

**unavoidable**, adj. *inevitabilis*, better by *quod vitari non potest, quod evitare or evadere non possumus*.

**unavowed**, adj. see SECRET.

**unaware**, adj. *inscius*, *nescius*, *ignarus*.

**unaware**, adv. *inexpectatus*, *inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopinaus* (= who does not suppose a thing to happen), *inopinatus* (= what we do not think even possible), *inopinans* (= who cannot suppose that such a thing would happen), *improvisus* (= unforeseen), comb. *improvisus atque inopinatus*, *insperatus* (of what we did not hope, unexpected), *subitus* (= sudden), *repentinus* (= sudden, what happens quickly and to our surprise), or by *prae* *ex*(s) *pectationem* or *opinionem*, (*ex*) *inopinato*, *improvisus*, (*ex*) *insperato*.

**unawed**, adj. *interritus*.

**unbaked**, adj. *crudus* (of bricks, Plin.) *panis non bene coctus* (of bread).

**unbar**, v.tr. *reserare*.

**unbearable**, adj. see INTOLERABLE.

**unbeaten**, adj. e.g. path, *non tritus*.

**unbecoming**, adj. see INDECOROUS.

**unbefriended**, adj. *auxilio or amicitia carens*.

**unbeliever**, n. *qui non credit (aliquid esse, etc.)*. **unbelieving**, adj. *incredulus*; see

above. **unbelief**, n. see INCREDULITY, INFIDELITY.

**unbeloved**, adj. *non amatus*.

**unbend**, v. tr. 1, a bow, *arcum † retendere, remittere*; 2, the mind, *animum remittere, relaxare*. **unbendable**, adj. see INFLEXIBLE, FIRM.

**unbewalled**, adj. † *infortis*, † *indefectus*, † *indeploatus*.

**unbiased**, adj. *simplex* (= without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *solutus*, and chiefly comb. *liber et solutus* (= not bound by anything), *integer* (= free from partiality, e.g. *iudicium*), comb. *integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *impavidus* (= fearless).

**unbidden**, adj. *invocatus*; an — guest (whom anyone brings), *umbra* (Hor.); see SPONTANEOUS.

**unbind**, v. tr. (*dis*)*solvère, laxare* (= to loosen).

**unblamable**, adj. *integer, sanctus*; see BLAMELESS.

**unbleached**, adj. *nondum candidus*.

**unblemished**, adj. *purus, integer, in(cons)taminiatus* (= not stained by having been in contact), *innocens* (= innocent), *castus* (= morally pure).

**unbloody**, adj. *incruentus*.

**unblushing**, adj. 1, see BLUSH; 2, see IMPUDENT.

**unborn**, adj. *nondum natus*.

**unborrowed**, adj. see ORIGINAL, GENUINE.

**unbosom**, v. tr. *confiteri alqd, se alci patefacere*.

**unbought**, adj. *non emptus, † inemptus*.

**unbound**, adj. of hair, *passus*; see also LOOSE.

**unbounded**, adj. 1, *infinitus*; 2, fig. — passion, see IMMODERATE.

**unbrace**, v. tr. (*re*)*laxare*.

**unbred**, adj. *male moratus*.

**unbribed**, adj. *incorruptus, integer* (= impartial).

**unbridled**, adj. 1, of a horse, *infrénatus, effrénatus, † infrénis* or *infrénus, † effrénus*; 2, fig. *effrenatus*; see LICENTIOUS.

**unbroken**, adj. *integer* (= whole); of horses, *indomitus*.

**unbrotherly**, adj. *parum fraternus*.

**unbuckle**, v. tr. *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvère* (e.g. *knapsack, sarcinas*).

**unburden**, v. tr. *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare, levare, solvère alqd re*.

**unburied**, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus*.

**unburnt**, adj. *crudus* (of bricks; Plin.).

**unbutton**, v. tr. the coat, *vestem discingere* (= unbutton); see also UNDO.

**uncalled**, adj. *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see UNNECESSARY.

**uncancelled**, adj. see CANCEL.

**uncared**, adj. — for, *neglectus*.

**uncarpeted**, adj. *sine stragulo*.

**uncaused**, adj. *sine causis* d.

**unceasing**, adj. *perpetuus, continuus, assiduus*; see NECESSANT.

**unceremonious**, adj. *simplex* (= natural), *parum comis* (= not polite), *agrestis, rusticus, turbanus* (= rude); — habits, etc., (*morum*) *simplicitas*. Adv. *simpliciter, rustice, inurbane*.

**uncertain**, adj. *incertus* (also = indefinite), *dubius* (= doubtful), *anceps* (= doubtful as regards the issue, e.g. of a war; but never in the sense of a battle, etc.); see UNDECIDED), *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fides*); to be —, *incertum* or *dubium esse* (in gen., of persons and things), *dubitare, vacillare, haerere, haestitare, animi* or *animo pendere, suspensum esse* (= to hesitate), *incertum alci esse, in incerto habere* (in gen. of persons, *dubitatione aestuare* (= to be hesitating what to do), *in incerto* or *in dubio esse* (in gen. of things), *non satis constare* (= not to be quite certain yet, of things); all these verbs generally with an interrogative, such as *quid* and *utrum* . . . an; — what to do, *incertus quid faceret*; to make anything —, *alqd ad* or *in incertum revocare, alqd in dubium (re)vocare*; to leave anything —, *alqd in medio* or *in incerto* or *in dubio relinquere*; to walk with — steps, *titubare*; see STAGGER. Adv. *incerte, incerto, temere* (= rashly). **uncertainty**, n. see UNCERTAIN.

**unchain**, v. tr. *e vinculis erimere, vincula solvère*; see LOOSEN.

**unchangeable**, adj. *stabilis, constans*; see IMMUTABLE. Adv. *stabiliter, constanter*. **unchangeableness**, n. *stabilitas, constantia*; see IMMUTABILITY. **unchanged**, adj. *immutatus, integer*.

**uncharitable**, adj. *durus* (in gen. = hard-hearted), *inhumanus, humanitatis expertus* (= unkind, harsh). Adv. *inhumane, inhumaniter*. **uncharitableness**, n. *animus durus, ingenium inhumanum, inhumanitas*.

**unchaste**, adj. *impurus* (= impure), *incestus* (with regard to religion and moral purity), *impudicus* (= having no shame, indecent), *libidinosus* (= sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor, parum verècundus* (= indiscreet, improper), *obscenus* (= obscene, foul); — love, *amor libidinosus, libidines*. **unchastity**, n. *impuritas, impudicitia, libido*.

**unchecked**, adj. *liber*.

**unchristian**, adj. *contra legem Christianam*.

**uncivil**, adj. see IMPOLITE. **uncivility**, n. see IMPOLITENESS. **uncivilized**, adj. *rudis, fèrus* (= wild), *barbarus* (= foreign, and so rude), *agrestis* (= uncultivated), *incultus* (= without culture), *inruditus* (= uneducated, untaught), *indoctus* (= without literary education).

**unclasp**, v. tr. *refibulare* (Mart.); see LOOSEN.

**uncle**, n. *patruus* (= a father's brother), *avunculus* (= a mother's brother); great —, *patruus* or *avunculus magnus*.

**unclean**, adj. 1, see DIRTY; 2, see UNCHASTE, FOUL.

**unclouded**, adj. *serènus* (lit. and fig.).

**uncoil**, v. tr. *evolvère*.

**uncoined**, adj. *infectus*.

**uncoloured**, adj. 1, lit. *purus*; 2, fig. *sine fuco ac salaciis*.

**uncombed**, adj. † *impepus, horridus, incom(p)tus*.

**uncomfortable**, adj. *molestus, incommodus*; see UNEASY. Adv. *incommode*. **uncomfortableness**, n. *molestia*.

**uncommanded**, adj. *injussus, injussu alrjs, ultro, sponte (sua)* (= of one's free will).

**uncommissioned**, adj. 1, see UNCOMMANDED; 2, an — officer, *succenturio* or *optia*.

**uncommon**, adj. *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus* (= rare), *singularis, mirus, inauditus* (= extraordinary); see RARE, EXCELLENT, EXTRAORDINARY. Adv. *raro, singulariter, mirè*; see SELDOM.

**uncommunicative**, adj. *lectus*; see RESERVED.

**uncomplaining**, adj. *patiens*.

**uncompleted**, adj. *imperfectus*.

**uncompounded**, adj. *simplex*.

**unconcerned**, adj. *securus* at, about, for anything, *de alq̄ re* or *pro alq̄ re* (e.g. *de bello, bello, pro salute*), *neglegens alq̄s rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *neglegere* with *accus.* or by *bono esse animo*; see INDIFFERENT.

**unconditional**, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (= independent of anything else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus, purus* (= without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*). Adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (= without any limitation, Jct.).

**uncongenial**, adj. see UNPLEASANT.

**unconnected**, adj. 1, lit. see SEPARATE; 2, in speaking, *dissolutus, inconditus*.

**unconquerable**, adj. see INVINCIBLE. **unconquered**, adj. *invictus*.

**unconscionable**, adj. see UNREASONABLE. **unconscious**, adj. 1, = insensible (*omni sensu carens*); 2, = ignorant, *inacius, ignarus*; I am not — of it, *non sum inactus, non me fugit, non me praeterit, non ignoro*. **unconsciousness**, n. 1, by circumloc. with *sensu carens*; 2, by adj.

**unconsecrated**, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacrus*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

**unconsidered**, adj. *neglectus*, e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*.

**unconstitutional**, adj. *non legitimus, quod contra legem fit*.

**unconstrained**, adj. *liber*.

**uncontaminated**, adj. *in(con)aminatus*.

**uncontested**, adj. *quod sine certamine fit*; ad — election, *comitia quibus alq̄ nullo competitor deligitur*.

**uncontrollable**, adj. *impotens* (of persons and things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled); see VIOLENT. **uncontrolled**, adj. *liber* (= free); — sovereignty, *dominatus, -ia*.

**unconverted**, adj. *nondum ad legem Christianam adductus*.

**unconvinced**, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

**uncooked**, adj. *crudus, incoctus*.

**uncork**, v. tr. *relinere* (Plaut. and Ter. = to take the pitch off with which a jar was sealed), or perhaps *obturamentum extrahere*.

**uncorrupt**, adj. *incorruptus* (lit. and fig.).

**uncourteous**, adj. see RUDE.

**uncouth**, adj. of expression, *insolitus, insolens*; of manners, *incultus* (= inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *immanis* (= savage), *agrestis, rusticus* (= rude). **uncouthness**, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas*; see KINDNESS.

**uncover**, v. tr. *detegere, retegere, aperire* (all also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. = to strip off clothes; fig. to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire*.

**unction**, n. *unctio*; extreme —, *unctio extrema* (Eccl.); to speak with —, perhaps *speciose* or *speciosus dicere*. **unctuous**, adj. *pinguis*; of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.

**uncultivated**, adj. of soil, *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *consitus*), *vastus* (ad naturā et hinc *incultus* = quite barren, e.g. mountain, Sall.); fig. *indoctus, rudis, agrestis*.

**uncurbed**, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

**uncut**, adj. † *immissus* (= suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (= unshorn of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (= from which nothing has been taken, whole).

**undamaged**, adj. *inviolatus* (= inviolate), *integer* (= still entire, whole).

**undaunted**, adj. *intrepidus*; see INTREPID.

**undecayed**, adj. *incorruptus*.

**undecieve**, v. tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere*.

**undecided**, adj. *nondum adjudicatus* (= not yet settled in court, e.g. *lis*), *integer* (= still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (= doubtful, both of the mind and of events), *incertus* (both of persons and things), *ambiguus, anceps* (= doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna, in dubio esse, of things*); I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum, utrum, etc.*; the lawsuit is still —, *adhuc de eā re apud iudicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae*.

**undecked**, adj. (= unadorned) *inornatus*.

**undefended**, adj. *indefensus* (of a city, also in Tac. of a lawsuit), *nudus* (= exposed to attack).

**undefiled**, adj. see UNBLEMISHED.

**undefined**, adj. *infinitus*.

**undeniable**, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*). Adv. *certe, certo, sine dubio*.

**under**, prep. expressing rest: 1, standing — any place, *sub* (with ablat., e.g. *sub terra, sub arbore*; with accus. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of anything; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with accus., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, = to draw up the army in order of battle — the very walls), *subter* with ablat. and accus. *infra* with accus. (of the direction of anything below towards the lower part of anything above the former, beneath, e.g. *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), in with ablat. (e.g. — the shade, *in umbrā*); to have a thing — the coat, *alq̄ veste tectem tenere*; 2, expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with ablat. (in gen.), *cum* (= — the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*; — the leadership of Hannibal, ablat. abs. *Hannibale magistro*; 3, expressing a lower measure and rank, as regards rank and merit, *infra*, to be —, below anyone, *infra alqm̄ esse, inferiore esse alq̄o, alci cedere*; in anything, *alq̄ re ab alq̄o vinci*; see BELOW; as regards the quality and quantity, *minor* with ablat. (= less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis, nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alq̄ non vendere*; 4, in determining the manner in which anything is done, *sub* with ablat., *per* with accus. (= by means of); 5, expressing simultaneity, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo*; — this condition, *ad condiciones*; — these circumstances, *quas cum ita sint*; — the cloak of, *alq̄s rei specie*; — sail, *passis velis*; to be — anyone's eyes, *sub alq̄s oculis esse*; to be — age, *impubem esse, hand sui juris esse*. "Under" in such phrases is often to be rendered by *inferior* with special noun, e.g. — servant, *ass famulus inferior*. **under-current**, n. 1, of

water, fumen, etc., *subterfucns*, or *sub terrâ furus*; 2, fig., by circumloc. (e.g. there was an — of feeling in his words, *haec obscuro quiddam significatione indicavit*). **under-garment**, n. *tunica (inferior)*, *subicula* (of a man).

**underdone**, adj. *semicoctus* (Plin.)

**undergo**, v.tr. *alqd subire, sustinere* (= to carry anything as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati, peripere* (to the end), (*per*)*ferre* (= to — to the end), *tolerare, perfungi alqd re* (= to go through it); to — punishment, *poenas dare* or *pendere*.

**underground**, adj. see SUBTERRANEOUS.

**undergrowth**, n. *virgulta, -orum*; see UNDERWOOD.

**underhand**, adj. *clandestinus*; see SECRET.

**underlay**, v.tr. *supponere, sub(j)icere, subdêre, subternere* (all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). **underlayer**, n. 1, *qui sub(j)icit*, etc.; 2, = something laid under, *fundamentum*.

**underlet**, v.tr. *minors pretio locare alqd*.

**underlie**, v.tr. e.g. the suggestion —s the speech, *haec per orationem tactis significantur*.

**underline**, v.tr. *lineam ducere subter alqd*.

**underling**, n. (*ad*)*minister, satelles, -itis*, m.

**undermaster**, n. *hypodidascaulus*.

**undermine**, v.tr. 1, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, a town); 2, fig. *subruere* (= to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *evertere* (= to overthrow, e.g. *republicam, fundamenta republicae*), *labefactare* (= to cause to fall, e.g. *republicam, amicitiam*).

**undermost**, adj. *infimus* (= the lowest), *imus* (= the deepest); see LOW.

**underneath**, I. adv. *subter, infra*; see BENEATH. II. prep. see UNDER.

**under-officer**, n. perhaps *optio, succenturio*.

**underpart**, n. *pars inferior* (= lower part), (*partes*) *secundae* (lit. and fig.).

**underpin**, v.tr. *alqd substruere* (e.g. *saxo quadrato*); see SUPPORT.

**underrate**, v.tr. *minoris aestimare*; see LOWER.

**undersell**, v.tr. *minoris (quam ceteri) vendere*.

**undersigned**, adj. the —, *qui nomen subscripsit*.

**understand**, v.tr. = to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect); 1, with the ear, *accipere*; 2, with the intellect, *accipere* (= to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (= to form an idea of anything, hence to comprehend, more particularly *intelligere alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare*); *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complexi*, all with or without *mente* (= to form an idea of), *percipere* (= to perceive with the understanding), *perspicere* (clearly), *alqd certum* or *exploratum habere* (= to — thoroughly); I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult?* hence, to — by it, i.e. to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intellegi velle* (both with double accus.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double accus.); = I mean this, *dicere* with double accus., *interpretari* with accus., *significare* with accus.; see MEAN; = to have acquired knowledge in anything, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with infin. (= to have a clear idea of

anything, and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse alqd re* (= to be versed in anything), *alci rei non ignarum esse* (= not to be unacquainted with anything), *peritum esse alci rei* (= experienced, skilled in); to — anything tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alci rei ignorare esse*; to — Latin, *Latine scire, doctum esse Latinis litteris*, *Latinae linguae peritum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; to — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*. **understand'ng**, n. *mens*; see INTELLECT.

**undertake**, v.tr. *incipere* (= to begin), *subire, aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to get to it), *sumere, suscipere* (= to take a business into one's own hands), (*in se*) *recipere* (if we take it off anyone's hands), *moliri* (= to try to accomplish anything difficult, also with infin.), *conari* (if very laborious, gen. with infin.), *audere* (at one's own risk, peril, gen. with infin.); to — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *inire* (on business), *iter facere* (in gen.); to — to make, etc., anything, *alqd faciendum conducere*; to — to do (i.e. to pledge oneself), *se facturum esse alqd promittere*. **undertaker**, n. 1, in gen. by verbs; 2, of funerals, *libitinarius*; designator (who arranged the procession, Sen.); to be an —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). **undertaking**, n. *inceptio, inceptum, conatus, -us*, m., *conata, -orum*, n., *opus, -eris*, n., *factus, -oris*, n. (= a crime).

**undervalue**, v.tr. *parvum* or *parvi ducere, parvi aestimare, contemnere, despiciere* (= to despise), comb. *contemnere* (or *despicere*) *et pro nihilo ducere, vile habere* (= to consider as trifling).

**underwood**, n. *virgulta, -orum, arbusta, -orum, silva caedua*.

**underwriter**, n. *qui cavet de* or *pro alqd re*.

**undeserved**, adj. *immeritus* (of what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (= unworthy), *falsus* (= false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*). Adv. *immerito*. **undeserving**, adj. *immerens*; see UNWORTHY.

**undesigned**, adj. *fortuitus*; see ACCIDENTAL. Adv. *fortuito, casu, imprudenter*. **undesigning**, adj. *simplex, candidus*.

**undesirable**, adj. by *villis* (= poor); see WORTHLESS. **undesired**, adj. *ultra oblatas* (= freely offered), or by adv. *ultra*.

**undetected**, adj. *secretus*; see SECRET.

**undeveloped**, adj. *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

**undigested**, adj. 1, of food, *crudus*; 2, of plans, etc., *imperfectus*.

**undiminished**, adj. *integer*; see WHOLE.

**undiscerning**, adj. *hebes*; see STUPID.

**undisciplined**, adj. *inexercitatus, rudis, tiro* (in *alqd re*), comb. *tiro ac rudis*.

**undisguised**, adj. *secretus*. Adv. *sincere*.

**undisturbed**, adj. *otiosus* (= at leisure), *liber (ab) arbitris* (= free from ear or eye witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave anyone —, *alqm non vexare, alqm non interpellare* (= not to interrupt anyone in his work, etc.); they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transierunt*.

**undivided**, adj. *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (= in common). Adv. *pro indiviso* (ante and post class.; e.g. *possidere alqd*).

**undo**, v. tr. 1, to — a knot, etc., (*dis*)*solvere*, *resolvère*, *expedire*; 2, see **RUIN**. **undone**, adj. *infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habere*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; = ruined, *perditus* (e.g. *perditus sum, perit*, = I am —).

**undoubted**, adj. *non dubius, indubitalus* (= not doubted, post Aug.), *certus*. Adv. *haud dubie, sine dubio*.

**undress**, I. v. tr. to — anyone, *exuere alqm veste* (in gen.), *detrahere olci vestem* (= to take off), *nudare* (= to strip anyone), *alqm veste* or *vestibus spoliare* (= to rob). II. v. intr. *exuere (vestem)*, (*de*)*ponere vestem*; a room for —ing, *apolyterium* (esp. in baths). III. n. *vestis nocturna* (= night-dress), *vestis domestica* (= house-dress, house-coat, in gen.). **undressed**, adj. 1, *non vestitus, nudus* (both = quite naked, and without a coat or dress on); 2, of bricks, etc., *crudus*; of food, *non coctus*.

**undue**, †*inlebitus, immodicus* (= immoderate). Adv. *nimis, nimium*; see **DUE**, **RIGHT**, **PROPER**.

**undulate**, v. intr. †*undare* (= to rise in waves, in gen., also of boiling water); see **WAVE**. **undulating**, adj. *undatus* (Plin. of marks on shells).

**undutiful**, adj. *impius (erga alqm)*; see **DISOBEDIENT**.

**unearthly**, adj. *non mortalis*; of spirits, perhaps *caelestis*.

**uneasy**, adj. *anxius, sollicitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angst* (for fear of some accident or misfortune), *sollicitum esse* (= to be troubled), *dubitatioe aestuare* (= to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). **uneasiness**, n. (*animi*) *perturbatio*; to feel —, *perturbari, commoveri, permoveri*. Adv. *anxie* (rare), *noeste, aegre* (e.g. *alqd ferre*).

**unedifying**, adj. *frigidus, insulsus* (of a discourse, etc.), in worse sense, *turpis*; see **SHAMEFUL**.

**uneducated**, adj. *indoctus, ineruditus*

**unembarrassed**, adj. *liber*; see **FREE**.

**unemployed**, adj. *negotii vacuus* (in gen. = free from business), *otiosus* (of one who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (= not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expers* (= not holding a public office), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (of one who holds no office of any kind).

**unencumbered**, adj. *liber*.

**unendowed**, adj. *indotatus*.

**unenlightened**, adj. *humanitatis expers, indoctus*.

**unenterprising**, adj. *iners, socors, piger*.

**unenvious**, adj. *misericors, tristis*; see **PITIFUL**.

**unequal**, adj. *inaequalis* (of the inward state of anything), *impar* (= uneven; then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (= void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (= wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissonus* (of sounds), *iniquus* (of a battle, etc.). Adv. *inaequaliter, impariter, inique*. **unequaled**, adj. *summus*.

**unerring**, adj. *certus*.

**unessential**, adj. *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens, quod ad rem non pertinet, a re alienus, adventicius*.

**uneven**, adj. *non aequus, iniquus, inaequa-*

*bilis, inaequalis, asper* (= rough, opp. *levis*); = number, *numerus impar*. **unevenness**, n. *iniquitas, asperitas*; — of temper, *inconstantis mutabilitasque mentis*.

**unexamined**, adj. *inexploratus*.

**unexampled**, adj. *unicus, singularis, novus* (of what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*.

**unexceptionable**, adj. e.g. — witness, *testis locuples* or *probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum* or *certum*.

**unexecuted**, adj. *non perfectus, imperfectus*; to leave —, *omittere* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*).

**unexercised**, adj. *inexercitatus*.

**unexhausted**, adj. 1, = unfired, †*indefessus, integer*; 2, = not used up, *integer, solidus*.

**unexpected**, adj. *in(ex)pectatus, inopinatus, necopinatus, improvisus*. Adv. *(ex)improvisum, contra ex(pectationem)*.

**unexplored**, adj. *inexploratus*.

**unextinguishable**, adj. †*inextinctus*.

**unfading**, adj. e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.

**unfailing**, adj. *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).

**unfair**, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus* (= unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus, meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest on money), *immeritus* (= not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritae*); it is —, *iniquum* or *injustum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to be — towards anyone, *iniquum esse in alqm*. Adv. *inique, injuste*. **unfairness**, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct; also in the pl.), *inique* or *injuste factum* (of any act).

**unfaithful**, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —); to be —, *fidem fallere*. Adv. *infideliter*. **unfaithfulness**, n. *infidelitas, perfidia*.

**unfamiliar**, adj. *novus, inusitatus*; see **STRANGE**.

**unfashionable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) contra consuetudinem st.*

**unfasten**, v. tr. (*re*)*solvere* (= to untie), (*re*)*laxare* (= to loosen), *avellere, revellere* (= to tear off), *refigere* (of what is nailed fast).

**unfathomable**, adj. *immensus, infinitus*.

**unfavourable**, adj. = averse, *iniquus*, to anyone, *alci* or *in alqm* (= hostile), *malignus* (= jealous, opp. *benignus*), *adversus* (= contrary), *aversus* (= turned away), *alienus, inopportuus* (= not suitable), of omens, *inaustus, fustus, sinister* (used both of lucky and unlucky omens; see Andrew's Lat. Dict., **SINISTER**); — circumstances, conditions, *res adversae, tempora iniqua*. Adv. *inique, maligne, male, inopportune*. **unfavourableness**, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*), *inopportunitas*, or by adj.

**unfeathered**, adj. *implumis*.

**unfeeling**, adj. *sensus expers, a sensu* or *a sensibus alienatus, nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus, ferus, ferreus*, comb. *saxum ferreusque, iakumanus* (fig.); to be —, *sensum carere, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a sensu abesse* or *alienatum esse* (lit.), *durus, ferreus, inhumanum esse, inhumano esse ingenio* (fig.). Adv. *dure, durice, inhumane, inhumane, crudeliter*.

**unfeigned**, adj. *virus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sin-*  
*cērus* (opp. *fuscatus*, *simplex*). Adv. *vere*, *sincēre*,  
*simpliciter*, *ex animo*.

**unfeminine**, adj. † *masculus*.

**unfermented**, adj. *sine fermento* (*factus*).

**unfilial**, adj. *impius* (*erga parentes*). Adv.  
*impie* (*erga parentes*).

**unfit**, I. adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally)  
*ad alq̄*; see UNSUITABLE. II. v.tr. *inutilem*  
*reddere*. **unfitness**, n. *inutilitas*. **unfit-**  
**ting**, adj. see IMPROPER.

**unfix**, v.tr. *refigere*; see UNFASTEN. **un-**  
**fixed**, adj. *mobilis*.

**unfledged**, adj. *implumis*.

**unfold**, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *ape-*  
*rire* (= to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in  
words).

**unforeseen**, adj. *improvisus*.

**unforgiving**, adj. *implacabilis*, *inexorabilis*;  
see IMPLACABLE.

**unforgotten**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. of an  
act of kindness) *immortali memoriā retinere bene-*  
*fictum perceptum*; what you have done for me  
will be —, *meam tuorum erga me meritum me-*  
*moriā nulla unquam delebit oblivio*.

**unformed**, adj. *informis* (= without shape),  
*nondum perfectus* (= not finished), of character,  
perhaps *adhuc puerilis*.

**unfortified**, adj. *immunitus*.

**unfortunate**, adj. see UNLUCKY.

**unfounded**, adj. *vanus*, *factus*.

**unfrequented**, adj. *minus celebr*, *inceleber*,  
*desertus*.

**unfriendly**, adj. *inimicus*, *iniquus*, *aliēnus*,  
towards anyone, *ab aq̄o*; to have — feelings  
towards anyone, *alieno animo esse ab alq̄o* or  
*in alqm*. **unfriendliness**, n. *inimicitia*,  
*simultas*.

**unfruitful**, adj. *infecundus*, *sterilis* (opp.  
*fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *opimus*); see  
BARREN. **unfruitfulness**, n. *sterilitas*.

**unfulfilled**, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *fallax*; to  
remain —, *exitum* or *eventum non habere*, *non*  
*venire*; to leave no duty —, *nullum ducis officii*  
*remittēre*.

**unfurl**, v.tr. to — the sails, *vela pandere*.

**unfurnished**, adj. *ab alq̄ re imparatus*;  
an — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.

**ungainly**, adj. *inhabilis*; see UNCOUTH.

**ungenerous**, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illibe-*  
*ralitus*. Adv. *illiberaliter*.

**ungenial**, adj. *tristis*, *asper*.

**ungenteel**, adj. *ignobilis*. **ungentle**, adj.  
*asper* (= rough, e.g. *verba*). **ungentleman-**  
**like**, **ungentlemanly**, adj. *incultus*, *inde-*  
*cōrus* (e.g. *laughter*); see INDECOROUS.

**ungird**, v.tr. *discingere*, † *rectingere*.

**ungodly**, adj. see IMPIOUS, IMPIETY.

**ungovernable**, adj. *qui regi non potest*  
(lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (= untamed, of living  
beings and of things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled, of  
persons and things), *ferox* (of temper, of persons  
and of anything showing such a disposition),  
*impotens* (of persons and things), comb. *ferox*  
*impotensque*. Adv. *effrenate*, *impotenter*. **un-**  
**governed**, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

**ungraceful**, adj. *invenustus*; see INELE-  
GANT. **ungracefulness**, n. by the adjs.  
**ungracious**, adj. *iniquus*, *petulans*, *iratus*  
(= angry). Adv. *inique*, *iniquo animo*, *petulan-*  
*ter*, *irate*.

**ungrateful**, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit,  
and of what is a thankless task), *beneficis*, *ben-*  
*efactorum immemor*.

**ungrounded**, adj. *vanus*, *irritus*, *inanis*.

**ungrudging**, adj. see LIBERAL.

**unguarded**, adj. I. *incustoditus*, *sine cus-*  
*todiis* (= not guarded by anyone), *indéfensus*; 2,  
= imprudent, *incautus*, *imprudens*. Adv. *in-*  
*caute*, *imprudenter*, *temere* (= rashly); see IMPRU-  
DENT.

**unguent**, n. *unguentum*.

**unhallowed**, adj. *profanus*; see also SACRI-  
LEGIOUS.

**unhappy**, adj. *infelix*, *infortunatus*, *miser*  
(= miserable), *non prosper* (= not prosperous, of  
things), † *infaustus* (= ill-fated, e.g. day, omen,  
etc.), also comb. *infaustus et infelix*, *calamitosus*  
(e.g. war, conflagration), *funestus* (= mournful,  
causing mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. =  
on the left-hand side, opp. *dexter*), *adversus* (= not  
as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result  
of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (= in a  
bad condition, opp. *bonus*), *calamitosus*, *aerumno-*  
*sus* (= full of calamity); — position, *res adversae*,  
*fortunae afflictæ*. Adv. *infelicitate*, *misere*, *male*,  
*calamitose* (rare). **unhappiness**, n. *miseria*;  
see MISERY.

**unharned**, adj. *inviolatus*, *salvus* (= safe).

**unharness**, v.tr. *disjungere*, *solvere*.

**unhatched**, adj. *nondum* (*ex ovo*) *exclusus*.

**unhealthy**, adj. I. = disposed to illness,  
*valetudine affectus*, *ad aegrotandum proclivis*, *in-*  
*firma valetudine*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *aeger*, *im-*  
*becillus*; see WEAK, ILL; 2, see UNWHOLESOME.  
**unhealthiness**, n. *mala*, *infirmia*, *tenuis*,  
*aegra* or *incommoda*, *valetudo*; see also UN-  
WHOLESOMENESS.

**unheard**, adj. *inauditus*; to punish, to con-  
demn anyone —, *alqm inauditum punire*, *dama-*  
*nare*; — of, *inauditus*, *nōvus*.

**unheated**, adj. *non cal(e)factus*.

**unheeded**, adj. *neglectus*.

**unheroic**, adj. *ignavus*; see COWARDLY.

**unhesitating**, adj. *strenuus*, *confidens*; see  
PROMPT. Adv. *strenue*, *confidenter*.

**unhewn**, adj. *rudis*.

**unhindered**, adj. *non impeditus*, *liber*  
(= free, without constraint), *sine morā*.

**unhinge**, v.tr. I. to — a door, *postes cardine*  
† *emovere*; see UNFIX; 2, fig. with the mind  
—d, *mente captus*.

**unhistorical**, adj. *contra historiae fidem*  
*scriptus*, *commenticius*, *factus*.

**unholy**, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp.  
*sacer*); see IMPIOUS.

**unhonoured**, adj. *inhonoratus*.

**unhook**, v.tr. *refigere* (from a wall), *refidula-*  
*re* (Mart. = to unbuckle).

**unhoped for**, adj. *insperatus*.

**unhurt**, adj. *integer*, *incolumis*, *salvus*, *in-*  
*tactus* (= untouched), comb. *integer intactusque*,  
*inviolatus* (= not hurt), comb. *integer atque in-*  
*violatus*, *intactus inviolatusque*, *invulneratus*,  
*incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or de-  
stroyed).

**unioorn**, n. *monoceros*, *-ōtis* (Plin.).

**uniform**, I. adj. *unius generis*, *semper*  
*eodem modo formatus*, *constans*, *aequabilis* (e.g.  
*motus*). Adv. *constanter*, *aequaliter*, *uno tenore*.  
II. n. of soldiers, *vestitus*, *-ūs*, *militaris*. **uni-**  
**formity**, n. *aequalitas*, *constantia* (of per-  
sons and things).



**unimaginable**, adj. *supra quam quod cogitari potest*.

**unimpaired**, adj. *integer*.

**unimpassioned**, adj. e.g. an — address, *animi perturbations liber or vacuus* (= without violent emotion), *cupiditatis or cupiditatum experte, omni cupiditate carens, sine ira et studio* (= without passion).

**unimpeachable**, adj. see **TRUSTWORTHY**.

**unimportant**, adj. *levis, nullius momenti*.

**uninformed**, adj. *indoctus, humanitatis experte*.

**uninhabitable**, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. **uninhabited**, adj. *habitoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (= without anybody to cultivate), *desertus* (= deserted).

**uninitiated**, adj. 1, lit. *profanus*; 2, fig. *alci rei experte*.

**uninjured**, adj. *incolumis, integer, salvus*.

**uninspired**, adj. *divino spiritu laud afflatus*.

**uninstructed**, adj. *indoctus*.

**unintelligible**, adj. *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*). Adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

**unintentional**, adj. *insciens*. Adv. *forte, casu*; I did it —, *insciens feci*.

**uninteresting**, adj. *jejunus, frigidus*.

**unintermitting**, adj. *continuus, assiduus*.

**uninterrupted**, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus*.

**uninterrupted**, adj. *continens, continuus* (= continuous), *assiduus* (= constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus, perennis* (= lasting), comb. *continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connection with anyone is —, by *in consuetudine cum alqo permanere*. Adv. *continenter, uno tenore, perpetuo*.

**uninured**, adj. see **UNACUSTOMED**.

**uninvestigated**, adj. *inexploratus*.

**uninvited**, adj. *invocatus*; see **UNASKED**.

**uninviting**, adj. *injucundus*.

**union**, n. see under **UNITE**.

**unique**, adj. *unicus, singularis*.

**unison**, n. (in music) *concordia vocum*.

**unit**, n. *monas, -adis, ἓ (μονάς)*.

**unitarian**, n. *qui simplicem Dei naturam esse arbitratur*. **unitarianism**, n. *ratio eorum qui simplicem esse Dei naturam dicunt*.

**unite**, **U** v.tr. (con)jungere, alci rei or cum alqd re; with anybody, cum alqo; congregare (= to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), copulare (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with anything or anyone, cum alqd re or cum alqo, (con)sociare (as companions), with, etc., cum, etc., miscere alci rei or cum alqd re (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see **JOIN**. **II** v.intr. se (con)jungere (of two corps), with anyone, alci or cum alqo; misceri (of two rivers, etc.), cum alqo coire, with anything, alci rei or cum alqd re; consentire (= to agree); to — in a partnership, societatem cum alqo intr; see **JOIN**, **AGREE**. **union**, n. 1, (con)junctio, congregatio, consociatio; 2, = agreement, consensio, consensus, -us, concordia; see **AGREEMENT**; 3, = united body, societas, societas; see **SOCIETY**, **CONCORD**. **unity**, n. 1, opp. to multiplicity, by unus (e.g. there was — of opinion among them all, *sententia inter omnes una erat*); 2, see **UNION**, 2.

**universal**, adj. *universus*; — history, res

(in orbe terrarum actus; see **GENERAL**. Adv. *universae, in universum*; — beloved, ab omnibus dilectus. **universality**, n. *qui (quae, quod) latissime patet or ad universos pertinet*. **universe**, n. (rerum) *universalitas, rerum natura*.

**university**, n. \* *academia*.

**univocal**, adj. of a word, etc., *unam solum significationem habens*.

**unjust**, adj. *iniustus, injurius, injuriosus* (= of an — mind), *iniquus* (= unreasonable); (*injurius*, = contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus*, = contrary to the moral law). Adv. *injuste, inique, injuriose, contra jus (justum)*. **unjustifiable**, adj. *iniquissimus*; see **INCUSABLE**. Adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

**unkept**, adj. *neglectus*.

**unkind**, adj. *inhumanus, severus*; see **STERN**. Adv. *inhumane, severe*. **unkindness**, n. *inhumanitas, severitas*; see **CRUELTY**.

**unknowing**, adj. *inactus*; see **IGNORANT**.

**unknown**, adj. *ignotus* (in gen., of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (= not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incomperitus* (= not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *comperitus*), *inexploratus* (= not yet inquired into, opp. *exploratus*), *ignobilis* (= — to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, opp. *nobilis*), *obscurus* (= obscure); a person — to me, *nescio quis*.

**unlace**, v.tr. see **UNTIE**, **LOOSEN**.

**unlamented**, adj. to die —, *non deploratus mori*.

**unlatch**, v.tr. see **OPEN**.

**unlawful**, adj. *non legitimus, vitiosus, qui (quae, quod) contra legem or leges est*. Adv. *contra legem or leges, injuria, per injuriam*.

**unlearn**, v.tr. *dediscere*. **unlearned**, adj. *illit(er)atus, indoctus, inruditus*. Adv. *indocte*.

**unleavened**, adj. *sine fermento* (Cela.)

**unless**, conj. *nisi* (contracted *ni*), with indic. where the statement is definite with subj. where possibility is implied; in certain cases *si non* is used (e.g. *libertas si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est*), esp. with fut. (e.g. *si in videre non potero, discedam*).

**unlettered**, adj. see **UNLEARNED**.

**unlevelled**, adj. *asper*; see **UNEVEN**.

**unlicensed**, adj. *qui jus alci rei vendendae non est concessum*.

**unlike**, adj. *dissimilis*. **unlikely**, adj. see **IMPROBABLE**.

**unlimited**, adj. *infinite*.

**unload**, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare, levare, solvere alqd re* (fig. = to disburden).

**unlock**, v.tr. *recludere, reserare*.

**unlooked for**, adj. *inexpectatus, inopertatus*.

**unloose**, v.tr. *solvere* (a ship, etc.), *liberare* (= to set free); see **FREE**, v.tr.

**unlucky**, adj. *infelix* (of omens); see **UNFAVOURABLE**.

**unmade**, adj. *non factus or non confectus*; of a bed, *non stratus*.

**unman**, v.tr. *enervare*. **unmanned**, adj. *fractus, perculsus*.

**unmanageable**, adj. see **UNGOVERNABLE**.

**unmanly**, adj. *viro indignus, effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft), comb. *effeminatus et mollis*.

**unmannerly**, adj. male moratus (of persons, opp. *bona moratus*), rudicus (= rude, opp. *urbianus*); see RUDE.

**unmarried**, adj. *caelebs*.

**unmask**, v.tr. to — anyone, *personam capiti alio detrahere* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animum alio nudare*, *evolvere alqm integumentis dissimulationis sua; nudareque* (fig. = to find him out).

**unmatched**, adj. *unicus*.

**unmeaning**, adj. *inanis*.

**unmelodious**, adj. non canorus; see IHARMONIOUS.

**unmentioned**, adj. to remain —, *omitti*, *praetermitti*; to leave —, *omittere*, *praetermittere*.

**unmerciful**, adj. *immisericors*. Adv. *immisericorditer*.

**unmindful**, adj. *immemor*, of a thing, *alq rei*.

**unmingled, unmixed**, adj. *mixtus*, fig. *simplex*.

**unmistakable**, adj. see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

**unmitigated**, adj. by circumloc.; often the superlat. of an adj. will suit (e.g. the war was waged with — cruelty, *bellum atrocissimum gerebatur*).

**unmolested**, adj. to leave anyone —, *alci molestiam non exhibere*.

**unmoor**, v.tr. *solvère*.

**unmotherly**, adj. non maternus.

**unmoved**, adj. *immotus*; to be, remain —, non (com)moveri *alqd re*, *repudiare alqd* (e.g. *alqis prois*); non laborare de *alqd re* (e.g. *de alqis morte*).

**unnatural**, adj. *quod praeter naturam existit*, *monstruosus*, *portentosus*, *immanis* (= vast). Adv. *contra naturam*, *praeter naturam*.

**unnavigable**, adj. *innavigabilla*.

**unnecessary, unneedful**, adj. non necessarius, *quod non opus est*, *supervacaneus*, *vanus* (= ille, e.g. *verus*); it is — to mention these, *eos nihil attinet nominare*. Adv. *praeter rem*, *praeter necessitatem*, *nimis*; see TOO.

**unnerve**, v.tr. see UNMAN.

**unnoticed**, adj. to leave —, *praetermittere*, *praeterire* (*silentio*), *negligere* (= not to mind).

**unnumbered**, adj. see IMMENUMERABLE.

**unobserved**, adj. see UNNOTICED.

**unoccupied**, adj. see UNEMPLOYED, UNINHABITED.

**unoffending**, adj. *innocens*.

**unopened**, adj. non apertus; of a letter, *litterae non resigatae*.

**unorganized**, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulli cohaerenti naturi* (Cic.).

**unorthodox**, adj. *adici Christianae parum conveniens* (of a doctrine), *fidei Christianae parum obediens* (of a person).

**unostentatious**, adj. see MODEST.

**unpack**, v.tr. *alqd vacuum reddere*; see UNLOAD.

**unpaid**, adj. non solutus (of money, debts), *residuum* (= outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), *qui non satisfactum est* (of the creditor).

**unpalatable**, adj. *amarus* (= bitter).

**unparalleled**, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*.

**unpardonable**, adj. *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitiū*), *inexcusabilis* (e.g. *scelus, prois*).

**unpatriotic**, adj. *patriae inimicus* (of a person), (*injuria*) *in patriam illata* (of an act).

**unperceived**, adj. see UNNOTICED.

**unphilosophical**, adj. *philosophiae expertus*.

**unpitying**, adj. see UNMERCIFUL. **unpitied**, adj. by circumloc. with *misericordia* (e.g. they fell —, *nullius misericordiam adq̄i interfecti sunt*).

**unpleasant**, adj. *molestus*, *ingratus*, *injuvundus*; see DISAGREEABLE. Adv. *moleste*, *ingrate*. **unpleasantness**, n. *incommodum*, *molestia*; to cause anyone —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, *incommodi alqm afficere*, *incommodum alci (af)ferre*; to cause yourself —, *molestiam ex alqi re capere* or *accipere*.

**unpoetic**, adj. a *poetarum ratione alienus*.

**unpolished**, adj. *impolitus* (lit. and fig.).

**unpolluted**, adj. *impollutus*, *castus*.

**unpopular**, adj. *invidiosus*, *plebi* (*populo*, etc.) *ingratus*, or *hauri gratus* or *acceptus*; to be (very) —, in (*magna*) *invidia esse*; to become —, in *invidiam venire*. **unpopularity**, n. *invidia*; see above.

**unpractised**, adj. *inexercitatus*.

**unprecedented**, adj. *novus*, *inauditus*.

**unprejudiced**, adj. *integer*, *integer ac liber*.

**unpremeditated**, adj. (*verba*, etc.) *exemplo* or *sine consilio dicta*.

**unprepared**, adj. *imparatus*, with anything, *ab alqd re*.

**unprepossessing**, adj. see DISAGREEABLE.

**unpretending**, adj. see MODEST.

**unprincipled**, adj. male moratus; see WICKED.

**unproductive**, adj. *infecundus*; see UNFRUITFUL.

**unprofitable**, adj. *qui nullum fructum fert*. Adv. by adj. or *incausus*.

**unpromising**, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *nullam rem offert*.

**unpronounceable**, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *enunciari non potest*.

**unpropitious**, adj. see UNFAVOURABLE.

**unprotected**, adj. *indefensus*, non *custoditus*.

**unproved**, adj. *argumentis non (con)firmatus*.

**unprovided**, adj. *imparatus*; — for (e.g. children), (*liberi*) *quibus nondum prospectum est*.

**unprovoked**, adj. non *lascissus*, *vitro* (= of one's own accord).

**unpublished**, adj. *nondum editus*.

**unpunished**, adj. *impunitus*, *inultus*, *incastigatus* (also with words); to remain —, *impune esse*, non *puniti*; — for anything, *alqd impune facere*.

**unpurchased**, adj. non *emptus*.

**unqualified**, adj. 1, see UNSUITABLE; 2, = very great, *summus*, *maximus*.

**unquestionable**, adj. non *dubius*, *certus*. Adv. *sine dubio*.

**unravel**, v.tr. 1, lit. *retexere*; 2, fig. *explannare*, *explicare*, *enotare*.

**unread**, adj. non *lectus*; an — man, *ly lit(erurum expertus*; see UNEDUCATED.

**unreasonable**, adj. it is —, *iniquum est*, with accus. and iussiv. Adv. *inique*.

**unreconciled**, adj. non placatus; see RECONCILE.  
**unrefined**, adj. 1, lit. crudus; 2, fig. see RUDE.  
**unrelenting**, adj. see CRUEL, HARD.  
**unremitting**, adj. continuus (e.g. labor); see CONSTANT.  
**unrepaid**, adj. e.g. kindness, by (beneficia) non reddita.  
**unrepentant**, adj. quem non poenitet alqs rei.  
**unrepining**, adj. see PATIENT.  
**unreprovable, unproved**, adj. non reprehensus.  
**unrequested**, adj. ultro oblatus (= freely offered), ultro.  
**unresented**, adj. inultus, impunitus.  
**unreserved**, adj. liber; see FRANK.  
**unrest**, n. inquiet, -tis, f.  
**unrestrained**, adj. effrenatus.  
**unrevenged**, adj. inultus.  
**unrewarded**, adj. sine praemio, inhonoratus.  
**unriddle**, v.tr. solvere, explicare.  
**unrighteous**, adj. impius, improbus. Adv. impie, improbe. **unrighteousness**, n. impietas, improbitas.  
**unripe**, adj. immaturus (lit. of fruit, fig. of man, opp. maturus), crudus (= raw, opp. maturus et coctus). **unripeness**, n. immaturitas.  
**unrivalled**, adj. eximius, praestans; see EXCELLENT.  
**unrobe**, v.tr. see UNDESSA.  
**unroof**, v.tr. see UNCOVER.  
**unroot**, v.tr. eradicare (ante-class. lit. and fig.), radicatus evellere.  
**unruffled**, adj. of the sea, temper; see CALM, TRANQUIL.  
**unruly**, adj. see UNGOVERNABLE. **unruliness**, n. effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas.  
**unsafe**, adj. infestus, intutus; fig. = exposed to danger, instabilis (lit. = unstable, e.g. step, gradus, incensus), lubricus (lit. = slippery), incertus (fig. = uncertain).  
**unsaid**, adj. indictus. **unsay**, v.tr. see RECENT.  
**unsalable**, adj. qui (quae, quod) vendi non potest.  
**unsalted**, adj. sale non conditus.  
**unsatiated**, adj. nondum saturatus.  
**unsatisfactory**, adj. non idoneus (= unsuited), or by some positive adj., as malus (= evil). Adv. minus bene. **unsatisfied**, adj. cui non satisfactum est.  
**unsavoury**, adj. see TASTELESS, UNPALATABLE.  
**unscrew**, v.tr. solvere.  
**unscriptural**, adj. non ut sanctae lit(t)erae docent.  
**unseal**, v.tr. resignare alqd.  
**unsearchable**, adj. inexplicabilis, inexploratus.  
**unseasonable**, adj. intempestivus, importunus, immaturus (lit. = unripe, of fruits; then fig. = before the right time). Adv. intempestive, importune. **unseasoned**, adj. non conditus; of wood, viridis.  
**unseemly**, adj. see INDECOROUS.  
**unseen**, adj. invisus.

**unselfish**, adj. suae utilitatis immemor; see also TEMPERATE. **unselfishness**, n. abstinentia, continentia, or by adj.  
**unserviceable**, adj. inutilis.  
**unsettle**, v.tr. labeficere, labeficere (lit. and fig.); see SHAKE. **unsettled**, adj. accounts, see UNPAID; — weather, caelum varians; in a moral sense, inconstans, varius, mobilis voluntas, comb. varius et mutabilis, incertus.  
**unshackled**, adj. liber.  
**unshaved**, adj. tonsurus.  
**unsheathe**, v.tr. gladium e vagina educere.  
**unship**, v.tr. exponere (passengers and goods).  
**unshod**, adj. pedibus nudis.  
**unshorn**, adj. tonsurus.  
**unshrinking**, adj. imparidus, intrepidus.  
**unsightly**, adj. see UGLY.  
**unsisterly**, adj. quod sororis non est.  
**unskilful, unskilled**, adj. inhabilis (alqd rei or ad alqd), inscius, imperitus, rudis in alqs rei (= ignorant, in an art or science), imperitus, in, alqs rei (= without practical experience), ignarus alqs rei. Adv. inepte, inerte (= without judgment), imperite. **unskilfulness**, n. imperitia, inscitia, alqs rei.  
**unslaked**, adj. e.g. lime, vivus; of thirst, non ex(s)inctus.  
**unsocial**, adj. insociabilis.  
**unsolicited**, adj. see UNASKED, VOLUNTARY.  
**unsolved**, adj. non solutus.  
**unsophisticated**, adj. simplex.  
**unsorted**, adj. incompositus, inordinatus.  
**unsought**, adj. non petitus.  
**unsound**, adj. (timber) cariosus (= worm-eaten, bones, etc.), puter, putris (= rotten); — in health, see UNHEALTHY; of mind, see INSANE; of opinions, falsus. **unsoundness**, n. see UNHEALTHINESS, INSANITY.  
**unsown**, adj. non satus.  
**unsparing**, adj. 1, inclemens, acer, acerbus; 2, see LIBERAL.  
**unspeakable**, adj. infandus.  
**unspoiled**, adj. incorruptus, integer.  
**unstable, unsteady**, adj. mobilis, inconstans, instabilis. **unsteadiness**, n. inconstantia.  
**unstained**, adj. see UNSPOILED, PURE.  
**unstring**, v.tr. a bow, arcum retendere, remittere. **unstrung**, adj. of the nerves etc., fractus, debilitatus.  
**unstudied**, adj. (of style) simplex.  
**unsubdued**, adj. indomitus; see UNTAMED.  
**unsuccessful**, adj. cui eventus deest, irritus, infelix; see UNFORTUNATE. Adv. infeliciter.  
**unsuitable, unsuited**, adj. by alienus ad alqd re, inutilis ad alqd, incommodus; see UNSFIT. Adv. inutiliter, incommode. **unsuitableness**, n. inutilitas, incommoditas.  
**unsuspected**, adj. non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit. **unsuspicious**, adj. simplex, candidus, simulationum vescius. Adv. simpliciter, candide. **unsuspiciousness**, n. simplicitas, animus simplex, or apertus.  
**untainted**, adj. incorruptus, non infectus.  
**untamed**, adj. indomitus (lit. and fig.), cf. frenatus (fig.).

**untasted**, adj. *ingustatus*.  
**untaught**, adj. *indoctus*.  
**unteachable**, adj. *indocilis*.  
**untenable**, adj. *infirmus, levis*.  
**unterrified**, adj. *interritus*.  
**unthankful**, adj. see UNGRATEFUL. **un-**  
**thankfulness**, see INGRATITUDE.  
**unthinking**, adj. see THOUGHTLESS.  
**untie**, v.tr. (*dis*)*solvère, laxare*.  
**until**, I. prep. *ad* or *in* with accus. II. conj. *dum, donec, quoad* with indic. when mere time is expressed; subj. when the idea is of contingency, purpose, etc.  
**untiled**, adj. *inartatus*.  
**untimely**, adj. see UNSEASONABLE.  
**untinged**, adj. *purus*.  
**untiring**, adj. see INDEFATIGABLE.  
**unto**, prep. see **To**.  
**untold**, adj. 1, *non dictus*; 2, see COUNTLESS, INNUMERABLE.  
**untouched**, adj. by *intactus*; see also UNMOVED.  
**untoward**, adj. see UNFAVOURABLE.  
**untranslatable**, adj. *quod verbis reddi non potest*.  
**untried**, adj. *inexpertus*.  
**untrodden**, adj. e.g. path, *via non trita*.  
**untroubled**, adj. *nullo motu perturbatus* or *tranquillus, placidus*; see CALM.  
**untrue**, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso, fecte*. **un-**  
**truth**, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas* or by adjs., e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; = the thing itself, *falsum, mendacium*.  
**returned**, adj. to leave no stone —, *omnibus modis alqd aggredi*.  
**untwine, untwist**, v.tr. (*re*)*solvère, re-*  
*tegere*.  
**unused**, adj. 1, see UNACUSTOMED; 2, *novus, integer*; see FRESH. **unusual**, adj. *in-*  
*solitus, insolens*.  
**unutterable**, adj. *infandus, inenarrabilis*. Adv. *supra quam quod enuntiare potest*.  
**unvanquished**, adj. *invictus*.  
**unvaried, unvarying**, adj. see UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE.  
**unvarnished**, adj. 1, lit. *fuco non illitus*; 2, fig. *simplex, sine fuco ac fallacis*; see PLAIN.  
**unveil**, v.tr. by *caput aperire*.  
**unversed**, adj. *non versatus, peregrinus* atque *hospes, tiro ac rudis in alqd re*.  
**unviolated**, adj. *inviolatus*.  
**unwalled**, adj. *muris non circumdatus, sine muris* (in gen.), *immunitus* (of fortifications).  
**unwarlike**, adj. *imbellis*.  
**unwarrantable**, adj. *iniquus*. **unwar-**  
**ranted**, adj. *sine auctore editus*.  
**unwary**, adj. *incautus, imprudens*. Adv. *inculte, imprudenter*. **unwariness**, n. *im-*  
*prudencia*.  
**unwashed**, adj. *illotus*.  
**unwatched**, adj. *incustoditus*.  
**unwavering**, adj. see FIRM.  
**unwearied**, adj. *indefessus, integer* (= still fresh), *assiduus*.  
**unweave**, v.tr. *retere*.  
**unwelcome**, adj. *alqd non acceptus, in-*  
*gratus*.

**unwell**, adj. see ILL.  
**unwholesome**, adj. *insalubris* (Plin.), *pest-*  
*illens, gravis*.  
**unwieldy**, adj. *inhabilis* (= difficult to manage), *vasti corporis* (= of a great size).  
**unwilling**, adj. *invitus*. Adv. by *alqd in-*  
*vito*. **unwillingness**, n. see RELUCTANCE.  
**unwind**, v.tr. *retere*.  
**unwise**, adj. *insipiens, stultus*. Adv. *in-*  
*sipienter, stulte*.  
**unwitting**, adj. and adv. *insectus*.  
**unwomanly**, adj. *quod non mulieris est*.  
**unwonted**, adj. see UNUSUAL.  
**unworthy**, adj. *indignus*, of anything, *alqd*  
*re, to, etc.*, by *qui* with subj. **unworthi-**  
**ness**, n. *indignitas*.  
**unwounded**, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer*.  
**unwrap**, v.tr. *evolvère*.  
**unwrinkle**, v.tr. *erugare* (Plin.).  
**unwritten**, adj. still —, *non scriptus*.  
**unwrought**, adj. *rudis*.  
**unyielding**, adj. see INFLEXIBLE.  
**unyoke**, v.tr. *disjungère* (e.g. cattle, *ju-*  
*menta, equos*).  
**up**, adv. *sursum* (= upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, = downwards); in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; -- the river, *adverso flumine* (opp. to down the river, *secundo flumine*); -- the hill, *in adversum montem*; to look —, *inspicère* (e.g. to heaven, *caelum*); to press —, *eniti* (*connti*) *in alqd*; to burn —, *extorère, adurère*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodère, eruère*; to deliver —, *tradère*; to go —, *ad(ri)scendere*; -- from boyhood, etc., *a puero, a pueris*; -- to, *tenu* with ablat. (always after the case); -- *! age! surge!* **upwards**, adv. *sursum*; see also MORE.  
**upbraid**, v.tr. to — anyone with, *reprehendère alqm de alqd re*. **upbraiding**, n. *objurgatio, convictum* (= scolding).  
**uphill**, I. adv. *adverso colle, adversus collem*. II. adj. 1, lit. *acclivis, arduus*; 2, fig. *arduus, difficilis*.  
**uphold**, v.tr. lit. and fig. *sustinère, susten-*  
*tare, fulcire* (= to prop).  
**upholsterer**, n. by *qui* (*domum, etc.*) *in-*  
*struit, or (ex)ornat*.  
**upland**, adj. *editus*; see MOUNTAINOUS.  
**upon**, prep. *super* with accus. with verbs of motion, ablat. with verbs of rest; *in* with accus. or ablat. (oft. *in* in comp., e.g. *incidère* = to light —); = after, *ex* (e.g. directly — the consulship of Caesar, *statim e consulatu Caesaris*), or by ablat. abs. (— this, *quo* or *hoc facto*), or by *cum* (*quum*), with subj. (e.g. *quae cum secum reputasset, dixit*, he said — reflection); — this condition, *ei con-*  
*ditione, or hac lege ut*; — the whole, *plerumque* (= usually), *ad summam* (= in a word); see ON.  
**upper**, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior, summus, supremus* (the two last = highest); (as regards the order) *primoris* (not used in the nom.), *superior*; (as regards rank, dignity) *superior* (*loco* or *dignitate*); to get the — hand, *superare, vincère*; — storey of a house, *pars superior aedium*; — part, *pars superior*; also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*); — world, in Cic. always called *haec loca quae nos incolimus*.  
**uppermost**, adj. *summus* (in gen.), *primus*

(= according to order in rank), *princeps* (in rank or dignity).

**upright**, adj. (*directus* (*directus* = straight, perpendicularly as well as horizontally), *erectus*; (in a moral sense), *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *gravis*. Adv. lit. *recte*, or use adj.; fig. *recte*, *probe*, *honeste*, *sincere*, *ingenue*, *integre*, *graviter*. **uprightness**, n. *probitas*.

**uproar**, n. see **NOISE**.

**upset**, I. v.tr. (*subvertēre*, *evertere*. II. v.intr. *everti*, *subverti*, *corrūtere*.

**upshot**, n. *exitus*, *-ūs*, *eventus*, *-ūs*.

**upside-down**, adj. to turn —, *omnia turbare et mactare*.

**upstart**, n. *novus homo*.

**urbanity**, n. *urbanitas*; see **POLITENESS**.

**urhin**, n. 1, see **HEDGEHOG**; 2, see **CHILD**, **BOY**.

**urge**, v.tr. *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare*, *stimulare* *alqm*, *stimulos* *alci* *admovere* (all these lit. and fig.), *accendere*, *inflammare* (fig.), anyone to, *alqm* *ad* *alqd*; (*ad*) *hortari* *ad* *alqd* or with *ut* or *ne*; to — anyone with requests, *instare* *alci* (with *ut* or *ne*), *alqm* *urgere*. *comit.* *instare* *et* *urgere* (absolute), *alqm* *orare* *obsecrareque*, *precibus* *fatigare* *alqm*, *ab* *alqo* *petere* *et* *summe* *contendere*, *ut* or *ne*, etc. **urgent**, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis*, *vehemens*, *magni* *momenti*, *necessarius*, *maximus*, *summus*; at my — request, *orante* *me* *atque* *obsecrante*. Adv. *vehementer*, *magno* *opere*. **urgency**, n. *necessitas*.

**urine**, n. *urina*, *lotium*.

**urn**, n. *urna*.

**usage**, n. *mos*, *consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM**. **use**, I. n. 1, = application of a thing to your wants, *usus*, *-ūs*, *usurpatio*, *usura* (= using); to make — of, *alqd* *re* *uti*; to come into —, *in* *usum* *venire*, *in* *consuetudinem* or *morem* *venire*, *more* *recipi* (= to become usual); to be of —, *utilem* *uti* *esse*; to be of great —, *magno* *usui* *esse*; 2, see **USEFULNESS**. II. v.tr. *uti* *alqd* *re*; — for, *ad* *alqd*, *abuti* *re*, *ad* *alqd* or *in* *alqd* *re* (= to consume), *usurpare* *alqd*, *adhibere* *alqd*, for anything, *ad* *alqd*, *conferre* *ad* or *in* *alqd*; — in a certain sense, *vocabulo* *alqd* *significare*, *declarare*; see also **TREAT**. **useful**, adj. *utilis*, *aptus*, *idoneus*, *accommodatus*, *commodus* (all *ad* *alqd*); to be —, *utilem* *esse*, *usui* *esse*, *alci* *prodesse* or *proficere*. Adv. *utiliter*, *apte*, *commode*. **usefulness**, n. *utilitas*, *usus*, *-ūs*, *commoditas*; see **USE**. **useless**, adj. *inutilis* *ad* *alqd* (or *alci* *rei*), *vanus*, *inanis*, *irritus*. Adv. *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra*, *ad* *irritum*, *in cassum* (or as two words, *in cassum*).

**usher**, I. n. perhaps *apparitor*; gentleman — (at court), *magister* *admissionum* (Imperial Rome); 2, = under-teacher, *hypodidascalus*. II. v.tr. 1, *ad* *alqm* *introducere*; 2, fig. see **BEGIN**.

**usual**, adj. *usitatus*, *solitus*, *consuetus*, *neguicquam*, *inaniter*, *sollemnis* (= habitual), *tritus* (of language, = commonplace), *vulgaris*, *more* or *usa* *receptus* (= customary); it is —, *solet*; more than —, *plus* *quam* *solet*, *plus* *solito*; see **COMMON**, **CUSTOMARY**. Adv. *serve*, *serè*, *perumque*, *ut* *solet*.

**usucaption**, n. *usucapio*.

**usufruct**, n. *usus*, *-ūs*, *et* *fructus*, *-ūs*, *usus-fructus* (both parts of the word declined).

**usurp**, v.tr. (*assumere* *alqd*, *invadere* *in* *alqd*, *occupare* (e.g. *regnum*, = — the government). **usurper**, n. *qui* *regnum* *occupat*. **usurpation**, n. *occupatio*, or by the verbs.

**usury**, n. *fenerari*. **usurer**, n. *fenerator*, *locullio*. **usurious**, adj. *avarus*; see **AVARICIOUS**. **usury**, n. *usura* (paid by the debtor), *feneratio* (= lending on interest), *jenus*, *-ōris*, n. (= interest received).

**utensil**, n. *vas*, *-is* (in pl. *vasa*, *-orum*, = vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (*rasticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); —, *utensilia*, *-ium*, n. (= everything necessary in daily life), *supellex*, *-ectilis*, f. (= household furniture).

**uterine**, adj. *uterinus* (Jct.).

**utility**, n. see **USEFULNESS**. **utilitarian**, adj. *qui* *omnia* *ad* *utilitatem* *confert*.

**utmost**, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*; — misery, *summas* *angustias*, *extremas* *res*, *extrema* or *ultima*, *-orum*, *summa* *inopia*; see **EXTREME**.

**utter**, **utmost**, adj. see **EXTREME**, **COMPLETE**. Adv. *penitus*, *funditus*; see **ENTIRELY**.

**utter**, v.tr. *significare* (= to give to understand), *indicare* (= to point out), *ostendere* (= to show), *proferri* (= to profess), *prae* *se* *ferre* or *gerere* (= to declare openly); to — a sound, *sonitum* *edere*, *emittere*; see **PRONOUNCE**. **utterance**, n. see **PRONUNCIATION**, **DELIVERY**.

**uvula**, n. *uva* (Plin.).

## V.

**vacancy**, n. 1, = void space, *vacuum*, *inania*, *inanitas* (= emptiness); 2, with regard to office, by *vacuus*; chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*; 3, see **LEISURE**; 4, of mind, *inanius*, *stupidus*. **vacant**, adj. 1, see **EMPTY**; 2, of an office, *vacuus*; to be —, *vacuum* *esse*, *vacare*; 3, = unoccupied by business, by *vacuus* *labore* or *negotii*; 4, = empty, of thought, *stupidus*; see **FOOLISH**; 5, in law, *vacuus* (= having no heir, e.g. a house, field). **vacate**, v.tr. 1, = make empty, *vacuifacere*; 2, = to make vacant, an office, *se* *abdicare* *alqd* *re* or (but not in Cic. or Caer.). **vacation**, n. *seriae*. **vacuity**, **vacuum**, n. see **VACANCY**. **vacuous**, adj. see **VACANT**.

**vaccinate**, v.tr. anyone, *variolas* *alci* *inserere* (not class.). **vaccination**, n. *institio* *variolarum*.

**vacillate**, v.intr. *vacillare* (lit. and fig.). **vacillating**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*, *ambiguus*; see **DOUBTFUL**. **vacillation**, n. *dubium*, *dubitatio*; see **DOUBT**, **HESITATION**.

**vagabond**, **vagrant**, I. adj. *vagus*. II. n. *erro*, *grassator*. **vagary**, n. *negus* (= tricks), *ineptias* (= silliness); see **WHIM**.

**vague**, adj. *incertus*, *dubius*, *ambiguus*, *inceps*; see **INDEFINITE**, **UNCERTAIN**. Adv. *incerte*, *dubie*, *ambigue*. **vagueness**, v. *dubium*, *dubitatio*; see **DOUBT**, **OBSCURITY**.

**vain**, adj. 1, = empty, worthless, *inanis*; see **IDLE**; 2, = fruitless, *vanus*, *irritus*; to labour in —, *operam* *perdere*, *operam* *frustra* *consumere* or *colere*, *oleum* *et* *operam* *perdere* (prov., Cic.); 3, = proud, *inanis*, *vans* (= foolishly —), *laudis* *avidus* (= ambitious), *superbus* (= proud), *gloriosus* (= boastful), *putulus* (= affected); to be —, *rebus* *inaniibus* *delectari*. Adv. *in* *vain*, *frustra*, *in cassum* (or *in cassum*, as two words), *neguicquam*; see **VAIN**; = proudly, etc., *gloriosus*, *putule*, *superbe*. **vainglorious**, adj. *gloriosus*. **vanity**, n. = emptiness, *inani-*

*tas, vanitas, fragilitas*; = empty pride, *ambitio, ostentatio*.

**vale**, n. see VALLEY.

**valediction, valedictory**, n. and adj. see FAREWELL.

**valentine**, n. *epistula amatoria*.

**valet**, n. *cubicularius*.

**valetudinarian**, n. *vae valetudinis* (nimis) studiosus.

**valiant, valorous**, adj. *fortis, animosus*, comb. *fortis et animosus* or *animosus et fortis*, *strenuus*, comb. *fortis atque strenuus* or *strenuus et fortis*, *acer* (= full of energy), comb. *acer et fortis*; see BRAVE. Adv. *fortiter, animose*, comb. *animose et fortiter, strenue, acriter*. **valour**, n. *fortitudo, virtus, -utis, f.*; see BRAVERY.

**valid**, adj. *gravis* (= important); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness), *justus* (= right), *idoneus* (= fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (= confirmed, what has become a law), *firmus, certus*, comb. *ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *justum*); to be —, *valere* (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make anything —, *ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd jubere*. **validity**, n. (of reasons, etc.), *gravitas, potestas, -eris, n.*; in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides*.

**valley**, n. (con) *vallis*.

**value**, I. v.tr. (= to determine the worth of an object)  *aestimare* (of gen. import), something greatly,  *censere* (of the censor), to be —d,  *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); fig. = to think well of,  *aestimare* (with genit. or abl.),  *facere*,  *ducere, pendere, habere* (with gen.  *magni*, etc.),  *deligere*; to — not at all,  *alqd nullo loco, nihilo, pro nihilo* or  *nihil numerare, alqm nullo loco putare, alqm despiciere*; to — highly,  *magni facere* or  *ducere, or pendere, or habere*; to — more than,  *plus aestimare*; to — little,  *parvi facere, etc.* II. n.  *aestimatio* (= estimated value),  *pretium* (= price),  *virtus, -utis, f.* (= inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —,  *praestantia*; moral —, worth,  *virtus, honestas*; things without —,  *res viles* or  *leues*. **valuable**, adj.  *pretiosus* (lit.),  *magni pretii* (lit. and fig.),  *alci acceptus, gratus* (of what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **valuation**, n.  *aestimatio*. **valuer**, n.  *qui alqd aestimat, aestimator*. **valueless**, see WORTHLESS.

**valve**, n. *epistomium*.

**vampire**, n. *vespertilio* (*qui sanguinem sugit*).

**van**, n. of an army, *primum agmen* (in marching order), *acies prima* (in battle order).

**van**, n. = winnowing-fan, *vannus, f.*

**van**, n. see CART, WAGOON.

**vane**, n. see WEATHERCOCK.

**vanish**, v.intr. (*e*) *vanescere*.

**vanity**, n. see under VAIN.

**vanquish**, v.tr. (*de*) *vincere, superare*, comb. *vincere et superare, domare* (= to subdue), *profigere* (= to drive an army off the field), *subigere* (= to subjugate). **vanquisher**, n. *victor* (f. *victrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispaniae*).

**vapid**, adj. 1, *vapidus* (of wine); 2, fig. see INSIPID.

**vapour**, n. *vapor, halitus, -us, nebula* (= both arising from the ground and from the water); *terras anhellitus, -us, ex(s)piratio, or exhalatio, ex terra affatus, -us* (more particularly

that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both Cic. do Div. II. 57, 117); — bath, *assa sudatio* (Cels.).

**variable**, adj. see CHANGEABLE. **variableness**, n. see CHANGE. **variance**, n. *discordia*; to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discordare, inter se dissidere*; see ENMITY. **variation**, n. *varietas* (= accidental change, e.g. *caeli*); see ALTERATION, CHANGE, DEVIATION. **varicoloured, variegated**, adj. *varius, varii coloris, versicolor*. **variegated**, v.tr. *variare, distinguere*. **variety**, n. *varietas* (e.g. *caeli*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style), *diversitas, vicissitudo*; a — of things, *res multae* or *variae*. **various**, adj. *varius, diversus, multiplex* (= manifold). Adv. *varie, diverse*. **vary**, I. v.tr. *variare*; see ALTER, CHANGE. II. v.intr. *variari, variari, (com)mutari, immutari*.

**varicose**, adj. and n. *varix* (e.g. vein).

**varlet**, n. see SERVANT, ROGUE.

**varnish**, I. n. 1, *atramentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, Plin.); 2, = fair appearance, *color, fucus, species*. II. v.tr. 1, *atramento tenui illinere*; 2 fig. e.g. errors or deformity, *praetendere alqd alci rei, tegere* or *occurrere alqd alqd re*.

**vase**, n. *vas, vasis, n.* see JAR.

**vassal**, n. *cliens*. **vassalage**, n. *clientela*.

**vast**, adj. *vastus, immanis*, comb. *vastus et immanis, magnus, ingens, incredibilis, amplus*; see GREAT. Adv. *magnopere, incredibiliter, valde*; see VERY. **vastness**, r. *amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas*.

**vat**, n. *cupi, dolium*.

**vaticinate**, v.tr. see FORETELL.

**vault**, I. n. 1, = arched roof, *camera, concameratio, fornix*; see ARCH; 2, = —ed chamber, *fornix*; — underground, *hypogaeum*; 3, see TOMB. II. v.tr. 1, *conformicare, concamerare*; see ARCH; 2, *salire*; see LEAP.

**vaunt**, v.intr. and n. see BOAST.

**veal**, n. (*caro*) *vitulina*.

**veer**, v.intr. *se vertere, verti*.

**vegetable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) ad plantas pertinet*; — kingdom, perhaps *plantae et arborea*. **vegetables**, n. *olus* or pl. *olera, -um, n.*; — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; — market, *forum olitorium*. **vegetate**, v.intr. 1, lit. see GROW; 2, fig. *hebescere, languere*. **vegetation**, n. *herbae, plantae*. **vegetative**, adj. circ. by *creocere*.

**vehemence**, n. *vis, incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus, -us* (= haste), *violentia* (= violence), *ardor, aestus, -us* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (= unbridled passion), *iracundia* (= hastiness), *studium* (= eagerness). **vehement**, adj. *vehemens* (= not calm, opp. *lenis, placidus*), *gravis* (= violent, e.g. *morbus, odor, verbum* [= offensive]), *magnus, acer* (= acting in a passion, opp. *lenis*, also e.g. *bellum*), comb. *acer et vehemens, acerbus* (= bitter), *animosus* (= spirited), *concitatus, incitatus* (= spurred on), *intentus* (= intent, anxious), *rapidus* (= quick, hasty), *violentus* (= violent), *atrox* (= dreadful, shocking), *ardens, flagrans* (of fever and of the passions), *iracundus* (= angry); — desire, *cupiditas magna* or *acris, ardens* or *flagrans*. Adv. *vehementer, valde, graviter, acriter, acerbe, contente, intente, animose, ardentem, violentem*.

**vehicle**, n. 1, see CARRIAGE, WAGOON; 2, MEANS.

**veil**, *I. n. ricas* (among the Roman ladies, Plaut.), *flammeum* (Plin.), *flammeolum* (Juv., = bridal —); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare*, *alqd occultare*. *II. v.tr. velare, tegere* (both lit. and fig.).

**vein**, *n. vena* (used also of veinlike marks in an object, and fig. as — of humour), *arteria* (= artery), *alqd alcjs rei* (fig. e.g. he has a — of strength, *alqd virium ei inest*).

**vellicate**, *v.tr. vellere, vellicare*.

**vellum**, *n. membrana*.

**velocity**, *n. velocitas*; see SWIFTNES.

**velvet**, *n. see SILK. velvety*, *adj. see SMOOTH*.

**venal**, *adj. venalis* (of merchandise, etc., or persons), *nummarius* (e.g. *judices, iudicium*).

**venality**, *n. animus venalis*.

**vend**, *v.tr. vendere. vender*, *n. venditor*.

**vendible**, *adj. vendibilis*.

**veneer**, *v.tr. sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*.

**venerable**, *adj. venerabilis*; see REVEREND.

**venerate**, *v.tr. colere* (= to worship, revere), *observare* (= to revere), *comb. colere et observare, observare et diligere, in honore habere* (a man), *admirari, venerari* (a person or thing). **veneration**, *n. cultus, -us, veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (= awe).

**venereal**, *adj. venerens*.

**vengeance**, *n. ultio*; see REVENGE.

**venial**, *adj. venid dignus*.

**venison**, *n. (caro) ferina*.

**venom**, *n. I. venenum* (lit. and fig.); see POISON. **venomous**, *adj. venenatus* (lit. and fig.); see POISONOUS.

**vent**, *I. n. I. spiramentum, †spiramen, †spiraculum* (in gen. = —hole), *aestuarium* (= hole to let in air, e.g. in digging wells), *forum*; *2, by effundere*, see below. *II. v.tr. to — one's passion, stomachum in alqm erumpere, odium exprimere, iram, etc., in alqm effundere, eomere. vent-hole*, *n. see VENT I.*

**ventilate**, *v.tr. I. ventulum facere alcjs* (Com. by fanning), *ventilare* (= to fan); to — a room, *ventum* (in *cubiculum*, etc.), *immittere*; *2, fig. in medium proferre. ventilation*, *n. use verb. ventilator*, *n. see VENT, I.*

**ventricle**, *n. ventriculus*.

**ventriloquist**, *n. ventriloquus* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70, a — was termed in Greek *ψῆφος*, and, if a female, *ψῆφισσα*), perhaps *qui sonos alienos sua voce imitatur*.

**venture**, *I. n. = experiment, experimentum, periculum* (= risk), *alen* (= hazard), *facinus, -bris, n.* (= bold act); at a —, *temere, forte, temere, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. *II. v.intr. and tr. periclitari* (both *alqd*, and = to be endangered); to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (= to attempt, both with *infm.*, never with *ut*); he —d to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on anything, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alcjs rei*; into battle, by *se committere in aciem*; nothing —, nothing win, *prov. dimidium facti, qui caput, habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adjuvat* (Ter.). **venturesome, venturous**, *adj. audax, temerarius*. *Adv. audaciter, temere. ventureousness*, *n. audacia, temeritas*.

**veracious**, *adj. verus, verus*; see TRUTHFUL.

**veracity**, *n. veritas*.

**verandah**, *n. subdialia, -tum* (= open galleries, Plin.), *podium* (= balcony), or *porticus, -ds, f*.

**verb**, *n. verbum* (gram.). **verbal**, *adj. by verbum or vox. Adv. by praesens* (= present), or *ipse* or *corum* (= face to face); see also VERBATIC. **verbatim**, *adv. ad verbum, totidem verbis. verbose*, *adj. verbosus. verbosity*, *n. copia* or *ubertas verborum*, or by *copiose et abundantiter de alqd re dicere* or *loqui, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*.

**verdant**, *adj. viridis. verdure*, *n. viriditas* (e.g. *pratorum*).

**verdict**, *n. in law, responsum* (= answer), *arbitrium* (= decision of an arbitrator, in gen.), *iudicium* (= judgment of a judge); to pronounce a —, *decernere* (= to decide, of magistrates), *iudicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge).

**verdigris**, *n. aerugo* (Plin., *aeris* or *cypria*).

**verge**, *n. I. = brink, marpo, ora*; see MARGIN; *2, fig. by circumloc.* (e.g. on the — of danger, *cum periculum iam instaret* or *imminente periculo*, or *minimum abfuit quia periculum adesset*). **verger**, *n. apparitor*.

**verge**, *v.intr. vergere ad alqd* (= to slope towards); to — upon, *tangere, attingere alqd* (= to touch), *alcjs rei finitimum esse* (lit. and fig.).

**verification**, *n. confirmatio*; see PROOF.

**verify**, *v.tr. (app)robare, comprobare. verily*, *adv. profecto, sane, certe, ne (nae). verity*, *n. see TRUTH*.

**verisimilitude**, *n. verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri sim.*). **veritable**, *adj. verus*; see TRUE, GENUINE.

**vermillion**, *I. n. minium. II. adj. miniat* (= coloured with red-lead), *miniacens* (= coloured, Vitr.); see RED.

**vermin**, *n. bestiolae molestae* (in gen.), *pediculi* (= lice).

**vernacular**, *adj. — tongue, sermo patrius, sermo nativus, sermo noster, lingua nostra, verborum, nostralia*.

**versatile**, *adj. versatilis* (of that which may be turned round, lit.); of genius, *agilis, mobilis, varius et multijlex. versatility*, *n. of genius, facilitas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, agilitas, mobilitas*.

**verse**, *n. versus, -us, versiculus*; to make —, *versus facere* or *scribere, versus fundere*; = a short division of any composition, *part. versification*, *n. versusum satia. versify*, *v.u. carmina facere*.

**versed**, *adj. versatus* in *alqd re, exercitatus* in *alqd re, peritus, gnarus alcjs rei*.

**version**, *n. liber a scriptoris conversus*.

**vertebra**, *n. vertebra* (Plin.).

**vertex**, *n. vertex*, or by *summus*; see SUMMIT. **vertical**, *adj. (di)rectus*; a — line, *linea perpendicularum. Adv. recte, directo, ad lineam, ad perpendicularum*.

**vertiginous**, *adj. I. e.g. motion, quod in orbem circumagitur* or *circumfertur*; *2, vertiginosus* (= suffering from giddiness, Plin.). **vertigo**, *n. vertigo (oculorum)*.

**very**, *I. adj. see TRUE, REAL. II. adv.issime* (= in the highest degree, with *veris* and *adjs.*), (*quam*) *maxime* (= most, with *adj.* and *verbs*), *magnopere* or *magno opere, maxime opere* or *maximo opere, summo opere* or *summo opere* (only with *verbs*), *impetue* (= without fearing any trouble, only with *verbs*), *admodum* (= completely), *valde* (= with great strength; the foregoing with *verbs* and *adjs.*), *mae quam* (= — much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, brevis*), *oppido* (with *adjs.* and *advs.*, more used in the colloquial

style), *satis* (= sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis se tutum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (= with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer*, with *rogare*, *dolere*, *gaudere*, etc.; (often = in the highest degree), *graviter* (with verbs and partic., e.g. to be ill, *aegrotare*; *iratus*), *mirre*, *mirifice*, *mirre quantum* (= extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (mostly ante and post class. = extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apprime guarus alcjs rei*), *perfecte* (= perfectly, e.g. *perfecte sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (*inprimis*, = foremost; instead of *in primis*, we find also *inter primos*, *in paucis*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios*, *praeter ceteros*, *super omnes*), *bene* (= well, with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mane*, *bene potus*), *probe* (= right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style), *egregie*, *eximie* (= exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; *egregie* also in daily intercourse, in the epistolary style and in conversation), *longe* (= by far, e.g. *longe superare*); “—” also by *per* or *prae* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb (e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — much, *michi perplacet* or *michi perquam placet*, *michi valde placet*; — hard, *praedurus*; by a superl., which may be strengthened by adding *longe* or *multo* (e.g. *longe fertilissimus*, *multo ditissimus*); not —, before adj. and advs., by *non ita*, *haud ita* (e.g. *not so — many*, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*).

**vesicle**, n. *vesica* (Plin.).

**vesper**, n. = evening star, *Hesperus*, *Vesper*.  
**vespera**, n. in the Romish Church, *Preces Vespertinae*.

**vessel**, n. = utensil, *vas*, *vasis* (in the pl. *vasa*, -orum, n.); in anatomy, blood —, *arteriae*, *venae*; = ship, *navis*.

**vest**, I. n. *subaccula*, or *tunica*; see GARMENT. II. v.tr. I, *vestire*; see CLOTHE; 2, see INVEST. **vested**, adj. e.g. rights, by *ius*, *juris*, n. (e.g. — interests are sacred, *ius alcjs est sacrosanctum*). **vestry**, n. *sacrarium*. **vesture**, n. see GARMENT.

**vestal**, I. adj. see PURE, CHASTE. II. n. *Vestalis* (*virgo*).

**vestibule**, n. *vestibulum*, *pronaus*, -aos (of a temple).

**vestige**, n. *vestigium*.

**vetch**, n. *vicia*.

**veteran**, adj. and n. *veteranus* (esp. of soldiers; in the agricultural writers, also of animals and plants); a — soldier, (*miles*) *veteranus* or *emeritus*; in wider sense, *veterator* (of a lawyer, Cic.).

**veterinary**, adj. *veterinarius* (Col.).

**veto**, I. n. *intercessio* (of the tribunes), in gen. by circumloc.; see FORBID. II. v.tr. *rogationi intercedere* (of the tribunes); see FORBID.

**vex**, v.tr. *stomachum facere alci*, *indignationem movere alci*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *solllicitare*, *excitare*, *mordere*, *commovere alqm*; to be —ed at, *alqd aegre* or *molestè ferre*; I am —ed at, *me piget alcjs rei*; see ANNOY. **vexation**, n. *agritudine animi*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*; full of —, *indignabundus*. **vexations**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis*; see TROUBLESOME. Adv. *molestè*, *graviter*.

**viaduct**, n. by *ponte jungere* (e.g. *flumen*).

**vial**, n. see BOTTLE.

**viands**, n. *cibus*.

**viaticum**, n. *viaticum*.

**vibrate**, v.intr. *vibrare*; of sound, *stridere*

(e.g. *aves strident*), *vocalem sonam reddere* (e.g. of a column). **vibration**, n. *motus*, -ia.

**vicar**, n. in gen. *vicarius*. **vicarage**, n. see BENEFICE, PARSONAGE. **vicarious**, adj. and adv. *alcjs loco*.

**vices**, prep. in composition, by *pro* or *sub* (e.g. *subpraefectus*, *proconsul*).

**vices**, n. *villositas*, *turpitudine* (= the quality of —), *libidines* (= lust), *vitia*, -orum (= habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus*, -eris, n. (= as a wicked act). **vicious**, adj. *vitiosus* (= defective, unsound), *turpis* (= shameful), *flagitiosus* (= profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. *vita*), comb. *vitiosus* ac *flagitiosus* (e.g. *vita*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitiis contaminatus*, *inquinatus* (= polluted with —, of persons and things), *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *perditus* (= criminal; the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things); very —, *vitiis*, *flagitiis*, *sceleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vita*). Adv. *vitiose*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, comb. *flagitiose et turpiter*, *scelerate*, *perditè*, *scelerate*. **viciousness**, n. see VICE.

**vicissitude**, n. *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (= a change that takes place regularly, e.g. of the times, *vicissitudo* or *varietas temporum*; of day and night, *alterum nocturnumque vicissitudines*; of fortune, *fortunaè vicissitudo*, *mutatio rerum humanarum*).

**victim**, n. *victima*, *hostia*, *piaculum* (in expiation); see SACRIFICE. **victimize**, v.tr. see CHEAT.

**victor**, n. *victor*; see CONQUEROR. **victorious**, adj. *victor*, *victrix* (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender). Adv. by *adv.* **victory**, n. *victoria*, *trophaeum*, *triumphus* (= the triumph decreed by Senate, hence = — itself); to gain —, *vinctre*, *victoriam consequi*, *adipecti*, *victoriâ* *pro tri*.

**victuals**, n. *cibus*, *cibaria*, -orum, *alimenta*, -orum; see PROVISIONS. **victual**, v.tr. *rem frumentarium providere*, *comparare*, *frumentum* (com)parare, *conferre*; see FOOD.

**vio**, v.intr. *aemulari alqm* or *cum alqo*; see RIVAL.

**view**, I. v.tr. see INSPECT, LOOK, SEE. II. n. I, (*ad*)*spectus* (= vision), *acies* (= glance), *oculus* (= eye), *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (= sight; all -us); to be in —, *in conspectu esse*; to come into —, *in conspectum venire*; in — of, *in oculis situm esse*; see SIGHT; 2, see DESIGN; point of —, *ratio*; to consider in the right point of —, *vere* or *rectè* *judicare de alqd re*.

**vigil**, n. 1, see WATCH; 2, in church affairs, *pervigilium*; 3, see EVE. **vigilance**, n. *vigilantia*; see CARE. **vigilant**, adj. + *vigil*, *vigilans*, *intentus*, *providus*, *diligens*. Adv. *vigilanter*, *intente*, *diligenter*.

**vigour**, n. *vis* (physical and mental, pl. *vires*) *robur*, -eris, n. (= physical strength), *nervi*, *laceris* (= nerve), *vigor* (= energy). **vigorous**, adj. *valens*, *validus* (= possessing physical strength), *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer* (= energetic), *vegetus* (= fresh), *firmus*, comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *respublica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*), *robustus* (= robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *laceriosus* (= muscular, man and animal), *corpore vigens*, *corpore validus*, *corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body), *fortis* (= strong), *acer* (= eager); see STRONG, ENERGETIC. Adv. *fortiter*, *acriter*; see STRONGLY, EAGERLY.



**vile**, adj. *abjectus, nequam, turpis, detestabilis, indignatus, illiberalis, sordidus, foedus*. Adv. *abjecte, nequiter, turpiter, inquinale, illiberaliter, sordide, foede*. **vileness**, n. *turpitude, nequitia, illiberalitas, foeditas*; see DEPRAVITY. **vilify**, v. tr. *alqm ignominia afficere*; see BLANDER.

**villa**, n. *villa*.

**village**, n. *pagus, vicus*. **villager**, n. *paganus, vicarius, rusticus, agrestis*.

**villain**, n. 1, in Mediaeval Latin, \**villanus*; 2, *homo sceleratus, accleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*, as a term of reproach, also *scelus, -eris, n., flagitium*; see ROGUE. **villanous**, adj. *sceleratus, accleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus*. **villany**, n. 1, as disposition, see WICKEDNESS; 2, as act, *scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -eris, n., dedecus, -eris, n., consilium foedum, flagitium*.

**vindicate**, v. tr. a right, *ius tenere, obtinere, retinere*; one's character, *sibi constare, a se non desistere*; to — one's liberty, *se in libertatem vindicare*. **vindication**, n. see DEFENCE. **vindictive**, adj. *ulciscendi cupidus*; a — spirit, *ulciscendi or ultionis cupiditas*. Adv. use adj.

**vine**, I. n. *vitis, labrusca (vitis)* (= wild —); a small —, *viticula*. II. adj. *vinearius* (Col.), or by genit. of *vitis*; — dresser, *vinitor*; — yard, *vinca, vindum, arbutum*. **vinegar**, n. *acetum*; — bottle, *acetabulum*; — leaf, *pampinatus, m. and f.* **vinery**, n. perhaps *vites sub vitreis consistas*. **vinous**, adj. *vinosus* (mostly post class.). **vintage**, n. *vindemia, vindemiola* (small); to gather the —, *vindemiare uvas or vinum* (Plin.). **vineyard**, n. *vinearius* (ante and post class.).

**violate**, v. tr. *violare, rumpere*. **violable**, adj. † *violabilis*. **violation**, n. 1, *violatio*; 2, see RAPE. **violence**, n. *violentia, vis, ardor* (of heat), *feror* (of heat or passion), *impotentia* (= lack of restraint), *acerbitas, morositas, immanitas* (all three of temper), (*caeli*) *intemperies, (caeli, morbi, etc.) gravitas, aestus, -us* (of a fever, etc.). **violator**, n. *violator, ruptor*. **violent**, adj. † *violens, violentus* (= boisterous, of mind, etc.), *acer, vehemens, impotens, gravis* (of illness, weather, etc.); see SEVERE, CRUEL. Adv. *violenter, acriter, vehementer, impotenter, graviter*.

**violet**, I. n. *viola, ion* (Plin.); a bed of —s, *violarium*; the colour, † *viola*. II. adj. *violaceus, ianthinus* (Plin.).

**violin**, n. *lides, -ium, f.* (e.g. to play on the —; *fidibus canere*.)

**viper**, n. *vipera* (lit. and fig.), *aspis, -idis, f.*

**virago**, n. 1, = female warrior, † *virago, mulier* or *virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis*; 2, = quarrelsome woman, *mulier furgiosa*.

**virgin**, I. n. *virgo*. II. adj. † *virginicus, virginialis* (e.g. *verecundia*), *virgo* in app. to noun (e.g. *id ego virgo feci*); — soil, *terra rudis* (ante class.). **virginity**, n. *virginitas*.

**virile**, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis*; see MANLY. **virility**, n. *virilitas* (Plin., Quint.).

**virtue**, n. *virtus, -utis, f., laus* (= praiseworthy condition), *honestum, rectum* (= what is right), *honestas* (= probity), *sancitimoniam* (= guiltlessness), *puccitia* (= modesty of a woman, as her first —); = efficacy, *virtus, -utis, vis*; to have — in anything, *ad alqd alqd prodesse*; by — of, *per* with accus. or *ex* with ablat. (e.g. he does it by — of his wealth, *per opes* or (*ex*) *opibus hoc facit*). **virtual**, adj. and adv. *re non verbo*. **virtuous**, adj. *virtutis praeditus* or *ornatus, sanctus* (= pleasing to God, of persons and things), *honestus, probus* (= upright, of men), *castus* (= chaste); a — life, *vita honesta* or *sancta*. **virtuoso**, n. *alqis rei artifice, alqis rei peritissimus*.

**virulence**, n. 1, *via, gravitas* (e.g. *morb*); see POISON; 2, fig. *acerbitas, virus, n.* **virulent**, adj. *gravis* (e.g. *climate, coelum*); fig. *acerbus*; see BITTER. Adv. *graviter, acerbis*.

**visage**, n. see FACE, COUNTERNANCE.

**viscera**, n. *viscera, -um, -um, -um*.

**viscid**, adj. † *tenax, glutinosus* (= sticky, like glue, Col.); see STICKY.

**visible**, adj. *ad(s)pectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod ad(s)pectu seu it. r. conspectus, conspicuus* (= clear to be seen), *expressus* (= clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (= open, opp. *occlusus*, e.g. *diacord, similitas; dolor*), *manifestus* (= manifest), *lucens, occultus* (e.g. *caedes*). Adv. *manifesto*; see CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY. **vision**, n. (in optics) *visus, -us, ad(s)pectus, -us, acutus, -us videndi, cernendi*; an optical illusion, *res objecta* (= what appears to the eye, Cic.), *visus, -us, visum, visio* (= anything seen, a — in a dream), *species* (both awake and in a dream), *simulacrum* (= anything we fancy as resembling a certain thing). **visionary**, adj. opp. to real, *inanis, fictus, vanus*; of character, *fanaticus* (= enthusiast), perhaps *cogitationi deditus* (= unpractical), by circumloc., see DREAM, IMAGE.

**visit**, I. n. *salutatio, salutatoris officium* (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning); to come on a —, *visendi causis* (or) *venire*; to accept the — of anyone, *alqm admittere*; your — will be welcome to all, *curis omnibus expectatusque venies*. II. v. tr. *alqm* (in) *visere* or *visitare*, *visendi causis* (or) *venire* (to see how anyone is), *adire, concipere alqm* (in order to speak to or transact business with anyone), *salutare alqm, salutatum* or *salutandi causis* (or) *ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire* (out of politeness, = to wait upon), *obire, adire, venire ad, etc., frequentare* (= attend, as a school); to — a fair, *obire autidias*; to go on a round of —s, — anyone's country-seats, *obire villas suas*; (in a Scriptural sense) *alqm urgere, visitare, punire*. **visitation**, n. (of Divine Providence) *poena, visitor*, n. *salutans, salutator, qui visitat* (ac *salutandi*) *causis* (or) *venit* (or) *veniunt*) *ad alqm, hospes, -itis* (= guest); I have —s, *habeo alqm mecum*; I have no —, *solum sum, neminem mecum habeo*; I shall have many —s, *multi apud me erunt*.

**visor**, n. *buccula* (= cheek-piece)

**vista**, n. *prospectus, -us*; see VIEW.

**visual**, adj. (e.g. nerve) *oculorum nervus*.

**vital**, adj. *vitalis* (= belonging to life); = very important, *maximi momenti*. Adv. *maximi momenti*; see VERY. **vitality**, n. *animus, vis vitalis*; see LIFE.

**vitiate**, v. tr. *vitare, corrumpere*. **vitiation**, n. *corruptio, depravatio*.

**vitreous**, adj. *vitreus*.

**vitriol**, n. \* *vitriolum*.

**vituperate**, v. tr. see SCOLD. **vituperation**, n. *vituperatio, reprehensio*. **vituperative**, adj. see ABUSIVE.

**vivacious**, adj. *vividus*; see ACTIVE, CHEERFUL. **vivacity**, n. *rigor*; see LIVELINESS, CHEERFULNESS. **vivid**, adj. see LIVELY.

**viviparous**, adj. — animals, *bestias quae partum edunt* (Plin.).

**vixen**, n. 1, = she-fox, *vulpes, -is*; 2, = quarrelsome woman, *mulier furgiosa*.

**vizier**, n. *cui summa imperii delegata est*.

**vocabulary**, n. *index verborum* (= list of words), *verba (nostra)* (= abundance of words).

**vocal**, adj. *vocalis*; — music, *vocum, cantus, ds*; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

**vocation**, n. *officium, partes, -iva, munus, -tris, n.*

**vocative**, n. *casus, -ūs, vocativus* (Gram.).

**vociferate**, v.intr. *vociferari*. **vociferation**, n. *vociferatio*. **vociferous**, adj. and adv. *magno (cum) clamore*.

**vogue**, n. to be in —, *expetī* (of what has a sale), *moris esse* (= to be the custom).

**voice**, I. n. *vox* (= the faculty of uttering sounds; then the sound produced), *cantus, -ūs*, (= song), *sonus* (= sound of the — and of musical instruments), *rocis sonus*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*); a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); with a loud —, *clara voce, magna voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; the general —, *omnium consensus, -ūs, consensus publicus*; there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in alqd re consentiunt*; in Gram. a verb in the active, passive —, *verbum activum, passivum*. II. v.tr. see UTTER.

**void**, I. adj. 1, see EMPT; 2, lacking anything, *vacuus (ab) alqd re, carens alqd re, egens alcjs rei or alqd re*; — of, *inops alcjs rei or alqd re, privatus or spoliatus alqd re*. II. n. *inanitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum*. III. v.tr. see EMPT, v.tr., VACATE.

**volatile**, adj. *volaticus* (lit. and fig.); fig. (of anyone's character, *lētis, mobilis* (opp. *constans*)). **volatility**, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *fugere*; fig. *lētivus, ingenium mobile, animus lētis, vanitas, mobilitas (ingenii or animi, opp. constantia), comb. mobilitas et lētivitas animi*.

**volcano**, n. *mons e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt, or mons flammis eructans*. **volcanic**, adj. *flummas eructans, ignes or flummas eructans*.

**volition**, n. *voluntas*.

**volley**, n. *tormenta, -orum, emissā*; — of words, *flumen or turba (inanium) verborum*.

**voluble**, adj. see FLUENT.

**volume**, n. = book, or division of book, *liber, volumen* (= a roll of parchment), *pars* (as a part); — of smoke, etc., † *volumen*, or by noun with or without adj. (e.g. *fumus*, = smoke, *aqua* = water). **voluminous**, adj. by *multus* (e.g. he has left — writings on this, *multa or plurima de hęc re reliquit*).

**voluntary**, adj. *voluntarius, volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non invitus*, or by *sponte* (*med, etc.*). Adv. (*med, etc.*) *voluntate, sponte* (= of one's own accord), *comb. sua sponte et voluntate, ultro* (= without being asked). **volunteer**, I. n. *voluntarius (miles)*; —s, (*militēs*) *voluntarii*. II. v.intr. *voluntate facere alqd*; of soldiers, *nomen (pl. of several, nominā) dare*.

**voluptuous**, adj. *voluptarius, libidinorus, ad voluptates propensus, voluptatibus or rebus venereis delictus, impudicus* (= unchaste), *deliratus* (= effeminate). **voluptuousness**, n. *voluptus, libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*.

**vomit**, I. n. *vomitus, -ūs, vomitio* (both of the act and the matter thrown up; mostly post class.). II. v.tr. and intr. (*ecomēre, vomitare*) (frequently or much, *Col. Sen.*).

**voracious**, adj. *edax, cibi avidus, gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *avide* (lit. or fig.). **voracity**, n. *edacitas, cibi aviditas, voracitas*.

**vortex**, n. *vertex, turba*

**votary**, n. (*con*)*secratus, sacer* (= sacred, as belonging to the gods), in a gen. sense, *admirator, studiosus alcjs or alcjs rei*; a — of any science, by *alcjs rei se tradere*. **vote**, I. n. *sententia* (in gen. = opinion; — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragium* (of a citizen in the comitia; also of the voting tablet), *punctum* (= the vote which a candidate gained in the comitia), *tabella* (= voting tablet); to obtain the greatest number of —s in a tribe, *longe plurima in alqd tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.); the right to a —, *suffragium, or jus suffragii*. II. v.intr. *sententiam ferre* (e.g. of a judge), *in sententiam alcjs discedere* (= to go over to another's opinion), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), *in suffragium ire or suffragium inire* (of the people in the comitia); *cenāre, decernere, jubere* (of the formal decrees of the senate); to — for anyone's opinion, in *sententiam pale* or (of several) *petidibus ire*; to — for anyone, *suffragari alcjs (ad munus)* (when anyone applies for a post); for anything, *suffragari alcjs rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alcjs consilio*). **voter**, n. *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (who has the right of voting). **voting-tablet**, n. *tabella* (in gen.), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

**votive**, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

**vouch**, I. v.tr. *aseverare, testari, affirmare, confirmare, adjurare* (e.g. with *accus.* and *infin.*, = swear that a thing is so). II. v.intr. *testificari* (but often with *accus.*); to — for anything, by *praestare alqd or de alqd re* (e.g. *damnum, periculum*), *alqd in se recipere, spondere futurum ut, etc.* **voucher**, n. 1, see WITNESS; 2, see RECEIPT. **vouchsafe**, v.intr. *concedere*.

**vow**, I. n. *volunt, voti sponso or nuncupatio* ('in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alcjs rei* (e.g. *vitalis*); *religio* (= duty, constraint, etc. imposed by a vow). II. v.tr. (*de*)*ponere alqd alcjs* (also with *fut. infin.*); — to do anything, *spondere, promittere se alqd facturum esse*; see PROMISE, UNDERTAKE.

**vowel**, n. *lit(t)erā vocalis*.

**voyage**, I. n. *navigatio, cursus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. *navigare*; see SAIL, TRAVEL.

**vulgar**, adj. *vulgaris* (belonging to the mass), *plebeius* (= peculiar to the *plebs*, plebeian), *illiberalis, sordidus, rusticus*; see RUDE. Adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, rustice, more rustico*. **vulgarism**, n. *sermo vulgaris*. **vulgarity**, n. see RUDENESS.

**vulnerable**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*.

**vulpine**, adj. *vulpinus* (Plin.).

**vulture**, n. *vultur(ius)* (lit. and fig.), *milvus*.

## W.

**wabble**, v.intr. *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). **wabbling**, n. *vacillatio*.

**wad**, v.tr. to — a dress, *vesti xylinum* (= cotton, Plin.) *insuere*. **wadding**, n. *xylinum vestibus insuendum*.

**waddle**, v.intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

**wade**, v.intr. (through a river, etc.), *vado transire alqm locum*.

**wafer**, n. 1, in the eucharist, *panis cruce sacras*; 2, for fastening letters, *cera or signum* (= seal).

**waft**, v. tr. *sublime ferre*.

**wag**, I. v. tr. *movère, quassare*; see SHAKE; — the tail, *caudam movère*. II. n. *homo jocosus, jocularator*. **waggery**, n. *joca, -orum, facetias*. **waggish**, adj. *jocosus*.

**wage**, v. tr. *bellum gerere cum alqo*; — war; see WAR. **wager**, I. n. *sponsio*; to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alqo*. II. v. intr. see BET. **wages**, n. *merces, -edis, f., stipendium*.

**waggle**, v. tr. and intr. see WAG.

**wagon**, n. *plaustrum, vehiculum, currus, -us*.

**wagoner**, n. *plaustri ductor*.

**wagtail**, n. *motacilla*.

**waif**, n. of persons, *inops, egenus*; of things, *abjectus*.

**wail**, I. v. intr. *plangère*; see LAMENT. II. n. *planctus, -us*; see LAMENTATION.

**wain**, n. *plaustrum*.

**wainscot**, n. *ries, -etis, m.*

**waist**, n. *corpus, -oris, n., medium*. **waistband**, n. see BELT. **waistcoat**, n. *thorax laneus* (= under — of wool (Suet.) worn by invalids), *subucula* (worn under the tunic).

**wait**, v. intr. *manère*; to — for, *opperiri, ex(s)pectare, alqm or alqd, praestolari alci or alqm, manere alqm* (so esp. of fate, etc., awaiting any one, but not with accus. in Cic. or Caes.), or *dum alqs adveniat*; to — on, *alci famulari* (so *ministrare alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

**wait**, n. 1, lie in —; see AMBUSH; 2, a nightly musician, *qui nocte fidibus canit*. **waiter**, n. 1, *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *puer* (= boy); 2, see TRAY. **waiting**, n. 1, = delay, etc.; *mora, ex(s)pectatio, mansio, commoratio*; 2, at table, etc., *ministerium*; 3, = calling, *salutatio*; lord, lady in —, by *unus (una) ex eis qui circa alqm sunt*; see ATTENDANCE. **waitress**, **waiting-maid**, n. *famula, ministra, ancilla* (= servant). (N.B. Waiting at table in Roman times was carried on by men).

**waive**, v. tr. *alqd concedere, de alqd re decedere*.

**wake**, I. v. tr. *excusculari, expergefaceri (e somno), excitare (e somno), (ex)suscitare (e) somno*. II. v. intr. *excitari, etc.* III. n. *pervigilium (funebre)*. **wakeful**, adj. *vigil, + exsomnia, + insomnia*. **wakefulness**, n. *insomnia, vigilantia, vigilia*.

**walk**, I. v. intr. *ire* (in gen., also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte via sacrá*, Hor.), *gradi, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (sometimes = affectedly or majestically), *cedere*; to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, e.g. in *litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. in *gymnasio*), *obambulare alci loco*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallum*; in the fields, in *herbis*; *spatiari* (for exercise, in *alqo loco*), to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* (*de)ambulationem, delectationis curus(s)ia ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere*. II. n. 1, = the act or state of —ing, (*de)ambulationis, inambulationis, itio*; 2, = manner of —ing, *incessus, -us, ingressus, -us*; 3, to take a —, *alqo ire*; to go for a —, (*de)ambulationem ire*; to go for a — to any one's house, *viam facere ad alqm*; for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulatiuncula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (= planted with trees; ante and post class.), *xystrus* (= alley, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulatiuncula*.

**walker**, n. (masc. and fem.), *qui, quae (de)ambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatritz, who make*) a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villica ne sit ambulatritz*, Cato de R. R.). **walking**, n. see WALK, II. 1.

**wall**, I. n. *murus, moenia, -ium* (= walls of a city), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farmyards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries, -etis, m.* (= party —, partition in a building, house), *propugnacula, -orum, n.* (= bulwarks); the ruins of an old —, *parietinae*. II. v. tr. *muro cingere or circumdare, muris* (= to fortify).

**wallet**, n. *pera* (Mart.), *saccus, mansica*.

**wallow**, v. intr. — in the mire, *in luto* (lit. and fig.), *volutari*.

**walnut**, n. *juglans*; — tree, *juglans*.

**wan**, adj. *pallidus*; see PALE.

**wand**, n. *virga*; see ROD, STAFF.

**wander**, v. intr. *vagari, palari, errare, peregre abire* (= to go abroad), *peregrinari* (= to travel abroad); to — over any place, *alqm locum pervagari*; to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberrare (ab) alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de via decedere* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *delirare*. **wanderer**, n. *erro, peregrinator* (abroad). **wandering**, adj. 1, *errabundus, vagus*; 2, fig. *neglegens* (= inattentive), *delirus* (= crazy).

**wane**, v. intr. *decescere* (of the moon, day, etc.), *senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life, praise, etc.); see DECREASE, DECLINE.

**want**, I. n. = deficiency, *penuria, opp. copia*, generally with genit., *inopia* (with genit.), *egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= the — of a thing previously possessed), *defectio, defectus, -us* (the latter rare, except in Plin.), *difficultas, angustiae*; by compounds (e.g. — of temperance, *intemperantia*; inertia (of activity)); to be in — of anything, *alqd re carere* (in gen. = not to have a thing), *alqd re egere, indigere* (= to feel the lack of), *alqis rei inopia laborare, premi, or simply ab alqd re laborare, alqd re premi* (= to be pressed for it); to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *vitam inopem colere, in egestate esse or versari*. II. v. intr. *alqd nisi a esse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum ille, si nihil utilitatis habuit, absuit; si opus erat, defuit*, Cic.), *deficere* (= to be short of anything), *alqd ab alqo desiderari* (of what we do not like to miss); I shall not be —ing, (*alci) non deero*. III. v. tr. 1, = to require, *egere alqd re, seldom alqis rei, indigere alqd re or alqis rei, opus or usus est alqd re* (when it would be useful), *desiderare alqd, requirere alqd*; I — so and so, *carere alqis re* (= I have not got it), *egere alqd re* (I should like to have it), *deficit mihi alqd or deficit me alqd* (= it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), *alqd non suppetit* (= it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; see LACK; 2, = wish; see WISH. **wanting**, adj. by *desse*; see WANT, II.

**wanton**, I. adj. e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *protervus, petulans* (= bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. in *fortuna*), *dissolutus* (= dissolute), *intemperans* (= indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (= licentious); — injuries, *injuriae ultro factae*. Adv. *ultra* (= without provocation) *lascive, petulenter, proterve, dissolute, intemperanter, effrenate*. II. v. intr. *lascivire, lascivum, etc., esse*; see above. **wantonness**, n. *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas, intemperantia*.

**war**, I. n. *bellum* (= — by land, b. *terrestre*, by sea, *navale*; civil, intestine, *intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with

slaves, *servile*; for life and death, *internectum*), *arma*, -orum (= arms), *militia* (= military service, strategy), *tumultus*, -us (= outbreak in provinces, or cities at home), † *Mars* (poet., except in phrases *meo, suo*, etc. *Marte*); in —, (in) *bello*; in time of —, *belli tempore*; in — and in peace, *domi bellique* or *bello-que, domi militiaeque*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum quaerere*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, ciere*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*, against, *cum alqo*; see **ARMS, MILITARY, SOLDIER**. **II.** v.intr. *bellare, bellum gerere*; see above. **war-ory**, n. *clamor, bellicus*; to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*. **warfare**, n. see **WAR**. **I.** **war-horse**, n. *equus militaris* or † *bellator*, or simply *equus*. **warlike**, adj. *militaris* (e.g. *inertat in eo habitus virilis vers ac militaris*), *bellicosus, ferax* (= inclined to war), *belliger* (= martial). **warrior**, n. *miles*.

**warble**, v.tr. *canere*. **warbling**, n. *canus, -us*.

**ward**, **I.** v.tr. to — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione corporis efugere*, also simply *ictum efugere* (by turning); fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, arcere, avertere, defendere* (alqd. from anyone, ab alqo or alcis), *deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitatem*). **II.** n. **1.** = quarter of a town, *regio, vicus* (as l.t.s. both prob. post Aug.); **2.** = custody, *custodia, carcer, -eris*, n. (= prison); see **CUSTODY**; **3.** = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; **4.** = part of a key, *clavis dens*. **warden, warden**, n. *custos*. **wardrobe**, n. *vestiarius* (= place and the garments together, Plin., Col.), *vestis, vestimenta, -orum* (= garments in gen.). **wardship**, n. *tutela*; see **GUARDIANSHIP**.

**ware**, n. **1.** *merx*; see **GOODS, MERCHANDISE**; **2.** see **POTTERY**. **warehouse**, **I.** n. *horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella* (= stores), *apotheca*. **II.** v.tr. *condere*.

**warm**, **I.** adj. *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); — *water, cal(i)da*; a — desire, *desiderium ardens* or *flagrans*; luke —, *tepidus*; to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, calefieri*. **II.** v.tr. *calefacere, tepefacere* (= to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body). **warming-pan**, n. *vas excalfactorium*. **warmth**, n. *calor* (e.g. *solis*); fig., in Quint., Plin. esp., *dicentis, dicendi*, *fervor* (lit. and fig.), *tepor* (lit); he speaks with —, *iratus dicit*.

**warn**, v.tr. (*prae*)*monere* or *admonere alqm ut* (or *ne*). **warning**, n. (*ad*)*monitio* (the act), *monitus, -us* (= — from heaven, by oracles, etc.), (*ad*)*monitum* (= notice given), *exemplum, documentum* (= example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere ea quas alqs sapienter monuit*; to take anything as a —, *habere alqd sibi documentis*; to take anyone as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alqo*; of a master, perhaps *missum* (*missam*) *facere* (metaph. from dismissing soldiers; as the Roman servants were slaves, *vendere* may be used at times); of a servant's —, *alci renuntiare* or *ab alqo discedere* or *abire* (= leave).

**warp**, **I.** n. (in manufacture) *stamen*. **II.** v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari*. **III.** v.tr. of wood, *pandum facere, lig. torquere*; see **DISTORT**.

**warrant**, **I.** v.t. to — an officer, etc., *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alcis rei faciendae*; to a purchaser, *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re*, to anyone, *alci*; to feel —ed in anything, *magnum fiduciam alcis rei habere*; **I** — you, *mehercule, medius fidius*; see also **PROMISE, UNDERTAKE**. **II.** n. (a written instru-

ment, in gen.), *auctoritas* (also in the pl.), *potestas, mandatum*, or by *auctor* (e.g. *Caesare auctore*, under the — of Caesar). **warrantable**, adj. *quod excusari potest*; see **ALLOW**. **warranty**, n. *satisfactio*; see **GUARANTEE**.

**warren**, n. *leporarium* (Var.).

**warrior**, n. see under **WAR**.

**wart**, n. *verruca*; covered with —, *verrucosus*.

**wary**, adj. *consideratus, cautus*. **wariness**, n. *cautio, circumspectio*.

**wash**, **I.** v.tr. *lavare, ablucere*; to — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis elucere*. **II.** v.intr. *lavari*. **III.** n. **1.** *lavatio*; to take a —, *lavari*; **2.** = ointment, *fucus*; —hand-basin, *aqualis* (Plaut.); —handstand, *abacus*; —house, *cella in qua lintea lauantur*; —tub, *labrum eluacrum* (Cato); washerwoman, *mulier* (or where possible, *serva*) *quae lintea lavat*.

**wasp**, n. *vespa*. **waspish**, adj. †  *mordax*; see **IRRITABLE**.

**waste**, **I.** v.tr. *vastare, (de)populari, perpopulari* (= to lay —), see **DESTROY**; *consumere, absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *disipare, perdere, profundere, efundere, excedere* (= to eat away, lit. and fig.); to — time, *tempus perdere*; see **SPEND**. **II.** v.intr. e.g. the body, (*con*)*labescere* (e.g. *morbo, desiderio*), *consumi, confici*. **III.** n. **1.** = lonely place, *vastitas, solitudo, loca deserta* or *deserta, -orum*; **2.** of expenditure, *sumptus effusi* or *proijni*; **3.** in manufactures, *ramenta, -orum*, (of metals, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust or filings); **4.** = loss in gen. *factura, damnum*; see **LOSS**; **5.** fig. moral —, by special nouns (e.g. — of energy, *intemperantia*; of time, *inertia* [= *laziness*]). **IV.** adj. (e.g. country) *vastus, incultus* (opp. *cultus, consilius*, of the field), *comb. desertus et incultus* or *incultus et desertus* (e.g. *solum*). **wasteful**, adj. *profusus, effusus* (of persons and things), *prodigus* (usu. of persons). Adv. *profuse, effuse, prodige*. **wastefulness**, n. *profusio, effusio*; see **WASTE**, III. **2**. **waste-book**, n. *adversaria, -orum*.

**watch**, **I.** n. **1.** = a watching, *excubiae, vigilia*; to keep —, *vigilare*; **2.** military term, men set to —, *vigilia* (e.g. *vigiliis porere*, = to set a —), *statio* (of sentinels, sentries), *excubitores* (= sentinels), *excubiae* (Tac.); a —man, *vigil* (regular term for city policeman in Imperial Rome); **3.** a division of time, *vigilia* (e.g. *prima, secunda vigilia*), = in the first, second, etc. There were 4 —es in the night); **4.** pocket timepiece, *horologium parvulum*; see **CLOCK**. **II.** v.intr. (*per*)*vigilare, excubare*; to — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multa nocte*; = to lie observant, *attentum esse*. **III.** v.tr. **1.** = to observe, *alqd tueri*, (*ob*)*servare, spectare* (= to have in view), *speculari, explorare* (= to examine); see **OBSERVE, EXAMINE**; **2.** = to guard, *custodire*; see **GUARD**; to — for, *ex(s)pectare, opperiri* (alqm, or alqd), *alci insidiari* (in ambush, then metaph. in gen.); to — an opportunity, *occasionem captare*; to — over, *alqd tueri, observare*. **watchfire**, n. *ignis*. **watchful**, adj. † *vigil, vigilans*. Adv. *vigilanter*. **watchfulness**, n. *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also **CARE**. **watchman**, n. *vigil* (see **WATCH** I., **2**), *excubitor, custos*. **watchtower**, n. *specula* (also fig. *tantum e specula prospici tempestatem futuram*). **watchword**, n. *testera* (= tablet on which the — was written), *signum* (lit. and fig.), this was the — of the Stoics, *haec Stoici praecipiant*.

**water**, **I.** n. *aqua* (plur. *aquae* of a larger quantity, also of medicinal springs), † *lax*, † *lympha* and † *unda*; running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua*

**salus; sea** —, *aqua marina*; rain —, *aqua pluvialis*; *aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam portare*, *aquatum ire*, *aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a field), *inundare* (= to inundate); by land and —, *terram maris*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still — a run deer, *altissima quaeque fœmina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); the — under the skin, *aqua intercutis* (= dropsy); = urine, *urina*; = colour of a diamond, *splendor*; — bearer, in gen., *aquarius*, in the army, *aquator*, = a sign of the zodiac, *Aquarius*; — bottle, *ampulla*, *lagena*; — butt, — cask, *dolium*; — clock, *depsydra*; — closet, *latrina*, *sella familiaria*; — colour, *pigmentum aqua dilutum*; — fall, *aqua ex edito destiliens* (Plin.); — fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *aquatilis*, *aquarius*; — animals, *aquatilis*, -ium, pl. **III.** v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (*rigare*); see also SPRINKLE, MIX; it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *sallivam mihi aliquid moret* (Sen.) **watering**, n. *aquatilio* (= fetching of —, or by verb, e.g. *aquatium ire*); — of plants, by *aqua conspergere*; — place (of inland places, i.e. mineral springs), *aquae*; of seaside, circumloc. with *maritimus* (e.g. *opidium maritimum*); — pot, *hydria*, *urceus*; see JAR. **waterproof**, adj. *aquae vi resistens*, **watersnake**, n. *hydrus*, **waterspout**, n. 1, *stula* (= waterpipe); 2, = sheet of water, *typhon* (Plin.). **waterworks**, n. *aquaeductus*, -us (= an aqueduct, the nearest class. equivalent to our —) **watery**, adj. *aquatilis* (Plin., = having a — taste), *aquosus* (= abounding in water).

**wattle**, I. n. 1, = hurdle, *crates*, -is, f.; 2, of a cock, *palea*. **II.** v.tr. *contendere*; see WEAVE.

**wave**, I. n. *unda*, *fuctus*, -us. **II.** v.tr. *agitare*, *jacitare*, † *rotare*. **III.** v.intr. *undare*, *fuctuare*, † *fuctare*, *agitari*, *jacitari*.

**waver**, v.intr. *fuctuare* (*animi* or *animo*), *dubitare*; see HESITATE. **waverer**, n. (*homo*) *inconstans*, *incertus*, *inconstantia*, *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

**wax**, n. *cera*; to mould in —, *e cera fingere*; — candle, — light, *ceruus*. **waxen**, adj. *ceruus*.

**wax**, v.intr. *creocere*; see GROW.

**way**, n. *via* (lit. and fig.), *iter*, -iteris, n. (= the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus*, -us (= access), *curvus*, -us (= the direction or course), *semita* (= a small way, a path), *trames*, -itis, m. (= a subordinate way running along beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (= a hilly road), *deverticulum* (= a side road leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus*, -us (post Aug. = a channel or course), *limes*, -itis, m. (= a boundary path or line), *angiportus*, -us (= a narrow — or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (= plan or manner), *mos* (= custom, e.g. in the — of the Romans, *mos Romanorum*), *consilium*, *institutum* (= plan); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaria* (most often fig., with quasi, e.g. *via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria*, Cic.), *compendium viae*; when there are two —s, *bivium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadrivium*; — there is none, *avia*, -orum; by — a *iter devium*; out of the —, *avius*, *remotus* (lit.), *reconditus*, *exquisitus* (fig.); to go the direct — or road, *recta via ire*; on the —, *inter viam*, *ex itinere*; to make —, see PROGRESS; to form a — or plan, *rationem inire*; to get out of the —, *de via decedere alci*, *alcis congressum fugere*; —s and means, *opes*, -um, f. (= resources), *ratio* (= plan); by the —, in passing (of a speaker), *strictim* (= cursorily), *ut hoc dicam*; see ROAD; to get under — (of a ship), *absolvere*, *ancoram* (*ancoram*) *solvere*. **wayfarer**, n. *viator*. **waylay**, v.tr. *alci lasi-*

*diari* or *insidias facere*. **wayside**, n. and adj. *ad viam*. **wayward**, adj. see WILFUL, FICKLE.

**we**, pron. nos; — ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *acnos ipsi*; frequently not expressed.

**weak**, adj. *lenuis* (= thin, opp. *crassus*; then fig., e.g. *sonus spes*), *exilis* (= fine, e.g. *vox*, Quint.), *parvus*, *exiguus* (= inconsiderable), *levis* (of what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecillis*, = — in bodily strength or mind); a — head, *ingenium imbecillum*; *infirmus* (of one who can stand nothing) *debilis* (= frail, opp. *robustus*), *invalidus* (opp. *validus*), *enervatus* (= unnerved, with *relax* before it, also of the state), *languidus*, *iners* (= sluggish) *mollis* (= effeminate), *fractus* (= broken), *confectus* (= worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (= dull, opp. *acer*, e.g. sight, hearing, memory). **weakly**, I. adv. *lenuiter*, *exiliter*, *exigue*, *imbecille*, *infirmè*, *molliter*. **II.** adj. see WEAK. **weaken**, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum* (e.g. *stomachum*) *reddere*, *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. anyone's rage), *delumbarè* (fig., e.g. an idea; very rare), *enervare* (= to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to — a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare*, *extenuare* (lit., to make thin, = to diminish in gen.), (*com*) *minuere* (= to lessen), *frangere* (lit., = to break), *hebetare*, *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake, lit. and fig.). **weakening**, n. *debilitatio*, *infractio*, *deminutio*, *imminutio*, or by verb. **weakness**, n. *tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo*, e.g. of a thread), *exilitas* (e.g. *in dicendo*), *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio*, *languor*, *levisitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitiium*, *error* (= fault).

**weal**, n. the public —, *salus publica*, *republica*.

**weal**, n. = mark on the body, *vibex*.

**wealth**, n. *res securae* or *prosperae* or *fluentes*, *divitias*, *opes*, -um, pl., *copa* (esp. with genit., e.g. *rei familiaris*), *abundantia* *alcis rei*, *opulentia*. **wealthy**, adj. *bens summatus*, *pecuniosus*, *copiosus rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus*, *opulentus*, *opulens*, *copiosus*.

**wean**, v.tr. 1, † *infantem lacte depellere*, a *matre prohibere*; 2, fig., *alqm alqd dedocere*.

**weapon**, n. *arma*, -orum, n., *telum*.

**wear**, I. v.tr. 1, = to waste, (*usu*) (*alteri* or *deserere*; very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*); 2, = to have on the body, *gerere*, *gestare*, *indutum esse alqd re*, *indut alqd re*, *ornatum esse alqd re* (as ornament), (*suecinctum esse alqd re*, *uti alqd re* (= to make use of), *tractare alqd* (= to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — the toga, *togatum esse*; to — away or out, see before, also CONSUME. **II.** v.intr. *usu alteri* or *deleri*; to — off, *evanescere*. **III.** n. *usus*, -us (e.g. *margaritarum*); to stand — and tear, of things, *usu nos attritum esse*, of persons, *omnia fortiter perferre*. **wearing**, n. *usus*, -us; — apparel, *vestimentum*. **worn**, adj. *usu detritus* (Plin., of a garment); — out (= hackneyed), *constritus*, *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *vestis*, fig. *verba*); — out (= tired out), (*de*) *fatigatus*, *lassus*, *sessus*; with illness, wounds, etc., *morbo*, *ruineribus*, etc., *confectus* or *fractus*.

**weary**, I. adj. 1, = fatigued, (*de*) *fatigatus*, *lassus*, *sessus*; 2, = disgusted with, by *taedet* or *pertaeum est alqm alcis rei*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm* (*de*) *fatigare*; = — with, *alqm obtundere*; see BORE. **III.** v.intr. by *taedet* or *pertaeum est alqm alcis rei*. **weariness**, n. 1, = fatigue, (*de*) *fatigatio*, *lassitudo*; 2, fig. *medium*. **wearisome**, adj. *longus*, *laboriosus*.

**weasel**, n. *mustela*.

**weather**, I. n. *caelum, caeli status, -ūs, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona or serena, caelum suavis or serenum*; dry —, *siccitas*; to depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere*; — cock, *gallus a(h)eneus*; — wise, *caeli mutationum peritus*. II. v.tr. I. lit. *aliqua locum circumvehi*; 2, fig. *superare*; — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

**weave**, v.tr. (*con*)*texere* (lit. and fig.). **weaver**, n. *textor*. **web**, n. *textum, textura, tela*; — footed, *quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

**wed**, v.tr. see MARRY. **wedlock**, n. see MARRIAGE. **wedding**, n. see MARRIAGE; — day, *dies nuptiarum*; to fix the — day, *diem nuptiis dicere*.

**wedge**, I. n. *cuneus*; — shaped, *cuneatus*; seats in the theatre in — shape, *cunei*; troops drawn up in — shape, *cuneus*. II. v.tr. *cuneare*; — together, see CROWD.

**Wednesday**, n. \**dies Mercurii*.

**weed**, I. n. *herba inutilis or iners*. II. v.tr. (*e*)*runcare*.

**weed**, n. = garment, *vestis*; in —s of peace. (*cives*) *togati*; widows' —s, *viduarum more vestita*.

**week**, n. *septem dierum spatium, septem dies or hebdomas*; one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (Caes.). **week-days**, n. *dies profesti* (opp. *dies fasti*), *dies negotiosi* (Tac., opp. *dies sacri*). **weekly**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. — wages, *merces quae in singulas hebdomades habentur*).

**weep**, v.intr. and tr. *lacrimare or lacrimari, lacrimas fundere* (=to shed tears), (*de*)*plorare* (loudly), *lamentari* (of sustained weeping), *ejulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *ragire* (of little children); — over anything, *alci rei illacrimare or illacrimari*. **weeping**, n. *lletus, -ūs, lacrimae* (=tears), *ploratus, ejulatus, ragitus* (all -ūs), *lamentatio*.

**weevil**, n. *curculio*.

**weigh**, I. v.tr. I. (*ex*)*pendere, perpendere, examinare*; 2, fig. (*ex*)*pendere, perpendere, ponderere, examinare* (e.g. *quidam populari trutinā examinari*, Cic.), *considerare cum or in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare or volutare*; — deeply, *multa (etiam aliquo etiam) secum reputare*; — down, *opprimere* (lit. and fig.). II. v.intr. *pondo pendere or pondo valere* with acc. of the weight; to — heavily, *magni ponderis esse*; to — ten pounds, *decem libras explere*. **weight**, n. *pondus, -eris, n., gravitas, momentum* (lit. and fig.; e.g. *terrae, armorum*); see IMPORTANCE, PRESSURE. **weighty**, adj. *gravis* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *graviter* (lit. and fig.).

**weir**, n. *moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m.* (= dam), *cateracta* (*καταράκτις* = sluice lock, Plin. Min.).

**welcome**, I. adj. *acceptus, gratus, ex(s)pectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *aliquo salvere jubeo, benigne aliquo excipere*; you will be — to all, *carus omnibus ex(s)pectatusque venies*; be —, *salva*. II. n. *salutatio*. III. v.tr. *salutare aliquo, benigne aliquo accipere*. IV. interj. *salve* (pl. *salvete*).

**welfare**, n. *salus, -ūtis, f., incolumitas* (= safety), *bonum* (= anyone's interests, or of a thing), *felicitas* (= happiness); to try to promote anyone's —, *alcijs commodis or utilitatibus servire, alcijs saluti prospicere, consulere, servire*. **well**, I. adv. *bene, recte*; very —, *optime, praclare*; as exclamation, *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene! recte! pulchre!* (acclamation); very —! *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ita est!* (in reply); — then! *age! recte vero!* to take a thing —, *alqd in bonam par-*

*tem accipere*; to do —, *bene or recte facere or agere or gerere rem*. II. adj. *salvus, sanus, integer, valens*; to be —, (*bene, commode, or recte*) *valere, belle, recte, pulchre, bene (se) habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*. **well-affected**, adj. *benefolus ergo aliquo*. **well-being**, n. *salus, -ūtis, f., bona valetudo*. **well-born**, adj. *nobilis*; see NOBLE. **well-bred**, adj. *urbanus*; see POLITE. **well-built**, adj. *bene aedificatus* (of structures), *formosus* (of persons). **well-disposed**, adj. see WELL-AFFECTED. **well-educated**, **well-informed**, adj. *doctus, eruditus*; see LEARNED. **well-fed**, adj. *corpore amplo, pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *optimus* (opp. *gracilis*), *uberus* (opp. *gracilla, strigosus*). **well-known**, adj. *omnibus notus*. **well-meaning**, adj. *benefolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend); *constitium, advice*. **well-meant**, adj. e.g. *advice, consilium benevole dictum*. **well-spent**, adj. e.g. *life, vita bene acta*. **well-wisher**, n. *studiofus alcijs*.

**weld**, v.tr. (*con*)*ferruminare* (Plin.).

**well**, I. n. *puteus*. II. v.intr. — up, *scaldere*; see SPRING, v.intr.

**welter**, v.intr. *se volutare, volatari*.

**west**, I. n. *regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens* (= the setting sun), *occidens, occasus, -ūs (solis)*. II. adj. *occidentalis* (Plin.), + *occidus*; — wind, *Zephyrus, Favonius*; North — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.); South — wind, *Africus*. **westward**, adj. *ad occasum, ad occidentem vergens, in occidentem spectans*. **western**, adj. *occidentalis* (Plin.). **westery**, adj. (wind) *ab occidente, in occidente*.

**wet**, I. adj. *humidus, madens* (mostly poet. and post Aug.), *madidus, \*† udus, uvidus* (mostly poet. and post Aug.); see MOIST. II. n. *caeli status, -ūs, humidus or uvidus or pluvius*; see RAIN. III. v.tr. *madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere*; to get — through, *maleseri, madidum reddi*; — nurse, *matris*. **wetness**, n. *humor*.

**wether**, n. *vervex, -ctis, m.*

**whale**, n. *balaena, cetus* (in pl. *cete*) (= sea-monster in gen.; Plin.); —bone, *balaenae maxilla*.

**wharf**, n. *navale, crepida*.

**what**, pron. interrog. *quid?* — do you want? *quid vis?* — does that mean? *quid hoc tibi vult?* As a conjunctive or adj. pronoun, *qualls, qui*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scripsit mihi quos libros legerit*; in reference to an antecedent by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod or ea quae mihi dixisti*. **whatever**, pron. *quicumque* (*quicum*), *quisquis*.

**wheel**, n. *vibex* (ante and post class.).

**wheat**, n. *tritium, siligo* (= very fine white —, ante and post class.); of —, *wheaten, triticus*; a — field, *ager tritico consitus*; — meal, *farina triticea*.

**wheedle**, v.tr. and intr. *illucere*.

**wheel**, I. n. *rota, tympanum* (*τύμπανον*, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (= spokes of —); as instrument of torture, *equuleus*; see RACK. II. v.tr. I. = push forward, *propellere*; 2, = turn round, *convertere, circumagere*; = push, *propulsare*; —barrow, *vehiculum* (= cart) or *corbis* (= basket). III. v.intr. *signa convertere* (of soldiers); right, left —, *in hastam, in scutum*. **wheelwright**, n. *qui rotas facit*.

**wheeze**, v.intr. *anhelare*; see PANT. **wheery**, adj. † *anhelus*.

**whelm**, v.tr. see OVERWHELM.

**whelp**, n. *catulus*.

**when**, adv. and conj. = at the time that, *cum* (*quom*) (in this sense with the indic. ; the subj. is used only when we speak hypothetically or state the opinion of another), *quo tempore*, *ubi* (= then —, etc., generally with indic. ; with the subj. only when we represent anything as uncertain, casual, etc.), *quando* (= — once, interrog. and indefinitely as well as in a relative sense ; with subj. only in indirect questions when we represent circumstances as repeatedly occurring ; otherwise always with indic.), *ut* (= as soon as, of any result, after which another result immediately takes place, always with indic.) ; often by the particip. of the verb ; = at what time, interrogatively, *quando? quo tempore?* = at which time ; see **WHO**, **WHICH** ; = after the time that, *cum*, *ut*, *ubi* (the last two always with indic. *cum* also with present and perfect indic., and when the action is represented as occurring repeatedly [as often as], with the imperf. indic. ; however in the narrative style in past tenses always with imperf. and pluperf. subj. ; often "when" in this sense is rendered by a partic. in the same case as the noun to which it refers, if the subject is the same both in the main and in the dependent clause ; but if the latter has a different subject from that in the main clause, then by the ablat. abs.). **whence**, adv. as interrog., *unde? ex quo loco?* = from whom? whereby? *unde? a, ex quo homine? ex quâ re?* — have you got that? *a quo hoc accepisti?* (in gen.) ; *unde id acts?* (= — do you know that?) ; — does it come that, etc., *unde fit ut*, etc. **whenever**, **whenever**, conj. *quandocunque* (*cumq.*), *quoties(que)cunque* (*cumq.*), or simply *utcumque*, *quotiesq.*.

**where**, adv. and conj. as interrogative, *ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci?* — ever? *ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi, quâ*. **whereas**, adv. *quoniam, quod, cum, quippe qui* (*quas, quod*) ; see **BECAUSE**, **SINCE**. **whereby**, adv. *ex quo* (*quâ*, etc.) *fit* ; as interrog. *quâ ratione? quâ re?* **wherefore**, adv. I, interrog. *cur?* see **WHY** ; 2, *quoniam* ; see **THEREFORE**. **wherein**, adv. *in quo, in quâ re, in quibus, ubi*. **wherever**, adv. *ubivis* (= at any place, whichever it may be), *ubicunque* (*cumq.*), *quacumque* (= at any place). **whereof**, adv. *eius quorum* (*quarum*, etc.) or *e quo* (*quâ*, etc.) **whereon**, adv. *quo facto, cum quibus verbis*. **whereto**, adv. *quo(rum), quem ad finem*.

**wherry**, n. see **BOAT**.

**whet**, v.tr. (*exacuere* (lit. and fig.)). **whetstone**, n. *coa*.

**whether**, I. pron. *uter*. II. conj. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrog. sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (= — perhaps), *utrum* (seldom in simple questions), an (only after *nescire* and similar verbs of doubting), in double questions, — . . . or ("or —") *utrum . . . an* (or *anne* or *ne*), *num . . . an, ne* (as an enclitic) ; sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum laceamne, es praedictum?* sometimes "—" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa* ; sometimes, in two interrog. clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrog. particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *velit, nulli, scire difficile est* ; if "or" in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrog. particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quaesierunt necne ille aut ille defensurus esset* ; — . . . or not, *utrum* (*num* or *ne*) . . . *necne* or *annon* (*necne* generally in indirect

questions and without any verb at all, *whilst* *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quaeritur sintne dii, necne sint* ; or *dii utrum sint, necne, quaeritur* ; or even *dii necne sint quaeritur* (sometimes for *annon, anne* is found, e.g. *cum interrogatur tria pauca sint anne multa*, Cic.) ; where the alternatives are presented as on an equality, either of which may be true, *sive—sive* (*seu—seu*) (e.g. *sive eua ex paludibus elicere, sive obsidione premere possit*, Caes).

**whew**, n. *serum*.

**which**, pron. see **WHO**.

**whiff**, n. *halitus, -us* (= breath).

**while**, I. n. *tempus, -oris*, n., *spatium, mora* (= delay), *otium* (= leisure) ; a little, short —, *breve spatium, paul(l)ulum* (*temporis*) ; for a short —, *parumper, pau(l)isper* ; a little — after, *paul(l)o post, non ita multo post, paul(l)o post* ; a long — after, *post longum tempus*. II. (**whilst**) conj. *dum* (nearly always with present indic. even when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense), *donec* (with indic. or subj. according to the regular rules of mood), *cum* (*quom*), with pres. and perf. indic. and imperf. and pluperf. subj.), or by part. (e.g. *haec lacrimans dixit, she said — weeping*), or by *inter* with gerund in phrases (*inter bibendum, = — drinking* ; *inter cenandum, = — dining*). III. v.tr. to — away the time, *tempus jallere alqû re*.

**whim**, n. *libido*. **whimsical**, adj. *difficilis, naturâ difficilis, morosus* (= ill-tempered), *inconstans, lëvis* (= fickle) ; see **FICKLE**.

**whimper**, v.tr., **whine**, v.intr. *cogere* (of a child or animal). **whimpering**, n. *whining*, n. *vagitus, -us*.

**whinny**, v.intr. *hinnire*.

**whip**, I. n. *scutica, -ae, f.*, or *uora, -orum*, n. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum, flagellum*. II. v.tr. *verberare*.

**whirl**, I. v.tr. (*con*)*torquere, quassare, quatere* (= to shake). II. v.intr. as in dancing, *in gyrum agi*. III. n. *vertigo* (mostly post Aug.), or by verb. **whirlpool**, n. *turbo, vortex, corago, gurgis, -itis*, m. **whirlwind**, n. *turbo, vortex*.

**whirr**, I. v.tr. *stridere* (*stridère*). II. n. *stridor*.

**whisk**, v.tr. see **SNATCH**.

**whiskers**, n. by *genae pilosae* or *† hirsutae*.

**whisper**, I. v.intr. *susurrare*, to anyone, *cum † alqû*. II. v.tr. anything into anyone's ear, *insusurrare alci alqd ad aurem* or *in aures*. III. n. *susurrus*. **whisperer**, n. *susurrator* (very rare).

**whist**, I. n. by *chartarum ludus*, but where possible translate by *alea* (= dice). II. interj. *st! lace, tacete*.

**whistle**, I. v.intr. and tr. *sibilare* ; to — anyone, *alqm sibilo advocare*. II. n. *sibilus* ; pl. also *sibila, -orum*. **whistler**, n. *qui sibilat* (with the mouth), *fibicen* (on the pipe).

**whit**, n., not a —, *ne minimum quidem, minime*.

**white**, I. adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *crandidus* (= fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (= hoary), *parus* (= not dirty, not stained), *niveus* (= white as snow), *lacteus* (= white as milk). II. n. *album, candor* ; — of an egg, of the eye, *album ovi, oculorum* (Cels.). **white-haired** adj. *albis capillis, canis capillis*. **white-lead**, n. *cerussa*. **whiten**, I. v.tr. *dealbare, candescere* (ante and post class.) II. v.intr. *albescere, canescere* (= grow hoary). **whiteness**, n. *albitudo* (Plaut.), *candor*.

**whitewash**, I. n. *albarium (opus)*. II. v. tr. *dealbare*.

**whither**, I. adv., as interrog., *quo? quem in locum? quorsum (quorsus)? in quam partem?* — then? *quoniam?* II. conj. with reference to the antecedent, *quo*; — ever, *quoquo, quocunq[ue] (cunq[ue])*, *quacunq[ue]*, *quovis*, *quolibet*.

**whitlow**, n. *paronychiū, paronychia (Plin.)*.

**Whitsuntide**, n. \* *Pentecoste (Eecl.)*.

**whisk**, I. v. intr. *stridēre (stridēre)* (of serpents). II. n. *stridor*. **whizzing**, I. adj. *stridens*. II. n. *stridor*.

**who**, I. rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*. II. interrog. pron. *quis, quis, quid?* Which of two? *uter, utra, utrum?* **whoever**, n. *quicumq[ue] (quicum.)*, *quisquis*.

**whole**, I. adj. *integer* (= uninjured), *totus* (in opp. to part.), *solidus* (esp. in enumeration, e.g. *usurā, nec ad solidā, contentus erat*), *cunctus* (e.g. *Gallia, civitas*), *omnis* (e.g. *omne caelum*), *universus, plenus* (e.g. *annus plenus atq[ue] integer*); = healthily, *sanus*. II. n. the —, *totum, tota res* (opp. *partes*), *unum* (in so far as anything is a —), *omnia, -ium, universum, universae res, universitas* (= all together), *summa* (= the sum, e.g. *summa exercitūs*, = the sum total of the army), *solidum* (= the capital); the — of may also be expressed by adj. (e.g. *tota Gallia*, = the — of Gaul), on the —, by *paene, fere, ferme* (= mostly, almost). **wholly**, adv. *plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus* (= thoroughly), *funditus* (= to the foundation), *radicitus* (= root and branch); see ALTOGETHER. **wholesale**, n. *mercatura magna*. **wholesome**, adj. *saluber, salutaris* (lit. and fig.), *utilis*; to be — for, *alci salutarem esse, alci prodesse*. **wholesomeness**, n. *salubritas, utilitas* (lit. and fig.).

**whoop**, n. *clamor*; see SHOUT, n.

**whore**, n. *scortum, meretrix*.

**whoso**, adj., rel. and interrog. pron. *cuius*.

**why**, I. adv. as interrog. *cur? quamobrem* (*quam ob rem?*) *quare? quapropter? quā de causā?* *quid est cur, etc.? quid est quod, etc.? quid?* — not? *cur non* (with indic.), *quidni* (with subj. implying surprise)? *quin* (with indic., request to do a thing). II. conj. *cur, quamobrem, quapropter, propter quod*. III. interj. (at answering an objection expressed or unplied), *immo, enimvero*.

**wick**, n. *elychnium*.

**wicked**, adj. *impius (erga Deum, patriam, etc.)*, *nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, dissolutus, perditus* (= abandoned), *pravus* (= irregular), *malus, malitiosus* (= bad), *corruptus* (= corrupted), *delerrimus* (= very bad), *nequam* (= worthless), *turpis, foedus* (= shameful). Adv. *impie, nefarie, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose, dissolute, perditē, prave, male, malitiose, nequiter, turpiter, foede*. **wickedness**, n. *impietas (erga alqm)*, *scelus, -eris*, n., *factus, -oris*, n., *flagitium* (= a — deed, then —), *pravitas, nequitia, turpitudine, foeditas, vitium, malitia, vitiositas*.

**wicker**, adj. *vimineus, craticus*; — work, *crates, -is*, f. usu. in pl.)

**wide**, adj. *latus* (e.g. *planities*), *laxus* (of dress, shoes, house), *capax* (= containing much), *amplus* (= of large size), *patens* (= — stretching). Adv. *late, laxe*. **widen**, I. v. tr. *amplificare* (*urbem, rempublicam*, fig. *auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (e.g. *castra, aciem*); power of a state, *imperium*, *laxare* (a garment, lines of troops). II. v. intr. *se dilatare* (the sea), *patescere* (a plain). **width**, n. I, lit. *amplitudo, latitudo, laxitas*; 2, fig. perhaps *in omnes opiniones indulgentia*.

**widow**, n. *vidua*. **widowed**, adj. *viduus*. **widower**, n. *viduus*. **widowhood**, n. *viduitas*.

**wield**, v. tr. *tractare* (e.g. *ferrum, arma, tela*).

**wife**, n. *conju(n)x, uxor, marita*; to take a —, *uxorem ducere*.

**wig**, n. *capillamentum* (Suet.), *crines t̄ emp̄i, galerum (galerus, Juv.)*.

**wight**, n. see MAN.

**wild**, adj. *ferus* (of living and inanimate beings), *agrestis* (= growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners), *silvester* (= growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), *indomitus* (= untamed, of animals, opp. *mansuetus*), *rudis* (= still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.; hence = still uncivilized, of men), *incultus* (= untilled, of the soil, hence uncivilized, of men), *vastus* (= isolated, barren, of a country, opp. *celeber*), *ferox* (= acting like a savage), *immanis* (= cruel, of character), *sacrus* (= ferocious, all four of men), *insanus, amens* (= mad), *lascivus* (= playful); a — beast, *fera*. Adv. *ferociter, immaniter, sacre* (= fiercely), *insane* (= madly). **wilderness**, n. *locus desertus, loca deserta, -orum, solitudo, vastitas*. **wildness**, n. *feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox* (= fieriness), *immanitas* (= cruelty), *lascivia* (= playfulness).

**wile**, n. *ars, dolus*; see TRICK. **wily**, adj. *astutus, versutus*; see CUNNING, adj.

**wilful**, adj. *contumax, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus*; a — act, *quod consulto or cogitatum fit*, comb. *quod consulto et cogitatum fit*. Adv. *contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversaciter, consulto, consilio, de or ex industria, datā or deditā operā, voluntate et iudicio*, or also by *sciens or prudens et sciens*. **wilfulness**, n. *contumacia, pertinacia, perversacia, obstinatio* (= inflexibility).

**will**, I. n. I, *voluntas* (= volition in gen., and also exercise of —), *animus* (= disposition of mind), *consilium, propositum* (= purpose), *arbitrium* (= decision), *auctoritas* (= command, esp. — of the senate as expressed in a decree), or by *auctor* (e.g. he did it at the — of Caesar, hoc Caesare auctore fecit), *nutus, -us* (lit. = nod, fig. = command), comb. *arbitrium et nutus, auctoritas nutusque, libido* (= fancy, caprice, in good or bad sense), *studium* (= good —); he has a — to, *est alci in animo alqd fieri*; 2, = testament, *testamentum, tabulae (testamentis)*; to make a —, *testamentum facere*, in favour of any one, *alqm heredem suum facere*. II. v. tr. *velle, cupere*, with infin. or subj., with or without *ut*; *alqd* or with accus. and infin. or *ut*; *avere alqd* or with infin. **willing**, adj. *libens, volens, paratus, promptus* (the last two ad alqd). Adv. *libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proliquoque, animo prompto paratogue*. **willingness**, n. *animus libens or promptus, voluntas*.

**wily**, adj. see WILE.

**willow**, n. *salix*.

**win**, I. v. tr. see GET, GAIN. II. v. intr. *vincere*. **winner**, n. *victor*.

**winning**, adj. *pulcher, venustus* (= beautiful), *suavis* (= sweet), *blandus* (= persuasive), *civis* (= courteous).

**wind**, I. n. I, *ventus, aura* (both of gentle and violent blasts), *flatus, -us* (mostly poet., all three lit. and fig.); favourable, unfavourable —, *ventus secundus, adversus*; the — rises, *ventus increbrescit or coarctur*; — sinks, *cessat, cadit*; to speak to the —, *dare t̄ verba in ventos*; 2, = flatulency, *ventus, inflatio*. II. v. tr. (e.g. a horn, cornu), *inflare*; see BLOW, PLAY, v. tr. **windfall**, n. *alqd alci forte oblatum* (e.g. the money was a great — to me, *pecunia casu*



*oblata multum mihi proderat.*) **wind-mill**, n. *mola venti* (Jct.). **wind-pipe**, n. *aspera arteria*. **wind-ward**, adj. *ad ventum conversus*. **windy**, adj. *ventosus*; fig. *vanus, ventosus, inania*.

**wind**, I. v.tr. *torquere* (e.g. *funem*), *glomerare* (into a ball); — up, *trochleā tollere* (lit. i.e. with a pulley), *ad finem perducere* (fig.); see **END**. II. v.intr. *se sinuare, sinuari*. **winding**, I. adj. *flexuosus, tortuosus*. II. n. *flexus, -ūs*. **windlass**, n. *ergata, m.*

**window**, n. *fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phoenices* or *specularis*).

**wine**, n. *vinum*; sour —, *vappa*; — not diluted with water, *merum*; the — god *Bacchus* (poet. = wine). **wine-bibber**, n. *homo vinulentus*. **wine-cellar**, n. *apotheca*. **wine-merchant**, n. *vinarius*.

**wing**, I. n. *ala, penna*; — of an army, *cornu, ala*; the soldiers who form the —s, *alarii*; to be posted in the right —, *dextrum tenere*; the — of a house, *ala*; — of a door, *foris*; door with —s, *folding-doors, fores, -iuni, valvae*. II. v.tr. *volare*; see **FLY**. **winged**, adj. *penniger, † pennatus, † alatus, † aliger*.

**wink**, I. n. *nictus, -ūs*. II. v.intr. *nictare*, at any one, *alci*; to — at, *indulgere alci, consuetudine in alqd re*.

**winnow**, v.tr. *corn, frumentum ventilare* or *evanāere*. **winnowing-fan**, n. *ventilabrum, vannus, f.*

**winter**, I. n. *hiem(p)s, tempus* (anni) *hibernum, tempora hiberna, -orum, tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (= time of the shortest days), a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris*; a mild —, *hiems † mollis, mitis, tepida* (Hor.). II. adj. *hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis*, or by genit. of *hiem(p)s*; — quarters, *hiberna, -orum*. III. v.intr. *hiemare, hibernare, hiberna agere* (of troops); for — in gen. *hiemem agere*. **winterly**, adj. *hiemalis*.

**wipe**, v.tr. (*abs*)*tergere, detergere, extergere*; — out (fig.), *abolere*; see **ABOLISH**.

**wire**, n. *filum* or *filum ferreum*.

**wise**, I. adj. *sapiens, sapientia praeditus, prudens* (= with practical insight); to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*. II. n. *ratio, modus, via*; in no —, *nullo modo*; see **MANNER, WAY**. Adv. *sapienter*. **wisdom**, n. *sapientia, prudentia*; with —, *sapienter, ratione ac consilio*. **wise-acre**, n. *qui se sapientem esse jaclat*.

**wish**, I. v.tr. and intr. *velle, cupere*; if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet*; I don't — it, by *nolo*; I — rather, by *malo*; I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imperf. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); to — for anything, *alqd cupere, desiderare, (ex)optare, silitire* (= thirst for). II. n. *optatio* (= the act), *optatum* (= the thing we — for), *desiderium* (= the desire), *voluntas* (= will, demand), *votum* (in consequence of a vow taken; then = —; prayer to the gods that a certain — may be fulfilled); according to my —, *ex sententia*; according to anyone's —, *ad alcijs voluntatem*.

**wistful, wistfully, wistfulness**, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. his face bore a — expression, *ille desiderium vultu expressit*; he appeared to be a prey to —, *desiderio moveri visus est*).

**wit**, n. (*ingenti*) *acumen, dicacitas* (= quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (= tasteful, elegant), *facetiae* (= witticisms), comb. *lepos facetiaeque, sml, -is, m.*; also in the pl. *sales*, comb. *sal et facetiae, facete dictum*; to —, *nempe, nimirum, scilicet*. **witless**, adj. see **FOOLISH**. **witticism**, n.

*quod facete dictum est*; see **WIT**. **witty**, adj. *dicax, facetus, non infacetus, levidus, salsa*. Adv. *facete, salse, lepide*.

**witch**, n. *venefica, maga, saga*. **witchcraft**, n. *veneficium, ars † magica, magicia* (Plin.); see **MAGIC**.

**with**, prep. (A) = in union, I. *cum, una cum*, often simply rendered by the ablat. *with* as adj. (e.g. *omnibus copiis egredi*); 2, in friendly intercourse, *cum*; after verbs compounded with *cum*, either *cum* with ablat. or simply the dat. (e.g. *what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?*), after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by *idem* (= the same, etc.), the prep. “—” is rendered by *qui* or a copulative conj., seldom by *cum* with ablat. (only in poets simply by the dat.; a Graecism); 3, = in participation, in confederacy with, *cum* (e.g. *cum alio bellum gerere adversus aliquem*); = by means of, *per* with accus. *alcijs operi, alcijs ope, auxilio, alio auctore*; also sometimes by the simple ablat. (e.g. *Cesar ei legione, quom secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem*, etc.); 4, in a hostile sense, *cum, contra, adversus* with accus. (the two latter used when *cum* might be misunderstood, as it might also mean “in union —,” etc.), e.g. *bellum gerere cum alio* or *contra* (*adversus*) *aliquem*; (B) = in company and accompanied by, I, of persons, *cum* (= along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*), (e.g. *the women — their children were killed, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt*); 2, of things, *cum*; it is often rendered in this sense (armed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or adjs. or by a relative clause (e.g. *armed — a dagger, cum nod, or stib instructus*); at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum*, or (but less expressive) by the simple ablat. (e.g. — daybreak, (*cum*) *prima luce*), hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct; = not without, *cum, non sine* (e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, *cum voluptate*; — the help of the gods, (*cum*) *dis adiuvantibus*); in many instances by particular expressions (e.g. — care, *diligenter*), or by construction with a partic. (e.g. — quickness, *adhibitā celeritate*; — that, *inde, deinde, ad haec*; — all your diligence, *pro* or *ex tuā diligentia*; — all men truth is to be held in honour, *apud omnes veritas colenda est*).

**withal**, adv. *simul*.

**withdraw**, I. v.tr. *alqd ab alio* or *ab alqd re auertere, avocare, revocare, removere, alqd ac* or *de alqd re detrahere* (also from a place, e.g. *inimicum ex Gallia*), *retrahere, abstrahere, alqd alci tollere, auferre*; of troops, *deducere, revocare, subducere*; of money, *deducere* (*de summa*, etc.). see **TAKE AWAY**. II. v.intr. (*re*)*cedere, discedere, ab, etc., se recipere ab, etc., se removere ab, etc., se retrahere ab alqd re*; from a person, *se removere ab alio* or *ab alcijs amicitia, alqm* or *alcijs auditum sermonemque defugere*; to — from duty, allegiance, etc., *ab officio recedere*; to — from office, *magistratu abdicare se magistratum ejurare*.

**wither**, I. v.tr. I, lit. (*au*)*ferre, torrere*; 2, fig. *perdere* (= destroy). II. v.intr. (*ex*)*aretere, inarcescere* (Plin.). **withered**, adj. *marcidus*.

**withhold**, v.tr. *detinere, retinere, supprimere, comprimere*; I cannot — my praise of his *facere non possum quā eum laudam*.

**within**, *I.* prep. *intra, inter* (both of space and time), *in* with *abl.* = in the course of (in *co anno natus est* = sometime in that year), often by the *abl.* only (e.g. *aliqua finibus suis recipere*), or with verbs expressing motion by *in* with *accus.* (e.g. *in fines suos recipere*), he did it — the year, *hoc abhinc novidum uno anno exacto fecit*; if the time be future, *ante annum exactum*. **II.** adv. *intus* (in gen.), *domi* (= at home)

**without**, *I.* prep. *extra* (with *accus.* of place), *sine* (with *abl.*), *sine alius operâ*; not —, *non sine, cum*; by *nullus* in the *abl.* with the noun (e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*); by *adjs.*, such as *expers alius rei, carens aliquid re, nudus aliquid re, inops ab, etc.*; by *adjs.* expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *inteyer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — my, etc., knowledge, by *inascius, inscients, aliquid inscients, aliquid inscio*; — an invitation, *invoctatus*; by the negative with participles, mostly by the *ablat. abs.* (e.g. — many words, *missis ambagibus*, Hor.); — anybody or anything, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only Com. say here *absque aliquid esset*); by *nec (neque)* (e.g. many praise the orators and poets — understanding them, *multi oratores et poetas probant neque intellegunt*); sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quin* (e.g. *Augustus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adjoeret* [= — adding] *si merebuntur*); *nunquam axedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*, = I never came — going away better; by *praeter* (e.g. *praeter consulens amicum habeo nullum*, = — counting the consul I have no friend). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, ex* or *ab exteriori parte, ab exterioribus partibus*. (= from —, also = from abroad); *foris* (= out of doors).

**withstand**, v. tr. *resistere*; see **RESIST.**

**withy**, n. *vimen*.

**witness**, *I.* n. 1, *testis*, to call as a —, *aliquem testari* or *contestari, aliquem antestari*; to appeal to anyone as —, *testificari aliquem*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; to appear as a —, *testem existere*; *arbiter* (= one who has heard anything), *auctor* (= —ing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, *in private, sine arbitris, arbitris remotis, sine auctoribus*; in the presence of (before) many —es, *multis audientibus, coram multis*; *spectator* (= onlooker); 2, = testimony, *testimonium*. **II.** v. tr. and intr. 1, *testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse, testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing, the latter of a person); 2, = behold, *videre, spectare*; see **SEE.**

**wizard**, n. *magus, veneficus*.

**wizened**, adj. *retorridus* (mostly post Aug.).

**woad**, n. *isatis, vitrum*.

**wobble**, v. intr. see **WABBLE.**

**woe**, *wo*, *I.* n. *dolor, mala, -orum, res adversae, luctus, -us, maeror*; see **SORROW.** **II.** interj. *vae!* — to me! *vae mihi! vae mihi misero! pro dolor! perii!* **woeful**, adj. see **SAD, UNHAPPY, SORROWFUL.**

**wolf**, n. *lupus, fem. lupa*; of the —, *lupinus*. **wolfish**, adj. *saevus*.

**woman**, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *muller* (= grown up —), a young —, *puella, virgo, adulescens* (e.g. *filia adulescens, juvenis*); an old —, *anus, -us, f. vetula*; a little — (as endearing term), *mullercula, adulescentia*; = the sex, — kind, *sexus (-us) muliebris, mulieres, -um*. **womanish**, adj. *muliebris, mollis, effeminatus*; see **EFFEMINATE.** **womanly**, adj. *muliebris*.

**womb**, n. *alvus, uterus*.

**wonder**, *I.* n. 1, = the feeling, (*admiratio*); to see anything with —, *aliquid stupescere* or *attonitus videre*; see **ASTONISHMENT**; 2, = a wonderful thing, *causus, -us, mirificus, res mira* or *inuisitata, monstrum, portentum, miraculum*.

**II.** v. intr. (*admirari, admiratione stupere*, at anything, *aliquid, aliquid mihi mirum est* or *videtur*; I — that, etc. *miror* with *accus.* and *inf.*; I — whether, etc. *miror si, etc.*; I — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causae fuerit*; for our colloquial, I —, *demiror* is used (e.g. I — what it is, *demiror quid sit*). **wonderful**, adj. *mirus, mirificus, (ad)mirabilis, (ad)mirandus, novus, inuisitatus, portentosus, monstr(u)osus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, nove, inuisitate, monstr(u)ose*; see **ADMIRE.**

**wont**, *I.* n. *usus, -us, mos, consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM.** **II.** adj. (*assuetus*); to be —, *colere*.

**woo**, v. tr. *amare* (= to love), *in matrimonium petere* (Suet.); fig. = seek, *petere*. **wooer**, n. *amator, procius*.

**wood**, n. *lignum*, or pl. *ligna* (for burning), *materia (materies, = — fit for use, in opp. to liber, = bark, and when cut up, in opp. to lignum, = — for fuel), silva* (= forest),  *nemus, -oris, n., lucus* (= grove), *saltus, -us* (= glade, dell), *silvestris locus* (= plantation with —, shrubs); of —, *ligneus*. **wooden**, adj. *ligneus*. **wood-cutter**, n. *qui ligna caedit*. **wood-engraving**, n. *tabula in lignum incisa et in chartam impressa*.

**woodland**, n. *silvae, nemora, -um, saltus, -us*. **wood-louse**, n. *onticus, multipeda* (Plin.). **woodman**, n. see **WOOD-CUTTER.** **wood-nymph**, n. (*Hama*)*dryas*. **wood-pecker**, n. *picus*. **wood-pigeon**, n. *palumbes, -is, m. aud f.* **wooded, woody**, adj. *silvestris, silvoscus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), † *nemorosus, saltuosus* (e.g. *regio, loca*).

**wool**, n. *sublumen, trama*.

**wool**, n. *lana*. **woollen, woolly**, adj. *lanæus*.

**word**, *I.* n. 1, = part of speech and (particularly the pl. "words") speech in gen., *vocabulum*, as a name for one particular object (e.g. *conservatoris sibi nomen, Græco ejus rei vocabulo assumpsit*); in the pl. *vocabula* = "words, vocabulary," unconnected, *nomen* (= name), *verbum* (= something spoken, a —; hence a short sentence, saying); — for —, *verbum pro verbo, ad verbum*; *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo, oratio* (= speech); *dictum* = saying (e.g. *dicto aliquid obtemperare* = to obey anyone's —); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo, ut paucis dicam, quid multa? quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura*; the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini, lit(ter)æ divinas* or *sanctæ* (Eccel.); 2, = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *med fide*. **II.** v. tr. see **EXPRESS.** **wordy**, adj. *verbosus*.

**work**, *I.* n. = anything completed, *opus, -eris, n., factum* (= deed), *pensum* (= task), *monumentum* (= monument), *munition, munimentum* (= fortification); a little —, *opusculum* (also = — of art); *opus, liber, libellus* (= a literary —); = toil, *opera, labor* (with an effort), *occupatio*; of a scholar, *studia, -orum*; by candlelight, *lucubratio* (esp. before daybreak); done in leisure hours, *operæ subcivicae*; it is the — of a good man to do this, *boni (hominis) est hoc facere*; the —s (in machinery, etc.), *machina, machinatio*. **II.** v. intr. to — at, (*laborare in aliqua re, operam dare alicui rei, incumbere in or ad aliquid*; *opus facere, in opere esse, laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrare*; to — all night, *ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere*; to — all night and day, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; to — for wages, *operam suam locare*. **III.** v. tr. *facere, conficere, efficiere, perficere, fingere*

(= to fashion), *fabricari*; see MAKE. **work-basket**, n. *quastillum* (*quastilius*). **work-house**, n. *plôchôtrôphium* (Jct.), or by circuml. (e.g. *domus in quâ indigentes publico sumptu aluntur*). **working**, I. adj. — days, *dies negotiosus* (Tac.), *dies profectus*. II. n. *tractatio* (in gen.); — of the ground, *cultus* or *cultus (-ûs) agrorum*. **workman**, n. *agri cultor* (in the field), *operarius*, in the pl. *operas* (if for wages, *mercenarius*; pl. *operas conductae* or *mercenariae*), *artifex* (= artist), *opsifex* (= manual —), *faber* (= — in wood, stone, etc.), *vinitor* (in a vineyard). **workmanship**, n. *ars*, *opus*, *-êris*, n. **workshop**, n. *officina* (the place), *fabrica* (of a *faber*, i.e. one who works in hard material), *artificium* (of an *artifex*, = a studio).

**world**, n. *mundus* (= the universe, *opus universum*, *universitas rerum*, *rerum natura* = universe, only in the sing.); = the globe, *orbis* (*terrarum*) (as known to the Romans), *terrae* (= countries in gen.); rulers of the —, *terrarum* or *omnium terrarum principes* (of a nation); to be brought into the —, *nasci*; to leave the — (i.e. die), *ex vitâ discedere*, *e vitâ excedere*; what in the —? *quid tandem?* everything in the —, *quodvis, nihil non*; I am the most miserable man in the —, *prostris nihil est quin sim misererrimus*; the next —, *caelum* (Heaven), *vita caelestis* or  *futura*; = mankind, *homines* or *omnes* (= all men); the present —, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*, *homines hujus aetatis*; the ancient —, *antiquitas*, *aetis vetus*, *veteres*, *-um*; the learned —, *docti homines*. **worldly**, adj. **worldliness**, n. *qui (quae) utilitatem suam (neque veram laudem) petit*.

**worm**, n. *vermis*, m. (in gen.), *vermiculus* (= little —), *lumbicus* (= earth —, the — in the intestines), *teredo* (in wood, meat, clothes), *linea* (in wood and books). **worm-eaten**, adj. *cariosus* (of wood); to be —, *vermiculari* (of trees, Plin.).

**worn**, part. and adj.; see WEAR.

**worry**, v.tr. I. (*dilaniare* (= tear, of dogs, etc.); 2, fig. *severe, sollicitare, cruciare* (the two last metaph. as from baiting of wild beasts); see TEASE, VEX.

**worse**, I. adj. *pejor, deterior*. II. adv. *pejus, deterius*. **worst**, I. adj. *peissimus, deterimus*. II. adv. *peissime*. III. v.tr. *vincere*; see DEFEAT.

**worship**, I. n. *adoratio, veneratio* (as act); divine —, *Dei cultus, -us, divinus cultus, res divinae, sacra, -orum*; secret — (as in Eleusis that of Ceres, etc.), *instita, -orum*; to perform —, *sacra facere*; to attend —, *sacris adesse*; your — (as title), *vir optime*. II. v.tr. *colere, venerari*. **worshipful**, adj. *optimus*, e.g. the — Company of Carpenters, *fabri conlociati, viri optimi, or societas clarissima fabricorum*. **worshipper**, n. *cultor, venerator*.

**worsted**, I. n. *lana* (= wool). II. adj. *laneus*.

**worth**, I. n. I. = value, *aestimatio* (= value which anyone puts on a thing), *pretium* (= the value itself); see VALUE; 2, = moral —, *virtus, -utis, f.*; see EXCELLENCE. II. adj. see WORTHY; it is — while, *operas pretium est*, with infin. **worthy**, adj. *dignus* with abl. of thing; — to, with infin. *dignus qui* with subj.; — of confidence, *fide dignus* or *dignus cui fides habeatur*; — of praise, *laude dignus, laudandus, dignus qui laudetur*; to render one's self — of a thing, *alqd mereri* or *mereri* or *promerere* or *promereri*; = venerable, *venerandus, venerabilis, veneratione dignus*; to be — much, little, etc., *multum valere, -agat, parvè, pretis esse, magno, parvo pretio*

*vedi* or *emi*. Adv. *digne, pro dignitate*. **worthiness**, n. *dignitas, honestas*; see DIGNITY. **worthless**, adj. I. *vilitas* (= cheap), *inutilis* (= useless); 2, morally —, *corruptus, perditus, inhonestus*; see WICKED. **worthlessness**, n. I. *vilitas* (Plin.), or by adj.; 2, see WICKEDNESS.

**wound**, I. n. *vulnus, -êris*, n. (in gen.), *plaga* (from a blow, etc.), *ulcus, -êris*, n. (= a sore, an ulcer), *ciatrix* (= scar). II. v.tr. *vulnerare* (lit. and fig.), *sauciare* (lit., fig. only in Plant.). **wounded**, adj. *vulneratus, saucius* (= deeply —), fig. *dolore affectus*.

**wrangle**, v.intr. see QUARREL.

**wrap**, v.tr. — up, *alqd re involvère, velare* (= veil). II. n. see WRAPPER. **wrapper**, n. *tegumentum* (= cover, e.g. of a shield).

**wrath**, n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (lit. = bile), *stomachus* (lit. = stomach = what revolts us), *indignatio*. **wrathful**, adj. *iratus, iracundus*; see ANGRY. Adv. *irate, iracunde*.

**wreak**, v.tr. see REVENGE.

**wreath**, n. *corona, sertum* (= garland). **wreathe**, v.tr. *nectere* (= twine), *convolvere* (= twist); to — anyone, *coronare, sertis redimere* (e.g. a victim).

**wreck**, I. n. *navfragium* (= wrecking of a ship, or of fortune); = the remnants of a ship, *navis fracta, navis* or *navis reliquiae, tabulae navis fractae*; after a —, *navis fragio facta*. II. v.tr. *frangere* (= break, lit. and fig.), *navem in scopulis, etc., or scopulis tûllidère*; to be —ed, *navis fragio facere*. **wrecked**, adj. *navis fragus* (lit. and fig.).

**wren**, n. *regulus* (late).

**wrench**, v.tr. see TEAR, PULL.

**wrest**, v.tr. *eripere, extorquere* (e.g. *alqd alicui de manibus*); fig., — the sense of anything, *alqd perverse interpretari*.

**wrestle**, v.intr. *luctari* (lit. of the wrestler; then also = resist in gen.), *cum alqo*. **wrestler**, n. *luctor* (in gen.), *athleta, m.* **wrestling**, n. *luctatio, luctatus, -us* (Plin.).

**wretch**, n. *homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius*; poor —, *homo misererrimus* (for other adjs. see WICKED). **wretched**, adj. *miserabilis, miserandus* (= pitiable), *maer* (better in superl. *misererrimus*), *maestus, tristis* (= unhappy), *aerumnosus* (= full of care), *afflictus, fractus* (= broken down), *malus, nequam* (= worthless); see PITIABLE SAD, WICKED. Adv. *miserabiliter, misere, miserrime, maeste, maie, nequiter*. **wretchedness**, n. *miseria*; see MISERY.

**wriggle**, v.intr. *se torquere, torqueri*.

**wring**, v.tr. one's hands, *manus tollere* (= raise the hands in astonishment); — the neck, *gulae frangere*; — the soul, *cruciare alqum* or *animum*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

**wrinkle**, I. n. *ruqa*; full of —s, *rugosus*. II. v.tr. *rugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*. **wrinkled**, adj. *rugosus*.

**wrist**, n. *prima palmas pars* (Cels.).

**writ**, n. I. anything written, *scriptum*; Holy —, *Lit(terae) Sanctae, Sacrae* or *Divinae* (Eccl.); 2, in law, *lit(terae)*; to issue a —, perhaps *alqd citare*.

**write**, v.tr. *scribere* (metaph. *exarare*, from ploughing, in letters of Cic. and post Aug.); to know how to (read and) —, *lit(terae) scire*; he who is unable to —, *lit(terarum) nescius*; to — a good hand, *lepidâ manu conscribere*; = to — on something, *describere in alqd re* (e.g. figures on the sand, *figurâ in arena*), *inscribere alicui*

or in *alqd re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuâ*), *incidere alci rei* or *in alqd re, referre in alqd* (= enter in a journal); = to make or compose by —ing, (*con*)*scribere, lit(t)eris manulare, consignare* (= to consign to —ing), *libros edere* (= to put forth), *alqd scribere*; to — to anyone, *alci scribere* (= to do anything with it), *lit(t)eras ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; to inform by —ing, *alqm per lit(t)eras, certiozem facere de alqd re*; to one another, *lit(t)eras dare et accipere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *lit(t)eris rescribere* or *respondere*; to — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistulam*. **writer**, n. = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui lit(t)eras facit; scriba*, n. (= one who takes writing as a profession), *scriptor* (= a secretary of a private person), *auctor, scriptor* (= author). **writing**, n. 1, = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura*; 2, as a learned occupation, *scribendi studium*; 3, = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (= a note, inquiry, order), *lit(t)eras epistula* (= letter); art of —, *ars scribendi*. **writing-case**, n. *scrinium*. **writing-desk**, n. *mensa* (= table), or simply *scribere* (e.g. *ad scribendum me confero*, I betake myself to my —). **writing-master**, n. *qui alqm artem scribendi docet*. **writing-paper**, n. *charta*. **writing-tablet**, n. *cera* (= smeared with wax), *tabula* (or pl. *tabulae*).

**writhe**, v.intr. *torquere*.

**wrong**, I. adj. *falsus* (= false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (= foreign, opp. *meus*, etc.; hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); morally —, *pravus*; see **WICKED**; to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statuere*. II. adv. see **WRONGLY**. III. n. = an unjust act, *injuria*. IV. v.tr. *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere, injuria alqm afficere, fraudare alqm alqd re* (= cheat). **wrongdoer**, n. *homo maleficus, sceleratus*, etc.; see **WICKED**. **wrongly**, adv. *male* (in gen.), *perperam* (= falsely, opp. *recte*), *falso* (= falsely), *inique, injurid, per injuriam* (= unjustly), *immerito* (= without desert), *prave* (= improperly), *nequiter* (= wickedly), *conib. male, prave, nequiter, turpiter*. **wrongful**, adj. **wrongfully**, adv. see **WRONG** and **UNJUST**.

**wroth**, adj. *irae plenus, iracundus*; see **ANGRY**.

**wrought**, adj. of metals or of deeds, *factus, confectus*.

**wry**, adj. *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*).

**wryneck**, n. *tyrnx* (Plin.).

## Y.

**yacht**, n. *celoz*.

**yard**, u. (= a measure) by adj. *tripedalis* (*in longitudinem*, = measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus*; see **ELL**.

**yard**, n. = court-yard, *area* (= any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the area in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), (*uedium*) *propatulum* (= open space in front of a house, entry, porch), *cohors* (for cattle); in a ship, *antenna*.

**yarn**, n. *linum netum* (= linen, Jct.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jct.).

**yawl**, n. *navis, scapha*; see **SHIP**.

**yawn**, I. v.intr. = to gape, *oscilare, oscitari*; = to open wide, *scindi, hiare*; see **OPEN**. II. n. *oculatio* (Plin.); = opening, *hiatus, -ûa*.

**ye**, pron. *vos*; see **You**.

**yea**, adv. (Plin.); see **YEs**.

**year**, n. *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium, annum spatium*; half a —, by adj. *semestris* (e.g. *semestre regnum*, Cic., = rule lasting six months), after the reign of a —, *cum annis jam regnasset*), for a —, *in annum* (e.g. *comitia in annum prolata sunt*, = the elections have been put off for a —); two —s ago, *abhinc annis duobus*, or *annos duos*; a — after, *post annum*; at the end of a —, *anno circumacto*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno praeterito, exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —s, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three —s, *amplius triennium est, amplius triennio*; it is a — since, *annus est cum, postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten —s since, *nondum decem anni sunt cum*, etc.; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; a period of two —s, *biennium*; three —s, *triennium*; four —s, *quadrennium*; five —s, *quinquennium*; six —s, *sexennium*; seven —s, *septennium*; ten —s, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres*, etc., may be used); to be in —s, *aetate provectum esse*; to be getting into —s, *senescere, longius aetate procedere* or *provehî*; a —'s pay, *merces, -edis, annua*. **yearly** (or annual), I. adj. *annuus, anniversarius* (= returning after the lapse of a year). II. adv. *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

**yearn**, v.tr., to — for, *alqd desiderare*. **yearning**, n. *desiderium*.

**yeast**, n. *fermentum* (Cels.).

**yell**, v.intr., **yelling**, adj., see **CRY**, **SCREAM**, **SHRIEK**.

**yellow**, I. adj. *flavus*, *flavens* (= of gold colour), *fulvus* (= brownish —), *luteus* (= orange red or like sulphur; *flavus, fulvus*, and *luteus* denote a — inclining to red), *luridus* (= sallow, of the complexion, dirty teeth, etc.), *ravus* (= greyish —, of the eyes, etc., rare), † *aureus* (= of gold-like —), † *croceus* (= of saffron colour), † *sulfureus* (= of sulphur colour), *gilvus* (= pale —, only of the colour of horses), *helvus* (= light —, of cows); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, † *flavescere*. II. n. — yolk of an egg, *luteum* (Plin.), *vitellus*. **yellow-haired**, adj. *flavus*. **yellowish**, adj. *subflavus, sufflavus*.

**yelp**, v.intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). **yelping**, n. *gannitus, -ûs*; see **BARK**.

**yeoman**, n. see **FARMER**, **SOLDIER**. **yeomanry**, n. see **CAVALRY**.

**yes**, adv. (to express affirmation or consent), *ita, ita est, sic est* (= it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, = certainly), *certe* (= assuredly), *vere* (= indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, strengthened *quin etiam* (= — indeed), *sane, sane quidem* (= of course), *immo (vero)* (implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before); gen. however use none of these particles to express consent, repeat either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. will you come? *veniesne?* —! *veniam!* are you going to my house? *meae vis?* —! *te!* Clitipho came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adiit; solus?* —! *solus!* I say —, *aiô, affirmo, annuo* (in nodding); you say —, but I say no, *tu dis, ego nego*; to answer — or no, *aut etiam aut non respondere*.

**yesterday**, I. adv. *heri, hesterno die*; is writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo haec scriberem*; — evening, last night,

*hæri vespèri*; — morning, *hæri mane*. **II.** n. *hæc hæsternus*.

**yet**, **I.** conj. (*astamen, verumtamen* (or as two words), *sed, at, et, quamquam* (*quany*, the last four answering objections raised or implied by the speaker); see **NEVERTHELESS**, **NOTWITHSTANDING**. **II.** adv. = still, even now, *etiam, etiamnunc* (*etiamnum*); = up to this time, *adhuc, ad id (tempus), hæcenus*; not —, *nondum, non . . . etiam; adhuc non* (= not up to this moment).

**yew**, **I.** n. — tree, *taxus, f.* **II.** adj. *tasticus* (Plin.).

**yield**, **I.** v.tr. see **PRODUCE**, **AFFORD**, **CONCEDE**; to — the breath; see **EXPIRE**, **DIE**; = surrender (e.g. a fortress); see **SURRENDER**. **II.** v. intr. to anyone's request, *alcis precibus cedere, alci obsequi, (con)cedere, morem gerere or obsequi*. **yielding**, adj. (of temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis, indulgens* (opp. *durus*)).

**yoke**, **I.** n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *servitutis jugum, jugum servile, servitius, -itius* (fig.); to bring anyone under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; to keep under —, *alqm servitutis oppressum tenere*; metonym. = a couple (e.g. of oxen), (*bonum*) *jugum*; = — of marriage, *†jugum*. **II.** v.tr. (*con*)*jugere*. **yokefellow**, n. *socius* (= companion), *conju(n)z* (in marriage).

**yolk**, n. (of an egg) *ovi luteum*, Plin., *vitellus*.

**yonder**, **I.** adj. *ille, iste*. **II.** adv., *illuc, istuc*; see **THENCE**.

**yoze**, adv. in times or days of —, of *m* (= a long time back), *quondam* (= formerly, opp. *avnc.*), *antea, antehac* (= in former days), *patrum memoriâ* (= in the memory of our ancestors, of old), *antiqui, veteres viri priaci*.

**you**, pron. **1.** see **THOU**; **2.** pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically, or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun. **your**, adj. **1.** (in addressing a person), *tuus, -a -um*; see **THY**; **2.** in the pl. *vester* (*v-stra, vestrum*). **yourself, yourselves**, pron. reflex. *tu ipse, tuis-* (*met*) *ipri, vos ipri, vosmet (ipri)*.

**young**, **I.** adj. **1.** of men, *parvus, parvulus* (= little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*); — person, *infans* (before he has learnt to talk, up to the end of the seventh year; his — son, *Alius infans*), *puer, puella* (= boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adolescens, adolescentulus* (= growing youth, or grown up, until the thirtieth year and beyond), *juvenis* (= young man in his best years, between twenty and forty; see under **YOUTH**), *Alius* (= a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius Alius*); the — people; see **YOUTH**; **2.** of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a — fowl, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj. e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equinus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus canis*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus felis*; also of the — of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *juvenens, juvenca* (= a — bull, a heifer); **3.** of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*. **II.** n. (collective), *partus, -a, -as*,

*proles, -as, f* (mostly poet.), *†suboles, -as, f* *puell- li, -orum*; to bring forth —, *fecus adire or procreare*; see above. **younger**, adj. *junior, (natus) minor*; the — of two sons, *minor natus e Alis*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*. **youngest**, adj. (*natus*) *minimus*; the — of the sons, *minimus natus* (of several) *e Alis*.

**youth**, n. **1.** in an abstract sense *It. pueritia, ætas puerilis* (= the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis*, that is, till the fifteenth year of age), *adulescentia* (from the fifteenth until the end of the twenty-fifth year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juventus, -utis, f.* (strictly up to the fortieth year), *†juventas* (= in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juvenia* (not very often in prose); in —, gen. by *puer* or *adolescens* (= when a boy, a —); from —, a *puero, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parrulis* (the three last of several, all = from early childhood), *ab adolescentiâ, ab incænte ætate or adolescentiâ, a viriâ ætate or adolescentiâ, ab initio ætatis*; in a fig. sense = young people, *pueri, puellæ* (= boys, girls), *adolescens, virgines* (= young men, maidens), *juventus, -utis, f., juvenes, -um, juvenes utriusque sexûs* (= young people of both sexes), the goddess —, *Juventas*; **2.** a young man, *puer, adolescentulus, adolescens, juvenis*. **youthful**, adj. see **YOUTH**. Adv. *juventiliter, puerorum, adolescentium ritu or more*.

**Yule**, n. see **CHRISTMAS**.

## Z.

**zeal**, n. *studium, industria*; ardent —, *ardor, fervor*; with —, *studio, studiose*; with great —, *summo studio, studiosissime*. **zealot**, n. *accerrimus fidelis* (etc.). **zealous**, adj. *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer (pietatis), ardens* (= burning with zeal); a — patriot, *civis accerrimus or patriæ amans*; see **EAAGER**. Adv. *studium, acriter, ardentè, intus, intente* (= intently).

**zenith**, n. \**zenith* (t.t.); in the —, *supra verticem*.

**zephyr**, n. *Zephyrus, Favonius*.

**zero**, n. by *nihil*; to be at — (fig.),  *nihil valere* (= worth nothing); his spirits were at —, *animus eius fractus or demissus est*.

**zest**, n. = relish, by *sapor* (e.g. *sapor vinorum*); fig. *studium*.

**zigzag**, n. *discursus torti vibratiquè* (of lightning, Plin. Min.; the term can be used in gen.)

**zodiac**, n. *orbis or circulus signifer; signa or -a, sidus, -tris, n.*

**zone**, n. **1.** see **GIRDLE**; **2.** in geog. *zona, cingulus* (terrestrial and celestial, *caeli regio or ora or plaga; torrid —, zona torrida* (Plin.); *frigid —, regio glacialis* (Col.); *temperata —, temperata caeli regiones*).

**zoology**, n. *animantium descriptio, zoological*, adj. by gen. *animantium* — garden, *fructuum caupum*.

**GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY**  
OF THE  
**ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES**  
*WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.*

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.  
Africa, Africa; African, adj. *Africanus*; subst.  
A fer.

Aix, *Aquae Sextiae*.  
Aix-la-Chapelle, *Aquisgranum*, *Urbs Aquensis*.  
Aleppo, *Aleppum*.  
Algiers, *Algerium*.  
Alsace, *Alsatia*.

America, America; American, adj. *Ameri-*  
*annus*.

Amiens, *Ambianum*, *Samarobriva*.  
Amsterdam, *Amstelodamum*.  
Andalusia, *Vandalitia*.  
Angers, *Andegavum*.  
Angoulême, *Engolisma*.  
Anhalt, *Anhaltinum*.  
Anjou, *Andegavensis Agor*.  
Antwerp, *Antwerpia*.  
Arras, *Atrebatum*.  
Artois, *Artesia*.  
Asia, Asia; Asiatic, adj. *Asiaticus*, *Asianus*.  
Atlantic Ocean, *Oceanus Atlanticus*.  
Augsburg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.  
Austria, *Lustria*.  
Autun, *Augustodunum*.  
Auvergne, *Arvernia*.  
Avignon, *Avenio*.

BADAJOS, *Pax Augusta*.  
Baltic Sea, *Mare Suebicum*.  
Bamberg, *Bamberga*, *Papeberga*.  
Barcelona, *Barcino*.  
Basle, *Basilea*.  
Bavaria, *Bojaria*, *Bajoaria*.  
Bayonne, *Lapurdum*.  
Beauvais, *Bellovacum*.  
Berlin, *Berolinum*.  
Berne, *Berna*, *Arctopolis*.  
Besançon, *Vesontio*.  
Black Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*.  
Blois, *Blesae*.  
Bohemia, *Bolohaemum*.  
Bologna, *Bononia*.  
Bonn, *Bonna*.  
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*.  
Boulogne, *Bolonia*, *Gesoriacum*.  
Bourges, *Avaricum*.  
Braganza, *Bragantia*.

Bremen, *Berma*.  
Brescia, *Brixia*.  
Breslau, *Vratislavia*.  
Bristol, *Venta Silurum*.  
Brunswick, *Brunsviga*.  
Brussels, *Bruxellae*.  
Bulgaria, *Bulgaria*.  
Burgundy, *Burgundia*.

CADIZ, *Gades*.  
Calais, *Caletum*.  
Cambay, *Camaracum*.  
Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*.  
Canterbury, *Cantuaria*, *Durovernum*.  
Carinthia, *Carinthia*.  
Carlisle, *Carleolum*, *Brovontacum*.  
Carlsbad, *Thermae Carolinae*.  
Carlsruhe, *Hesychia Carolina*.  
Carpathian M., *Carpathus*.  
Carthagena, *Carthago Nova*.  
Caspian Sea, *Mare Caspium*.  
Cassel, *Cassula*, *Cassellae*.  
Castile, *Castilia*.  
Cattégat, *Sinus Codanus*.  
Champagne, *Campania*.  
Chester, *Cestria*.  
Clairvaux, *Claravallis*.  
Clausenburg, *Claudiopolis*.  
Cleves, *Clivis*.  
Coblentz, *Confluentes*.  
Coburg, *Coburgum*.  
Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, *Augusta Ubiorum*.  
Constance, *Constantia*.  
Constantinople, *Byzantium*, *Constantinopolis*.  
Copenhagen, *Hafnia*, *Codania*.  
Cordova, *Corduba*.  
Corfu, *Corcyra*.  
Cornwall, *Cornubia*.  
Coventry, *Conventria*.  
Cracow, *Cracovia*.  
Croatia, *Croatia*.  
Cronstadt, *Corona*.  
Cyprus, *Cyprus*.

DALMATIA, *Dalmatia*; adj. *Dalmaticus*.  
Damascus, *Damascus*; adj. *Damascenus*.  
Danzig, *Gedanum*, *Dantiscum*.

- Danube, R., Danubius.  
 Darmstadt, Darmstadtum.  
 Dauphiné, Delphinatus.  
 Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.  
 Denmark, Dania.  
 Dessau, Dessavia.  
 Devonshire, Damnonia.  
 Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.  
 Dnieper, R., Borysthenes, Danapria.  
 Dniester, R., Danastria.  
 Don, R., Tanais.  
 Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.  
 Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.  
 Dresden, Dresda.  
 Dublin, Dublinum.  
 Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.  
  
 Ebro, R., Iberus.  
 Edinburgh, Edinum.  
 Eisenach, Isenacum.  
 Elba, Ilva, Aethalia.  
 Elbe, R., Albis.  
 England, Anglia; English, adj. Anglus, Anglicus.  
 Erfurt, Erfurdia, Erfurtum.  
 Esthonia, Estonia, Aestonia.  
 Exeter, Isca, Exonia.  
  
 FAENZA, Faventia.  
 Ferrara, Ferraria.  
 Fiesole, Faesulae.  
 Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.  
 Flanders, Flandria.  
 Florence, Florentia.  
 France, Gallia.  
 Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundiao.  
 Franconia, Franconia.  
 Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Moenum.  
 Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.  
 Freiburg, Friburgum.  
 Frejus, Forum Julii.  
 Friesland, Frisia.  
  
 GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.  
 Garonne, R., Garunna.  
 Gascony, Vasconia.  
 Geneva, Geneva.  
 Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.  
 Germany, Germania.  
 Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.  
 Girenti, Agrigentum.  
 Glasgow, Glasgva.  
 Gloucester, Claudia Castra.  
 Goslar, Goslaria.  
 Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.  
 Göttingen, Gottinga.  
 Greece, Graecia.  
 Grenoble, Gratianopolis.  
 Guadalquivir, Baetis.  
 Guadiana, R., Anas.  
 Guienne, Aquitania.  
  
 HAARLEM, Harlemum.  
 Hague, The, Haga Comitatus.  
 Halle, Eboracorum.  
 Hamburg, Hamburgum.  
 Hanover, Hanovera.  
 Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.  
 Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiae.  
 Heidelberg, Heidelberga.  
 Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.  
 Holstein, Holsatia.  
 Hungary, Hungaria.  
  
 INDIA, India.  
 Ingolstadt, Ingolstadtum.  
 Inn, R., Oenus.  
 Innsbruck, Oenipontum.  
 Ireland, Hibernia.  
 Istria, Histria.  
 Italy, Italia.  
  
 JAEN, Jaenum.  
 Japan, Japonia.  
 Jena, Jena.  
 Jericho, Hiericho.  
 Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.  
 Julliers, Juliacum.  
 Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.  
  
 KENT, Cantium.  
 Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.  
 Königsberg, Regiomontanum.  
  
 LANCASTER, Longovicum.  
 Landau, Landaviuum.  
 Langres, Lingones.  
 Languedoc, Langedocia.  
 Lapland, Lapponia.  
 Lausanne, Lausodunum.  
 Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.  
 Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum.  
 Leipzig, Lipsia.  
 Lerida, Herda.  
 Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.  
 Liège, Leodium.  
 Limoges, Limovicum.  
 Lincoln, Lindum Colonia.  
 Linz, Lentia, Lintia.  
 Lisbon, Olisipo.  
 Lithuania, Lithuanía.  
 Loire, R., Ligeris.  
 Lombardy, Longobardia.  
 London, Londinium, Londinum.  
 Loretto, Lauretum.  
 Lorraine, Lotharingia.  
 Louvain, Lovanium.  
 Lübeck, Lubeca.  
 Lucca, Luca.  
 Lucerne, Lucerna.  
 Lüneberg, Luneburgum.  
 Luneville, Lunaris Villa.  
 Luxemburg, Luciburgum.  
 Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

**MAAS, R., Mosa.**  
**Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.**  
**Maestricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.**  
**Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.**  
**Man, R., Moenis.**  
**Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.**  
**Malaga, Malaca.**  
**Malta, Malta, Melita.**  
**Man, Isle of, Mona.**  
**Manchester, Mancunium.**  
**Mannheim, Manhemium.**  
**Marburg, Marburgum.**  
**Marne, R., Matróna.**  
**Marseilles, Massilia.**  
**Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.**  
**Mechlin, Mechlinia.**  
**Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.**  
**Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, Mare Me-**  
**diterraneum, Mare Nostrum, Mare Magnum.**  
**Melun, Melodunum.**  
**Merida, Augusta Emerita.**  
**Messina, Massana.**  
**Metz, Divodurum.**  
**Milan, Mediolanum.**  
**Mincio, R., Mincius.**  
**Modena, Mutina.**  
**Montpellier, Mons Pessulus.**  
**Moravia, Moravia.**  
**Morea, Peloponnesus.**  
**Moscow, Moscovia.**  
**Moselle, R., Mosella.**  
**Munich, Monacum.**  
**Munster, Monasterium.**

**NAMUR, Namurcum.**  
**Nancy, Nancejum.**  
**Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.**  
**Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.**  
**Narbonne, Narbo Martius.**  
**Nassau, Nassavia.**  
**Navarre, Navarra Alta.**  
**Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicrus.**  
**Netherlands, Belgica.**  
**Nevers, Nivernum, Novidunum Aeduarum.**  
**Newcastle, Novum Castrum.**  
**Nismes, Nemausus.**  
**Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.**  
**North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.**  
**Northumberland, Northumbria.**  
**Norway, Norvegia.**  
**Norwich, Norvicum.**  
**Nürnberg, Norimberga.**

**ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.**  
**Orange, Arausio.**  
**Orkney Islands, Orcades.**  
**Orleans, Aurelianum.**  
**Orvieto, Urbs Vetus.**  
**Osnabrück, Osnabrugæ.**  
**Ostend, Ostendæ.**  
**Otranto, Hydruntum.**  
**Oviedo, Ovetum.**  
**Oxford, Oxonia.**

**PADUA, Patavium.**  
**Palatinate, Palatinatus.**  
**Palermo, Panormus.**  
**Pamplona, Pompeiopolis.**  
**Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.**  
**Parma, Parma.**  
**Pavia, Ticinum.**  
**Perpignan, Perpignanum.**  
**Perugia, Perusia.**  
**Pesth, Pestinum.**  
**Petersburg, St., Petropolis.**  
**Piacenza, Placentia.**  
**Picardy, Picardia.**  
**Piedmont, Pedemontium.**  
**Plymouth, Plymuthum.**  
**Po, R., Padus.**  
**Poitiers, Limonum Pictavium.**  
**Poitou, Terra Pictavensia.**  
**Poland, Polonia.**  
**Pomerania, Pomerania.**  
**Portugal, Lusitania.**  
**Posen, Posnania.**  
**Pozzuoli, Puteoli.**  
**Prague, Praga.**  
**Provence, Provincia.**  
**Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.**

**RAAB, Arrabona.**  
**Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.**  
**Red Sea, Sinus Arabicus.**  
**Reggio, Rhegium.**  
**Rheims, Remi.**  
**Rhine, R., Rhenus.**  
**Rhone, R., Rhodanus.**  
**Riga, Riga.**  
**Rimini, Ariminum.**  
**Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Portua.**  
**Rochester, Durobrivæ.**  
**Rome, Roma.**  
**Rotterdam, Roterodamum.**  
**Rouen, Rothomagus.**  
**Roussillon, Russilio, Russino.**  
**Russia, Russia.**  
**Ryswick, Rysvicum.**

**SAXONY, Saxonía.**  
**Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.**  
**Saint Denis, Dionysiopolis.**  
**Saint Malo, Maclovium.**  
**Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.**  
**Salamanca, Salamantica.**  
**Salerno, Salernum.**  
**Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.**  
**Salzburg, Salisburgum.**  
**Sambre, R., Sabis.**  
**Saone, R., Araris.**  
**Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.**  
**Sardinia, Sardinia.**  
**Saumur, Salmurium.**  
**Savoy, Sabaudia.**  
**Scheldt, R., Scaldia.**  
**Schleswig, Slesvicum.**  
**Schwerin, Suerinum.**



Scilly Isles, Bilures, Cassiterides.  
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.  
 Seine, R., Sequana.  
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.  
 Seville, Hispalia.  
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.  
 Sicily, Sicilia.  
 Sienna, Sena.  
 Silesia, Silesia.  
 Slavonia, Slavonia.  
 Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.  
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.  
 Spain, Hispania.  
 Spires, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.  
 Spoleto, Spoletum.  
 Stettin, Stetinum.  
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.  
 Strasburg, Argentoratum.  
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.  
 Styria, Styria.  
 Swabia, Suevia.  
 Sweden, Suecia.  
 Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.  
 Taranto, Tarentum.  
 Tarragona, Tarraco.  
 Tartary, Tartaria.  
 Tessin, R., Ticinus.  
 Thames, R., Tamesis, or Tamesa.  
 Theiss, R., Tiscus.  
 Thuringia, Thuringia.  
 Tiber, R., Tiberis.  
 Tivoli, Tibur.  
 Toledo, Toletum.  
 Toulon, Tullonum.  
 Toulouse, Tolosa.  
 Tournay, Tornacum.  
 Tours, Turones, Caesarodunum.  
 Trent, Tridentum.  
 Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.  
 Trieste, Tergeste.

Tripoli, Tripolis.  
 Tübingen, Tubinga.  
 Tunis, Tunetum.  
 Turin, Augusta Taurisorum.  
 Turkey, Turcia.  
 Tuscany, Etruria.  
 Tyrol, Teriolis.

ULM, Ulma.  
 Upsala, Upsalia.  
 Urbino, Urbinum.  
 Utrecht, Trajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.  
 Valois, Valesia.  
 Venice, Venetiae.  
 Vercelli, Vercellae.  
 Verdun, Verodunum.  
 Verona, Verona.  
 Versailles, Versalia.  
 Vicenza, Vicentia.  
 Vienna, Vindobona.  
 Viennæ, Vienna.  
 Vincennes, Ad Vicenas.  
 Vistula, R., Vistula.  
 Viterbo, Viterbiun.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.  
 Warsaw, Varsovia.  
 Weimar, Vinaria.  
 Weser, R., Visurgis.  
 Wiesbaden, Thermanæ Mattiacæ.  
 Wight, Isle of, Vectis.  
 Winchester, Venta Belgarum.  
 Wittenberg, Vitemberga.  
 Worcester, Vigornia.  
 Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.  
 Zürich, Turicum, Tigurium.

# GLOSSARY

or

## A FEW COMMON ENGLISH NAMES

*WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.*

**ALBERT**, Albertus.  
**Alexander**, Alexander.  
**Alfred**, Aluredus.  
**Anna** } Anna.  
**Anne** }  
**Antony**, Antonius.  
**Arthur**, Arturus.  
**Augustine**, Augustinus.

**BEATRICE**, Beatrix.  
**Benedict**, Benedictus.  
**Bernard**, Bernardus.

**CECIL**, Caecilius.  
**Cecilia**, Caecilia.  
**Celia**, Celia.  
**Charles**, Carolus.  
**Claude**, Claudius.  
**Clement**, Clemens.  
**Constance**, Constantia.  
**Cyprian**, Cyprianus.  
**Cyril**, Cyrillus.

**EDMUND**, Edmundus.  
**Edward**, Eduardus.

Ellen }  
 Eleanor } **Helena**.  
 Elinor }  
 Emily, Aemilia.

**FELIX**, Felix.  
**Florence**, Florentia.  
**Francis** } **Franciscus**.  
**Frank** }  
**Frederic**, Fredericus.

**GEORGE**, Georgius.  
**Gregory**, Gregorius.

**HELEN**, Helena.  
**Henry**, Henricus.  
**Hilary**, Hilarius.  
**Horace**, Horatius.

**JAMES**, Jacobus.  
**John**, Johannes.  
**Joseph**, Josephus.  
**Julia**, Julia.  
**Julian**, Julianus.  
**Justin**, Justinus.

**LAWRENCE**, Laurentius.  
**Lewis**, Ludovicus.  
**Lucy**, Lucia.

**MARGARET**, Margarita.  
**Mark**, Marcus.  
**Mary**, Maria.

**PATRICK**, Patricius.  
**Paul**, Paulus.  
**Peter**, Petrus.  
**Philip**, Philippus.

**RALPH**, Radulfus.  
**Randolph**, Randolphus.  
**Richard**, Ricardus.  
**Robert**, Robertus.

**STEPHEN**, Stephanus.

**THOMAS**, Thomas.  
**Timothy**, Timotheus.

**VALENTINE**, Valentinus.  
**Vincent**, Vincentius.

**WALTER**, Gualterus.  
**William**, Guilielmus.

~~DO NOT CIRCULATE~~

~~REFERENCE~~

60 30

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 02545 1645

6030



